

the hall, and indulging in conversation, it is utterly impossible to keep the convention in proper order. Hereafter, should this again occur, the president will suspend all business until order is restored.

Mr. CHAMBERS. I had understood from the use of the term "calling the roll" that the idea was to take the vote over again, and to that I had a positive objection. I have not the least objection to the vote being read over again. I misunderstood the announcement, and supposed the president had assumed the power to have the vote retaken.

The names of those in the affirmative and in the negative were again read over.

Mr. TODD. Would it be in order to change my vote now?

The PRESIDENT. No sir; the vote has been announced. The president has permitted the vote to be again read over, for the purpose merely of correcting an erroneous impression.

Mr. TODD. Then I move to reconsider the vote just taken.

The motion to reconsider was seconded by Messrs. NYMAN and SANDS.

Mr. JONES, of Somerset, called for the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider, and they were accordingly ordered.

The question being then taken, by yeas and nays, it resulted—yeas 42, nays 30—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Barron, Brooks, Cunningham, Cushing, Daniel, Davis, of Washington, Earle, Ecker, Galloway, Hatch, Hebb, Hopkins, Hopper, Keefer, Kennard, King, Markey, Mayhugh, McComas, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Pugh, Purnell, Robinette, Russell, Sands, Schley, Schlosser, Smith, of Worcester, Stirling, Stockbridge, Sykes, Thomas, Todd, Wickard, Wooden—42.

Nays—Messrs. Berry, of Prince George's, Billingsley, Blackston, Brown, Chambers, Clarke, Crawford, Davis, of Charles, Dennis, Dent, Duvall, Edelen, Gale, Hodson, Horsey, Jones, of Cecil, Jones, of Somerset, Lansdale, Lee, Mace, Marbury, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Parker, Parran, Smith, of Carroll, Smith, of Dorchester, Swope, Turner—30.

The motion to reconsider was accordingly agreed to.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the order as amended.

Upon this question Mr. JONES, of Somerset, called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's. Before the vote is taken, I propose now to make the motion to postpone this subject until to-morrow morning. In the meantime I will ascertain who are the proper authorities from whom this information can be obtained.

The question being then taken upon postponing the further consideration of the order

until to-morrow morning, upon a division—ayes 44, noes not counted—it was agreed to.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The convention then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the judiciary department, which was on its second reading.

Mr. KING gave notice that at the proper time he would submit the following amendment:

"That the judicial districts in the several counties of the State be as reported by the judiciary committee, except Frederick and Baltimore counties, each to be separate judicial districts.

PERSONS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE LAW.

Mr. MULLIKIN moved to reconsider the vote by which section eleven of the report of the committee on the judiciary department had been stricken out.

The section as reported by the committee was as follows:

"Section 11. Every person of good moral character, being a voter, shall be admitted to practice law in all the courts of this State, in his own case."

Previous to its being stricken out, it had been amended, on motion of Mr. STIRLING, by striking out the words "of good moral character, being a voter."

The question was upon the motion to reconsider, and being taken, *viva voce*, before the result was announced—

Mr. ABBOTT called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. NEGLEY. I hope the convention will reconsider the vote by which this section was stricken out. It is the provision in the last constitution by which every man is allowed to go into court and appear in his own case, and thereby save to himself an appearance fee at least. It was adopted by the last convention, and is a concession, not to the bar, I know, but to the people generally, and I should like to see it retained.

The PRESIDENT. Is it not a common-law right?

Mr. NEGLEY. Then why was it put in the constitution at all? The practice in all the courts, previous to the adoption of the present constitution, was that no man could appear except by attorney.

The PRESIDENT. I venture to say that before the adoption of the present constitution there were more of such appearances than now.

Mr. JONES, of Somerset. The party need not appear in his own case now. But this gives him the right to appear in person and confess the judgment, as has been done from time immemorial; or he may try his own case. He has a common-law right to do so. A lawyer is but the agent of the party. The party may appear in person and try his own