

assembly of Maryland to pass laws to punish, with fine and imprisonment any person who shall remove into any election district or ward of the city of Baltimore, not for the purpose of acquiring a bona fide residence therein, but for the purpose of voting therein at an approaching election, or who shall vote in any election district or ward in which he does not reside. (except in the case provided for in the first article of the constitution,) or shall, at the same election vote in more than one election district or ward, or shall vote or offer to vote in any name not his own, or in place of any other person of the same name, or shall vote in any county in which he does not reside.

Sec. 4. Every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust under the constitution or laws made pursuant thereto, before he shall enter upon the duties of such office shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the constitution and laws thereof, and that I will to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of _____ according to the constitution and laws of this State, and that since the adoption of the present constitution I have not in any manner violated the provisions thereof in relation to bribery of voters or preventing legal or procuring illegal votes to be given; (and if a governor, senator, member of the house of delegates, or judge,) "that I will not directly or indirectly receive the profits, or any part of the profits, of any other office during the time of my acting as _____." And if any person elected or appointed to office as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to take the said oath or affirmation, he shall be considered as having refused to accept the said office, and a new election or appointment shall be made as in case of refusal or resignation, and any person swearing or affirming falsely in the premises, shall on conviction thereof in a court of law, incur the penalties for wilful and corrupt perjury, and be thereafter incapable of voting at any election, and also incapable of holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

Sec. 5. No person who is lunatic, non compos mentis, or under guardianship, shall be allowed to vote; nor shall any one convicted of bribery, or other infamous crime that consigns him to the penitentiary, until two years after he shall have paid the penalty of his offence, unless pardoned by the governor.

Sec. 6. No person in the military or naval service of the United States shall be considered as having acquired a residence to vote because he has been employed at any bar-

racks, forts, or naval station in this State, and no citizen shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of this State or the United States, or while engaged in navigating the waters thereof or the high seas, or while confined as a public prisoner.

JNO. BROWN,
FENDALL MARBURY.

The question was stated to be upon the motion to substitute the report of the minority for the report of the majority of the committee on the elective franchise.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. I would suggest to the gentleman from Queen Anne (Mr. Brown,) that, as the minority report has the same number of sections as the majority report, and as the subject-matter of the respective sections correspond with each other, it would simplify matters to move the sections of the one for the sections of the other, respectively. As the regular rule is to perfect an amendment, whether in the nature of a substitute or otherwise, before taking the vote upon it as a whole, as we cannot do it afterwards, it would create less confusion perhaps to take up the majority report by sections, when the gentleman can move each of the sections of his report for the respective sections of the other.

Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's. The other course was adopted in considering the report of the committee on the basis of representation. I made the motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report of that committee, and the minority report was not considered as properly before the house for amendment until the vote was taken upon the motion to substitute it for the majority report. I do not think any confusion resulted from the course pursued on that occasion.

Mr. SCOTT. I hope the plan suggested by the gentleman from Baltimore city (Mr. Stockbridge) will be pursued. There is a section in the minority report for which I desire to vote, and if it is proposed section by section, as amendments to the majority report, I can vote for it. But if the question is taken upon the entire minority report, I must vote against it.

Mr. BROWN. I can see no reason for pursuing a different course in reference to this report, from that which has been heretofore pursued in similar cases. If there is anything worthy of consideration in this minority report, I should like to have the house pass upon it, section by section, adopting any section that may meet with their approval, and amending or rejecting others as they may think proper. I think it would be treating us but fairly to give us a vote upon the different sections of the minority report.

Mr. HEBB. As I understand it, the convention has now before it for consideration, the report of the committee on the elective