

but one of the most visionary among law-givers, was employed to frame a representative constitution for the then colony of South Carolina. For a few years it was tried, and having nearly proved fatal to the affairs of the Colonists, it was necessarily abandoned. The urgency of the occasion called forth into the public service, the plain, business men of the Colony: another Constitution was framed and adopted, and the affairs of the Colony soon revived and became prosperous.

The minority of the committee would respectfully suggest, that it is unwise to forego the blessings we enjoy, under our present constitution and hazard the risk of encountering the evils that may arise under a new and untried system. Upon the enactments of a convention, no restrictions can be imposed, no land-marks can be placed as boundaries to their legislative action. The judicial and ministerial functionaries of the Eastern Shore may be removed from the present metropolis of that Shore; the seat of government may be removed from the present metropolis of this Shore, and located we know not where. Every judge, every public prosecutor, (as has been done in a neighboring State) may be set adrift, and there may arise a general scramble for offices. In one of the memorials, the memorialists, after asking what security they had that the executive of the State represents the mass or even a majority of the people, proceed to say and from this source is derived a great proportion of office in the State of Maryland, which, from its tenure is too lasting and independent to be reached by the people.

The judges of your courts (as has been done in one of the South Western States, which during the last year adopted a new constitution) may be periodically made elective by the people.

These offices may be annually wrestled for, in grog-shops and taverns, and may be conferred by popular favor and caprice.

The aforementioned memorials state that "when the constitution of this state was adopted, representation was fairly apportioned, but since that period there has been a great change in the relative population of the several counties and cities"—thereby implying that at the time of the adoption of the constitution, the relative population of the counties was equal or nearly so, and hence its framers allotted to each county, an equal number of delegates. But such an