Mr. Peterson. Mr. R. thought it was high time for the Convention to adjourn. It was a right time, and that our Constitution should be completed. The adjournment would be in order in the part of the smaller States on any other ground than that of an equality of votes in the 2 branches. If Mr. Randolph would refuse to form his motion for an adjournment on the same, he would second it with all his heart.

Mr. Randolph asked to know if Mr. R. meant an adjournment for the day, if Mr. Sherman was present. It was made much from his idea, he could not think of going to S. Carolina and returning again to this place. Besides, it would be proper to suppose that the Plan of confederation was ever accorded separately, and beforehand.

Mr. Randolph, had never entertained an idea of an adjournment like this, it is wrong that this meeting had been in reality strangely misunderstood. He had in view only that an adjournment till tomorrow. He had in view only that it might be possible that something further be desired, and that in case the smaller States should continue to hold back, the larger might then take such measures as might be necessary, as might be necessary.
larger states to deliberate further on conciliating expedients.

On the question for adjourning till tomorrow, the vote was equally divided.

Mr. McC. Mr. J. B. Mr. D. Mr. W. Mr. W. Mr. J. Mr. D. Mr. W. Mr. D. Mr. W. Mr. D. Mr. W. Mr. D. Mr. W. Mr. D.

Mr. Boones thought it his duty to declare his opinion of the adjournment that day, as had been urged by Mr. Paterson. Such a measure he thought would be fatal, something must be done by the Convention, else it must be by a bare majority.

Mr. Gray observed that Mr. J. Mr. W. was opposed to an adjournment because he saw no new ground of compromise. But in it seemed to the opinion of so many states that a final do be made, the state would come on in the adjournment.

Mr. Randolph could see no need of an adjournment, because he saw no chance of a compromise. The little states were fret. They had rejected by a solemnity, a grand majority in so, all that the large states then had to do, was to decide whether they would yield or not. In his part he conceived that either we could not do what we thought best, in itself, or ought to do something. And we not believe that we use a little longer, hoping that our Convention will honestly our opinions, then all on every thing to be done, Our country, indeed, will be very little satisfied with us if we take the latter course.

Mr. Randolph & Mr. Gray renewed the motion to adjourn till tomorrow.

On the question: Mr. J. Mr. D. Mr. J. Mr. B. Mr. D. Mr. W. Mr. D. Mr. W. Mr. D. Mr. W. Mr. D.

Adjourned.

On the morning following before the hour of the Convention a number of the members from the larger States, by common agreement met for the purpose of consulting on the proper steps to be taken on consequence of the vote in favor of an equal Representation in the Senate and the apparent insufficiency of the smaller States on that point. Several members from the latter States also attended. The time was devoted in open conversation of the subject, without any specific proposition or agreement. It appeared evident that the opinions of the members varied.
Agreed, with a motion of Mr. Adams, a two-thirds vote of 12 states as to the importance of that point, and so to the policy of making a general act of the convention by infallibly opposing it. Several of them expressing that no good government could or ought to be built on that foundation, and that as a division of the convention could not unanimously express it, it would be better that the side comprising the principal states, and a majority of the people of America, should propose a scheme of forming the states, that that a scheme should be proposed on the other side, would have concurred in a form of opposition to the smaller states, and in a separate recommendation, if eventually necessary. Others seconded a motion to adhere to the smaller states, and to carry on such an act as seems improper. It might be agreed on by the convention as a body, to be decided by a bare majority of states, and by a minority of the people of the United States. It is probable that the recollection of this constitution satisfied the smaller states that they had nothing to apprehend from a union of the larger, or any plan whatever of the equality of votes in the second branch.

Tuesday, July 17, in Convention

Mr. Governor Morris moved to reconsider the whole resolution agreed to yesterday concerning the constitution of the second branch of the legislature. The subject was to bring the house to a consideration of the powers necessary to be vested in the general government. It had been said, let us have one of the first to be considered, and then we can determine what powers can be properly given to it. He thought the most eligible course was, first to determine on the necessary powers, and then to modify the government so that it might be partly so organized as to adhere to them. He feared if we proceeded to a consideration of the powers, either the state of yesterday, including an equality of the votes in the second branch, remained in force, a reference to it, either mental or expressed, would mix itself with the merit of every question concerning the powers. The motion was not seconded. It was partly opposed by several reasons. It was not heard of except to more appearances that the attempt would influence the feelers of the smaller states.
The 7th. Resol. on the Report of the Com. of the whole, which had been postponed in order


to consider the 7th. relating to the constitution of the State legislature, was now resumed.

Mr. Wilson objected to it. It would be difficult to draw the line between the powers of the State legislature and those of the State. He was not in favor of the amendment. A State legislature could not be made to do for the States what the States could not do for themselves. It would be better to have the amendment as it was but let it be understood that it did not mean to abolish the State legislature.

Mr. Madison observed that it would be difficult to draw the line between the powers of the State legislature and those of the State. He was not in favor of the amendment. A State legislature could not be made to do for the States what the States could not do for themselves. It would be better to have the amendment as it was but let it be understood that it did not mean to abolish the State legislature.

Mr. Wilson moved to strike out the amendment as it was in the general principle.

Mr. (unreadable) opposed it. The internal trade, as it was called, under the State, ought to be encouraged in many cases, as in the case of keepers of public houses by which citizens of the States may be affected.

Mr. Deane explained his ideas by an enumeration of powers, including the power of laying taxes on trade, but not the power of direct taxation.

Mr. (unreadable) concurred in the opinion, and urged that for the deficiencies of trade to consumption it must have been the meaning of Mr. Deane. For, he said, revenue and expenditure, which are subservient to the idea of trade.

Mr. Deane asked whether his enumeration did not include direct taxation. If some provision be supposed must he be made for supplying the deficiency of other trade, but he had not found any.

Mr. (unreadable) on the question of amendment to the amendment, on the motion of amendment to the amendment, passed in the negative.

Mr. Bedford moved to strike out the amendment as it was in the general principles and powers of the States are subject to the same penalties.

Mr. (unreadable) concurred in the opinion, and urged that for the deficiencies of trade to consumption it must have been the meaning of Mr. Deane. For, he said, revenue and expenditure, which are subservient to the idea of trade.

Mr. (unreadable) asked whether his enumeration did not include direct taxation. If some provision be supposed must he be made for supplying the deficiency of other trade, but he had not found any.

Mr. (unreadable) concurred in the opinion, and urged that for the deficiencies of trade to consumption it must have been the meaning of Mr. Deane. For, he said, revenue and expenditure, which are subservient to the idea of trade.

Mr. (unreadable) concurred in the opinion, and urged that for the deficiencies of trade to consumption it must have been the meaning of Mr. Deane. For, he said, revenue and expenditure, which are subservient to the idea of trade.

Mr. (unreadable) concurred in the opinion, and urged that for the deficiencies of trade to consumption it must have been the meaning of Mr. Deane. For, he said, revenue and expenditure, which are subservient to the idea of trade.

Mr. (unreadable) concurred in the opinion, and urged that for the deficiencies of trade to consumption it must have been the meaning of Mr. Deane. For, he said, revenue and expenditure, which are subservient to the idea of trade.