

ing to his worth in real and personal property. The burden of taxation has always borne heaviest upon him who is least able to bear it. Speaking for the toiling millions, he would say that the assertion that they contribute nothing towards the support of the government is not founded on reality. Every man who occupies a house or boards, does it indirectly, if not directly.

Without further action, the Convention adjourned.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

The unfinished business being the consideration of the Declaration of Rights, was then proceeded with, Art. 15 being under consideration, which is as follows:

“Art. 15. That the levying of taxes by poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be prohibited; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of the government, but every person in the State, or person holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of taxes for the support of the government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly be imposed or laid with a political view for the good of the government and benefit of the community.”

The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Devries to strike out so much of the article as relates to the prohibition of a poll tax.

Mr. Carter was opposed to striking out. He did not care what the practice was in Delaware or anywhere else. It was not the practice here, and he was opposed to innovation. It would have no practical effect at any rate. The revenue that would be derived from this new system would not be worth while to start out on this new theory at this late day. The tax could only be imposed on electors and would open the door to fraud and competition on the part of political organizations.

Mr. Brown rose to a personal explanation. He did not say yesterday that the only subject-matter left for taxation by the State was real estate. He did say, however, that it paid more than its share of taxes. Personal prop-