

to decide any cause in which there is a legal exception to the chancellor or any judge, so that such appointment is necessary to constitute a quorum in either court. The commission in such case shall confine the office to the cause, and it shall expire on the determination of the cause. The judge so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the general assembly. A member of congress, or any person holding or exercising an office under the United States, shall not be disqualified from being appointed a judge *ad litem*.]

§ 10. [The orphans' court in each county, shall be held by the chancellor and the associate judge residing in the county; the chancellor being president. Either of them, in the absence of the other, may hold the court. When they concur in opinion, there shall be no appeal from their decision except in matter of real estate. When their opinions are opposed, or when a decision is made by one of them, and in all matters involving a right to real estate, or the appraised value or other value thereof, there shall be an appeal to the superior court for the county, which shall have final jurisdiction in every such case. This court shall have all the jurisdiction and powers vested by the laws of this state in the orphans' court.]

§ 11. [The jurisdiction of each of the aforesaid courts shall be co-extensive with the state. Process may be issued out of each court, in either county, into every county.]

§ 12. [The general assembly, notwithstanding any thing contained in this article, shall have power to repeal or alter any act of the general assembly, giving jurisdiction to the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, or to the supreme court, or the court of common pleas, or the court of general quarter sessions of the peace and general jail delivery, or the orphans' court, or to the court of chancery, in any matter, or giving any power to either of said courts. Until the general assembly shall otherwise direct, there shall be an appeal to the court of errors and appeals in all cases in which there is an appeal, according to any act of the general assembly, to the high court of errors and appeals.]

§ 13. [Until the general assembly shall otherwise provide, the chancellor shall exercise all the powers which any law of the state vests in the chancellor besides the general powers of the court of chancery; and the chief-justice and associate judges shall each singly exercise all the powers which any law of this state vests in the judges singly of the supreme court or court of common pleas.]

§ 14. [The chancellor and judges shall respectively hold their offices during good behaviour, and receive for their services a compensation which shall be fixed by law and paid quarterly, and shall not be less than the following sums, that is to say:—the annual salary of the chief-justice shall not be less than the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars: and the annual salary of the chancellor shall not be less than the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars: and the annual salaries of the associate judges, respectively, shall not be less than the sum of one thousand dollars each. They shall hold no other office of profit, nor receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries for business done by them. The governor may, for any reasonable cause, in his discretion, remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly. In all cases where the legislature shall so address the governor, the cause of removal shall be