

Affirmative.—Messrs. Sellman, Sollers, Howard Buchanan, Bell, Welch, Chandler, Lloyd, Chambers, of Cecil, McCullough, Miller, Grason, Wright, Thomas, Shriver, Biser, Sappington, Stephenson, McHenry, Magraw, Nelson, Carter, Thawley, Gwinn, Stewart, of Balt. city, Brent, of Balt. city, Sherwood, of Balt. city, Ware, Fiery, Michael Newcomer, Brewer, Anderson, Holliday, Slicer, Fitzpatrick, Parke and Brown—37.

Negative.—Messrs. Chapman, Pres't, Blakistone, Hopewell, Ricaud, Chambers, of Kent, Mitchell, Donaldson, Dorsey, Wells, Randall, Kent, Bond, Jenifer, John Dennis, James U. Dennis, Williams, Hodson, Bowie, Tuck, Sprigg, McCubbin, Bowling, Dirickson, McMaster, Jacobs, Gaither, Kilgour and Waters—29.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. SOLLERS, before the vote was announced, by the unanimous consent of the Convention, stated his reasons for voting in favor of the proposition. He regarded the question as a mere party question. He was as much a Whig as any one; but he believed in one Democratic principle—that when the people had signified their will, their voice should be listened to. The Governor of the State of Maryland had been elected by the people for 3 years. That vote should be respected. Even as a party expedient, it would be unwise; for if a single month should be abstracted from the term of the executive elected by the people, they would either reinstate him or one of the same party. Prescription would not do. It would not suit the tastes, sentiments and feelings of the people of the State of Maryland. As a mere party question therefore, he believed that he was subserving the highest interests of the Whig party in voting as he had upon this question.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Kent, withdrew the amendment offered by him.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the substitute as amended.

Mr. SPRIGG moved to amend the substitute by striking out the word "Governor," inclusive in the 6th line, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The persons qualified to vote for Delegates to the General Assembly, shall meet at the time and places of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and at the same time and places in every fourth year thereafter, and elect a Governor—provided that the first Governor elected under this constitution shall not qualify until the expiration of the term for which the present Governor was elected, and shall hold office for three years, and until his successor shall have qualified."

Mr. SPRIGG demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas, 31; nays, 38—as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Chapman, Pr't, Morgan, Blakistone, Hopewell, Ricaud, Chambers, of Kent, Mitchell, Donaldson, Dorsey, Wells, Randall, Kent, Bond, Sollers, Jenifer, John Dennis, James U. Dennis, Dashiell, Williams, Hodson, Bowie, Tuck, Sprigg, McCubbin, Bow-

ling, Dirickson, McMaster, Jacobs, Fiery, Kilgour and Waters—31.

Negative.—Messrs. Sellman, Howard, Buchanan, Bell, Welch, Chandler, Lloyd, Dickinson, Chambers, of Cecil, McCullough, Miller, Grason, Wright, Thomas, Shriver, Gaither, Biser, Sappington, Stephenson, McHenry, Magraw, Nelson Carter, Thawley, Stewart, of Carolina, Gwinn, Stewart, of Balt. city, Brent, of Balt. city, Sherwood, of Balt. city, Ware, Michael Newcomer, Brewer, Anderson, Hollyday, Slicer, Fitzpatrick, Parke and Brown—38.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JENIFER hoped the gentleman from Calvert would acknowledge that every Whig in the Convention had voted for the amendment.

Mr. SOLLERS said that he would do it with great pleasure: He was glad to see that such was the case, although the question was in itself a party question. The vote showed conclusively however, that the Democrats were as true to their party as they could possibly be. He would now give notice that he should at some subsequent day, move to reconsider the vote of the Convention just taken.

The question was then taken upon accepting the substitute in place of the second section, and it was agreed to.

Mr. SPRIGG gave notice of his intention at some future day, to move to reconsider the vote of the Convention just taken on the adoption of said substitute.

The amendment was then adopted.

The 5th section of the report was then read.

Mr. JENIFER moved the amendment offered by him on the 8th of March, as follows:

See journal, page 419.

Mr. JENIFER said, although he intended to move an amendment to this section of the report, he wished it to be understood that in no event should he vote for it, as he was opposed "in toto" to districting the State for the selection of a Governor. The system he considered wrong, and the sooner abandoned, the better. The Constitution provides that the Governor shall be elected by the popular vote of the whole State, and it is proposed to divide it into three districts, and the selection of the Governor to be confined to each district alternately, thereby compelling the electors to elect an inferior man though a far more qualified one might be found in the State at large. He should move to strike out the whole section. In the mean time, he proposed to render it more palatable and just, by equalizing more nearly the three districts, in the event this system should be adhered to.

