

circulation of the journals, before the nominating conventions would meet.

He would be very glad if the gentleman from Queen Anne's would so modify his proposition as to enable him to adhere to the change from October to November, which the Convention had heretofore determined upon, without bringing the election into the same year with the election of President.

Mr. GRASON made a few remarks, which will be published hereafter.

Messrs. DORSEY and CHAMBERS made a few remarks, which will be published hereafter.

Mr. MITCHELL had but a single observation to make. He would vote in accordance with the retrenchment reform which had been agitated throughout the State of Maryland, to have the election for Governor upon the same day with the Presidential election. It would be holding one instead of two elections—saving one half the expense to the people of Maryland.

That was not his only reason for the vote.—In five years neither the Whig nor the Democratic party would be known in the State. There would be a stronger feeling; that between the South and North. The vote that was given yesterday proved that the State of Maryland, in ten years, would be found on the side of the Northern parties of this country. On this ground also he should vote to have the elections on the same day.

Mr. MITCHELL, as he had been alluded to, wished to say a word in reply. He had listened with a great deal of pleasure to the State rights doctrine of his friend from Baltimore county. But who had forgotten the rights of Maryland? Did not the Convention some time ago speak forth with unanimous voice, that they would stand by Maryland whenever her rights were invaded?

Mr. BUCHANAN, (in his seat.) My name is to that, you know.

Mr. MITCHELL said that he was aware of it. But yesterday, what had that gentleman done, endorsed by the gentleman from Anne Arundel? They had placed themselves in the power of the city of Baltimore. That city was built up by the generosity of the State, [Laughter,] and was partly composed of a parcel of men who had come from the North in order to make their fortunes, and who had no interest in the domestic concerns of the State. Their's was a mixed population, many foreigners. The time would come, in less than ten years, when the city of Baltimore would suppose it to be its interest to abolish slavery in the State of Maryland; and they would do it. [Laughter.] He would therefore appeal to his friend, who said so much about State's rights, to take warning.—The gentleman from Baltimore county had said that national questions would far transcend the interest of the State, in the elections, if brought together. He did not believe there was a single Marylander that would not see the whole of the rest of the United States from the earth, before they would see one foot of Maryland ground encroached upon. He therefore considered the statement as entirely irrelevant.

Mr. DONALDSON said: That some remarks of the gentleman from Queen Anne's, (Mr. Grason,) showed that he could scarcely be aware of an amendment already offered to another bill, though not yet acted upon. When the legislative report was up, he himself (Mr. D.) had proposed as a substitute a section providing that an election of members of the House of Delegates, should take place in the fall of 1851; which members should hold their seats for one year only; so that in 1852 the first biennial election should take place; after which all elections would fall on the even years. It was agreed on all hands, that at least two annual sessions of the Legislature must be held, on account of the great amount of legislation which would be required by the adoption of a new Constitution; and therefore no inconvenience could arise from fixing a single year as the tenure of the next House of Delegates. It was well known that he had opposed the system of biennial sessions; but since it had been adopted by the Convention, he was anxious to secure all the advantages of such a system. The greatest of these, in his estimation, was, that elections might be made less frequent. This could not well be, however, if our State elections were held in the odd years. He proposed that the Governor, the Delegates and Senators, should all be chosen on the same day, and that should coincide with the day of the Presidential election.

The objection urged was, that State and National politics might become confounded; that they ought to be kept entirely separate from each other. But the whole history of our State, and of the other States, too, proved that it was impossible to keep them really separate. No man had ever been a candidate for Governor before the people of Maryland, who had not been nominated by a party convention; candidates for the Legislature had always been selected in the same manner; and very few men sat in this Convention for framing a State Constitution, who were not brought forward by the same machinery. And what governed the division of these parties? National politics. The larger, the more general, and important interests in the formation of parties, necessarily overrule those that are local. In almost all cases, State politics would be subordinate to National politics. This had always been so heretofore, although the days of the National and State elections were not the same; and if the change were made as proposed, the only difference of result would be the diminution of the expense, corruption and unwholesome excitement, caused by too frequent elections. He had known many political campaigns, when candidates for the Legislature discussed nothing but National issues before the people.

Mr. GRASON explained that his objection was not to the blending of State and National politics, but to the blending of State and National elections.

Mr. DONALDSON rejoined, that if there was no objection to blending the politics, there certainly could be none to blending the elections. If the separation of the elections could really