

a perfect right to vote any amount of money to these judges that they see fit.

Mr. STIRLING. This provision says the judges shall not have any more.

Mr. ABBOTT. Out of the State treasury.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. I rise simply to correct a statement of fact by the gentleman from Howard (Mr. SANDS,) who says that such an anomaly was not before known of judges of an inferior court receiving a larger salary than judges of a superior court.

Mr. SANDS. So far as I know.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. Well, the gentleman will know more in a moment. The judges of the court of appeals of the State of New York receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year. The governor of that State receives a salary of four thousand dollars a year. The judges of the superior court, and the judges of the court of common pleas for the city of New York receive five thousand dollars a year salary; a thousand dollars more than the governor, and fifteen hundred more than the judges of the court of appeals of that State. I wanted to correct the gentleman as to that matter of fact.

Mr. SANDS. Is there any other case? I should like to know all these cases. New York may have done this thing. I want to know if there is any other case.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. We will instruct the gentleman in facts as we go on. It is nothing unusual for this convention to say the counties shall pay so and so. We have done it all through the constitution. We have said that the judges of the orphans' court shall be paid by the counties. Gentlemen know that if they know at all what we have done in this convention. We have provided that certain fees shall be paid by certain suitors.

I am very much pleased with this rage of economy. I like to see money saved to the State and to the citizens of the State. I wish this rage had prevailed when we had the seventh section of this judiciary report before us. Yet gentlemen deliberately struck out a provision which proposed to cut off a useless appendage of the judicial department, and which costs the State more than ten thousand dollars a year.

The PRESIDENT. The convention reinstated it.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. Not so. The proposition of the committee on judiciary was to strike out and abolish a certain office, which was good for nothing but to draw money, and which did draw money pretty freely. That proposition was stricken out. Then an amendment was made, upon the motion of the gentleman from Baltimore county (Mr. RIDGELY,) which simply made the salary of that officer fixable by the general assembly. But until they do fix it, of course it stands as it does now, ranging from seventy-five dollars in the small counties up to fifteen hundred dollars and fees, and so on up to

four or five thousand dollars and fees. So that that good for nothing officer is really receiving two thousand dollars a year more than gentlemen are willing to allow to our judges. I congratulate them on this streak of economy.

Mr. ABBOTT. We are paying for judges now more than we are paying for any other officer in the State, except the governor. I do not see that there is any room for the gentleman to find fault.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. I did not say I found fault; I approved this economy highly.

The question was then taken upon the question of Mr. CUSHING, and it was rejected.

Mr. SANDS. Some of us who want to get home must start in the half past two o'clock train. I therefore move that the convention now adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn by Mr. SANDS, at the request of

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, who moved that when this convention adjourn to-day it stand adjourned to Monday next at twelve o'clock.

Mr. CUSHING moved to amend by making it half past twelve o'clock.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM accepted the amendment. The question was then taken upon the motion of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, as modified, and it was rejected.

#### SCHEDULE.—MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. LANSDALE, from the minority of the committee on schedule, submitted the following report, which was read:

The undersigned, a minority of the members of the committee on provisions and ordinances as may be desirable to carry into effect amendments to the constitution, report that they dissent from the report submitted by the majority of the committee.

First. Because they believe the authority given to soldiers in camp to vote at all elections, will utterly fail to have the effect proposed by those who advocate the measure; on the contrary, as the undersigned believe, it will enable the officers who command the soldiers, to control the votes of those who feel and know the power of their officers, to make them suffer in various ways the penalty of disobedience to their wishes. To a soldier on duty, the first great lesson taught, is obedience to his commanding officer. Military necessity requires a rigid exaction of this duty; it allows of no discussion or discretion. To fail in the smallest respect insures harsh treatment, even in cases where martial law prescribes no specific penalty. It will not be doubted that the only safe approach to the favor of an officer is to gratify his wishes by voting his ticket.

Second. But whatever may be the propriety of taking the votes of soldiers or their officers, the undersigned cannot permit themselves to doubt of the concurrence of the convention in their determined opposition to so