THE STATE CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA. PREAMBLE To the end that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated: We, the people of the State of Indiana, grateful to Almighty God for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution. ARTICLE I BILL OF RIGHTS SECTION 1. We declare that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the people; and that all free governments are, and of right ought to be, founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well being. For the advancement of these ends, the people have at all times an indefeasible right to alter and reform their government. SEC. 2. All men sh all be secured in their natural right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. SEC. 3. No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience. SEC. 4. No preference shall be given, by law, to any creed, religious society or mode of worship; and no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. SEC. 5. No religious test; shall be required as a qualification for any office of t rust or profit. SEC. 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution. SEC. 7. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion. SEC. 8. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as may be most consistent with, and binding upon, the conscience of the person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered. SEC. 9. No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to sp eak, write, or print, freely, on any subject whatever; but for the abuse of that right every person shall be responsible. SEC. 10. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matters alleged to be libelous may be given in justification. SEC. 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure shall not be violated,and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized. SEC. 12. All courts shall be open; and every man, for injury done to him, in his person, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law. Justice shall be administered freely and without purchase; completely, and without denial; speedily, and without delay. SEC. 13. In all c riminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a public trial, by an impartial jury in the count in which the offense shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. SEC. 14. No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense. No person, in any criminal prosecution, shall be compelled to testify against himself. SEC. 15. No person ar rested, or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor. SEC. 16. Excessive bail shall not be required. Excessive fines shall not be imposed. Cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense. SEC. 17. Offen ses, other than murder or treason, shall be bailable by sufficient sureties. Murder or treason shall not be bailable when the proof is evident, or the presumption strong. SEC. 18. The penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice. SEC. 19. I n all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts. SEC. 20. In all civil cases the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. SEC. 21. No man's particular services shall be demanded without just compensation. No man's property shall be tak en by law without just compensation; nor, except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered. SEC. 22. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of pr operty from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted, and there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud. SEC. 23. The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which, upon the s ame terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens. SEC. 24. No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contract, shall ever be passed. SEC. 25. No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this Con stitution. SEC. 26. The operation of the laws shall never be suspended except by the authority of the General Assembly. SEC. 27. The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion, and then only if the public safety demand it. SEC. 28. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, and giving aid and comfort to its enemies. SEC. 29. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his confession in open court. SEC. 30 . No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. SEC. 31. No law shall restrain any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from applying t o the General Assembly for redress of grievances. SEC. 32. The people shall have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the State. SEC. 33. The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power. SEC. 34. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law. SEC. 35. The General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility, nor confer hereditary distinction. SEC. 36. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited. SEC. 37. There sh all be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, within the State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any negro or mulatto, made or executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State. ART ICLE II SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION SECTION 1. All elections shall be free and equal SEC. 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male, of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in th e United Sates one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding su ch election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on t he subject of naturaliza tion; shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct whe re he may reside. SEC. 3. No soldier, seaman or marine, in the army or navy of t he United State s, or their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residen ce in this State in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor s hall any such soldier, seaman or marine, have the right to vo te. SEC. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State by reason of his absence either on business of the State or of t he United States. SEC. 5. No Negro or Mulatto shall have the right of suffrage. S EC. 6. Every person shall be disqualified from holding office, during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or o ffered a bribe, threat, or reward to procure his election. SEC. 7. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who sha ll knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office or trust or profit. SEC. 8. The General Assembly shall have p ower to deprive of the right of suffrage, and to render ineligible any person con victed of an infamous crime. SEC. 9. No person holding a luc rative office or appointment, under the United States, or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; nor shall any p erson hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this Co nstitution expressly permitted: Provided, That offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of Deputy Po stmaster, where the compensation does not exceed ninety d ollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative; And provided, also, That coun ties containing less than one thousand polls may confer the office of Clerk, Recorder and Auditor, or any two of said office, upon the same person. SEC. 10. