

upon the ground that it would enable South Carolina and Georgia to accept the Constitution.

Mr. BELT. My explanation is that there were two questions; the one was whether the Constitution of the United States should foster slavery, and the other was whether the slave trade should be permitted.

Mr. STIRLING. The record proves that it was on the motion of a South Carolina man that the slave trade was kept open. The point the gentleman made was in regard to the slave trade; he did not say a word about anything else.

Mr. BELT. I am not now in a position to argue this question and produce these authorities. But what I have said I stand by, and I tender myself to prove it to both the gentlemen from Baltimore city (Messrs. Stirling and Cushing,) and I will state before I take my seat, that the gentleman from Baltimore city (Mr. Stirling) knows that it is so.

Mr. STIRLING. What does the gentleman mean? I tell him I do not know anything of the kind, and if he says—

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen must abstain from these remarks.

Mr. BELT. I did not mean anything personal.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will not permit any further discussion, but will check it at this point.

On motion of Mr. HENKLE—

The Convention then adjourned.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1864.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. McNemar.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Baker, Barron, Berry, of Baltimore county, Berry, of Prince George's, Billingsley, Blackiston, Bond, Briscoe, Brown, Carter, Chambers, Crawford, Cunningham, Cushing, Davis, of Charles, Davis, of Washington, Dennis, Duvall, Earle, Ecker, Edelen, Farrow, Gale, Galloway, Greene, Harwood, Hebb, Henkle, Hodson, Hoffman, Hollyday, Hopkins, Hopper, Horsey, Johnson, Jones, of Cecil, Keefer, King, Larsh, Lee, Marbury, Markoy, McComas, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Mollikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Parker, Parran, Pugh, Purnell, Ridgely, Robinette, Russell, Sands, Schley, Schlosser, Scott, Smith, of Carroll, Smith, of Worcester, Smith, of Dorchester, Sneary, Stirling, Stockbridge, Sykes, Thomas, Thurston, Turner, Villiant, Wickard, Wooden—78.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. SCOTT submitted the following order:

Ordered, That immediately after its final action on the Declaration of Rights, the Convention adjourn till twelve o'clock on the sixth of July, and that until said adjournment the Convention hold evening sessions, commencing at eight o'clock, P. M.

Mr. BROWN submitted the following amendment:

Strike out all after the word "ordered," and insert—

That when the Convention adjourns to-morrow, it shall stand adjourned until the 6th day of July next, and that the per diem of the members and officers be suspended during said recess.

Mr. BROWN said: I offer this in order that those who are immediately interested in agriculture may have an opportunity to go home, and attend to their harvests now in hand. I think that every individual here is more or less interested in our harvests. But as there is a scarcity of labor in this State, all who are immediately interested in agriculture are required at home.

Mr. HOFFMAN: I hope there will be no adjournment at this time. We have been here a long time and have accomplished very little. I trust there will be no adjournment at all, unless for two or three days at the farthest. I hope neither the order nor the amendment will be adopted by this Convention.

Mr. SANDS: I hope that at least we shall not adjourn to-morrow. However, I rise more for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression that may go out from this Hall, produced by language that we hear constantly repeated here, that we have been here this long and have done little or nothing. Now, I think that tends to poison the minds of the people, and to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction and discord among them. I regret to find our friends here scattering such remarks broadcast, and that too in opposition to what I conceive to be the fact. Ten years ago and a little over, a Convention assembled in this Hall in times of profound peace, with little labor before them. That Convention was said to have been made up of the talent and ability of this State. Yet they took more than six months to complete their work. Now, in this Convention we have a vast deal of work to do; work that was never brought to the consideration of the people before and which is more interesting and important than any that came before the Convention of 1850. I hope from the present appearance of things, that another month will enable us to get through and go home. And if we get through in three or four months from the time we assembled here, the people will be satisfied with our work. I wish our friends would try to disseminate among their constituents some such views as these I have expressed, and