

State, and that since the adoption of the present constitution, I have not in any manner violated the provisions thereof in relation to bribery of voters or preventing legal or procuring illegal votes to be given; (and if a governor, senator, member of the house of delegates or judge,) that I will not directly or indirectly receive the profits or any part of the profits of any other office during the time of my acting as ———. And if any person elected or appointed to office as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to take the said oath or affirmation, he shall be considered as having refused to accept the said office, and a new election or appointment shall be made as in case of refusal or resignation, and any person swearing or affirming falsely in the premises, shall, on conviction thereof in a court of law incur the penalties for wilful and corrupt perjury, and be thereafter incapable of voting at any election, and also incapable of holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

Sec. 5. No person who is lunatic, non compos mentis, or under guardianship, shall be allowed to vote; nor shall any one convicted of bribery, or other infamous crime that consigns him to the penitentiary, until two years after he shall have paid the penalty of his offence, unless pardoned by the governor.

Sec. 6. No person in the military or naval service of the United States shall be considered as having acquired a residence to vote because he has been employed at any barracks, forts, or naval station in this State, and no citizen shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of this State or the United States, or while engaged in navigating the waters thereof, or the high seas, or while confined as a public prisoner.

JOHN BROWN,  
FENDALL MARRBURY.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that he would at the proper time submit the following amendment to the fifth section of the report of the committee on the elective franchise:

“That I will be faithful and support the constitution and laws of Maryland, and that I will to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of ———, and that since the adoption of the present constitution I have not in any manner violated the provisions thereof in relation to bribery of voters, or preventing legal or procuring illegal votes to be given, (and if a governor, senator, member of the house of delegates or judge,) that I will not directly or indirectly receive the profits or any part of the profits of any other office during the time of my acting as ———, and that I owe paramount allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States, any law or or-

dinance of the general assembly or State convention of Maryland to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will defend the said constitution and government of the United States to the last extremity, against every enemy, and that since the commencement of the civil war and rebellion, I have never in any manner either directly or indirectly by word or deed given aid or encouragement to those in rebellion against the United States, that I have never sympathized with them, nor desired their success, but have uniformly and at all times denounced them not only as rebels against and traitors to their country, but as enemies of the human race.”

#### SCHOOL TAX.

The convention proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the second reading of the article reported by the committee on education.

The sixth section was read as amended, as follows:

Section 6. The general assembly shall levy at each regular session after the adoption of this constitution, an annual tax of not less than ten cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State for the support of the free public schools, which tax shall be collected at the same time, and by the same agents as the general State levy, and shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and shall be distributed under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, among the counties and the city of Baltimore, in proportion to their respective population between the ages of five and twenty years; *Provided*, that the general assembly shall not levy any additional school tax upon particular counties, unless such county express by popular vote its desire for such tax; the city of Baltimore shall provide for its additional school tax as at present, or as may hereafter be provided by the general assembly, or the mayor and city council of Baltimore.

Mr. MILLER submitted the following amendment:

Section 6. After the word “tax,” in the twelfth line, insert “and provided further, that the taxes now levied for the support of public schools in the several counties of this State shall be discontinued on and after the first day of January, 1866.”

Mr. MILLER said: I offer that amendment because I find this proviso in the bill as reported authorizing the levy of this tax of ten cents on the \$100:

“*Provided*, that the general assembly shall not levy any additional school tax upon particular counties, unless such county express by popular vote its desire for such tax.”

That will replace the district tax for the support of the schools authorized by the code to be levied by the county commissioners of the several counties of the State.

The argument was made by the gentleman