

Mr. Gill said the provisions were exactly the same as in the constitution of 1864.

Mr. Walsh had been under a misapprehension yesterday when he offered his amendment, but on a more careful reading of the section he saw that the whole was in perfect harmony, and no misconception could exist. The gentleman from Baltimore (Mr. Carter) was perfectly right in the view he took.

After further discussion the motion to reconsider was decided in the negative.

Section 13 was then read and slightly amended.

Mr. Walsh submitted the following, to be inserted as the 14th section:

“If a vacancy shall occur during the session of the Senate in any office which the Governor and the Senate have the power to fill, the Governor shall nominate a proper person to the Senate to fill said vacancy before the final adjournment of the Senate.”

Mr. Motter moved to amend by adding “unless such vacancy occurs within ten days before said final adjournment,” which was accepted, and the amendment as modified was then adopted, and stands as section 14.

Section 14 as reported by the committee, and now standing as section 15, was read as follows:

“The Governor may suspend or arrest any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders, or other military offence, and may remove him in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial, and may remove for incompetency or misconduct all civil officers who received appointment from the Executive for a term of years.”

Mr. Barry moved to amend by adding, after the word “misconduct,” the words “after a hearing before him.”

After a brief debate, in which Messrs. Barry, Walsh and Brown participated, the amendment was rejected.

Section 15 (now section 16) was read, and an amendment offered. After discussion the amendment was rejected.

Section 17, giving the veto power to the Governor, was