

therefor receive such compensation as has heretofore been paid the secretary of State."

The remarks of the gentleman from Baltimore city (Mr. Stirling) upon the necessity of this office, upon the necessity of providing for the contingency of the death of the governor, providing that his place shall be filled by a man selected by the people of the State at large, are conclusive with me as to the propriety of creating this office. My amendment is meant simply to meet the objection urged against the creation of this office on account of the expense. Now there is no reason why the duties of the office of lieutenant governor, and the duties of the secretary of State as now regulated and prescribed by law, should not be discharged by one and the same person; none at all.

And another end to be attained by my amendment is this: as was suggested by the gentleman from Baltimore city (Mr. Stirling) in all probability you will obtain for this office of lieutenant governor, as it is not an office of emolument and profit, a man who will not be a greedy politician or a scrambler for office. You stand, therefore, the better chance of obtaining a good man for the post, and when you get a good man for lieutenant governor you will have a good man for secretary of State.

Mr. CUSHING. Why not let him be governor, and do all the work of the State?

Mr. SANDS. And when you can fill those offices without additional expense to the State, I can see no objection to it. And the additional safeguard given to the people of Maryland, that they shall always have in the office of governor a man reflecting their sentiments, even if there was a little additional expense to be incurred, that would be no great objection to it. But as there is no additional expense under my amendment, I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. SMITH, of Carroll. I think the amendment of the gentleman from Howard (Mr. Sands) is obnoxious to a great many insuperable objections. In the first place, during the session of the legislature, the duties of the secretary of State are very onerous. He is required to do more labor than during all the rest of the year. So that it would be impossible for him to preside over the senate, and attend to the proper discharge of the duties of secretary of State. Besides the position of secretary of State is a sort of confidential one in reference to the governor. The governor appoints to that position a gentleman whom he knows, in whom he has entire confidence, and between whom and himself there are relations of the most confidential character, and everything goes on harmoniously. But it might be that the governor and lieutenant governor would not be in that condition towards each other, and the whole business of the executive department

would be impaired in consequence of the disagreement between them.

Besides, it seems to me you could hardly expect to get a first-class man for that place at one thousand dollars a year. A gentleman competent to preside over the senate, and fitted to fill the office of governor should it become vacant, would be unwilling, for the inconsiderable and moderate salary of a thousand dollars a year, to remain at Annapolis for the whole of the four years of the governor's term.

I think all this argument about providing for the contingency of the death or the resignation of the governor, is very groundless.—The old adage applicable to peace times is equally applicable to present times: "Few die, and none resign." And I think any such provision as this for any such event is wholly unnecessary. And I do not think you could get a man for one thousand dollars a year who would add much to the character of the executive department, or of the office of the president of the senate.

The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. SANDS, and it was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS, of Charles, moved to strike out the seventh section—not agreed to.

No further amendment was offered to the seventh section.

Section eight was then read as follows:

"Section 8. In case of the death, resignation, removal from the State, or other disqualification of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the president of the senate for the time being—until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor shall be elected and qualified."

No amendment was offered to this section.

Section nine was then read as follows:

"Section 9. Whenever the government shall be administered by the lieutenant governor, or he shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own number as president pro tempore."

Mr. MILLER. I was not in favor of this portion of the report creating the office of lieutenant governor. But inasmuch as the convention thinks proper to retain it, I would suggest that there should be some provision made, by which a further provision would be secured for filling the office of governor, in case of the death of the governor and lieutenant governor. There is a further provision in the present constitution, giving the legislature the power, in certain cases, to fill the vacancy.

No amendment was offered to the ninth section.

Section ten was then read as follows:

"Section 10. The lieutenant governor, while he acts as president of the senate, shall