

Yeas 26, nays 54, as follows:

**Affirmative**—Messrs. Morgan, Blakistone, Dent, Hopewell, Chambers, of Kent, Dorsey, Kent, Weems, Dalrymple, Bond, Sollers, Brent of Charles, John Dennis, James U. Dennis, Williams, Hicks, Goldsborough, Phelps, Bowie, Sprigg, McCubbin, Dirickson, McMaster, Fooks, Jacobs, Kilgour, and Waters—26.

**Negative**—Messrs. Chapman, Pres't, Ricaud, Lee, Mitchell, Donaldson, Randall, Jenifer, Howard, Buchanan, Bell, Welch, Chandler, Ridgely, Lloyd, Colston, Crisfield, Eccleston, Chambers of Cecil, Miller, McLane, Tuck, Spencer, Grason, George, Wright, Thomas, Shriver, Gaither, Biser, Annan, Sappington, Stephenson, McHenry, Magraw, Nelson, Thawley, Stewart of Caroline, Hardcastle, Gwinn, Stewart, of Baltimore city, Brent, of Baltimore city, Shdrwood, of Baltimore city, Presstman, Ware, Fiery, John Newcomer, Harbine, Michael Newcomer, Brewer, Anderson, Hollyday, Slicer, Fitzpatrick, Parke, Shower, Cockey and Brown—54.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. JENIFER moved as a substitute to the proposition of Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. JENIFER appealed to the Convention to allow the question to be taken to-day, as the Convention was so much more full than it would perhaps again be during the session.

Mr. BROWN moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON, by striking out in the fourteenth line "six thousand," and inserting in lieu thereof "five thousand seven hundred and fifty."

Mr. BROWN said, that the proposition of the gentleman from Frederick would work out the following result: Frederick county had 40,983 inhabitants, and by the *projet* of the gentleman, should get seven delegates; Carroll county had 20,615—more than half the population of Frederick county—and would get but three delegates. Baltimore county had 41,549, scarcely more than double the population of Carroll, and would get seven delegates. Any rule which would work out such results was not a fair one. His proposition was to alter the ratio of representation so that Carroll should get four delegates. It would only increase the aggregate amount by one single delegate. He considered this as just and fair. He had no objection to any other feature of the proposition. If Baltimore and Frederick counties were confined to six representatives each, he should have no objection to allowing Carroll but three; but if they had seven, Carroll should have four.

Mr. TUCK rose to make a motion which he hoped would meet the approbation of the Convention. It was apparent that the subject before that body was one of very great difficulty, and after ten days discussion and voting we have come to no result. We have been told that caucusses and conferences have been held out of the hall for the purpose of arranging this question.

He did not approve of that mode of doing business of this kind. But it had been done by those members of the Convention calling themselves Reformers. It is admitted by them that after various efforts they have not been able to agree upon a plan—and the votes show that the Convention widely differ. We are not likely to agree with much unanimity unless there be a better feeling between the different sections of State.

Mr. T. would move for the appointment of a committee of twenty-one—of one from each county, to whom this subject shall be referred. He hoped that a committee of gentlemen of moderate and conservative views might be found, who could agree upon some plan of representation that would commend itself to a large majority of the body. Mr. T. had always hoped that some arrangement might be made on which a large majority could unite—and that this grave and momentous subject would not be settled by out-of-door management, and caucus obligations. Such a mode of settlement could not commend the Constitution to the people who are to pass upon our work. It seems that a compromise is to be made. A compromise of what? He was sorry that word had been used. It implied a conflict of opinion if not of interest between the different sections of the State. Federal numbers have been presented as the basis of a compromise. He did not think that any gentleman from the lower counties would vote for any plan on that basis except those from Queen Anne's, Caroline, and Talbot, all of whom had so voted before. It is not a compromise of the political power of the different sections—but a compromise between the upper counties and the lower on this subject of slavery. We are to meet the question as presented in that form. Let us then have a committee representing every county, and consequently all sections of the State. Let us have no more reform or other caucusses; but attempt an adjustment of the question upon some basis that will protect all sections—and all interests in the State. He moved a committee to be appointed by the President of one member from each county and the city of Baltimore.

Mr. JOHNSON suggested that in a committee of so much importance, without meaning any discourtesy to the President, who was so just and impartial, it seemed to be best to have the committee elected by Convention themselves.

Mr. TUCK withdrew the motion for the present.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. BRENT demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas, 44; nays, 44. So the motion to adjourn did not prevail.

The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. BROWN, to the proposition of Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. BROWN demanded the yeas and nays,