

tributing it among the members than could possibly be effected if the whole body were obliged to devote itself to each particular subject, and to proceed in the preliminary stages of a measure with that degree of freedom which is essential to its being properly matured."

Mr. Maulsby suggested that if the committees were ordered, they should be so arranged that every member of the Convention should be on some committee. This would give employment to all, and keep the members here.

Mr. Dobbin then took the floor and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Jones and Wickes, and maintained the feasibility of his proposition.—There were only three subjects upon which there might be any difficulty—the basis of representation, the judiciary, and the system of education. He had, to meet this, prepared an amendment to his proposition, which, he supposed, it would hardly be in order for him to offer, and he would be obliged if some member would offer it.

Mr. Gill then offered the amendment, and it being accepted by Mr. Dobbin, the question recurred on the substitute as amended.

The substitute, as amended, is as follows:

*Ordered*, That the Bill of Rights and Constitution of 1851 be printed in the customary form for legislative consideration, and that on Monday next the Convention shall proceed to consider and amend the same in committee of the whole, section by section, until the whole shall have been acted upon and reported to this Convention for final adoption.

"And it is further ordered that a committee of — be appointed by the President to consider and report upon a proper basis of representation for adoption into the constitution; that a committee of — be appointed to consider and report upon the judiciary system of the State; and that a committee of — be appointed to consider and report on a system of education—which committees shall report to this Convention by the time the subjects respectively committed to them shall have been reached under the foregoing order."