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit until he shall have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he may be liable. SEC. 11. In all cases in which it is provided that, in office shall not be filled by the same person more th an a certain number of years continuously, an appointment pro tempore shall n ot be reckoned a part of that term. SEC. 12. In all cases, exce pt treason, felony and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in retu rning from the same. SEC. 13. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly, or by either branch th ereof, shall be viva voce. SEC. 14. All general elections shall be held on the sec ond Tuesday in October. ARTICLE III DISTRIBUTION OP POW ERS SECTION 1. The powers of the Government are divided into three separate departments: the Legislative, the Executive including the Ad ministrative, and the Judicial; and no person charged with official duties under one of these departments, shall exercise any of the function s of another except as in this Constitution expressly provided. ARTICLE IV LEG ISLATIVE SECTION 1. The Legislative authority of the State s hall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and Hous e of Representatives. The style of every law shall be, "Be it e nacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana;" and no law shall be en acted except by bill. SEC. 2. The Senate shall not exceed fifty , nor the House of Representatives one hundred members; and they shall be ch osen by the electors of the respective counties or districts int o which the State may, from time to time, be divided. SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for th e term of two years, from the day next after their general election: Provided, ho wever, That the Senators elect,at the second meeting of the G eneral Assembly under this Constitution, shall be divided, by lot, into two equa l classes, as nearly as may be; and the seats of Senators of t he first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the s econd class at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as nearly as possible shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter. And in case of increase in the number of Senators, they shall be so anne xed by lot, to the one or the other of the two classes, as to keep them as nearly equal as practicable. SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this Constitution, and every sixth year thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years. SEC. 5. The number of Sena tors and Representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned am ong the several counties, according to the number of white m ale inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, in each: Provided, That the first and second elections of members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by t he General Assembly, before the adoption of this Constitutio n. SEC. 6. A Senatorial or Representative district, where more than one county shall constitute a district, shall be composed of contiguous c ounties; and no county, for Senatorial apportionment, shall ever be divided. SE C. 7. No person shall be a Senator or a Representative, who, a t the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been, for two years next preceding his election, an in habitant of this State, and for one year next preceding his election, an inhabitan t of the county or district whence he may be chosen. Senator s shall be at least twenty-five, and Representatives at least twenty-one years of age. SEC. 8. Senators and Representatives, in all cases exce pt treason, felony, and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest duri ng the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process during th e session of the General Assembly, nor during the fifteen day s next before the commencement thereof. For any speech or debate in either H ouse, a member shall not be questioned in any other place. S EC. 9. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be held biennially, at the ca pital of the State, commencing on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three , and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day or place shall have been appointed by law. But if, in the opinion of the Govern the public welfare shall require it, he may, at a ny time, by proclamation, call a special session. SEC. 10. Each House, when as sembled, shall choose its own officers (the President of the S enate excepted), judge the elections, qualifications and returns of its own mem bers, determine its rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournment. But neither House, shall, without the consent of the other, adjour n for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which it may be sitting. SEC. 11. Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a q uorum to do business; but a smaller number may meet, adjou rn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either House fail to effect an organizati on within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing sha ll be entitled no compensation from the end of the said five d ays, until an organization shall have been effected. SEC. 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same. The yeas and nays, on any question, shall, at the request of any two members, be e ntered, together with the names of the members demanding t he same, on the journal: Provided, That on a motion to adjourn, shall require o ne-tenth of the members present to order the yeas and nays. SEC. 13. The doors of each House, and of Committees of the Whole, shall be k ept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of either Ho use, may require secrecy. SEC. 14. Either House may punish its members for d isorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two-thir ds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause. SEC. 15. Either House, during its session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House, b y disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; but su ch imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours. SEC. 16. Each House shall have all powers necessary for a branch of t he legislative department of a free and independent State. SEC. 17. Bills may o riginate in either House, but may be amended or rejected in th e other, except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Rep resentatives. SEC. 18. Every bill shall be read, by sections, on three several days in each House; unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the House where such bill may be depending shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall in no case be d ispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shal l be taken by yeas and nays. SEC. 19. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject sha ll be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embrac ed in an act, which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void on ly as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title. SEC. 20. