

	Whites	Free.	Slaves	Total.
E. Shore exclusive of Cecil, Tide Water co	62,796	21,420	25,312	109,540
W. Shore, W. Maryland inclusive of Cecil co., Baltimore city,	50,322	11,104	47,727	109,153
	164,937	15,880	14,457	195,269
	141,440	24,688	2,946	169,074

It is impossible that the interests of every part of a State thus situated, can be homogeneous. There must be a conflict, and hence the necessity of so distributing political power, as that no portion shall be beyond the control of the others, but that each shall have sufficient strength to check any course of policy which may be injurious to it. Can any one doubt that the mining and manufacturing interests of Baltimore city and the West, have no sympathy with the grain growing and tobacco regions of the East. The former has an immediate and powerful motive to direct the wealth and patronage of the State, to the development of the mineral resources, and improvement of the manufacturing facilities of that region; and hence come gigantic schemes of internal improvement, and following in their train, come public debt and heavy taxes.

The East has no interest in such policy. Sir, our experiences on this subject are sad and full of warning. We are at this moment struggling under a debt of near sixteen millions of dollars created to benefit Baltimore, and develop the resources of the West; and the people are daily contributing from their private resources, the interest on a very large part of this vast sum. We, of the East, while we receive no advantage whatever, and never will, are obliged to contribute equally with our brethren of the city and the West, who are daily receiving benefits from these expenditures, of which their contributions, in comparison, would not form a tythe. If this course of policy could be adopted, and these consequences produced under the present distribution of political power, what may we not expect, when the city and the West shall have gained uncontrolled possession of the State Government? Will they be more careful of the public funds, and less willing to burden us with taxation, when they shall have obtained the unrestricted use of the treasury?

Another subject of not less importance presses itself on our consideration. It is a subject which at once affects our pecuniary condition, our domestic security, and our political weight. I wish its consideration would be avoided; but it is every day becoming more and more delicate and difficult of management; and it comes to us now in such an imposing shape, and enters so largely into the very question we are considering, that we ought not to, if we could, to shut our eyes to it. It will be readily understood, that I refer to the subject of slavery. In the table I have just read, the unequal distribution of slavery in the different parts of the State, very clearly appears.

In the city and the west slave labor is not pro-

ductive, and if it were the proximity of that region, to a free State and the consequent facilities for escape, render slavery almost impracticable, and slave property worthless. In the city of Baltimore there is a large infusion of northern and anti-slavery sentiment, and the people along the Pennsylvania border, partake of the opinions prevalent in that State, and have a strong distaste to the institution of slavery. And it is not strange they should, for they are exposed to all the evils of slavery, without its advantage. They therefore hate, and from the nature of things can have, no strong sympathy with the slave-holder. Their interests are not concerned to sustain his rights; on the contrary, in their judgment, their interests would be best promoted by an opposite course. The tendency of the times, and the course of events, in and out of the State, are well calculated to increase, and are increasing these anti-slavery ideas. I admit, there are no manifestations of a wish for the immediate abolition of slavery in this State; it is quite likely, that the anti-slavery ideas which are afloat in the quarter alluded to, have not yet assumed the definite form of abolition even in the minds of those who entertain them; yet they will progress, and sooner or later, will bring the public sentiment of that region, to that conclusion. Already do we see, in the very proposition I am considering, an effort, and we hear from gentlemen from the west an ardent wish expressed, to deprive the slave-holding regions of a portion of that political power which they have heretofore enjoyed in consideration of their slaves. Mr. President, the first assault, which northern abolitionists made on the rights of the slave-holding States, was a blow directed against the political power of slavery. Here we see now, for the first time, the same war begun; let us be mindful of its consequences before we go farther. With these facts, which cannot be denied, staring us in the face, is it prudent, or wise, or even safe, to entrust a control over this, as well as all other subjects, to those, whose interest it is to curtail the influence and extent of slavery, and ultimately to abolish it entirely? I appeal to gentlemen from the slaveholding counties; I appeal to the gentleman from Talbot, (Mr Lloyd,) to consider this subject; to reflect on the magnitude of the dangers to which they are exposing their constituents, and themselves, by submitting to the demands of the west, and the city, and giving absolute control over this subject to those who have no interest in common with us, who do not know, and cannot be made to feel, how deeply slavery is interwoven with our security and happiness, and what a convulsion its abolition would occasion.

But, I am told, that public sentiment in this State, is sound on this subject; and as an evidence of it, I am pointed to the vote of this body, to incorporate an article in the new Constitution, that the Legislature shall have no power to disturb the relation of master and slave. Mr. President, that vote is merely a sop thrown Cerberus, to keep him quiet while he is being bound. That is the bonus which our friends of the West