

in his seat, himself gave him the money to go South.

He states further that he is perfectly able to prove by as high and as distinguished men as can be found in the county of Talbot or elsewhere, that the speech which he made was not of the character described by the gentleman. The people of Talbot know the gentleman; they know the transactions; and it is befitting that these matters should there be settled. I have performed my duty by making the representation which I have received at the hands of Mr. Williams, and producing the certificate which may be examined by the gentleman if he desires it.

Mr. VALLIANT. I would like to reply to the additional charge; and I will do it in a moment.

Mr. CHAMBERS. One thing further, if the gentleman will allow me. I am desired by Mr. Williams to say that it would be gratifying to him to have a committee appointed by this body to inquire into the facts and report upon them. He is prepared for that.

Mr. VALLIANT. I am charged by the gentleman—I cannot say directly by the gentleman from Kent, for he takes it upon the assertion of his friend—with having furnished my brother with the money to go South. I remember distinctly giving my brother a draft upon a friend of mine for \$25, not presuming that he was going to use it for that purpose. It was given sometime prior to his leaving. Immediately upon giving that order, I left my home, and was absent from home some ten days or two weeks; and it was during my absence that my brother left. I did not know at the time that he was going to use it for that purpose. I knew he wanted to go; that his inclinations were all that way. But when I left him at home I left with a tolerable hope that my brother would eventually decline going. But when I returned home I was unhappy enough to learn that he had gone. I knew my brother wanted money. He was at that time out of a situation, and had had no situation for some weeks. I knew he wanted money, and I gave him the small sum of \$25, scarcely presuming that would be sufficient to take him down South, independent of the expenses and the difficulties he would be obliged to surmount after he got there. I gave it to him because it was due to him, and not to go South. On the contrary, when he asked for money to go South, I positively declined to furnish it; and it was my declining to give him money that led him to say that this gentleman would give him money and that he was independent of me. These are the facts of the case as exactly as I can state them.

#### FOLDING THE DEBATES.

Mr. VALLIANT withdrew the amendment submitted by him on yesterday to the order submitted by Mr. HEBB, in relation to folding

and mailing the journal of debates after the adjournment of the convention.

#### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

On motion of Mr. HEBB,

The convention proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on revision and engrossment in reference to amendments to the declaration of rights, as follows:

“The committee on engrossment and revision report, that they have examined the engrossed copy of the declaration of rights.

“The word ‘at’ should be inserted after the word ‘and’ in the first line of the thirtieth article.

“And the word ‘persons,’ in the thirteenth line of the thirty-sixth article should be ‘person.’

“The committee recommend that the forty-sixth article be united with the fortieth article.

“The fortieth article would then read, ‘that the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved, and every citizen ought to be allowed to speak, write and publish his sentiments, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.’”

On motion of Mr. HEBB,

The report was concurred in.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

The convention resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the schedule, on its second reading. The next section in order was the second section on voting on the constitution, which was read as follows:

“Sec. 2. At the said election, the vote shall be by ballot, and each ballot shall describe thereon the words ‘for the constitution,’ or ‘against the constitution,’ as the voter may elect, and it shall be conducted in all respects as the general elections of this State are now conducted. The judges of election shall administer to every person offering to vote, the oath or affirmation prescribed by this constitution, and should any person offering to vote refuse or decline to take said oath, he shall not be permitted to vote at such election, but the taking of such oath or affirmation, shall not be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of such person to vote; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of said city, and of the several counties of the State, having counted the votes given for or against the adoption of this constitution, to certify the result thereof in the manner now prescribed by law, accompanied with a special statement, that every person, who has voted, has taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by the constitution; and the governor upon receiving such result and ascertaining the aggregate vote throughout the State, shall by his proclamation make known the same, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the adop-