

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Billingslea, of Carroll,
Davis, of Caroline,
McNeal,

Tome,
Turner,
Whitney—6.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Billingsley, St. Mary's,
Carroll,
Davis, of Washington,
Earle,
Harwood,
Lansdale,
Mackall,

Maund,
McMaster,
Ohr,
Philpot,
Stephenson,
Waters—13.

On motion of Mr. Billingslea, of Carroll,

Ordered, That the Librarian furnish each member of the Senate with the Code and their Supplements.

Mr. Carroll asked to report a bill.

The question was raised whether he could under the Constitution report said bill.

The President decided as follow:

The Chair has not had the pleasure of hearing the whole discussion upon the point in dispute, but his attention has not been for the first time attracted to the difficulties in the mind of the Senate.

The 26th section of the Art. 3d of the New Constitution is identical with the 18th section of Art. 3d of the old Constitution. It contains three distinct propositions.

1. "Any bill may originate in either House of the General Assembly, and be altered, amended or rejected by the other."

2. Here comes the exception, "but no bill shall originate in either House during the last ten days of the session, nor become a law until it be read on three different days of the session in each House, unless three-fourths of the members of the House where such bill is pending shall so determine."

The commas after "session" and "House" admit the application of the succeeding and concluding clause to both the antecedent provisions, that is, that a bill may originate in either House, or, when originated, may pass to its third reading and final passage on the same day by a vote of three-fourths of the members elect of such House.

In regard to the "leave" the Chair is of opinion that the "leave" is the initiatory part of the bill; is a portion of the *res gestæ*, and therefore that, should a leave be granted, a consequent bill may be introduced with the consent of three-fourths.