Wednesday July 10th 1787 in Convention

Mr. Randolph's Motion requiring the Senate to take steps for the purpose of

Mr. Troup was up for taking the Senate to task for the supposed bad legislation, and the Senate should not sit till the 3rd or 4th of the month.

Mr. Troup's Motion adjourned for lack of support.

The Senators then retired to their rooms.

"As a Nation," said Mr. Troup, "we ought to be above such petty squabbles."

"But," replied Mr. Randolph, "the Senate cannot function without order and discipline."

Mr. Troup retorted, "We are not a mob, Mr. Randolph. We are a body of Statesmen, pledged to uphold the Constitution."

"And yet," countered Mr. Randolph, "we seem to be losing our way."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Troup, "I move to adjourn the Senate until tomorrow, to give us all a chance to think and reflect."

"Carried," said Mr. Randolph, "by a vote of forty-two to two."
perhaps not, for they might chance to become two different people. The extent of fertility of their soil, made this probable; and though Dean might for some expose them of the natural outlet for their productions, yet the will, because the earth, finally yielded to their demands. He urged that were 
of wealth 
of inhabitants, though not always a peculiar handsomementation, was sufficiently so for every sub-
stantial purpose.

Mr. Williamson was for making it the duty of the legislature to do what was right, or leaving it at liberty to or not to do it. He advised that Mr. Randolph's proposition be put forward in order to consider the following: "That in order to ascertain the alterations in the population value of the several states, a census should be taken at the time white inhabitants and 3/5. of them of other descs, in the last year of the meeting, in every year thereafter, and that the population be regulated accordingly."

Mr. Randolph agreed that Mr. Williamson's proposition should stand in the plan of his. He showed that the vote for the 1st meeting was a mere conjecture, that it placed the power in the hands of that part of America, which could not always be entitled to it, that the power would not be voluntarily surrendered, and that it was consequently the duty of the Convention to secure its renaissance when justice might require it, by some constitutional provisions. If equally between great and small states be indifferent, the reason in that case unequal numbers of constituents, &c. be represented by equal number of votes, was not equally admissible that a larger state populous district of America should be represented in inferior representation than a smaller state populous district. If a fair representation of what relates to the people be not secured. The injustice of the former ends the title to its foundation. This is explicitly stated by the celebrated Montesquieu, as a fundamental article of Republican

for to if the danger suggested by Mr. for, Morris be real of advantage being taken of the legislature in future moments, it was an additional reason, for tying their hands in such a manner that they could not sacrifice their private momentary considerations. They should have pledged the public faith to New States, that they should be consulted on equal terms. They recommended no right to decide on any other. The census must be taken under the direction of the General
Legislature.
Wednesday July 11th 1787

Legislature. The States will be too much interested to take an impartial one for them.

Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Pinckney wished that negroes be included in the rule of Representation equally with the whites, and for that purpose moved that the words "three fifths" be struck out.

Mr. Gerry thought that 1/2 of them was to say the least the full proportion that could be admitted.

Mr. Sherman. Their votes fixed by taxing as a rule of taxation. Then it was urged by the Delightful representing the States having showed that the negroes were still more inferior to the freemen at present than the votes of representation is to be established, we are afraid that they are equal to freemen. The arguments on a former occasion had convinced him that 1/2 was pretty near the just proportion and be should vote according to the same opinion was.

Mr. Rutledge asserted that the labour of a slave in S. Carol was as productive in value as that of a freeman in Va. where was the great means of defence and ability to the Nation. They were equally valuable to it with freemen, and that consequently an equal representation ought to be allowed for them in a government which was instituted principally for the protection of property, and was itself to be supported by property.

Mr. Mason could not agree to the motion, notwithstanding it was favorable to Va. because he thought it unjust. He was certain that the slaves were valuable, as they raised the value of land, increased the exports, & imports, and of course the resources, would supply the means of feeding, clothing an army and might in cases of emergency become themselves soldiers. As in that important respect they were useful to the community at large, they ought not to be excluded from the estimate of Representation. He could not know to regard them as equal to freemen and could not vote for them as such. He did not think it worth while to concede that the Southern States have any partial theories of property, or that the then species of property common to all the States.

