semble once a year, for the sole purpose of examining the accounts of the treasurer, would inflict on the people an expense altogether disproportionate to the object. We have now a guard in the executive, whose duty it is to supervise the departments. Another remedy proposed, was the appointment of a comptroller. He should vote against such appointment. He was in favor of few officers and sufficiently liberal salaries. But there was a better remedy than either of these. Let the assembly appoint a joint committee, three members from one House and two from the other, to meet here in the alternate years on the first of January, and examine the treasurer's accounts, and then, if the Governor should deem it necessary, he can call an extra session of the Legislature. But if we were to provide that there shall be annual sessions of the Legislature in opposition to the expressed will of the people, for no other purpose than to examine the accounts of the treasurer, it would perhaps peril the Constitution. And we all know that the Legislature acts by committee. The Legislature itself, seldom looks beyond the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. He had said thus much because it is perilous to engraft a provision against which the people have already decided. If we are to go on, inserting provision after provision offensive to some one portion of the State or another, we may find, at last, that all our time here, and the public money expended on this body, have been wasted. If, through the arguments and objections urged by gentlemen on the other side, any evils shall be discovered in the biennial system, proper remedies may be applied.

When the bill to make the sessions of the Legislature biennial, was referred to the people of his county, he was disposed to vote against it; and believes that he did so vote. He then desired to have the Legislature in session every year, that the agitation then in progress, with a view to this Convention, might not be suspended. He did not now distinctly remember what opinion he, at that time entertained on this question, independent of its connexion with his inclination to expedite the session of this Conventien. The Convention was now in session, and he could judge of the measure upon its intrinsic merits. And if he even had, but he had not, doubts as to the policy of this measure, they would be yielded to the judgment of the whole State, which had been distinctly pronounced in its favor.

Mr. Brown briefly expressed his dissent from some of the positions of the gentleman from Frederick. Many of his people are of the opinion, that annual sessions are the safest. His argument has been misunderstood. He said that the people were taxed heavily, and while they were so taxed, there ought to be annual sessions. The gentleman from Dorchester, had talked something about the dark cloud of repudiation having passed away, and that we are now enjoying the sunshine of prosperity. We have, it is true, paid off a good deal of our debt, but we have still much to pay. Should the crops be good, he believed that the time was not distant, when the public debt will be entirely liquidated. But, he thought, the people should have an annual supervision over their affairs, through the Legislature. He had voted against biennial sessions, and he would do so know. Elections should be frequent —the Constitution says "annual." The gentleman from Frederick, says there is too much legislation. He asked if we can stop that by biennial sessions? No—for at a biennial session, there will be twice as many bills passed as at an annual one. He should go for annual sessions as the safest and best.

Mr. Biser rose to say a single word, regretting that after the overpowering eloquence of his colleague, (Mr. Thomas,) he would still be compelled to vote against him. He had listened to the argument with delight, so far as he enlarged on general principles, but when he came to the question of the expediency of biennial sessions, he differed from him. After mixing with the people, as freely and as recently as his honorable colleague, he could not come to the same conclusion. He did, it was true, vote for biennial sessions, when he thought that the embarrassed condition of the State made it his duty to advocate every measure of retrenchment. But it did not then go to the people, as a naked proposition, for it contained a provision making all the annual appointments biennial, so that whether the vote of the people was fairly given in favor of the biennial system, was subject to some doubt. He did not intend to waste the time of the Convention, at this late hour, but as an humble member of the last Legislature, he thought it right to make this statement. He would say that while his distinguished colleague travelled the county once, last fall previous to the September election for delegates to this Convention, he, (Mr. B.,) had travelled it again previous to the gubernatorial election; and he had found none who had even referred to this subject; none at all. The people were every where conscious, that they lived under a Constitution framed amidst the din of battle and the clash of arms. They also knew that out of the sixty articles of which the Constitution consisted, twenty-five had been abrogated, and twenty had been so amended, as to have retained little of their original form; so that only fifteen remained as they came from our fathers; therefore, the Convention question was in favor with the people.

They desired a change in the judiciary system; the election of clerks and registers by the people —a change in the basis of representation, and other important changes. He differed also from his colleague, on the subject of frequent elections, to which he, (Mr. B.,) was friendly; and, he thought, the people of his section of the State would not thank him if he voted against them.

He, (Mr. B.,) was in favor of annual sessions, but desired that they be limited to a much shorter time, than they are under the present Constitution. He was in favor of this as a measure of retrenchment. He regretted that the state of his health would not permit him to say more.

Mr. Buchanan expressed himself exceedingly gratified by the views of the gentleman from Frederick, (Mr. Biser,) which had rendered it unnecessary for any one to say more on that side. He