

the past as evidence of its truth. No man more sincerely and more highly appreciates than I do, the characters of those public officers, with whose services we have been favored. One of them now in office, I have known intimately all my life, and my confidence in him, is as great, as is my confidence in any man that lives. It is because we have such men, that we are now especially called upon to be circumspect, because no one can believe they are to live forever—or that all their successors will certainly be as faithful as they have been, and hence, none can suppose these alterations are now made from any such want of confidence in these officers.

But, sir, we may not have always such men as these and we may have difficulties in making these changes from the very fact that such changes would then confine suspicions—we may be as unfortunate in the selection of our agents, as some of our States have been, and we may have years of useless regrets, and thousands of wasted dollars as the price we pay for the sad experience of having confided incautiously to imaginary ideas of human integrity.

Sir, I know it is unfashionable and unpopular in this Convention to refer to our ancestors as authority on the science of government; we think we have made such improvements in our day, that we scarcely give them credit for any thing, but I shall incur the risk of quoting from their opinions even to this Convention. When the declaration of the Delegates of Maryland to the world, of the grounds of their resistance to the British government, and their ideas of free government, they exclaimed, "who are a free people? Not those who were governed justly and equitably," but those who lived under "a government so constitutionally framed and guarded as prevented their being governed in any other manner."

Let us bear this in mind, and no longer confide to any man such unrestricted power over your treasury and over your credit, leaving the whole to his honesty and judgment, but so frame our organic law, that whatever may be his disposition, he will be restrained from acting otherwise than duty and fidelity require.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. BOWIE;

And it was rejected.

Mr. JOHN NEWCOMER then moved to amend the first article by striking out in the fourth line "three thousand," and inserting in lieu thereof "two thousand," so as to fix the salary of the treasurer at \$2,000 per annum.

Mr. SPENCER moved for a division of the question; and

The question was accordingly stated to be on the motion to strike out.

And being put,

It was agreed to.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. JOHN NEWCOMER, to fill the blank with "two thousand."

Mr. DORSEY moved to fill the blank with "fifteen hundred."

Mr. CONSTABLE moved to fill the blank with "twenty-five hundred."

The question was first stated to be on the motion of Mr. CONSTABLE, being the largest sum.

Mr. DORSEY moved that the question be taken by yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Chapman, President, Morgan, Blakistone, Dent, Donaldson, Randall, Merrick, Jenifer, Howard, Buchanan, Bell, Welch, Chandler, Lloyd, Sherwood of Talbot, Colston, Williams, Goldsborough, Constable, Miller, McLane, Bowie, Tuck, Sprigg, McCubbin, Bowling, Spencer, Grason, George, Wright, Thomas, Shriver, Biser, Annan, McHenry, Stewart, of Caroline, Gwinn, Stewart of Baltimore city, Brent, of Baltimore city, Ware, Neill, Kilgour, Anderson, Cockey and Brown—45

Negative—Messrs. Ricard, Lee, Chambers of Kent, Mitchell, Dorsey, Wells, Kent, Sellman, Weems, Dalrymple, John Dennis, Hicks, Eccleston, Phelps, Dirickson, McMaster, Hearn, Fooks, Jacobs, Gaither, Sappington, Stephenson, Magraw, Nelson, Carter, Thawley, Hardcastle, Sherwood of Baltimore city, Schley, Fiery, John Newcomer, Harbine, Michael Newcomer, Brewer, Waters, Weber, Hollyday, Fitzpatrick, Smith, Parke and Shower—41.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. RANDALL moved further to amend the first article by striking out in the sixth line the words "two thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof, "twenty-five hundred."

Mr. PARKE moved the question be taken by yeas and nays;

Which being ordered,

Appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Chapman, Pres't, Morgan, Blakistone, Dent, Ricard, Chambers of Kent, Mitchell, Donaldson, Dorsey, Wells, Randall, Kent, Weems, Dalrymple, Merrick, Jenifer, Howard, Buchanan, Bell, Welch, Chandler, Lloyd, Sherwood of Talbot, Colston, John Dennis, Williams, Hicks, Goldsborough, Eccleston, Phelps, Constable, McLane, Bowie, Tuck, Sprigg, McCubbin, Bowling, Spencer, Grason, George, Wright, McMaster, Hearn, Thomas, Shriver, Biser, Annan, Stewart of Baltimore city, Fiery, Neill, Kilgour, Waters, Anderson and Hollyday—55.

Negative—Messrs. Lee, Sellman, Miller, Dirickson, Fooks, Jacobs, Gaither, Sappington, Stephenson, McHenry, Magraw, Nelson, Carter, Thawley, Stewart of Caroline, Hardcastle, Gwinn, Ware, Schley, John Newcomer, Harbine, Michael Newcomer, Brewer, Weber, Fitzpatrick, Smith, Parke and Shower—28.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. DORSEY then moved to amend said article by striking out in the second line the word "comptroller."

Mr. DORSEY said:

That this bill in the second section provided that the Comptroller and Treasurer might have their offices at the seat of government. He had been told, but he most positively denied the fact,