

Headnotes	Present Constitution	Constitution of 1867	Constitution of 1864
<p>Commander in Chief: Militia.</p>	<p>Delegates or in the case of his refusal to serve, and in the case of his death, resignation, removal from the State, or other disqualification while discharging the duties of said office of Governor, then the duties of said office shall, in like manner and for the same interval, devolve upon the Comptroller of the State, at the time such vacancy occurred; and in case there be no Comptroller of the State, or in the case of his refusal to serve, and in the case of his death, resignation, removal from the State or other disqualification while discharging the duties of said office of Governor, then the duties of said office shall, in like manner and for the same interval, devolve upon the Attorney General of the State, at the time such vacancy occurred. And the Legislature may provide by Law, for the impeachment of the Governor; and in case of his conviction, or his inability, may declare what person shall perform the Executive duties; and for any vacancy in said office not herein provided for, provision may be made by Law; and if such vacancy should occur without such provision being made, the Legislature shall be convened by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of filling said vacancy.</p> <p>Sec. 8. The Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State; and may call out the Militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrections, and enforce the execution of the Laws; but shall not take the command in person, without the consent of the Legislature.</p>	<p>made by Law; and if such vacancy should occur without such provision being made, the Legislature shall be convened by the Secretary of State for the purpose of filling said vacancy.</p> <p>Sec. 8. The Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State; and may call out the Militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrections, and enforce the execution of the Laws; but shall not take command in person, without the consent of the Legislature.</p>	<p>Sec. 11. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State, and may call out the militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrections, and enforce the execution of the laws; but shall not take the command in person without the consent of the General Assembly.</p>

Constitution of 1851	Constitution of 1776	Amendments to 1776 Constitution
<p>by law, and if such vacancy should occur without such provision being made, the Legislature shall be convened by the Secretary of State for the purpose of filling said vacancy.</p> <p>Sec. 9. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the State, and may call out the militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrections, and enforce the execution of the laws; but shall not take the command in person without the consent of the Legislature.</p>	<p>33. That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, may embody the militia, and when embodied shall alone have the direction thereof, and shall also have the direction of all the regular land and sea forces under the laws of this State, but he shall not command in person unless</p>	<p>powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the State, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of President of the Senate, shall by virtue of his said office, be clothed ad interim with the Executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the State, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of Speaker of the House of Delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, ad interim, with the Executive powers of Government.</p>