

SATURDAY, March 29, 1851:

ject. I then applied to this House, stating my situation and requested that that the vote on the amendment might not be taken at this late hour, being one hour and a half after the usual hour of our adjournment, and that it might, as it would necessarily be printed and appear on our journal in the morning, when it would give an opportunity to myself and other members, many of whom I felt assured were in my situation, to understand the nature of the vote they were about to give, before being compelled to vote upon any subject. This, as I thought, a most reasonable request; being peremptorily refused by the House, I was induced to vote for the motion to adjourn; but now, at half-past six o'clock, the gentleman from Charles having withdrawn his amendment, I am prepared to proceed with the dispatch of the business before us, as long as this House sees fit to do so, and my physical abilities permitted it. I can be no party to the compromise stated by the gentleman from Somerset, that the House would consent now to adjourn, if those who had voted for the motions to adjourn, would on tomorrow interpose no unnecessary obstacle to the Convention taking a vote on his question before it; because that was my duty and so I intended to act without any compromise upon the subject. If the compromise were proposed by the majority here, I regarded it as far as I was concerned, unkind and unjust, not to say disrespectful insinuation; if the offer to compromise were made by the minority it was an implied admission that their votes for the adjournment this evening, had been given in violation of their duty. I can, therefore, become no party to any such compromise.

Mr. McHENRY moved that the Convention take a recess until six o'clock.

Mr. McH. said, he had made this motion in order to enable him to state that he and many of those acting with him, were not only willing but anxious to adjourn, provided the understanding should be general that on tomorrow, the question would be taken without any obstruction or factious opposition. If such an understanding should not be acceded to, he and his friends would maintain their position while their physical strength should endure, or until the question should be taken. But for the sake of the dignity and honor of the Convention, they would much prefer to terminate at once scenes so little creditable to this body.

Mr. CRISFIELD said, that he rose to make a proposition, and he hoped that if any gentleman among the number of those who usually acted with him, should dissent from it, he hoped that the gentleman would rise and express that dissent. Let the Convention now adjourn, and let them meet here tomorrow morning, prepared to take the vote, according to the regular rules of proceeding, without obstruction or interruption.

Mr. STEWART, of Baltimore city, and other gentlemen: "Agreed—agreed."

Mr. SPENCER therefore moved that the Convention do now adjourn.

The question was decided in the affirmative.

And at half-past six, p m.

The Convention adjourned until tomorrow at ten o'clock.

The Convention met at ten o'clock.

Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. GRAUFF.

The roll was called, and a quorum being present, the Journal of yesterday was read.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SHOWER said that in accordance with the notice given by him yesterday, he would now move to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the substitute, moved by Mr. FIERY, for the report of the committee on representation.

Mr. BRENT of Baltimore city, inquired if his friend would not withdraw his motion for the present, to allow him to make a personal explanation, which was denied him yesterday?

Mr. SHOWER said that he would be willing to yield, if he did not lose the floor by so doing.

Mr. BLAKISTONE moved that the gentleman be allowed to proceed; which was agreed to.

Mr. BRENT accordingly took the floor, and said that in so doing, he regretted exceedingly that he had to trouble the Convention so often with personal explanations, but he thought it was not his fault. He had contented himself with arguing propositions on their merits, and regretted exceedingly that gentleman had travelled out of the arguments of the questions before the Convention, to refer to matters outside of it. His friend from Charles, (Mr. Jenifer,) for he would call him such, had thought proper to allude to his speech at a Hibernian dinner, where as an individual, he (Mr. B.) had a right to go. In that speech, he, (Mr. B.) had referred to a proposition that had been made in the Convention, to make a discrimination between the native and foreign citizens, which he had a perfect right to refer to on that occasion, and to express his opinion of it.

He there spoke of it as a monstrous proposition; and spoke of it as such now, and he had so characterized it heretofore in debate, though he did not in his speech at the dinner, use the word "base," which was the language of the reporter himself. The gentleman from Charles had thought that he referred to the proposition to cast condemnation upon the whig party. He (Mr. B.) did not name party. He merely intended, being a friend to the foreigners, to let them know what proposition had been made, so that they could see who were their friends and who were their enemies. He meant to do this on all occasions before the public, wherever opportunity presented.

The gentleman had said that he, (Mr. Brent,) could not carry out his friendship for the foreigners, unless he voted to district the city of Baltimore, otherwise the foreigners never would be represented, whereas by a proposition of this kind, they would ensure the privilege to foreigners of being represented more than they now were. The gentleman was mistaken if he supposed that the foreigners resided in local districts or wards. They were scattered over the