

ling to enter into a caucus for it. The inducements were not sufficient. The perquisites rarely amounted to \$300 per annum. Now, he would ask whether gentlemen who had acquired a reputation at the bar, would be willing to hazard the consequences of a campaign, for such an office, to be held for two years? It was not at all probable. He had another objection to the amendment of the gentleman from Baltimore county, (Mr. Howard.) Any gentleman who should now vote for his proposition would have his mouth stopped hereafter, when the question should come up in regard to the election of Judges; for having voted that the election of attorneys should come off with the election of Governor, they become thereby immediately identified with State politics. And if so, then the Judges must have the same identity. For these reasons, he (Mr. S.) would vote against striking out, and for the bill as amended by the committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Remarks of Mr. Spencer, Thursday, March 20th.

Mr. SPENCER remarked that the Constitution was not to be submitted to the people before June next. If therefore, the suggestion of the gentleman from Kent, (Mr. Chambers,) which he (Mr. S.) regarded as wise and discreet, that the election of those officers should be held in the spring in order to separate them from the political campaign, was a good one, then he (Mr. S.) had suggested the earliest possible day in the ensuing spring to hold the election. If the Constitution were adopted in June, 1851, then there necessarily could not take place an election in the spring of this year, because the spring would have elapsed before the people had acted on that instrument. Then, if we take the suggestion of the gentleman from Kent, and choose the spring of the year, in order that the elections might become regular, we must go to the spring of 1852, the first spring after the adoption of the Constitution. Therefore it was that he (Mr. S.) selected the month of May, 1852. The month of July, as every body knew, was an inconvenient time on many accounts, because it was a time when the planter and the farmer were most busily engaged in gathering in their crops and doing other things. Therefore, July would not suit, June would not suit, and August would not suit; hence he had selected the earliest time.

Why was the gentleman from Anne Arundel (Mr. Dorsey) so very anxious for the removal of the present Attorney General and his deputies? He had said he was afraid to allow them to remain in office until May, because thereby great inconvenience might take place to the State. Now, he (Mr. S.) would appeal to the members of this body whether there was the slightest ground for such an intimation. He therefore hoped that it would have no effect upon the deliberations of the Convention. And he would say further, that so far as he was concerned, that when this body came to designate the time when the judges shall be elected by the people, he would advocate that they be elected at the same time as the prosecuting attorneys, so as to keep them aloof from all parties.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Remarks of Mr. Grason, Friday, April 4th.

Mr. GRASON said he concurred with the gentleman from Anne Arundel (Mr. Donaldson) respecting the Senators elected under the present Constitution. He was in favor of letting the Senators elected last fall, while the reform question was under consideration, retain their seats, subject to the provisions which were to be applied to Senators elected in 1851.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Remarks of Mr. Randall, Tuesday, April 8th.

Mr. RANDALL would ask a question—it was a very important one. Surely the gentleman (Mr. Brown) did not wish that the Convention should act in violation of the Constitution of the United States, by refusing to permit so important a matter to be discussed. The act of Congress had been referred to as perfectly analogous to this case, because, said the gentleman from Prince George's, (Mr. Bowie,)—and it was said also on Saturday—Congress had already districted the State as regards the election of Representatives, and why not as to Senators? Why, gentlemen were mistaken in the terms of the law Congress had passed. Congress had not, in that law, added any new qualification to Representatives, by requiring them to reside in any particular district. Now, it was proposed in the election of Senators to require as a qualification their residence in a particular district. That would be *adding* a qualification, one unknown to the Constitution of the United States. The law passed by Congress on the subject was perfectly consistent with the Constitution of the United States. It was an act, approved 25th March, 1842, for the first time requiring the districting of the several States.

“That in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under this apportionment shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative.”

Now, here was no addition of a qualification of residence in the Representative. There was no such residence of the Representative within the district prescribed by Congress, as he had said before. This law imposed no restriction on the right of the people to elect their Representatives from any particular districts of the State. All the Representatives in Congress might be elected by the people of this State from any one county of the State under this law—if they so pleased—no imposition of any qualification whatever upon the Representatives. This law was therefore consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. But, what was here proposed? Why, that the Senators should be taken from particular districts, thus, thereby their residence within that district is superadded to the qualifications in the Constitution of the United States—which attempt is, in fact, an effort to change the Constitution of the U. States by this Convention. This is surely in violation of the Constitution of the U. States.