Mr. GALLOWAY demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment to reduce the salary to $3,000; and they were ordered.

The question being taken, the result was—yeas 36, nays 25—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Annan, Audoun, Billingsley, Brown, Carter, Cunningham, Davis, of Washington, Duvall, Ecker, Edelen, Galloway, Hopper, Horsey, Keefer, King, Lee, Markey, Mayhugh, McComas, Mitchell, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Parran, Purnell, Robinette, Russell, Sands, Schlosser, Smith, of Worcester, Swope, Sykes, Todd, Turner—36.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Berry, of Prince George's, Blackiston, Chambers, Clarke, Crawford, Daniel, Dent, Earle, Harwood, Hebb, Hodson, Hopkins, Jones, of Somerset, Kennard, Lansdale, Marbury, Miller, Morgan, Parker, Pugh, Schley, Smith, of Carroll, Stirling, Stockbridge—25.

The amendment was accordingly adopted.

No further amendment was offered.

PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

The next section was read as follows:

"Sec. 17. Provision shall be made by law for publishing reports of all causes argued and determined in the court of appeals."

Mr. MILLER submitted the following amendment:

Add to the end of the section the words "which the judges shall designate as proper for publication."

Mr. MILLER said: The language of this section departs from that of the old constitution in requiring the reports of *all* causes argued and determined in the court of appeals to be published. It is well known that the object of the publication is for the information of members of the bar and the profession generally. If all causes are to be published, the volumes of reports will accumulate so that in a few years we shall have a library of our own reports. The publication of reports of all causes argued, it seems to me, would be very absurd, because frequently cases come up in the court of appeals, generally equity cases, where the judges decide simply upon questions of fact, deciding no matter of law which would be of any interest to the profession, which could not be cited as a precedent in any other case, unless another case should arise with facts precisely similar. Under the amendment I offer, the judges can designate such cases as are proper for publication. They ought to be the best judges of that. The volumes of reports will then contain only the leading cases, principles of law, and new doctrines or new decisions made upon important points. In reporting every case we should have two or three volumes where we have perhaps one now, reporting every case, and spreading the facts upon the record.

Mr. SANDS. I really think the amendment is one that ought to meet the approbation of the convention. Of course there is something to be regarded in the mere matter of cost to the State, in the printing and publishing of these reports. I think the gentleman is entirely correct in his view that the reports should not be cumbered with unnecessary matter.

Mr. STIRLING. It seems to me that the suggestion is a very proper one; but I do not know how it will affect the State reporter. I suppose he would get more money for reporting all the cases than for reporting a part; and you might so cut down the duties of his office that it would not pay a competent man to take it. But I do not exactly see the necessity of saying anything about it in the constitution. There is nothing in the old constitution about it.

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; in the second section.

The amendment was adopted.

No further amendment was offered.

The next section was read as follows:

"Sec. 18. The court of appeals shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office for six years, and may be reappointed at the end thereof; he shall be subject to removal by the said court for incompetency, neglect of duty, misdemeanor in office, or such other cause or causes as may be prescribed by law."

No amendment was offered.

The next section was read as follows:

PART III.

Circuit Court.

"Sec. 19. The State shall be divided into eight judicial circuits, in manner following: The counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's shall constitute the first circuit. The counties of Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery, the second. The counties of Allegany, Washington and Frederick, the third. The counties of Baltimore, Howard and Carroll, the fourth. The counties of Harford, Cecil and Kent, the fifth. The counties of Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline, the sixth. The counties of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, the seventh. And the city of Baltimore, the eighth."

Mr. HEBB submitted the following amendment:

Sec. 19. Strike out all after the word "the," in the first line, and insert:

"State shall be divided into twelve judicial circuits, in manner following: The counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's shall constitute the first circuit; the counties of Anne Arundel Calvert and Montgomery, the second; the county of Frederick, the third; the county of Washington, the fourth; the county of Allegany, the fifth; the counties of Carroll and Howard, the sixth; the county of Baltimore, the seventh; the counties of Harford and Cecil, the eighth; the counties of Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot, the ninth; the counties