

Mr. NEBLEY. I was desirous, if the Convention were determined to take action upon the resolution, to have the amendment I offered adopted. But I prefer that the whole subject should go over to a more appropriate time, and therefore vote—aye.

Mr. PUGH. I shall not be opposed to adopting such a resolution at the proper time. I shall vote—aye—because I particularly object to the language of the amendment that the Convention intends to do so and so. I shall be in favor of a proper resolution upon the subject, when we shall have taken action.

Mr. SANDS. When I was a candidate before the people, I pledged myself publicly in printed cards, if I came here, to serve them in a certain way. I said I was for the Convention and for Emancipation, I was opposed to State Compensation, but that I would do all that could be done in an honorable way, to obtain from the General Government compensation for those entitled to it. A man who pledges himself, and betrays the people when he gets here, in my opinion is not worthy of a seat. I am not opposed to the principle of the resolution, and am bound in honor to join in the effort; but I think it is premature, and therefore vote to table it—aye.

Mr. SCOTT. Under other circumstances, and at a different time, I may vote for this committee; but when I do vote for it I want the committee to be able to say when they go to Washington, that we have abolished slavery in the State of Maryland. I do not want to send them there to say what the Convention intend to do. We do not know what the Convention does intend to do. I know what I intend to do, but I do not know what others intend to do. I therefore vote in favor of tabling the resolution—aye.

Mr. TODD. For the reasons assigned by others I vote—aye. I shall vote at the proper time for the committee.

Mr. VALLIANT. The explanation offered by the gentleman from Howard, (Mr. SANDS,) will explain my vote. I vote—aye.

The resolution was accordingly laid upon the table.

Mr. BERRY, of Baltimore county, gave notice that when this subject should again be brought up for consideration, he would at the proper time submit the following amendment:

Amend by striking out all after the word "committee," in the first line of the resolution offered by Mr. Clarke, page 129 of the Journal, and insert the following so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That a Special Committee, to consist of seven members, be appointed by the President of the Convention, of which the President shall act as chairman, whose duty it shall be to confer with the President of the United States, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the appropriate

committees of Congress, to ascertain what appropriation, if any, will be made by the Federal Government in compliance with the recommendations contained in the messages of the President of the United States of March 6th, 1862, and December 1st, 1862, and the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 10th, 1862, in the following words, to wit:

"That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by the State in its discretion, to compensate for inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system."

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS—ALLEGIANCE.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the order of the day, being the second reading of the Declaration of Rights. The article under consideration was the following:

Art. 4. That the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof being the supreme law of the land, every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and is not bound by any law or ordinance of this State in contravention or subversion thereof.

Mr. CLARKE had submitted the following amendment to strike out all after the word "that" in the first line, and insert:

"The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof being the supreme law of the land, every citizen of this State owes allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States within the limits of the powers conferred by that Constitution, and is not bound by any law or ordinance of this State in contravention or subversive thereof; and the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States being reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, every citizen of this State owes allegiance to the State of Maryland so far as the sovereignty of the State has not been affected by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and is not bound to yield obedience to laws made in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and in the exercise of usurped powers."

Mr. SANDS had submitted the following amendment to the amendment, which was the pending question:

"Provided, that nothing in this article contained shall be construed as giving to the State a right to secede from the Federal Union, or to form a confederation with any other State or States of the Union, or to seize by force of arms or otherwise any property of the United States situate and being within the limits of this State, but that these acts are hereby expressly forbidden."

Mr. MILLER moved a call of the house, which was ordered.