

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Kent (Mr. Chambers) can very easily understand that the convention is not required to do its work over twice. If all that is contained in the standing rules have been fully complied with, then the rule is exhausted.

Mr. CHAMBERS. Not in regard to new matter.

The PRESIDENT. The work has passed over into the hands of the committee on revision for the purpose of suggesting any alteration, or recommending anything which they in their judgment deem proper for the perfecting of the instrument. Of course their recommendation does not of itself change the instrument. It is still left to the determination of the convention whether the change shall be made or not. That question is to be determined by the vote of the house upon concurring in the report of the committee.

The question was upon concurring in the report of the committee in relation to the article upon the elective franchise.

Upon this question the yeas and nays had been ordered.

The question being then taken by yeas and nays, it resulted—yeas 44, nays 19—as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Baker, Barron, Cunningham, Cushing, Daniel, Davis, of Washington, Dellinger, Earle, Ecker, Farrow, Galloway, Greene, Hebb, Hoffman, Hopper, Jones, of Cecil, Keefer, Kennard, King, Larsh, Markey, McComas, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Parker, Pugh Purnell, Ridgely, Russell, Schley, Schlosser, Stirling, Stockbridge, Swope, Sykes, Thomas, Todd, Wooden—44.

*Nays*—Messrs. Belt, Bond, Brown, Chambers, Crawford, Davis, of Charles, Dent, Duvall, Hollyday, Horsey, Lansdale, Lee, Marbury, Mitchell, Miller, Parran, Peter, Smith, of Dorchester, Wilmer—19.

The report of the committee on revision was accordingly concurred in.

Mr. KING. I would ask if we of the committee on revision have not a right to make verbal changes and other suggestions to be brought before this house? Because if we are merely to take these articles into the committee room and bring them back again, without making any alterations, you might as well dispense with the committee of revision altogether. My idea was that we had a right to make these verbal changes, and at the same time make suggestions to be submitted to the house.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman is correct. This committee is a very different thing from a committee appointed after the session of the legislature. In that case the committee has no power to revise the work of the legislature; they are confined strictly to the correction of any verbal errors. But this committee is under the control of this

house, and all the powers of the house are confided to it over any article before it.

Mr. KING. That is the way I understood it. But according to some of the arguments here we were authorized merely to take the document into the committee room and bring it back again entirely unchanged.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. EARLE, from the committee of revision, reported back to the convention the article on the treasury department, and recommended that the first section of that article be remodeled. This section as adopted by the convention reads thus:

“Section 1. There shall be a treasury department, consisting of a comptroller, chosen by the qualified electors of the State at each general election of members of the general assembly, who shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and of a treasurer, to be appointed by the two houses of the general assembly at each regular session thereof, on joint ballot, who shall also receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and neither of the said officers shall be allowed or receive any fees, commissions, or perquisites of any kind, in addition to his salary, for the performance of any duty or service whatever. In case of a vacancy in either of the offices by death, or otherwise, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall fill such vacancy by appointment, to continue until another election by the people, or a choice by the legislature as the case may be, and the qualification of the successor. But the comptroller chosen at the first election under this constitution, and the treasurer appointed at the first session of the general assembly held under this constitution, shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices until the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, unless the said offices, or either of them shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the State, or other disqualification of the said incumbents, or either of them. The comptroller and treasurer shall keep their offices at the seat of government, and shall take such oath and enter into such bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.”

From the reading of this section it will be seen that the comptroller is elected by the qualified voters of the State, and the treasurer by the general assembly.

The offices are distinct and should not be embraced in one section. The members of the committee are of the opinion that this section could be divided with advantage into at least three. They therefore recommend the following sections:

“Section. 1 The treasury department of