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as fa r as practicable, the use of technical terms. SEC. 21. No act s hall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the act revise d, or section amended, shall be set forth and published at full length. SEC. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: Regulati ng the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and of constables; For th e punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; Regulating the pr actice in courts of justice; Providing for changing the venue in civil and crimin al cases; Granting divorces; Changing the names of persons; For laying out, opening and working on, highways, and for the election or appo intment of supervisors; Vacating roads, town plats, streets, al leys and public squares, Summoning and empanneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation; Regulating county and township business; Regulating the election of county and township officers, and their compensation; For the assessment and collection o f taxes for State, county, township or road purposes; Providing for suppor ting common schools, and for the preservation of school fund s; In relation to fees or salaries; In relation to interest on money; Providing for opening and conducting elections of State, county or tow nship officers, and designating the places of voting; Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors, or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees . SEC. 23. In all the cases enumerated in the preceding sectio n, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all l aws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State. SEC. 24. Provisions may be made by general law, for bringing sui ts against the State, as to all liabilities originating after the ad option of this Constitution; but no special act authorizing such suit to b e brought, or making compensation to any person claiming da mages against the State, shall ever be passed. SEC. 25. A majority of all t he members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed sh all be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses. SEC. 26. Any member of either House shall have the right to protest, and to have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the jou rnal. SEC. 27. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself. SEC. 28. No act shall take effect until the s ame shall have been published and circulated in the several counties of this S tate, by authority, except in case of emergency; which emerge ncy shall be declared in the preamble or in the body of the law. SEC. 29. The m embers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services a compensation, to be fixed by law, but no increase of compensation shall tak e effect during the session' at which such increase may be ma de. No session of the General Assembly, except the first under this Constituti on, shall extend beyond the term of sixty-one days, nor any s pecial session beyond the term of forty days. SEC. 30. No Senator or Represe ntative shall during the term for which he may have been elect ed, be eligible to any office, the electionto which is vested in the General Asse mbly, nor shall he be appointed to any civil office of profit, wh ich shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increa sed, during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed t o apply to any office elective by the people. ARTICLE V EXECUTIVE SECTION 1 . The. executive powers, of the State shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than four years in an y period of ei ght years. SEC. 2. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his off ice during four years. SEC. 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the General Assembly. SEC. 4. In vot ing for Governor and Lieutenant Governor the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor. The returns of every elec tion for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be sealed up and transmi tted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the Gene ral Assembly. SEC. 5. The persons, respectively, having the highest number of votes for Gov ernor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or mor e persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of the said persons Governor or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be. SEC. 6. Contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. SEC. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have bee n five years a citizen of the United States, and also a resident of the State of Indiana during the five ye ars next preceding his election; nor shall any person be eligible to either of the said offices who shall not have attained the age of thirty years. SEC. 8. No member of Cong ress, or person holding any office under the United States, or und er this State, shall fill the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor. SEC. 9. The official term of the Gov ernor or Lieutenant Governor shall commence on the second M onday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and on the same day every fou rth year thereafter. SEC. 10. In case of the removal of the Gove rnor from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same sh all devolve on the Lieutenant Governor; and the General As embly shall, by law, provide for the case of removal from office, death, resignation, or inability, both of the governor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what offic er then shall act as Governor; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a Governor b e elected. SEC. 11. Whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall act as Governor, or shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of its own members as President for the occasion. SEC. 12. The G overnor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the law s, or to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion. SEC. 13. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and reco mmend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient . S EC. 14. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his obje ctions, t o the House in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon its journals, and pro ceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideratio n, a majo rity of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the Governor's objections , to the other House, by which it shall likewise be rec onsidered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by t he Governor within three days, Sundays excepted, a fter it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within fi ve days next after such adj ournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the General Assembly at its next session in like ma nn er as i f it had been returned by the Governor. But no bill shall be presented to the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Ge neral Assembly. SEC. 15. The Governor shall transa ct a ll ne cessary business with the officers of Government, and may require any information in writing from the officers of the administrative department, upon any subject relating to th e duties of