

Courts of the respective counties, including the jurisdiction in chancery, and also in all matters relating to testamentary affairs, with all the powers and jurisdiction of the Orphans' Courts, who shall hold their offices during life, unless removed for cause, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum each.

3d. That the State shall be divided into five districts, and one Judge of the Court of Appeals, shall be elected by the qualified voters in each of said districts.

4th. That the State shall be also divided into ten Judicial Districts, of two counties each, and two Judges shall be in like manner elected for each of said districts, one of whom shall reside in each of the counties composing the district.

5th. That there shall be two terms yearly in each of said counties for the dispatch of judicial business, in which the Judge of the Court of Appeals for the district in which the Court shall sit, shall preside so that each Court shall be held by three Judges except in cases of illness or other necessary absence.

6th. That the Orphans' Court shall be abolished.

7th. That a separate judicial system for the city of Baltimore, shall be established.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. VALLIANT submitted the following order:

*Ordered*, That when this Convention adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, and that the members be allowed pay for only three of the days intervening between to-day and the day herein indicated for the re-assembling of the Convention.

Mr. BOND asked for a division on the question.

The question was stated upon the second part of the order.

Mr. JONES of Cecil demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. SROCKBRIDGE. I had understood that it was very probable that either to-day or to-morrow reports from some committees would be made and laid before us. If these reports had been made, and been passed into the printer's hands to be ready for us upon our re-assembling, I should not strenuously object to the adoption of this order; but if such reports are not made to-day, I hope we shall not adjourn over, but will meet and give the committees the opportunity of presenting them to-morrow. If we adjourn at this time, no reports having been made, then when we shall re-assemble next Wednesday the reports will probably come in, and they will have to lie over to be printed before they can be acted upon, and we shall have lost the intervening time. I hope therefore, unless some person speaking on behalf of some committee shall be able to say that their report will be made before our adjournment, that the order will not be adopted, and I would oppose adjourning to-morrow until some report has been made.

Mr. DANIEL. I hope neither branch of this amendment will be adopted; for I think that both are wholly unnecessary. I agree with my colleague, that though there may not be seemingly important business before the House to be transacted at this time, yet in order to keep the committees at work it is necessary to keep up our meetings; for as soon as we adjourn over, the committees all scatter, and we lose the work which might be done in committee even were the House not sitting. I think that whether the committees report or not we ought to sit to-morrow, for some of the committees meet to-morrow morning, and then I shall have no objection to adjourning until Monday or Tuesday.

As to the other branch of the order I think it is a small business cutting members pay off. They get little enough now. When there is a necessity for adjourning over a day or two, it is proper to adjourn. If there is no necessity for adjourning we ought not to adjourn. But members get but \$5 per day, and they have to pay half that for board, and if there is a necessity for adjourning I think the pay should not be cut off. It is not done elsewhere, even where much larger sums are paid for attendance, and where I do not believe they work any harder than some of us expect to do by and by, if we have not already. I think it is proper to continue until to-morrow, and then the question may properly arise whether we shall adjourn over until Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. VALLIANT. The arguments offered by the gentleman from Baltimore would certainly induce me to vote against the order which I have myself presented, if I had not every assurance that this Convention would, notwithstanding the force of those arguments, adjourn to-morrow; and if the Convention is to adjourn, I apprehend it will be better to adjourn to-day for the convenience of members of the Convention. If we adjourn to-morrow, from the best information I can obtain, not more than one-third or one-fourth of the Convention will be accommodated by the adjournment, whereas if we adjourn to-day all the members of the Convention will be accommodated.

I am very much inclined to think that it is not right for members to receive pay for work which they do not perform. I confess that in legislative bodies there is a precedent for it, but there is no principle with which I am at all familiar, of moral ethics to justify it. The Convention which assembled in 1850 adjourned at one time for three weeks, and the members of that body received in the neighborhood of \$20,000 from the State Treasury for time which they occupied in attending to their own matters. The gentleman who last addressed the Convention pronounced this curtailment of the pay of the members a small business. It may be a small business, but it is a small business which the moral law will