

colored population, and for their removal from this State; and at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide by law for their registration.

Sec. 2. No person of color shall be capable of purchasing or holding real estate within this State, by title, acquired after the adoption of this constitution. And all deeds, wills, contracts and other conveyances, purporting to convey real estate to any free person of color shall be absolutely null and void; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to make void any title, or change the course of descent of real estate held by any title which may exist at the time of the adoption aforesaid; and provided further, nothing herein contained shall prohibit leases of real estate to free persons of color for a term not exceeding one year, and provision shall be made by law for regulating the execution and recording of such leases.

Sec. 3. No slave shall be emancipated or become free except upon condition that he or she leave this State within thirty days next after his or her right to freedom shall accrue.

Sec. 4. No free person of color shall immigrate to, or come within this State to reside.

On motion of Mr. SMITH,

The report of committee No. 14, creating a Board of Public Works, was made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. SOLLERS, chairman of the committee on future amendments and revisions of the constitution, submitted the following report:

1st. That this form of government and the Declaration of Rights, and any part thereof may be altered, changed or abolished by the passage of a bill by the General Assembly, so to alter, change or abolish the same, provided such bills shall be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of Delegates in the first session after such new election.

2d. That a Convention to alter, change and abolish this form of government, and the Declaration of Rights, may be called by the passage of a bill for that purpose, provided such bill be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of Delegates in the first session after such new election.

Which was read.

Mr. SOLLERS said, it was proper for him to remark that this report was made by himself. His impression was that no other member of the committee would agree with him in it, and that a counter report would be made.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, as a member of the committee, expressed his dissent from the report. There were also other members of the committee, as he had learned in conversation with them, who dissented from it, and who would probably make a counter report.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report of the committee on the executive department of the government.

The question pending before the Convention yesterday was on the amendment offered by Mr. Jenifer to the fifth section of the report.

Mr. DORSEY gave notice, when in order, he should move the following as a substitute for the 5th section of the report, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Jenifer thereto:

Article 5. The State shall be divided into three districts, the eight counties of the Eastern Shore to be the first; St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Howard, Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Carroll counties the second; and Baltimore and Harford counties and the city of Baltimore the third; and the Governor elected from the second district in October last, shall continue in office until his successor shall be chosen from the third district, and shall have qualified as such; and then a Governor shall be taken from each district in regular succession.

Mr. DORSEY observed that he was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Charles, (Mr. Jenifer,) as he had already stated, and he was also opposed to the amendment which was proposed as a substitute. Whilst he received with perfect acquiescence the statement made by the gentleman from Frederick, (Mr. Thomas) as to the facts and his intentions in the proposition which he had offered, he [Mr. D.] must be permitted to say that he differed with him in the inferences and conclusions which he had drawn from those facts and intentions. He admitted that the gentleman had no political design, and that the facts which he stated were correct; but when he undertook to say that the principle for which he [Mr. D.] contended, or rather the objections he took to his proposition, and in favor of the proposition he had suggested, were erroneous, he could not agree with him. He [Mr. D.] thought he had explained before the Convention that he did not perceive that the gentleman's position was perfectly correct, that it could make any difference as to which district Baltimore county was placed in. He [Mr. D.] thought it made a very material difference. The gentleman assured him that as the nomination was to be made by the whole State, and as the vote was to be given by the whole State, it mattered not in what district Baltimore city or county would be placed. He begged to differ with him in that opinion. He [Mr. D.] considered, in the first place, Baltimore city and county so connected that they ought not to be divided. The same judges presided in the city of Baltimore as in the county; the same police were employed about the courts of justice, both of which were held at the same place in the city; and the same lawyers attended in both courts. The same distinguished men who moved from Baltimore into the county, over that imaginary line between them, and each of whom were competent to be Governor, transacted their business in their offices or counting houses in the