

Mr. BAKER moved to amend by substituting Tuesday.

Mr. VALLIANT. I hope that will not be adopted, for it will not accommodate more than half the members of the Convention. If we are to adjourn for the accommodation of the Convention, I think we ought to adjourn to-day. A very large number of gentlemen composing this Convention are farmers, and we adjourn now because the Whitsuntide holidays are so near at hand, and it is desirable that those engaged in agricultural pursuits should be at home at least one day during those holidays. If we adjourn until Tuesday gentlemen must take up Monday, the first day of the holidays in coming here, so that they will spend none of the holidays at home. I hope gentlemen will see the propriety of adopting the order as it stands.

Mr. KENNARD. I do not think we are now prepared to act on adjournment, and I suggest that the subject of adjournment to a day certain be postponed until we have finished the business of the day, and then we shall be better able to determine to what day we shall adjourn. I move the following amendment:

Ordered, That the subject of adjournment to a day certain be postponed until after the regular business of the day shall have passed.

Mr. BERRY of Baltimore county. How are we to know that the regular business of the day has passed? We cannot know this until we shall have adjourned, and then of course it will be too late to act upon this subject.

Mr. NEGLEY. I shall vote for the proposition; but really this is too indefinite, for there does not seem to be any regular business before the Convention.

The amendment submitted by Mr. KENNARD was rejected.

The question recurred upon the original order, that containing the longest time.

Mr. HEBB demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, the result was — yeas 44; nays 37 — as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Harwood, Bond, Henkle, Brooks, Barron, Berry of Baltimore county, Ridgely, King, Larsh, Swope, Jones of Cecil, Turner, Edelen, Mitchell, Todd, Dail, Johnson, Smith of Dorchester, Markey, Cunningham, Schlosser, Hopkins, Sands, Sykes, Chambers, Blackiston, Hollyday, Landsdale, Peter, Duval, Clarke, Belt Marbury, Lee, Brown, Wilmer, Morgan, Jones of Somerset, Crawford, Horsey, Valliant, Mayhugh, Davis, Sneary—44.

Nays—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Hebb, Thruston, Wickard, Robinette, Miller, Kennard, Stockbridge, Stirling, Daniel, Abbott, Cushing, Thomas, Parker, Smith of Carroll, Ecker, Wooden, Earle, Scott, Pugh, Davis of Charles, Carter, Noble, Keefer, Schley, Annan, Baker, Galloway, McComas, Hopper, Russell, Mullikin, Nyman, Negley, Smith of Worcester, Purnell, Murray—37.

So the order was agreed to.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Mr. STIRLING, from the majority of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights, submitted the following report, which was read:

THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

We, the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, and taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof, declare:

Article 1. That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may deem expedient.

Art. 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Art. 3. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed on the fourth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, and which, by experience, have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and have been introduced, used and practiced by the courts of law or equity, and also of Acts of Assembly in force on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, except such as may have since expired or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, subject, nevertheless, to the revision of and amendment or repeal by the Legislature of this State; and the inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his Majesty, Charles the First, to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

Art. 4. 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.

Art. 5. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of government are the trustees of the public, and as such, accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of the Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may and of right ought to reform the old or establish a new Government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd; slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.