

extra to a newspaper; in which latter case the postage would be less. There were 75 to 100,000 voters in the State. 10,000 copies could be furnished for \$500; 5000 copies for \$300; and beyond 10 000 would cost less in proportion.

Mr. SPENCER suggested that pamphlets could not be given to everybody, and if they were given to some and not to others, it would give offence. The newspaper was the general vehicle of intelligence; and in them the laws are published. In nearly every county, newspapers were published; and they were circulated in every county.

Mr. BLAKISTONE suggested that in the small county issues, it would take four or five weeks to publish the Constitution. He was in favor of publishing it in pamphlet form, and in sufficient numbers to put one into the hands of every voter in the State of Maryland.

Mr. RANDALL said that the expense of the newspaper circulation would be an objection. Each paper would have to set it up anew, and the composition was more than half the expense.

Mr. HARBINE said he should prefer the newspaper circulation, if it did not cost too much, and he would be glad to hear from a practical printer upon that point.

Mr. BROWN suggested, that if published in pamphlet form, the Constitution would still go into the papers; or at least a synopsis of it, which would be equally valuable for most readers. Pamphlets would be more likely to reach the people, than newspapers.

Mr. WEBER would respond to the call of the gentleman from Washington, (Mr. Harbine,) as a printer, although somewhat interested in the matter, being the publisher of a newspaper. It was too late for the Convention to talk about the expenses of publishing the Constitution. The only question would be the surest and most speedy mode to place it before the people. His own judgment was, that the Constitution should be published in Maryland, as in every other State which had had a Convention, in every newspaper in the State. The reader of every newspaper should have an opportunity to see it. Even then, the time being so short, it might be necessary to multiply copies in order to furnish it to those who were not subscribers to the newspapers.

Mr. GWINN said:

That the expenses of the Convention would amount to considerably more than \$100,000; and no false considerations of economy should prevent the Convention from publishing the Constitution in that form, in which it would most readily meet the eyes of the people. The people would not tolerate, at such a time, such considerations of economy; and if listened to, they would rise in a spirit of indignation against the Constitution itself. There were 24,000 voters in Baltimore city. Each one would be as much entitled as another, to receive a copy of the Constitution. It ought to be printed in every newspaper in the State. Let us not, said Mr. G., be "penny wise and pound foolish." We have illustrated the last; let us not make the whold applicable to our case.

Mr. BISZK stated that the call itself, publish-

ed for six weeks, cost from \$30 to \$35 for each newspaper, short as it was.

Mr. WEBER said:

That his own account was \$32; and the Governor said that it was under the average.

Mr. RICAUD said:

That the Constitution would probably make eighty squares, according to an estimate just furnished him by Mr. WEBER; and the usual price was \$1 dollar per square. Allowing \$50 for each newspaper, there being fifty-three newspapers, it would amount to \$2,750.

Mr. SPENCER said:

That on the score of despatch rather than economy, it seemed better to print the Constitution in the pamphlet form. The country papers were taken up with stereotype advertisements, and with their present force, could not publish at all in less than three or four weeks. A copy ought to be sent to every voter.

Mr. HOWARD moved to amend the order by striking out all after the word "ordered," and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

Ordered, that the committee be instructed to advertise forthwith, in the newspapers in Annapolis and Baltimore, for proposals to print fifty thousand copies of the Constitution, upon the same sized page, and with the same type that the journal is now printed upon, with the time when the copies can be furnished, and that the committee report to the Convention on Monday morning.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I shall vote against that. The people want immediate information. They want to know what we have done.

Mr. SOLLEFS was in favor of publishing the Constitution both in pamphlet form, and in newspapers. Very many voters took no newspaper at all. In Calvert county, they published no newspapers; and, thank God, they never had had one.

Mr. DASHIELL stated that in one of the public papers, he had seen a synopsis of a portion of the Constitution, with a promise that when it should be completed, they would publish a synopsis of the whole of it. He had no doubt that every newspaper in the State would publish such a synopsis; and that would be all that was necessary. He should prefer publishing 20,000 copies in pamphlet form, and was opposed to publishing it in the newspapers, in detached parts.

Mr. SPENCER moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "copies," the words "as also one hundred thousand copies."

Which amendment Mr. HOWARD accepted.

Mr. WELLS was in favor of the report of the revisory committee. He would suggest also, as an objection to publishing the Constitution in the newspapers, the liability to typographical errors, which might very materially vary the meaning of it. It could only be printed correctly by submitting the proof sheets to the revisory committee themselves, and that could only be done with the pamphlet.

Mr. GWINN inquired whether the newspapers of Maryland would be any more likely to make typographical errors, than those of other States: