

out of place, so far as the duty of this convention is concerned; that as a duty incumbent upon any member of this convention, they are not compelled to vote upon such orders as that. Desiring the information, as I observed before, I would have voted for that order, and against the amendment proposed by the member from Calvert (Mr. Briscoe,) but it is not too late yet for the people of my county to get the information, provided they attend to their duty. I was willing to vote to favor the counties which could not have the same privilege or benefit, upon the ground that I believed it was a favor to those counties.

But when gentlemen get up in this convention, and declare in their conversation and in their speech that it is the duty of members of this convention, and they demand it as a matter of right, then I get up and say it is outside the duties of this convention, and there can be no such proper demand made by any gentleman upon this floor. I was willing to give them all the influence of this convention to favor these counties that complain so much, knowing at the same time that the information could be obtained in my own county as yet, and that we could have the matter adjusted there properly. But as they take it as no favor, as they regard it as no concession whatever upon the part of the majority of this convention, I do not wish to throw the moral weight of the convention in their favor. I vote "aye."

Mr. NUGLEY said: For the reasons so forcibly expressed by my colleague (Mr. Mayhugh,) I vote "aye."

Mr. STIRLING said: I had intended and made up my mind to vote for the proposition of my friend from Allegany, although I did it with a great deal of reluctance. I thought from the statements made that there might have been some injustice done in the enrolment, and although I did not like to give the expression of the sense of the convention in favor of a positive revision of the enrolment, yet I was willing to meet the matter fairly, and to give the moral weight of the convention in favor of inquiring into the matter. But I do not recognize the right of anybody to offer a proposition here and insist upon its being adopted. We offered an amendment and they voted against it on the other side. Then another member rises and makes another proposition, and makes an assault upon the government. When a proposition of this sort is urged upon us, and made the basis of denouncing the government, and abusing it, I wash my hands of the whole transaction, and vote against sustaining any such proposition. I vote "aye."

Mr. BELT said: I merely wish to say, to explain my vote in part, that it strikes me as exceedingly rich that the gentleman from Washington, and more particularly the gentleman from the city of Baltimore, should

object to the passage of a resolution of this kind, because not germane to the proper functions of this convention. No such objection was urged by those gentlemen at the time a resolution was offered calling upon the military authorities to banish half the people of this State from its limits, or to assess the damage inflicted upon the property of certain classes of our own people upon them. That was just as far from the business of this convention as this order is. I vote "no."

Mr. MAYHUGH. I was not here at the time, and did not vote upon the resolutions.

The motion to postpone indefinitely accordingly prevailed.

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL AND STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

On motion of Mr. STOCKBRIDGE, The convention proceeded to consider the report of the committee on State's attorneys, which was on its second reading.

Mr. BELT moved that the convention adjourn.

The question being then taken, upon the motion to adjourn, upon a division—ayes 29, noes 38—it was not agreed to.

Section one of the report was then read, as follows:

"Section 1. There shall be an attorney general elected by the people of the State on general ticket on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next, and on the same day \_\_\_\_\_ every \_\_\_\_\_ year thereafter, who shall hold his office for \_\_\_\_\_ years from the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto, and shall be subject to removal therefrom for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office on conviction in a court of law."

Mr. DANIEL. I move to amend this section by striking out the words, "elected by the people of the State, on general ticket, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next, and on the same day \_\_\_\_\_ every \_\_\_\_\_ year thereafter," and insert the words "appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

I have but a word or two to say upon this question. My reason for moving this amendment is this: this officer, judging from his duties as prescribed in this report, seems to be a sort of confidential adviser of the governor, as well as an officer to defend the interests of the State. It seems therefore peculiarly proper that the governor should have the selection of an officer who is to be consulted by the governor, in all matters where his advice and counsel are desired.

Mr. THURSTON. I am disposed to favor the proposition of the gentleman from Baltimore city (Mr. Daniel.) But if this officer is to be appointed by the governor, I would suggest that his term of office should be made to correspond with that of the governor.