

words "or which shall be made" "and shall be," where they occur.

Mr. J. Montgomery Peters moved the following as a substitute for the second article:

"The constitution of the State of Maryland shall be the supreme law of this State, except when it may conflict with the constitution of the United States, as originally framed by the fathers, or as subsequently altered or amended in strict conformity to the provisions of the original constitution of 1787; and if any conflict should arise between the constitution of this State and the constitution as described above of the United States, then the conflict must be submitted to and settled by the proper tribunals."

Mr. Peters supported his amendment in a lengthy speech.

Mr. Mitchell moved to strike out the article as reported by the committee, and for the reason that he did not find it in the Bill of Rights of 1777 or the Bill of Rights of 1851. It had been inserted in 1864.

Mr. Ritchie seconded the motion of the gentleman from Charles. No one doubted the legal proposition as stated by the article, and it was a clause in the Federal constitution. It had been placed there by the superserviceable party which, by the aid of bayonets, had sat here in 1864, and he was in favor of obliterating every trace of it. That distinguished jurist, Judge Chambers, had, in that Convention of 1864, assigned two incontrovertible reasons why it should not be inserted: First, that it was inconsistent with an intelligible construction of the Bill of Rights, and out of place to insert obligations in a Declaration of Rights; and, second, that the only necessity which could be alleged for it was anticipated hostile State legislation.

Mr. Stoddert moved to amend article 2 by inserting after the word notwithstanding, "within the limits of the powers enumerated in the constitution of the United States."

Mr. Carter said, in 1776 and in 1851 these questions as to the rights of the United States and the rights of the