Mr. JENIFER said, he desired to call the attention of the Convention for a few moments to the section as it then stood, according to the census before them. The first district was the Eastern Shore, the population of which was 130,000. Second, the western district, 175,000, and the third, which included Baltimore city and also the counties extending down the peninsula between the Chesapeake bay and Potomac, which contained a population of 278,000. Now, his object was to equalize these districts, if this system is to be continued, by a different course

of the district lines; for instance, add to the first, which at present embraces the 8 counties on the Eastern Shore, the county of Harford adjoining. Let the second be composed of Carroll and Baltimore counties, and the city of Baltimore. The third district to embrace the remaining counties of the Western Shore. Now, the reason that Harford county was put with those of the Eastern Shore, was because it adjoined them; and those of Carroll and Baltimore counties are attached to Baltimore city, is because they are side by side, all having identical opinions and general interests. All the other counties coming together, are agricultural, and therefore have interests in common. But if you should think proper, instead of placing Carroll with Baltimore county and city, you add Howard, the distribution will be still more equal; Carroll, with a population of 20,000, and Howard with but 12,000, would reduce the population in that district to 222,000, instead of 230,000. If this mode of districting the State is adopted, the districts will stand thus, throwing out fractions:

1. Baltimore city, and Baltimore county and Carroll containing a population of	230,000
2. The 8 counties of the Eastern Shore and Harford,	150,000
3. The remaining counties of the Western Shore,	203,000
Total population,	583,000

A much more equal division than the present, and which is the same now passed by this section of the executive bill. Mr. J. said he should therefore move to amend that section by striking out all after the word (district,) in the 3d line of the 5th section, and insert the amendment which he had indicated, and which he would now send to the clerk. Mr. J. said, to show how the district system had worked, he would call the attention, especially of his friends from the Eastern Shore, at whose instance the system had been adopted, to the Constitution of Maryland in 1776, and the articles in that Constitution in 1836. In the original Constitution no districts are drawn, the Eastern and Western Shores were one and the same—they composed the State of Maryland; amongst the changes in the Constitution in 1836, the district system was just adopted, which provided that the State should be divided into three Gubernatorial districts, two on the Western and one on the Eastern Shore, from which the Governor was to be selected alternately—yet it required the whole popular vote of the State to elect the Governor—still their choice was confined to one-third of the State. The Governor of Maryland should always be well qualified for the station he is called to fill. Give him a liberal salary, and require of him all the attention to its duties the interest of the State demands. Mr. J. said the Eastern Shore had not been benefited by the change in the Constitution, which limited it to one Governor in three terms. Prior to the resolution, the three last Governors on record were

Thomas Tench, Edward Lloyd and Benjamin Tasker—from the names, Mr. J. proved that two, if not the three, were from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. This was under the Provincial Government.

From 1776 to 1806, there were twenty-eight Governors. The preponderance was in favor of the Western Shore Governors. From 1806 to 1836, a period of thirty years, the Eastern Shore was again in the ascendant—for it appears of the sixteen Governors during that period, ten were from the Eastern and but six from the Western Shore.

Mr. J. said as a friend had desired it, and he did not suppose it would be uninteresting to give the names of those Governors. Those in 1806, were from the Eastern Shore—Robert Wright, Edward Lloyd, Levin Winder, Charles Goldsborough, Samuel Stevens, Daniel Martin, Thomas King Carroll, Daniel Martin, Thomas Veazy, William Grason—10.

From the Western Shore—Robert Bowie, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Samuel Sprigg, Joseph Kent, George Howard, James Thomas—6.

Two of those, Mr. J. said, he was happy to see here in this Convention, his friends Mr. Grason and Mr. Sprigg, with the sons of some others who had filled the Executive office.

Upon that score, our friend of the Eastern Shore gained nothing. They then had ten out of sixteen, whereas now they can have but one of them, and if the amendment of the gentleman from Frederick, (Mr. Thomas,) prevails, still further to district the State into four districts, the Eastern Shore will be entitled to but one Governor in four terms.

Mr. J. said he would now give notice that, whether the district system of three or four prevailed, when the section was gone through, he would move to strike out the whole section. This he had advised his friend, Mr. Grason, chairman of the Executive Committee, of which he, (Mr. J.) was a member, before the bill was reported.

Mr. THOMAS here repeated what his motion had been on a previous occasion, and then he moved to amend the section now under consideration by striking out all of the section to the word "third," inclusive in the fifth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the amendment offered by him on the 8th of March, being as follows:

"The State shall be divided into four districts, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll and Baltimore counties to be the first; St. Mary's, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Howard and Montgomery counties the second; Baltimore city the third; Harford, and the eight counties on the Eastern Shore, the fourth district."

Mr. T. said he would merely state—for he did not know that any member had taken the trouble to investigate the subject, in order to ascertain what would be the population of the several districts—some particulars as to the amount of population.

The gentleman from Charles, (Mr. Jenifer,) had said that the districts, as at present arranged, were very unequal. This was true. There was