

to be allowed to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege.

Art. 41. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

Art. 42. That no title of nobility or hereditary honors ought to be granted in this State.

Art. 43. That the Legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the extension of a judicious system of general education, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general melioration of the condition of the people.

Art. 44. That the provisions of the constitution of the United States and of this State apply as well in time of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism.

Art. 45. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

[The majority of the articles are taken, with slight amendments, from the Declaration of Rights of 1864. It will be seen that the proposition submitted by Robt. C. Barry, Esq., has been adopted by the committee as the 44th article.]

Mr. Peters, of Baltimore city, submitted a paper embodying the views of the minority of the committee.

Mr. Brooke moved to print the minority report.

Mr. Peters said the paper was not in the nature of a report, but was rather an argument.

Mr. Wethered asked if the arguments of gentlemen were to be printed?

Mr. Peters said he would withdraw the paper, and again submit it in the form of a report.

Mr. Dent moved to recommit the whole subject back to the committee.