

vention will fix the salaries of the judges in Baltimore city at \$4,000 a year, to provide that the city of Baltimore shall pay the difference between that and the sum proposed to be paid them by the State. But I do not like this unwise economy. Pay good judges good salaries.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. ABBOTT, to amend section thirty-two by striking out the words "five hundred," so as to leave the salaries of judges in the city of Baltimore three thousand dollars.

Upon this question Mr. ABBOTT called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 39, nays 12—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Blackiston, Brooks, Chambers, Cushing, Daniel, Davis, of Washington, Dellinger, Ecker, Farrow, Galloway, Greene, Hebb, Hoffman, Hollyday, Hopper, Horsey, Lansdale, Lee, Markey, Mitchell, Mullikin, Murray, Nyman, Pugh, Purnell, Russell, Sands, Scott, Smith, of Worcester, Sney, Stirling, Sykes, Thomas, Todd, Wilmer—39.

Nays—Messrs. Cunningham, Duvall, Hatch, King, Negley, Parker, Ridgely, Smith, of Dorchester, Stockbridge, Swope, Wickard, Wooden—12.

The amendment was accordingly adopted. Mr. RIDGELY, when his name was called, said: I shall vote "no" on this proposition for the reason that I am in favor of increasing uniformly the salaries of all the judges throughout the State to \$500. That would give the judges of Baltimore city \$3,000, except the judge of the criminal court, who would get \$2,500. This is increasing the salary of one of these judges \$1,000. I vote "no."

Mr. STIRLING, when his name was called, said: I shall support this amendment, not because I think the salary is enough, but because I think it is about as much as the convention is disposed to allow. And in deference to the judgment of the convention I want to come as near the temper and disposition of the house as I can. I vote "aye."

Mr. THOMAS. I move to amend the section by adding the following:

"Provided the mayor and city council of Baltimore shall have the power to add the additional sum of one thousand dollars to the salaries of each of said judges, to be paid by the mayor and city council of Baltimore."

Mr. ABBOTT. I do hope that amendment will not prevail. If it does we shall have three hundred and seventy lawyers eternally boring the city council to get higher salaries for the judges. It would be impossible for us to get good men to serve as members of the city council under such circumstances as that.

Mr. STIRLING. What interest have the lawyers of Baltimore in increasing the salaries of the judges? It is none of their business. It would be for the interest of those who wanted their places to try and turn them out.

The question was taken upon the amendment of Mr. THOMAS, and it was rejected.

Mr. STIRLING. Gentlemen will not pay good salaries to our judges out of the State treasury, nor let us do so if we desire.

Mr. CUSHING. I move to amend by adding the following:

"Provided, the mayor and city council of Baltimore shall add the additional sum of one thousand dollars to the salaries of each of said judges, to be paid by the mayor and city council."

I do not see why the counties should not be perfectly willing to allow the city of Baltimore to pay this extra sum, which does not affect the State in any way. I desire to make it obligatory upon the city, in order to prevent the question going before the city council, as my colleague (Mr. Abbott) so much apprehends, and thus bring the question of the salaries of the judges into politics, thus rendering the judge dependent in some degree upon his agreement of political views with those of the majority of the city council. My amendment avoids that; and the question of the agreement of the personal politics of any judge with those of the mayor and city council will not enter into the question.

Mr. RIDGELY. I would desire to be informed where we derive our power to vote money out of the city treasury of Baltimore?

Mr. CUSHING. If the legislature of Maryland, coming from the people, has the power to vote money out of the treasury of the city of Baltimore for police, &c., certainly the people of the State, and the people of the city of Baltimore in voting for the constitution, have exactly the same right to vote money from the city of Baltimore. The power resides in the people, and the people exercise it. If the people can do it through their legislature, they certainly can do it through their convention. If this convention has any power to make any legislation at all affecting the city of Baltimore, it has also the power to make the city of Baltimore provide for its share of that legislation. There is certainly no question that if the gentlemen of the counties brought in a proposition here that their counties should pay an additional sum to their judges, there would be no objection to it. There was a proposition made by a gentleman upon the floor of this house, and it met with the concurrence of a number of members, that if we adopted the system of taking a judge from each county, the county should pay its own judge. There was no objection made then that this convention had no power to insert