their respective offices. SEC. 16. He sh all tak e car e that the laws b e faithfully execute d. SEC. 17. He shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeach ment, subject to such regulations as may be provi ded by law. Upon conviction for tr eason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly sha ll either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, d irect the execution of the sentence, or g rant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the General Assembly at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, may, by law, constitute a council, to be composed of officers of State, without whose advice and consent the Governor shall not have power to grant pardons, in any case, except such as may, by law, be left to his sole power. SEC. 18. When, during a recess of the General Assembly, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the General Assembly, or when, at any time, a vacancy shall have occurred in any other State office, or in the office of Judge of any court, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor s hall have been elected and qualified. SEC. 19. He shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the General Assembly. SEC. 20. Should the seat of Government become dangerous from disease or a common enemy, he may convene the General Assembl y at any other place. SEC. 21. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate; have a right, when in Committee of the Whole, to join in debate, and to vote on all subjects, and, whenever the Senate shall be equally divided, he shall give the casting vo te. SEC. 22. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which be shall have been elected. SEC. 23. The Lieutenant Governor, while he shall act as President of the Senate, shall recei ve for his services the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and any person acting as Governor shall receive the compensation attached to the office of Governor. SEC. 24. Neither the Governor nor Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible to any other of fice during the term for which he shall have been elected. ARTICLE VI ADIMINISTRATIVE SECTION 1. There shall be elected by the voters of the State, a Secretary, an Auditor, and a Treasurer of State, who shall severally hold their offices for two years. They shall perform such dutie s as may be enjoined by law; and no person shall be eligible to either of said offices more than four years in any period of six years. SEC. 2. There shall be elected in each county, by the voters thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Rec order, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Surveyor. The Clerk, Auditor and Recorder shall continue in office four years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Clerk, Recorder or Auditor more than eight years in any period of twelve years. The Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and S urveyor, shall continue in office two years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Treasurer or Sheriff more than four years in any period of six years. SEC. 3. Such other county and township officers as may be necessary, shall be elected or appointed, in such manner as ma y be prescribed by law. SEC. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed as a county officer, who shall not be an elector of the county; nor any one who shall not have been an inhabitant thereof during one year next preceding his appointment, if the county shall have been so long or ganized; but if the county shall not have been so long organized, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which the same shall have been taken. SEC. 5. The Governor, and the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State, shall, severally, reside and keep the public record s, books and papers, in any manner relating to the respective offices, at the seat of' government. SEC. 6. All county, township, and town officers shall reside within their respective counties, townships, and towns, and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and pe rform such duties as may be directed by law. SEC. 7. All State officers shall, for crime, incapacity, or negligence, be liable to be removed from office, either by impeachment by the House of Representatives, to be tried by the Senate, or by a joint resolution of the General Assembly; t wo-thirds of the members elected to each branch voting, in either case, therefor. SEC. 8. All State, county, township, and town officers may be impeached, or removed from office, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. SEC. 9. Vacancies in county, township, and town offices shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law. SEC. 10. The General Assembly may confer upon the Boards doing county business in the several counties, powers of a local administrative character. ARTICLE VII JUDICIAL SECTION 1. The Judicial power of the State sh all be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may establish. SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of not less than three, nor more than five Judges; a majority of whom shall form a quorum. They shall hold their offices f or six years, if they so long behave well. SEC. 3. The State shall be divided into as many districts as there are Judges of the Supreme Court, and such districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as, without dividing a county, the same can be made. One of said Judges shall be elected from each district, and reside therein; but said Judge shall be elected by the electors of the State at large. SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction, co-extensive with the limits of the State, in appeals and writs of error, under such regula tions and restrictions as may be prescribed by law. It shall also have such original jurisdiction as the General Assembly may confer. SEC. 5. The Supreme Court shall, upon the decision of every case, give a statement in writing of each question arising in the record of such case, an d the decision of the Court thereon. SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law, for the speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, made under this Constitution, but no judge shall be allowed to report such decision. SEC. 7. There shall be elected by the voter s of the State, a Clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office four years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law. SEC. 8. The Circuit Courts shall each consist of one judge, and shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law. SEC. 9. The Stat e shall, from time to time, be divided into judicial circuits, and a judge for each circuit shall be elected by the voters thereof. He shall reside within the circuit, and shall hold his office for the term of six years, if he so long behave well. SEC. 10. The General Assembly may provide, by law, that the judge of one circuit may hold the courts of another circuit, in cases of necessity or convenience: and in case of temporary inability of any judge, from sickness or other cause, to hold the courts in his circuit, provision may be made, by law, for holding such courts. SEC.