

have been in the army of a foreign country, and subsequently naturalized by the United States. That will remedy the difficulty.

Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's, demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, the result was—yeas 47, nays 12—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Brooks, Cunningham, Cushing, Daniel, Davis, of Washington, Dellinger, Earle, Ecker, Farrow, Galloway, Greene Hatch, Hebb, Hoffman, Hopkins, Hopper, Keefe, Kennard, Markey, Mayhugh, McComas, Mullikin, Murray, Nyman, Parker, Pugh, Purnell, Robinette, Russell, Scott, Smith, of Carroll, Smith, of Worcester, Sneyry, Stirling, Stockbridge, Swope, Sykes, Thomas, Thruston, Todd, Valliant, Wickard, Wooden—47.

Nays—Messrs. Berry, of Prince George's, Brown, Dail, Davis, of Charles, Edelen, Hodson, Hollyday, Lee, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Wilmer—12.

The amendment was accordingly adopted.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE submitted the following amendment:

Add to end of section, the words "or affirmation."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. STIRLING submitted the following amendment:

Add to the end of the section the following words:

"But the provisions of this section, in relation to acts against the United States, shall not apply to any person not a citizen of the United States who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war against the United States, and who has since such acts been naturalized or may be naturalized under the laws of the United States, and the oath above set forth shall be taken in the case of such persons in such sense."

Mr. SCOTT. It strikes me that the same object can be attained in a much shorter way, in the place of referring to those in arms against the government, by saying those in armed rebellion against the government.

Mr. STIRLING. That will not reach it. The person must swear that he shall not have expressed a desire for the triumph of the armies of the enemies of the United States, over the armies of the United States; and a man could not take that oath if he had been a soldier of Great Britain in the last war. Putting in the word rebellion will not cover that point. That is the difficulty. I had to put in the general word "enemies" for the purpose of covering the whole case. I have drawn this rather hastily, and it can be perfected, if it is desired, subsequently.

Mr. SCOTT. The object aimed at is entirely proper; and perhaps the committee on revision may put it in different language, and I

may be entirely satisfied. It is only the style of it, the wording that I object to.

Mr. CUSHING. As to the application of the amendment to persons in the last war, a man who was a soldier in the war of 1812 would be about seventy years old now. Still I shall vote for the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AUDOUN submitted the following amendment:

Amend by adding, "before the officers of registration" above mentioned "shall proceed to act as such they shall take and subscribe to the oath aforesaid."

Mr. STIRLING. That, as a proposition, is perfectly correct; but it strikes me that it comes properly into the fifth section, which prescribes that "every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust under the constitution or laws made pursuant thereto, before he shall enter upon the duties of such office shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation." The officers of registration will be persons holding an office of trust under the constitution; and that will be the oath of office which they must take. The judges of election will take the oath of office under the constitution.

Mr. AUDOUN. I refer not to the judges of election, but to the officers of registration.—The oath prescribed in the fifth section is not the oath prescribed by the amendment as offered by me.

Mr. STIRLING. It may be a much stronger oath; and that is the reason I want it there. My opinion is that a man who holds office of any kind should take a much stronger oath than this.

The amendment was rejected.

MODE OF ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT,

The convention returned to the consideration of section first, as follows:

"Section 1. Every white male person of twenty-one years of age or upwards, who shall have been one year next preceding the election a resident of the State, and for six months a resident of the city of Baltimore, or of any county in which he may offer to vote, and being at the time of the election a loyal citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides, in all elections hereafter to be held, and every free white male person of twenty-one years of age and upwards, who shall have been one year next preceding the election a resident of the State, and for six months a resident of the city of Baltimore, or of any county in the State, and being at the time of the election in the naval or military service of the United States, shall, when the United States are actually engaged in war, be entitled to vote wherever they may be, for any and all officers to be elected under the constitution of this State or of the