

less a meeting of the General Assembly may intervene, or the vacancy shall occur during the session of the General Assembly, the election to fill the same shall take place on the day of the ensuing general election.

Sec. 31st. The senators and delegates shall receive such compensation for their services as may be allowed by law; but no law increasing or diminishing the compensation shall be made to take effect until after the general elections next ensuing the passage thereof. No book or other printed matter not appertaining to the business of the session, shall be subscribed for, for the use of the members, or be distributed among them.

Sec. 32nd. No law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect until the expiration of days, from the closing of the sessions at which it may be passed, unless it be expressly declared on the face of the law, that it shall take effect on or after a different day; and no law of a public nature shall take effect until the same shall be published.

Sec. 33rd. The General Assembly shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of voting at elections, or of being elected to either House, or of being elected or appointed to any civil or military office in this State, any person convicted of perjury, bribery, or other infamous crime.

Sec. 34th. The General Assembly may confer upon of the several counties such powers of local legislation and administration as they may prescribe, provided however, that all laws conferring such powers shall be general in their nature, and shall extend to all the counties of the State.

Sec. 35th. Every bill passed by the General Assembly, when engrossed, shall be presented by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, in the Senate chamber, to the Governor for the time being, who shall sign the same, and thereto affix the great seal in the presence of the members of both Houses; every law shall be recorded in the office of the court of Appeals of the Western Shore, and in due time be printed, published and certified under the great seal to the several county courts in the same manner as has been heretofore usual in this State.

Sec. 36th. No person who may hereafter be a collector, receiver or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly or be eligible to any office of profit or trust under this State until he shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

Sec. 37th. All laws and parts of laws not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue in force according to their respective provisions, subject nevertheless to be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly.

MASTER AND SLAVE.

Mr. JENIFER rose, he said, to make a report from Committee No. 14, (being the Committee to consider and report such provisions proper to be embodied in a Constitution for the State, as had not been embraced in resolutions referred to other Committees.)

He was not in his seat yesterday, at the time the gentleman from Baltimore city, (Mr. PRESSTMAN,) offered a resolution in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Legislature shall not pass any law to abolish the relation of master and slave, as it now exists in this State, and that the Committee on the Legislative Department be instructed to report an article to carry out this provision."

I take it for granted [continued Mr. J.] that my friend from Baltimore city was not aware of the fact, that a similar resolution which I will now read, was offered by myself some time since, and referred to the Committee No. 14. It is in these words:

"Resolved, That Committee No. 14, consider and report upon the expediency of engrafting in the new Constitution, the same or a similar article as is contained in the present Constitution, respecting the relation of master and slave." [See Journal, Dec. 16, page 173.]

Mr. PRESSTMAN. Mine was an entirely different proposition

Mr. JENIFER (apparently not hearing the interruption) proceeded to say, that the Committee had had the subject under consideration, and had instructed him to make a report.

Mr. J. presented the following report:

"The relation of master and slave in this State shall not be abolished, unless a bill to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of Delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, at the next regular constitutional session, after such new election, nor then without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived."

Mr. PRESSTMAN explained, that the subject matter had, in the first place, been referred to the Committee on the Legislative Department and had subsequently, on the gentleman's own motion, been sent to the Committee of which the gentleman himself was Chairman, and, besides that, the resolution which he, [Mr. PRESSTMAN,] had yesterday introduced, was not similar either in principle or phraseology to the order which the gentleman had read. His [Mr. P's.] resolution did not propose to engraft upon the new Constitution a provision similar to that which now existed, but went a great deal further and declared that there should be no alteration by the Legislative Department in the relation of master and slave.

Some conversation passed between Mr. JENIFER and Mr. PRESSTMAN, of which the Reporter [having been interrupted] knows nothing.

On motion of Mr. JENIFER, the report was made the order of the day for Monday the third day of February.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. JENIFER also referred to the resolution which had yesterday been adopted on motion of Mr. MERRICK, directing Committee No. 14, to