

judge each, to circulate among the county courts and preside at sessions successively held in them. All judges were to hold office for terms of ten years, and be eligible for election thereafter until they attained the age of seventy years. One of the judges of the Court of Appeals was to be designated Chief Justice, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Court of Appeals was given power to appoint its clerks, but now only for terms of six years. Upon motion, originally of John W. Crisfield, a clause was inserted in the constitution providing that an opinion in writing should be filed in each case decided.<sup>31</sup> That was an innovation. And another innovation was a clause that provision should be made by law for publishing reports of cases argued and determined by the court.<sup>32</sup> It was provided in the same section, also, that the terms of the court should be in June and December, as they had previously been, and that the sessions should all be held at Annapolis. The court was to have all the appellate jurisdiction of the previous court, and such additional jurisdiction as might thereafter be conferred upon it by law.

The debate on this proposed judicial system was continued by the public before the popular vote on the newly-framed constitution was taken, the objection to changes in the judicial system having been the ground of much of the opposition to the whole constitution. The final vote was 29,025 for adoption, and 18,616 against adoption. The southern Maryland counties, Kent and Somerset voted against adoption.

31. Article IV, sec. 2.

32. *Ibid.*