

ized. I do not wish, however, to be understood as advocating a profuse expenditure of public money for any of those objects—far from it. At a proper time I shall vote for a limit upon the powers of the Legislature over State credit. But I do advocate by the Legislature a recognition of any and every interest which contributes to make up the whole body politic, and to sustain and support the Government. Nay, farther; I advocate such an employment of the means of the State, as in the judgment of the Legislature may be necessary to aid useful associations, whose object and tendency is to make us more intelligent, more virtuous, more useful and happier, and better citizens. That some of the objects enumerated in the article proposed have been well patronized by the State, is abundantly proved by an examination of the past acts of Assembly. Literature, for example, including law and medicine, has received a very large share of patronage from the State, while associations for the general diffusion of knowledge and virtue among the people have been neglected. It may perhaps be new to some to learn, that the State has endowed a professorship of law to the tune of \$14,200.

And here, Mr. President, permit me to remark, that if I could believe, that human nature were as weak as has been argued upon this floor, I possibly might be induced to vote to exclude a much larger class, from all future Conventions, than has been proposed. But I believe no such thing. And while I admit the weakness and frailty of human nature, unaided by reason, by judgment, and by conscience. I must know that these faculties are given to us to check and control the waywardness of our nature. I can then well understand, where reason and judgment are directed by sound principles, how man can act superior to his nature; and from a sense of justice, and lofty motives of patriotism, rise superior even to his own personal interest or partizan feeling.

But to return from this digression.

For a professorship of law, - - - - -	\$14,200
Of medicine, for chemical apparatus - - - - -	6,500
For arts and sciences, - - - - -	2,000
For infirmary, - - - - -	3,800

Besides this the State has granted to the same University, located in the city of Baltimore, a lottery for - - - - - \$100,000

And a loan of State bonds to the amount of - - - - - 30,000

And at a period of her heaviest financial depression, relinquished an annual interest of about \$1500 upon this loan; which is equivalent to an annual donation of that amount.

Why the law school has never gone into operation, I leave the gentlemen of the bar from the city to answer—it is certainly no fault of the legislature.

Besides this, State bonds to the amount of \$97,947 30, have been issued for the Penitentiary, also located in Baltimore, and I apprehend chiefly for the accommodation of her citizens. In addition to this, \$3,000 have been appropriated by the State to build the greatest ornament to your city—the lofty column raised to perpetuate the memory of the father of his country.

Against all this, I utter not one word of complaint.

Again, sir; the inspection laws. For whose benefit are they? For the farmers or for the merchant; and who pays the cost? If I buy and sell in the country, as farmers and millers sometimes do, I have to depend upon my own judgment; but if I take a load of flour to Baltimore before I can sell it, I must pay for its inspection; and when I buy plaster or guano in return I find inspection charged upon my bill. So all this handsome revenue from the city of Baltimore, which entitles her to so much credit for patriotism and distinction upon the books of the Treasury, as had been claimed, will be found to have been wrung from the hard earnings of the farmer, to save your citizens the trouble of exercising a little judgment for themselves.

From an examination of the Treasurer's report, it appears that the State received—

For wood hucksters, paid by the seller,	873 00
Hay scales, paid by the seller,	854 95
Live stock scales, paid by the seller,	15,018 58
And from the tobacco inspection, clear nett revenue,	30,217 00

This latter fund is exclusively devoted to building up large warehouses to adorn and add to the wealth of your city. The inspection of one dollar per hoghead has been removed to gull the planters, but the outlay of \$1.25 from which this fund is derived, is retained and constitutes a charge against the price of the article, when the planter goes to sell.

Against the injustice and practical working of these inspection laws I do object. Again, sir. We come to commerce: Commerce, is defined by lexicographers, to be the exchange of commodities or the connection of one section of country with another. And how shall I begin to count the State's patronage and encouragement to this branch of my article? Neither by hundreds or by thousands, or by tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands—but by millions.

For the encouragement of commerce the little State of Maryland has gone in debt \$15,424,381 46.

For the encouragement of agriculture, \$1,000,000.

Except an appropriation of \$500, (\$6,000 00 less than was given to the Medical University as has been shown,) to purchase an apparatus for the State Chemist, and his salary since his appointment, only three years ago up to last year, of but \$1,500.

What a miserable, pitiful, niggardly exhibit is here presented against agriculture—the great leading interest of the State—the interest which has built up your city, freighted your ships, and sustains your lines of internal commerce. And how soon is this pitiful encouragement to agriculture swallowed up for the benefit of commerce? Let the tax bills from Worcester to Allegany answer. They furnish an array of living witnesses, a mountain of certificates, which all the eloquence and ingenuity of her bar, distinguished as it is, cannot weaken or obliterate.