

years; and shall be a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this state; and shall have resided within the limits of the county in which he shall be chosen, one year next preceding his election, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state, and shall have paid a state or county tax.

Sec. 5. The senators shall be chosen for three years on the first Monday in August, by the qualified voters for the representatives; and on their being convened, shall in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot, from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; and of the second class at the expiration of the second year, and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one third thereof, as near as possible, may be annually chosen, forever thereafter.

Sec. 6. The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several counties or districts, to be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty one years in each, and shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of the representatives.

Sec. 7. No person shall be a senator unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years and shall be a citizen of the U. States, and shall, next preceding the election, have resided two years in the state, the last twelve months of which, in the county or district in which he may be elected, if the county or district shall have been so long erected; but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or this state, and shall moreover, have paid a state or county tax.

Sec. 8. The house of representatives when assembled, shall choose a speaker and its other officers, & the senate shall choose its officers, except the president; and each shall be judges of the qualifications and elections of its members, sit upon its own adjournments. Two thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day & compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them. The yeas & nays of the members, on any question shall at the request of any two members be entered on the journals.

Sec. 10. Any one member of either of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolution,

which he thinks injurious to the public or any individual or individuals, and have the reason of his dissent entered on the journals.

Sec. 11. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

Sec. 12. When vacancies happen in either branch of the general assembly, the governor or the person exercising the power of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 13. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace be privileged from arrest, during the session of the general assembly, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 14. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, during their session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence: provided such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty four hours.

Sec. 15. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.—Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 16. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other.

Sec. 17. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless in case of emergency, two thirds of the house, where such bill may be depending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule: and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the president & speaker of their respective house.

Sec. 18. The style of the laws of this state shall be "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana."

Sec. 19. All bills for raising revenue, shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may amend or reject, as in other bills.

Sec. 20. No person holding any office under the authority of the president of the United States or of this state, militia officers excepted, shall be eligible to a seat in either branch of the general assembly, unless he resign his office previous to his election; nor shall any member of either branch of the general assembly, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office the appointment of which is vested in the general assembly: provided, that nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prevent any member of the first session of the general assembly from accepting

any office that is created by the constitution, or the constitution of the United States, and the salaries of which are established.



## MADISON.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1817.

'Edwin the 2nd' handed in a manuscript a few days past, and desired us to correct and publish it. We intended complying with his request, but on examination found we were inadequate to the task. We hope this will be a sufficient excuse for not inserting it.

As Gen. M-Farland has been assailed through the medium of this paper, we conceive it to be our duty to give him or his friends an opportunity of replying thro' the same medium: but we do not feel under obligations to publish every piece of stuff that may be offered to us. Any thing that may be written in a cool, dispassionate, argumentative style, will be published cheerfully.

Since the above was in type, the Gen. handed us a few lines for this day's paper.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers for the **REPUBLICAN**, are respectfully requested to forward them to this office. We solicit strict attention to the above, as some of our subscribers have called upon us to know why they have been neglected; when in fact we had never received the paper on which they had subscribed.

We wish to employ a good active boy to carry papers every week, to the subscribers in this place.

Wanted at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

### A list Candidates.

For Clerk,  
Wm M-Farland,  
R. C. Talbott.

For associate judges,  
M. Hopper,  
D. Hillis,  
J. Richie.

For Recorder,  
W. M-Farland,  
R. C. Talbott,  
W. Robinson,  
James Vawter.

For Commissioners,  
B. Whitson,  
H. Ristine,  
Wm. Vawter.  
Nathaniel Hunt,  
J. Stott,  
W. Brookey.  
D. Blackmore.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

No 11.

To the Voters of Jefferson County, FELLOW-CITIZENS,

In my last number, I apprised you of my intention to commence an investigation into general M-Farland's character. Really my fellow citizens, I feel a delicacy in the attempt, not more on account of my own feelings, than an indisposition to disturb the momentary repose he seems to enjoy. The general assumes that his pamphlet silenced an indignant public, that it has erased from their minds & memories the impression which his conduct had imprinted there and left an indelible impress of his virtue and integrity. This is an illusion;—alas! for him a fatal illusion, he published his book and threw it upon the fire which was about to consume him, it silenced some, it touched the sensibilities of others, and, probably a liberal minded public would have forgotten him, could he have kept his ambition within due bounds. He has made an appeal to his fellow citizens for their suffrages—he has aroused party spirit, and he must not be surprised if the fire should rekindle, and destroy him and his pamphlet in the ascending flame. Let me not increase the midnight horrors of the general, let me not renew his "compunctious visitings."—let me not sharpen the stings of his conscience. I feel no disposition to increase his uneasiness, nor will add a single thorn to his pillow, more than a plain "unvarnished tale" will afford. I conceive this to be an important crisis, and were I to conceal any thing it would be treason to my fellow citizens. Pardon me then while I attempt to inquire whether general M-Farland possesses those virtues, which should entitle him to the confidence of honest men.

In the first place general M-Farland knows no such thing as an honorary obligation. He has at one moment given assurances of his friendship, and at the next moment betrayed his friend. On one day he pledges his honor, & on the next he breaks his plighted faith. I am warranted in these assertions, when I refer to his conduct towards capt. Talbott. Not one hour before he declared himself a candidate for the clerkship he gave capt. Talbott every assurance of his friendly disposition. He promised him his support, and pledged himself, that no considerations could induce him to desert him. When he met him, the same played upon his countenance, and protestations of friendship were repeated. But "there are daggers in men's smiles." At that moment I have no doubt it was his determination to oppose him. Even the sacred laws of friendship must be violated, for the purpose of gratifying his inordinate ambition. Surely my fellow citizens you see nothing in this conduct, which can give him claims to your confidence. I pronounce the man who would thus violate his honor, lost to every principle of virtue, and every sentiment of manly honor.