

again. There are but few questions remaining, it seems to me, that can occupy much time in debate. One of them is the question of representation, which is a most important one to all parts of the State, especially to the smaller counties, and the limiting the debate within the time suggested is equivalent to cutting off all debate upon that important question.

Mr. STIRLING. That order has been disposed of. The order now under consideration has nothing to do with limiting debate.

Mr. JONES, of Somerset. There is an order limiting debate to fifteen or thirty minutes.

Mr. BARRON. I will state that we are now going to vote upon the question whether we will have two sessions a day or not.

Mr. JONES, of Somerset. So I understand it. My object is to state that I do not think it is necessary to have two sessions a day to finish the remaining work of the Convention withing full time to allow a vote to be taken upon the Constitution by the people, and also have an election on the day of the presidential election. I think one session a day, of four or five hours, will be infinitely better than two sessions. I question very much whether the health of the members of the Convention will stand the confinement here for four or five hours in the morning, and then again two or three hours at night by gas-light. For myself, satisfied as I am, that so far as the majority of this Convention is concerned, any opposition or protest against any action determined upon by the majority, is utterly fruitless, I am prepared to vote upon all propositions without debate, and vote to adjourn *sine die* as soon as any gentleman will make the motion.

The question was upon the adoption of the order for evening sessions.

Mr. BARRON called the yeas and nays upon that question, which were ordered.

The question being taken by yeas and nays it resulted—yeas 35, nays 22—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Cunningham, Cushing, Daniel, Davis, of Washington, Earle, Eck-er, Galloway, Green, Hoffman, Hopkins, Hopper, Keefer, Kennard, King, Mace, Mar-ke, McComas, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Parker, Pugh, Russell, Sands, Schley, Smith, of Carroll, Sneary, Stirling, Stock-bridge, Swope, Wooden—35.

Nays—Messrs. Barron, Belt, Brooks, Car-ter, Chambers, Crawford, Dail, Davis, of Charles, Dent, Harwood, Hatch, Henkle, Hol-lyday, Johnson, Jones, of Somerset, Larsh, Lee, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Smith, of Dor-chester, Wickard—22.

SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE REBELLION.

The Convention proceeded to consider the preamble and resolutions submitted by Mr. STIRLING on yesterday, as follows:

“Whereas, There is in Maryland a class of

persons whose desire for the success of the rebel arms is a matter of public notoriety, who have been demonstrated more clearly by the recent invasion to be the inviters of rebel raids, the guide, welcomers and entertainers of rebel soldiers, who have rejoiced at the burning of our houses and the plunder of our property, who only want the opportunity to place the lives and property of loyal people at the mercy of their rebel friends, by point- ing them out for destruction, and under the protection of the rebel army usurp the gov- ernment of the State; and whereas, the ex- perience of the past two weeks now clearly shows that the presence of such persons in our midst in time of war is no longer to be tolerated, and justice to ourselves, our fam- ilies and our country, no less than to weak- minded disloyalists themselves, the only hope of whose reclamation is in a vigorous policy, requires that the sternest justice should at once be meted out to those who persistently refuse to obey the laws, and the active and dangerous class be separated from the peace- able and loyal, by the exercise of the un- doubted power of the government to arrest and detain dangerous persons during times of war; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention, on the part of the loyal people of Maryland, demands of the Government of the United States that all adult citizens of this State, who shall refuse to register on oath their allegiance, submis- sion and obedience to the United States, and thus persist in the position of public enemies, and all persons who shall be proved to have taken part with or openly expressed their sympathy with the recent invasion of the State, shall be banished beyond the lines of the army, or imprisoned during the war.

“*Resolved*, That the president of this Con- vention transmit certified copies of this pre- amble and resolutions to the President of the United States and to the commanders of the military departments in which Maryland is embraced.”

Mr. BARRON. I move the previous ques- tion. I want to work now. And that is what I am going to do all the way through— call the previous question.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

The question was—“Shall the main ques- tion be now put?”

Upon this question, Mr. JONES, of Somerset, called the yeas and nays, which were or- dered.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, but before the result was announced,

The PRESIDENT called the attention of the Convention to the 16th rule of the Con- vention, as follows:

“Every resolution shall be read on two several days, with an intermission of one day at least, during which time it shall be on the table for the refusal of members, unless on