

FRIDAY, May 9th, 1851.

What typographical errors had been complained of in the President's messages, or in the Indiana Constitution, or the New York Constitution, or in any other Constitution which had been published in that way. He would move as a substitute for the order and amendment, the following:

Ordered, that the committee on revision shall make immediate arrangements to publish the Constitution which this Convention will adopt, in pamphlet form, and provide for the immediate publication of the same, when adopted, in such newspapers in the State as the said committee may designate.

Mr. RANDALL said, that to him the suggestion of his colleague (Mr. Wells,) seemed entitled to more weight than was given to it by the gentleman from Baltimore city. Mistakes would often occur unintentionally, and a slight mistake might make a great difference in the result. The enemies of the Constitution might purposely introduce errors, in order to misrepresent what had been done. There ought to be an authenticated copy, and that alone ought to be circulated by the Convention, with its sanction.

Mr. GWINN. Could not the enemies of the Constitution introduce errors if they published it without pay?

Mr. RANDALL replied that the Convention would not be responsible. If the contract could be concluded to-night, the Convention could furnish fifteen or twenty pages to the printer to-morrow morning.

Mr. McHENRY moved the previous question; And being seconded,

The question was taken upon accepting the substitute as offered by Mr. GWINN. Determined in the negative.

The question was then taken on the amendment as offered by Mr. HOWARD, and Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the order as offered by Mr. RANDALL, and Determined in the affirmative.

Mr. STEWART of Caroline, gave notice that on to-morrow he should move to reconsider the vote of the Convention, just taken, on the adoption of the order, for the purpose of offering the following as a substitute therefor:

Ordered, That the reviewing committee be authorised to have 50,000 copies of the Constitution, in pamphlet form, printed, and to have the same published once in every newspaper in this State.

Mr. SOLLERS also gave notice that in case the vote should be reconsidered, he should offer the following as a substitute:

Ordered, That 100 000 copies of this Constitution shall be published in pamphlet form, for the use of the members of this Convention, and 50,000 copies shall be published in all the papers of this State,

On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN,

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

The Convention met,
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. GRAFF.

On motion of Mr. WEEMS,

The reading of the Journal of Proceedings was dispensed with.

Mr. WEEMS, presented sundry accounts against the Convention;

Which were read, and

Referred to the committee on Accounts.

On motion of Mr. SMITH.

The Convention took up for consideration the report submitted by him on the 25th February last, as chairman of the committee on Education.

Mr. SMITH said:

It was unnecessary to say much on this section of the bill, as it had been fully discussed in convention some day ago, and the principle settled by a decided vote, that the present school fund should not be used for any other purpose, nor distributed in any other manner than as now used and distributed, under the laws and resolutions of the State.

This section proposes also to establish a permanent and adequate fund by the Legislature, as soon as the financial condition of the shall justify it for common school education. I am sure there is not a gentleman in this Convention who does not feel the great importance of such a measure. Every person who has at all looked at the present system of education, or rather at the manner of disbursing the school fund of the State in many of the counties, will admit it is money badly expended. I feel satisfied that it is not only improperly used, but often times diverted from the legitimate purposes for which it was originally intended.

Some gentlemen of the Convention who feel the great importance of this subject, acknowledge the propriety of a general and uniform system of education throughout the State, and yet are unwilling to vote for it lest it might change their county system. In Allegany county, we are desirous to have a general system, where the children of the poor may have the full benefit of it; where all classes, (rich and poor,) may meet upon a common platform, and all receive the blessing designed. I should be glad to see education in Maryland as general and as free as the air of heaven. If the more wealthy prefer sending their children to different schools, let them do so, it is their privilege. Let us, Mr. President, provide constitutionally for a general system of education, and while we are giving back to the people many of their political powers, let us secure to their posterity the blessings of education, that they may be better qualified to discharge the duties that devolve upon them. Let us follow the example set us by the eminent law giver of Pennsylvania, who incorporated in the frame of the government of that State, as early as 1682, the following words:—"That men of virtue and intelligence are requisite to preserve a good constitution, and that these qualities do not descend with wordly inheritance, but to be