

thereof shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem, for every day he shall attend the sessions unless absent on account of sickness; *provided*, however that no member shall receive any other or larger sum than four hundred dollars. When the general assembly shall be convened by proclamation of the governor, the session shall not continue longer than thirty days, and in such case, the compensation shall be at the rate of five dollars per diem.

Sec. 15. No book or other printed matter not appertaining to the business of the session shall be purchased or subscribed for for the use of the members of the general assembly, or be distributed among them at the public expense.

Sec. 16. No senator or delegate, after qualifying as such, notwithstanding he may thereafter resign, shall during the whole period of time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or profits of which shall have been increased during such term, or shall, during said whole period of time, be appointed to any civil office by the executive or general assembly.

Sec. 17. No senator or delegate shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever for words spoken in debate.

Sec. 18. Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its members, subject to the laws of the State; shall appoint its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish a member for disorderly or disrespectful behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds of its whole number of members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offence.

Sec. 19. A majority of the whole number of members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

Sec. 20. The doors of each house and of the committees of the whole shall be open, except when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec. 21. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published. The yeas and nays of members on any question shall, at the call of any five of them in the house of delegates, or one in the senate, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 22. Each house may punish by imprisonment, during the session of the general assembly, any person not a member for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, or any of its officers in the execution of their duties; *provided* such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed ten days.

Sec. 23. The house of delegates may in-

quire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievance and offences, as the Grand Inquest of the State, and may commit any person for any crime to the public jail, there to remain until discharged by due course of law; they may examine and pass all accounts of the State, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, and appoint auditors to state and adjust the same; they may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons whom they may judge necessary in the course of their inquiries concerning affairs relating to the public interest, and may direct all office bonds which shall be made payable to the State, to be sued for any breach thereof.

Sec. 24. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days at any one time, nor to any other place than that in which the house shall be sitting, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 25. The house of delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment in all cases, but a majority of all the members elected must concur in an impeachment; all impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and evidence, but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators elected.

Sec. 26. Any bill may originate in either house of the general assembly, and be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; but no bill shall originate in either house during the last ten days of the session, nor become a law until it be read on three different days of the session in each house, unless three-fourths of the members of the house where such bill is pending shall so determine.

Sec. 27. No bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a majority of the whole number of members elected, and on its final passage the yeas and noes be recorded.

Sec. 28. The style of all laws of this State shall be, "*Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland,*" and all laws shall be passed by original bill, and every law enacted by the general assembly shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be described in the title; and no law nor section of a law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title or section only; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly, in amending any article or section of the code of laws of this State, to enact the same as the said article or section would read when amended. And whenever the general assembly shall enact any public general law, not amendatory of any section or article in the said code, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to enact the same in articles and sections, in the same manner as the said code is arranged; and to provide for