

Negative—Messrs. Blakistone, President, *pro tem.*, Dent, Lee, Chambers of Kent, Donaldson, Dorsey, Sellman, Weems, Brent of Charles, Lloyd, Dickinson, Sherwood of Talbot, Crisfield, Dashiell, Williams, Eccleston, Phelps, Chambers of Cecil, Miller, McLane, Bowie, Tuck, Dirickson, McMaster, Fooks, Gaither, Biser, Sappington, Nelson, Carter, Harcastle, Gwinn, Schley, Fiery, John Newcomer, Harbine, Davis, Brewer, Waters, Weber, Slicer, Smith, Clarke, Shower, Cockey and Brown—47.

So the Convention refused to insert "fifteen hundred dollars."

The question being then on Mr. JENIFER's motion to insert \$1200.

Mr. LEE asked for the ayes and noes on the question, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken on Mr. JENIFER's motion, and decided as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Donaldson, Wells, Randall, Kent, Sellman, Weems, Sollers, Brent of Charles, Jenifer, Howard, Buchanan, Welch, Hicks, Hodson, Miller, Bowie, Tuck, Grason, Biser, McHenry, Magraw, Gwinn, Brent of Baltimore city, Presstman, Ware, Kilgour and Hollyday—27.

Negative—Messrs. Blakistone, President, *pro tem.*, Dent, Lee, Chambers of Kent, Dorsey, Bell, Lloyd, Dickinson, Sherwood of Talbot, Crisfield, Dashiell, Williams, Eccleston, Phelps, McLane, Dirickson, McMaster, Fooks, Shriver, Gaither, Sappington, Nelson, Carter, Schley, Fie. y, John Newcomer, Harbine, Davis, Brewer, Waters, Weber, Slicer, Smith, Parke, Shower, Cockey and Brown—37.

So the Convention refused to insert "twelve hundred dollars."

Mr. JOHN NEWCOMER moved to insert "eight hundred dollars."

The question was first taken on the motion of Mr. CHAMBERS to insert "one thousand dollars," and it was agreed to.

Mr. BOWIE moved to amend the section so as to make it read "a Secretary," instead of "a Secretary of State."

He stated that in 1836 when the Secretary of State was created, it was provided that in case of a vacancy in the Gubernatorial chair by death or otherwise the Secretary of State shall act as Governor, until a Governor shall be appointed. He is now merely a recording Clerk, and as we have now cut him down to that, it will be but proper to call him by his right name.

Mr. CHAMBERS suggested that it was necessary to retain the name, as papers going abroad must in some cases, have the attestation of the Secretary of State. Secretary and Clerk are ordinary terms, but the Secretary of State is an officer, whose name signifies that he is attached to the Government. It would appear that the motion is intended as a reflection on the course of the Convention in fixing the salary too low. But the Convention thought differently.

Mr. JENIFER. If he is not Secretary, he will no longer be responsible to the State, but only to the Governor.

Mr. GRASON. If the salary is insufficient, the title should be left to make up the deficiency.

Mr. BOWIE. Very well. I withdraw the motion.

Mr. DASHIELL moved to amend by striking out the 22d section, and inserting the following as a substitute :

"The Secretary of State shall be elected by the qualified voters of the whole State, at the same time the Governor shall be elected, and his term of office shall be the same as for Governor, and his salary shall be one thousand dollars per annum."

Mr. DASHIELL said the Secretary of State was an important officer of the State of Maryland.— We have voted him a thousand dollars a year. According to the theory of the reformers, of whom he claimed to be one, every public officer should be elected by the people, from the Governor downwards. The Secretary of State is in the confidence of the Governor, and stands in the place of a Lieutenant Governor. He occupies an important position, and ought to be elected by the people. He would ask that the question on his motion should be taken by ayes and noes.

Mr. PHELPS moved to amend the amendment by adding at the end, "exclusive of electioneering expenses." If he is to go through the State to electioneer for his office, he will want to be paid his expenses.

He withdrew the amendment.

Mr. JENIFER interposed an objection, that an individual belonging to a county on one side of the State could scarcely be known to the people of the counties at the other extremity.

Mr. GRASON said it might so happen that a Governor would be elected from one party and a Secretary of State from another. The Secretary then might not keep the secrets of the Governor. They might require separate apartments, and a sergeant-at-arms to keep them at peace.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the motion of Mr. DASHIELL.

Mr. CHAMBERS said, he had hoped some one would have risen promptly to rebuke the most exceptionable suggestion thrown out by the gentleman from Charles, (Mr. Jenifer.) It deserved rebuke. He for one could not allow it to pass without condemnation. The people not to know all about every body and every thing! The people have no business to vote because they know nothing about it! How strange. Why the approved doctrine is, that every man in every part of the State is perfectly well informed and competent to judge of the fitness of any candidate, whether for a clerkship or any thing else. Aye, knows better than those who have passed a lifetime in learning the duties of the office and in association with those who are aspirants to it. But it is said the people ought not by their votes to decide a matter about which they can know nothing. This was most monstrous doctrine! He went for the rights of the people, the eternal and immortal people, their inalienable, indisputable rights—rights which could not be taken away, modified or controlled—rights which they alone