

been elected by virtue of caucus arrangements.

Mr. BUCHANAN called the gentleman to order, saying that the remarks of the gentleman from Kent (Mr. Chambers) he considered also out of order.

Mr. PRESSTMAN said that as the gentleman from Baltimore county had sat quietly by while the gentleman from Kent had made his objections to caucus arrangements, it was now too late for him to raise the question of order.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that the gentleman from Kent spoke so rapidly that he had no opportunity.

Mr. SPENCER resuming, said that he deemed it a matter of justice to himself to indicate his position after the remarks of the gentleman from Kent. He had had the honor of serving in other conventions with that gentleman, called for the very highest purposes, and had assisted him to arrange in caucus the action of the Convention. It was nothing new. Such things were constantly done. There was nothing novel in this procedure. He was willing that the history of the matter should go to the world. As a reformer here, he made no distinction between a whig and a democrat. He could take the hand of a whig reformer in caucus as cordially as of a democratic reformer. These were the kind of caucuses, and none other, which he had attended. While he had been ready to act in such caucuses, he would find no fault with other gentlemen who disagreed with him upon that question. Each would stand upon his responsibility. He would protest against throwing reproach upon a measure because it had been announced by the gentleman from Baltimore county (Mr. Howard) to have been the result of an agreement between gentlemen desiring peace, prosperity and harmony, and acting according to their best judgments. He had made these remarks to vindicate the position he had taken.

WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1851.

The Convention met at ten o'clock.

Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Graff.

The roll was called, and a quorum being present, the journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. WELLS informed the Convention that he had received a communication from his colleague, Mr. Dorsey, desiring him to state to the Convention, that he was compelled by indisposition to return home, but that he would resume his seat in the Convention at the earliest period he could do so.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice that at the proper time he should offer the following amendments to the report submitted by Mr. Bowie, as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, which he desired to be entered upon the record:

"Sec. 9. This State shall be divided into eight judicial districts, exclusive of the city of Baltimore, in manner and form following, to wit: Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties

shall be the first district; Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties shall be the second district; Kent, Cecil and Harford counties shall be the third district; Allegany and Washington counties shall be the fourth district; Frederick and Montgomery counties shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Carroll counties shall be the sixth district; Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's counties shall be the seventh district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Howard counties shall be the eighth district; and one person of integrity and sound judgment in the law, who shall have been a citizen of this State at least five years, and a resident of the district, and not above the age of seventy years, shall be elected from each of said districts, by a majority of the legal and qualified voters therein, as a judge of the county court for said district, who shall hold his office for the term of ten years from the time of his election, or until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, whichever may first happen, and be re-eligible thereto until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, and not after; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise in the several counties of this State, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions which the county courts of this State now have, use and exercise, and which shall hereafter be prescribed by law, except in matters appertaining to courts of equity; and the said judges shall have and use all other powers and authorities which the judges of the county courts now have, by virtue of law, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law; and the said county courts shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties, at the times and places where they are now held, or at such other times and places as may hereafter be prescribed by law; and the salary of the said judges shall respectively be two thousand dollars per annum, and shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office, and they shall not receive any perquisites of office, from any source whatever, or any other than fixed and certain salaries.

Sec. 10. In each of the said county court districts, the chancery and the orphans' court shall be incorporated into one court, and the person who shall be elected as the judge of the county courts, within the said districts respectively, shall be the judge of the said chancery and orphans' court, and the said chancery and orphans' court shall have, hold and exercise in the several counties of this State, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions which the said chancery and orphans' courts of this State now have, use and exercise, and which shall hereafter be prescribed by law, and the judge thereof shall have and use all other powers and authorities, which the chancellor and justices of the orphans' courts of this State now have, by virtue of law, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law, and the sessions of the said chancery and orphans' courts shall be held in the several counties in this State, at the time and place where the regular terms of the said orphans' courts are now held, and at such other