the door was left open to the accumulation of any amount as there was never any difficulty in any denomination getting the consent of the Legislature to receive any amount of property. If the principle contained in the article was a good one, it should be made absolute as a part of the constitution, and beyond the control of the Legislature. The exceptions in the article were broad enough.

Mr. Carter hoped the amendment would not be adopted. This reservation to the Legislature had been in the Declaration of Rights from 1776 down to the present time, and there certainly was no more danger now of an undue accumulation of church property than at the time mentioned. Christianity was divided into too many sects for such accumulation of property by any one charge to be dangerous.

Mr. Kilbourn said the tendency of all denominations was to accumulate property and they never relaxed their grasp on anything they got hold of. He thought the principle of the article contained sound and wholesome doctrine, and if it was sound, it should not be emasculated.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 42 to 21.

Articles 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 were read and passed over without amendment.

Mr. Stoddert moved the following as an additional article, to be article 46: "That patronage and the expenses of government have increased, are increasing, ought to be diminished, and strict economy enforced in all branches of the public service and departments of government."

The motion to insert as the 46th article was rejected.

Mr. Stoddert submitted the following, to be inserted as an additional section:

"Art. 47. That the manner of calling a convention and electing the delegates thereto, to alter, change and abolish the constitution, shall be by an act of the General Assembly, appointing the day on which the question of 'Convention or No Convention' may be submitted to the vote of the people by ballot; and the election of delegates to the Convention, to serve only in the event that a majority