Mr. Williamson moved, Mr. Sherman that if the South States contended for the retaining of negroes white than taxation was in view, the Eastern on the same occasion contended for their not equally. He did know nor within then or now comes in either extreme, but approved of the ratio of 1/2.
Mr. Wilson notion for considering blacks as equal to whites in operation of Representation. 

Mr. Wilson thought there was great force in the objections of Mr. [First name] to the system proposed for the purpose of fixing the Representation. He was of opinion that the system proposed would be more likely to prejudice Representation than to secure it. He believed that the Representation would be more secure if the system proposed by Mr. Wilson was adopted, and if the Representation was fixed according to the principles of representation by population and wealth.

Mr. Wilson thought that the系统 proposed by Mr. [First name] would not be secure. He believed that the system proposed would be more likely to prejudice Representation than to secure it. He believed that the Representation would be more secure if the system proposed by Mr. Wilson was adopted, and if the Representation was fixed according to the principles of representation by population and wealth.
would be bound by a rule which of calling, they would be unable to escape. It is only by distinct rule fairly, part of their duty their honor, their safety, and not bind them. Let us not put into their hands our liberty and all our other great interests, let us have no fear at all.

If their teeth were bent them, we need not distinct the practicability of the rule. It was found in part by the Com. in the appointment of Representation, yesterday reported to the House. The best course that could be taken would be to leave the interest of the people to the representation of the people.

Mr. McKee was not a little disposed to hear the implicit confidence urged by a member who on all occasions, had manifested so strongly the public duty of men, and the necessity of adjusting one men's interest by opposing to them another men's interest. If the representatives of the people would be bound by the ties he had made then, he had, and was of a Justice. Was of a Romanov power. But his reasoning was not only inconsistent with his former reasoning but with itself. At the same time that he recommended this implicit confidence to the government, in the latter majority, he says, with some censure on clothing all in a figure of the Western dynasty, to redeem the House.
substantial objection lay up to forty members for the perpetual standard of Representation. It was said that Representation of taxation was to go together: that taxation and wealth ought to go together, but population and wealth were not measures of each other. He admitted that in different climates, under different forms of soil, and in different stages of civilization, the produce was perfectly just. He would admit that in its situation, as a measure of the produce of equal numbers of people, ought to vary unequaly, and as a measure of the value of the produce of equal numbers of people, ought to vary unequally, and as a measure of the value of the produce of equal numbers of people, ought to vary unequally. He contended however that in the U. States it was sufficiently so for the object of taxation.

Although the climate varied considerably, yet as the few, of the laws, and the manners of all were nearly the same and the intercourse between different parts, few perfectly population, industry, arts, and the value of labour, would constantly tend to equalise themselves. The value of labour, might be considered as the principal criterion of wealth and ability to support taxes, and this would find its level in different places than the intercourse should be easy and free, with as much certainty as the value of money or any other thing. Wherever labour would yield most, people would resort, till the competition should equalize the value. Hence it is that the people are constantly swimming from the more to less populous places, from Virginia to N. B. from the North to Middle part of Land, to the Southern & Western. They go where land is quantity of produce raised cheaper, because their labour is dearer. If it be true that the same commodity on the banks of the Ohio is of less value than on the Delaware, it is also true that the same labour will receive twice or three, the quantity in the former. Though it will remain in the Cotton Situation.

Col. Mason. agreed with Mr. Gov. Morris that we ought to leave the interests of the people to the Representatives of the people, but the objection was that they Legislature would never be the Representatives of the people. It would continue to as long as the States are containing a majority of the people should retain that majority. As soon as the Southern and Western population should predominate, which must happen in a few years, the power is in the hands of the minority, and would never be yielded to the majority, unless provided for by