

treasury department, one in relation to the colored population, &c., therefore, in his opinion, it became a matter of entire impossibility, unless they went away with their work only partially done, that they could adjourn by Monday next. He hoped, therefore, that from this time forward all of the members who were somewhat addicted to speaking, would, in future, make their remarks as brief as possible, and get through the work before them. He trusted that they would get speedily through their labors, and that the journal of this body, as well as the Register of Debates, might soon go before the people, in order that they might have an opportunity of reading our proceedings, before they were called upon to vote for or against the adoption of the Constitution. If, however, it should happen, that they could not possibly get through at the time contemplated, they had the right and the power—if their sense of public duty required it—to name another day for the final adjournment of the Convention. But he hoped that might not be necessary. He would rejoice if they could adjourn on Monday next, but he knew that they could not do it with justice to themselves.

He would say a word or two in reference to the clamor and out-of-door talk about the length of time this Convention had been in session. Well, there had been a great deal said and a great deal done, but the Virginia Constitutional Convention, had been even longer in session and had done much less—the greater portion of their time having been engaged in discussing the subject of popular representation, and they had not get through it yet. Therefore, Constitutions were not made in a moment. He knew that there was many a man in that Convention, who clamored about a Constitution, who thought he could write a Constitution on his barn-door. [Laughter] Many a lawyer, too, thought he could take a piece of paper and write a Constitution, or perfect as Minerva from the brain of Jupiter. He thought their were some lawyers—some men of talent and ability here, but he did not think it was entirely confined to this body. They had assembled in Convention, for the purpose of comparing and harmonizing, if possible, their views in relation to a new Constitution, and they had certainly found it no easy task as far as they had gone. Still he must acknowledge that he had been surprised to find that gentlemen from small counties, as well as large, had evinced a disposition as much as they could, in justice to their own feelings, in order that they might meet upon some common platform to agree, if practicable. Gentlemen would go home and tell the people that they had got as much as they could for them. He had never been asked how he would vote, and had never written home to inquire what he should do, and never would.

Mr. BRENT, of Baltimore city, move to strike out "Monday," and insert "Saturday." He thought the latter day more convenient than the former, as they would, in the event of getting through their business, have to remain over Sunday in Annapolis.

Mr. PHELPS thought Saturday the most incon-

venient day of the whole week, as conveyances to their respective homes were more scarce on that day than any other.

Mr. BRENT then withdrew his amendment.

And the question being taken on Mr. JOHNSON'S proposition to adjourn *sine die* on Monday week, it was agreed to.

DISTRICTING BALTIMORE AND THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the propositions relative to districting the city of Baltimore, and the several counties of this State.

The question pending before the Convention on yesterday being on the motion of Mr. PHELPS for the previous question.

Mr. PHELPS withdrew his motion.

Mr. JOHNSON, with the consent of the Convention, withdrew the substitute offered by him on yesterday, and submitted the following in lieu of it as an amendment to come in at the end of the amendment offered by Mr. CHAMBERS of Kent.

"And that each county in the State be divided into as many convenient election districts of contiguous territory, and as nearly equal in population as may be, as such county may be entitled to members of the House of Delegates, and each of said districts shall be entitled to elect one delegate; provided that each county and city shall be divided into separate election districts of compact contiguous territory, in the manner hereafter to be provided in this constitution; the qualified voters in each of which districts shall at the time and in the manner in which delegates are chosen to elect one delegate, who has for one year next before his election been a resident of the district from which he shall be elected; and the residence in a district requisite to give a right of suffrage shall be six months next preceding the election; but in case any voter otherwise qualified, shall have less than six months residence in the district of his then residence, he shall not thereby lose his right to vote in the district in which he may have resided for the six months next preceding his removal."

Which was read.

Mr. THOMAS offered as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. CHAMBERS of Kent, and the amendment proposed by Mr. JOHNSON, the following:

"In order that each and every portion of the State may be fairly represented and its various interests protected in the Legislature, for the purpose of electing delegates therein, the city of Baltimore and each county in the State shall be divided into separate election districts of compact, contiguous territory, in the manner hereafter to be provided in this constitution, the qualified voters in each of which districts shall at the time and in the manner in which delegates are chosen, elect one delegate who has for one year next before his election, been a resident of the district from which he shall be elected, and the residence in a district requisite to give a