

this State shall consist of a comptroller and a treasurer."

"Sec. 2. The comptroller shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at each regular election for members of the general assembly. He shall hold his office for two years, commencing on the second Wednesday in January next ensuing his election, and shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, but shall not be allowed, nor shall he receive any fees, commissions, or perquisites of any kind, in addition thereto, for the performance of any official duty or service. He shall keep his office at the seat of government, and shall take such oath and enter into such bond for the faithful performance of his duty as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. A vacancy in the office of comptroller shall be filled by the governor for the residue of the term. The first election for comptroller under this constitution shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, but the comptroller then elected shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, unless the said office shall sooner become vacant."

Under the recommendation of the committee of revision to divide the first section of this article, the second section will become the third. It relates exclusively to the duties of the comptroller, and no change in it is proposed.

The fourth section is a new one, though in substance it is the same as that part of the original first section, which relates to the treasurer. It reads thus:

"Section 4. The treasurer shall be elected, on joint ballot, by the two houses of the general assembly, at each regular session thereof. He shall hold his office for two years, and shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, but shall not be allowed, nor shall he receive any fees, commissions or perquisites of any kind in addition thereto, for the performance of any official duty or service. He shall keep his office at the seat of governments and shall take such oath, and enter into such bond for the faithful discharge of his duty as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. A vacancy in the office of the treasurer shall be filled by the governor for the residue of the term. The general assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall elect a treasurer, but the treasurer then elected, shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, until the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, unless the said office shall sooner become vacant."

The third section of this article, as it stood when referred to the committee of revision will, under the new arrangement of sections,

become the fifth section, and the fourth will become the sixth.

The committee having no further recommendations to make, close their report on the treasury department.

GEORGE EARLE, Chairman.

All the recommendations of the committee set forth in the above report, on being read, were considered and adopted by the convention.

PUBLICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The PRESIDENT, in accordance with an order of the convention adopted on Tuesday last, announced the following members as the committee to contract for the printing of the constitution for general distribution:

Messrs. STROCKBRIDGE, RIDGELY, and STIRLING.

Mr. STROCKBRIDGE. I desire to make one request of the members of the convention. The convention has ordered the printing of 50,000 copies of the constitution in the English language, and 10,000 copies in the German. On behalf of the committee just announced by the president, I would request members to notify the committee what number of copies in the German language they will desire, and what number in the English language.

SENATOR BATES, OF DELAWARE.

Mr. CHAMBERS. I have had my attention called to some remarks made by the gentleman from Worcester (Mr. Purnell) and which will be found on page 794 of the journal of debates. That gentleman during the course of his remarks asserted that Mr. Cabell, of Georgia, Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, and Mr. Bates, of Delaware, were ministers. I stated at the time that Mr. Bates was a lawyer. I knew his history far enough to know that he was a school-master, had studied medicine and become a doctor, and afterwards had studied law and become a lawyer. I notice by the printed debates that in answer to my suggestion that Mr. Bates was a lawyer, the gentleman from Worcester (Mr. Purnell) replied—"and a minister, too, for I have heard him preach often." I understand from a gentleman who is a friend of Mr. Bates, that this is a mistake; that Mr. Bates never was a minister of any church. At the request of that gentleman I suggest to the gentleman from Worcester the propriety of correcting this statement of fact. He may have heard Mr. Bates declaim in a sort of meeting.

Mr. PURNELL. Perhaps I may have been unfortunate in my discrimination between a minister and a lawyer. I am not a member of the church to which Mr. Bates belonged. He, I believe, was a very worthy member of the Methodist church. It is very true I have often heard him exhort. Now I cannot discriminate between preaching and exhorting; it may have been a lecture. Nevertheless, it