

*Special Order.*—On motion of Mr. Earle, the special order, (which had been laid aside,) the bill making an appropriation for a monument to the late Chief Justice Taney, was taken up.—The question being on the amendment to add the names of Chas. E. Trail, S. Teackle Wallis, J. T. Earle and Hugh McAleer to the committee, Mr. Mackall said he was absent on the two former occasions when this bill had been before the Senate. He observed the name of no gentleman from Calvert, the native county of the late distinguished chief justice, on the committee. The people of that county were not wanting of a due sense of the many virtues and eminent abilities of that great and good man. They retained a lively sense of his great worth and character, and were justly proud of his birth among them. It was fitting that a gentleman from that county should be on the committee, and he moved to place the name of Hon. Henry Williams, a member of the House from Calvert, and a distinguished member of the bar.

This amendment was accepted.

Mr. Billingslea opposed the bill. He alluded to the removal of the deposits, and the decision in the Dred Scott case by Chief Justice Taney. This decision opened a crater that flooded the country with disasters. He was unwilling to erect a monument in this State house or in the capital grounds that was to resurrect the democratic party. If this monument was to rehabilitate the democratic party, he strenuously opposed it, for he did not wish that party resuscitated. He was willing to throw the veil of forgiveness over what was done and forget the past, but would never consent to erect a monument to a man who had made a decision that involved the country in the greatest war that had ever been known.

Mr. Earle said it was not improbable that all men had committed some act of error during their course of life. No doubt (the removal of the deposits had given the Senator) Mr. Billingslea) a shock from which he would never recover. The democratic party was already reconstructed, as there were 14 democrats in the Senate and 46 in the House. The Senator had no objection to a monument if it were placed where no one could see it, but he (Mr. Earle) wished it erected where all could see it and learn to imitate the great virtues of the deceased, and emulate a fame that few of this day have attained.

Mr. Billingslea did not wish or intend to reflect on Judge Taney. His objection was to the party influence. He objected to the monument being erected at the place where the naval cadets could see it.

Mr. Compton said he had not intended to say anything except to vote for the bill, but the Senator from Carroll (Mr. Billingslea) must be met and answered. We are not proposing to erect a monument over a private individual, but a *man*, whose fame was that of the State and co-extensive with the breadth of the land. His eminent virtues, his pure character, his unequalled abilities and unrivalled attainments were worthy of all emulation and all honor. The Senator had spoken of the Dred Scott decision as a dire calamity that flooded the land with disaster. This was a slander on the chief justice that never had birth until the war had perverted the minds of his enemies.

The decision in the Dred Scott case was not only just, righteous and right, but endorsed by the State of Maryland to-day.

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Davis moved to strike out the name of Roger B. Taney and insert "Samuel Chase."

Mr. Kimmell opposed the motion.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Billingslea moved to strike out the name and insert Henry Winter Davis. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A motion to suspend the rules for a third reading was lost—yeas 14, nays 5.

The Senate then adjourned.