

ayes forty-five, noes not counted, it was ordered.

The question was upon agreeing to the amendment of Mr. BARRON, to add to the proposed section:

"And Baltimore city shall not be taxed for any negroes but those within her corporation."

Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's, called for the yeas and nays upon this question, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas none, nays 71—as follows:

Yeas—None.

Nays—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audouin, Barron, Belt, Berry, of Prince George's, Blackiston, Bond, Briscoe, Brown, Carter, Chambers, Clarke, Cunningham, Cushing, Dail, Daniel, Davis, of Charles, Dellinger, Dent, Duvall, Earle, Ecker, Edelen, Farrow, Galloway, Harwood, Hatch, Hebb, Hollyday, Hopkins, Hopper, Horsey, Jones, of Cecil, Jones, of Somerset, Kennard, King, Lansdale, Larsh, Lee, Marbury, Markey, McComas, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Parker, Parran, Peter, Pugh, Purnell, Ridgely, Russell, Sands, Smith, of Carroll, Smith, of Dorchester, Sneary, Stirling, Stockbridge, Swope, Sykes, Thomas, Todd, Valliant, Wilmer, Wooden—71.

The amendment was accordingly rejected.

The question recurred upon adopting the following additional section proposed by Mr. BELT:

"Sec. — In all cases arising before the adoption of this constitution, where inventories of negro slaves shall be returned by executors or administrators, and in which it shall happen that the estate in their hands would be insolvent without the appraised value of said negroes, the general assembly shall make provision at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, to pay to such executors or administrators for the benefit of said estates, the amount of the appraised value of such negro slaves, in each case respectively, or so much thereof as may be sufficient, together with other assets, to render the said estates solvent as to bona fide creditors, and the general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this section into effect."

Upon this question Mr. MILLER called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, it resulted—yeas 23, nays 48—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Belt, Berry, of Prince George's, Blackiston, Bond, Briscoe, Brown, Chambers, Davis, of Charles, Dent, Duvall, Hollyday, Horsey, Jones, of Somerset, Lansdale, Lee, Marbury, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Parran, Peter, Smith, of Dorchester, Wilmer—23.

Nays—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audouin, Barron, Carter,

Clarke, Cunningham, Cushing, Dail, Daniel, Dellinger, Earle, Ecker, Edelen, Farrow, Galloway, Harwood, Hatch, Hebb, Hopkins, Hopper, Jones, of Cecil, Kennard, King, Larsh, Markey, McComas, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Parker, Pugh, Purnell, Ridgely, Russell, Sands, Smith, of Carroll, Sneary, Stirling, Stockbridge, Swope, Sykes, Thomas, Todd, Valliant, Wooden—48.

The section was accordingly rejected.

Mr. THOMAS. In order to give members of the convention who were not present an opportunity to vote upon the section offered by my colleague (Mr. Stockbridge,) and accepted in lieu of his own proposition by the gentleman from Prince George's (Mr. Clarke,) I now move to reconsider the vote by which that section was adopted.

The motion to reconsider was seconded.

The section as adopted read as follows:

"Section — The legislature at its first session after the adoption of this constitution shall provide a mode by which those persons who were owners of slaves under the laws of this State on the first day of January, 1861, or at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or during the intervening period, may perpetuate the evidence of the number, names, ages and sex of the slaves so owned by them respectively."

Mr. JONES, of Somerset. I hope the convention will not reconsider this proposition. It is the only solitary glimpse of justice in reference to this whole subject that the convention has given us. I do trust they will permit it to stand.

There have been a great many charges brought here against those who own these slaves, as being in rebellion against the government; of having forfeited all claims to protection by the government; as having themselves destroyed the title to this property. The gentleman from Howard (Mr. Sands) has indulged this morning in a great deal of that sort of fling at those who own these slaves.

Mr. SANDS. I trust the gentleman from Somerset (Mr. Jones) will not consider that I included him among those who are in rebellion against the government.

Mr. JONES, of Somerset. I suppose the gentleman referred to those who are really in rebellion, and not to those who are in Maryland obeying the constitution and laws of the land as much as he or any man on this floor; and thousands of whom are as good Union men, if not better, than the gentleman can claim to be. Thousands of them confiding in the sense of security which they have enjoyed under the constitution, when the South went off, adhered to the constitution, relying upon the good faith of this government to protect them; relying upon the guarantee that if their property escaped north it should be restored to them; relying upon the assurance of this administration that it would en-