

would certainly seek the places where the reward is the greatest. He had doubts as to the propriety of the Convention establishing such a department as that proposed. If it should be found necessary, it could easily be done by legislative enactment.

Mr. Giddings said that his order was merely one of inquiry.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Devries, when it was lost.

The order, as presented by Mr. Giddings, was then adopted, and the blank filled with the number nine.

Mr. Barry said he had in his hand a sentiment which he wished to be referred to the committee on the Declaration of Rights as a proper article to be inserted therein. In these days, when the plea of military necessity was so much urged, it became doubly valuable:

“Article —. That the written and expressed provisions of the Federal and State constitutions apply alike in time of peace as well as in time of war, and any departure therefrom or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, is subversive of good government, national and State faith, and tends to anarchy and despotism.”

The President announced the committees, as follows:

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AND REPORT UPON THE DECLARATION
OF RIGHTS.

Messrs. Isaac D. Jones, of Somerset; Thomas Perry, of Allegany; Thos. J. Hall, of Anne Arundel; Isaac S. George, 1st legislative district of Baltimore city; Bernard Carter, 2d do.; J. M. Peters, 3d do.; Chas. A. Buchanan, of Baltimore county; John F. Ireland, of Calvert; Robert E. Hardcastle, of Caroline; George W. Manro, of Carroll; George R. Howard, of Cecil; John T. Stoddert, of Charles; Geo. E. Austin, of Dorchester; Evans S. Rogers, of Harford; Jas. Morris, of Howard; Frederick J. Nelm, of Frederick; Richard W. Ringgold, of Kent; Nicholas Brewer, of Montgomery; John B. Brooke, of Prince George's; Stephen J. Bradley, of Queen Anne's; Baker A. Jamison, of St. Mary's; Osmond Hammond, of Talbot;