ion—that which related to motions to re-consider—the gentleman from Kent (Mr. Chambers) had moved the same order some time ago, and it had been rejected.

Mr. Thawley. Well, I should like to see the gentleman produce it. I understand that there is no such order.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent. I will send the book to the gentleman, (Mr. Thawley,) and he can look for it.

Mr. Thawley. Let the gentleman look for it himself. He can find it in much less time than I can.

The Presiding Officer, (Mr. Brown, pro tem.) said he would intimate to the gentleman from Caroline, (Mr. Thawley,) who had introduced the proposition, that the latter branch of it could not be entertained without one day's notice previously given. The first branch of the proposition was in order. The second branch of the proposition was not in order, in the judgment of the Chair, because one day's notice was required.

The latter part of the order was thereupon withdrawn.

And the question was then taken on the first branch of the proposition, and decided in the affirmative.

So the first branch of the proposition was adopted.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. Biser rose to call up the motion which he had made on the 17th of April, (but the consideration of which had been postponed,) to reconsider the vote of the Convention upon the proviso submitted by Mr. Brent, of Baltimore city, on the 9th inst., to the 43d section of the report of the committee on the Legislative Department of the Government; which said proviso was in the following words:

"*Provided*, That the said funds shall be distributed so as to return the proportions respectively paid in by each county and Baltimore city, and the residue to be distributed equitably, according to the white population of this State, for purposes of education."

The Convention thereupon proceeded to the consideration of the said motion.

And the proviso was read.

Mr. Biser proposed to say a few words, and only a few, and he thought he could, with some little propriety, throw himself upon the indulgence of the Convention, for a very short time, inasmuch as he had occupied but little of the time of the Convention. It was not his purpose, at this late stage of the proceedings, to enter into a minute investigation of the origin of the School Fund, or the manner in which it had been distributed, but simply to state the reasons by which he was actuated in moving the reconsideration. It was the first motion of the kind he had made during the present session. And he was governed by several reasons. In the first place, he believed the amendment of the gentleman from Baltimore city, Mr. Brent, to be right, being as follows: "Provided, the said funds shall be distributed so as to return the proportions respectively paid in by each county and Baltimore city, and the residue to be distributed equally according to the white population of this state, for purposes of education." This he, Mr. Biser, believed to be right in principle. In a free government, not only the burthens should be equally borne, but "like the dews of heaven, should descend alike upon all." He had ever believed that the School Fund should be distributed, without discrimination, from thd heights of the Alleganies to the shores of Worcester, among the white population, from the fact that it was only that class of the community who derived any benefit from it. This was a doctrine he had ever advocated, not only in the social circle, but through a career—humble, it was true—but not very short, nor altogether uneventful. He had advocated it upon the hustings in his own county, and upon the floor of the House of Delegates, time and again. Lights of reflection and years of experience had satisfied him that it was right in principle. He believed it was in accordance with the wishes of his constituency—a constituency that he had represented so frequently, and now had the honor again in part to represent. It was congenial to his own feelings. He had yet another reason to offer for having made the motion to reconsider. When the vote was taken the other day, the Convention was thin, and many gentlemen absent; there were now present some who desired to vote one way, and others another; and now an opportunity was offered to every gentleman to vote according to his best judgment. But he had still another reason: although it might seem selfish, yet to him it was very important. The vote he had cast when the subject was last up, was done under misapprehension. His vote was given in the negative, when, had he properly comprehended the question about to be taken, he would have voted in the affirmative. His mind being absorbed at the time with some other subject, he did not understand the effect of the vote he was giving.

He desired, then, under those circumstances, to be put right on the record, and right also in the register of debates, in order to show that he had not changed his opinion in regard to the measure he had ever advocated. True, his vote had not defeated the proposition—for there were only 11 in favor of Mr. Brent's amendment, and 51 in the negative. Having said thus much, he was willing to abide the decision of the Convention. He had now, he repeated, placed himself right, having shown that he had not changed his views, for he was still, as he had ever been, the advocate of the distribution of the School Fund according to the white population in the state. He might have said much more, but he could not have said much less to place himself right.

The President announced that the hour had arrived for proceeding to the consideration of the order of the day.

Mr. Howard. I want to lay the whole subject on the table, and if the Convention will permit me, I will make that motion.

Mr. Biser. I will renew the motion, if the gentleman will give way, as I wish to make a few remarks.