

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AFFECTING JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS (Continued)

	1865	1867	1864	1851	1776
§ 7	<i>Disqualification from case:</i> Due to personal interest, consanguinity, affinity or counsel in case.	Same as (§ 7).	Same as (§ 7). General Assembly to provide for substitute where a disqualification, but parties may choose own judge (§ 8).	Same as 1864 (§ 22).	No provision, except oath not to promise "interest in favor of any person." (§ 50).
§ 8	<i>Party's right of removal for fair trial:</i> Must show reasonable grounds, but if case arises in law, equity or Orphans' Court, or from indictment punishable by death, then removal by "suggestion."	Removal based on party's affidavit or other "proper evidence" (§ 8). [Amended, 1875.]	Removal if need "satisfactorily appears" to the court.	State may have removal by affidavit or other proper evidence. (Not discretionary with court) (§ 28).	No provision. 1804: Removal in civil case as in 1867; in prosecution, defendant's, or prosecutor's right of removal is by suggestion and court's discretion.
	Removal to any court with jurisdiction.	Same as (§ 8). (To a different circuit if party elects.)	Same as adjoining circuit (§ 9).	To any adjoining county.	No provision. 1804: Civil suit removed to any county within district (§ 2); a prosecution to an adjoining county court.
	Removal by suggestion if all judges disqualified by reason of (§ 7).	Same as (§ 8).	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.
§ 9	<i>Officers of Courts:</i> Appointed by each court, General Assembly sets compensation. Supreme Bench appoints those in Baltimore. Courts' report need for change in budget.	Same as (§ 9).	Same as (§ 10).	No provision.	No provision.
		Same as (§ 9).	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.
		Same as (§ 9).	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.