

so indispensable to the security of the public funds.

The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. DORSEY.

Determined in the negative.

The third article was then adopted.

The fourth article was then read and adopted.

Mr. SPENCER submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There will necessarily be sundry accounts against this Convention, growing out of the printing and binding of the Register of the Debates, and the journal of the Convention, and the printing and circulating of the Constitution; and whereas, it would be attended with great expense for this Convention to remain in session, until these matters are closed,

Resolved, That the committee on printing be discharged.

That MESSRS. RANDALL and WARE, be appointed, on the printing committee with all the powers of the present committee, and which powers shall continue in full force, after the adjournment of this Convention, and as long as they find it necessary, and that Samuel Peacock, one of the committee clerks of this body, be continued as said clerk as long as it may be required for the public service, in the opinion of the said committee, and that the President be authorised to pay on the certificates of the said committee as of the 12th of May, 1851, such sums as may become due for the printing, reporting, &c.

And be it further Resolved, That the per diem of the said committee and their clerk shall continue, until the termination of their duties;

Which was read.

Mr. GRASON moved to postpone the consideration of said report until Monday next;

Determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. TUCK,

The Convention took up for consideration the report submitted by him on the 18th April, as chairman of the committee on the appointment, tenure of office, duties and compensation of all civil officers not embraced in the duties of other standing committees.

The first section was read, as follows:

1st. Of the Lottery Commissioner; there shall be one Lottery Commissioner, who shall perform the duties now or that may hereafter be prescribed by law. He shall be elected by the electors of the State, at the first election for delegates to the Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution, and biennially thereafter.

His whole compensation shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The Legislature shall have power to abolish or regulate the said office, except as to the mode of appointment and amount of compensation. In the case of a vacancy happening in said office it shall be filled by the Executive in same manner as vacancies happening in Executive appointment.

Mr. TUCK moved to amend the 1st section of the report by striking out in the sixth line thereof the words, "his whole compensation shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum," and inserting in lieu thereof "his whole compensation for

salary and clerk hire shall be three thousand dollars, and no more, and he shall not receive any fees, commissions, or perquisites of any kind from any source whatever for the performance of his duties."

Mr. MORGAN offered as a substitute for the section the following:

"That from and after 1st April 1859, no lottery scheme shall be drawn in this State for any purpose whatsoever; that at the time of electing delegates to the General Assembly, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, one commissioner of lotteries, who shall hold his office commencing from the expiration of the commissions of the present officers, for the period of two years, and shall be re-eligible from term to term until the close of the system, when said office shall expire; that he shall enter into bond with security as now required by law, that it shall be his duty to make such a contract as will extinguish all existing lottery grants before the 1st day of April 1859, and secure to the State a nett annual revenue equal to the average derived from the system for the last five years; that all compensation for his services, shall be paid out of the fund raised for the consolidated lotteries, and shall not exceed the commissions now and heretofore received by commissioners of lotteries from the lottery grants; *provided*, that said commissioner shall not receive a greater amount of commission or compensation than the amount now received by one of the present lottery commissioners out of said grants."

Mr. DONALDSON objected to this amendment upon the ground that it was a continuance of the lottery system for a much longer time than was necessary. He considered the whole system as one of complicated fraud which had been practised upon this State for years to the great injury of the community economically as well as morally. Though \$52,000 were received by the State from the lotteries, yet it was the worst system which the legislation of any community had tainted itself with. The lottery commissioners, by a construction of law, had received upwards of \$5000 per year, although the very words of the law granting the salary of \$1250, were that they "shall be entitled to no other compensation whatever." But the question now related to the future. By the amendment, the time of the continuance of the system would be increased one-third. There were at least a million dollars spent annually in connection with the Maryland lotteries. Out of this illicit trade, the State had realised \$52,000 annually, not as "the price of blood," but of all of crime, speculation, and fraud, the very worst kind of gambling, the most unfair for those participating in it, and the most injurious to the whole community. In 1846, they had been told that it could be finished in ten years. He believed it could now be closed up in four years at the very latest. It was an injury to the State, because it destroyed industry itself, which no profits could replace.

Mr. MORGAN was not one of those who thought that no good had resulted from the lot-