

admitted as a county, to receive an equal number of delegates with each and all the other counties of the State, although her population was small. Now her delegates had voted for one more from their county than it was entitled to by population. Mr. SMITH returned his thanks, most sincerely, to the gentleman from Anne Arundel, for the amendment he had offered him, as well as the Convention in his factious remarks about the county of Allegany and its delegates, now in the Convention, but very much regretted that his tact as a judge had not prevented him from so distinctly showing his cloven foot. The votes given by the delegates from Allegany upon the subject of representation, was evidently the great cause of his tirade against them. Mr. S. voted, as he had before stated, most reluctantly, to give Baltimore city more than the largest county of the State. He felt justified in the vote, from the fact that the six western counties of the State, containing a population of about one hundred and sixty-nine thousand souls, were entitled to twenty-six delegates under that bill, while the residue of the State, leaving out the city of Baltimore, containing a fraction over two hundred thousand, having a conflicting interest, had thirty-eight votes. The city of Baltimore, with a population of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand, was entitled to ten delegates. Thus, Mr. President, you will perceive the slave holding portion of the State is entirely protected, having the controlling power in the popular branch of the Legislature.

For this vote, Mr. S. and his colleagues merited the severe remarks of the gentleman from Anne Arundel, (Mr. Dorsey.) This vote, Mr. President, has been brought forward by the gentleman, to show Allegany is not to be trusted where her interests are concerned, and she ought not, therefore, to be trusted with a director in the canal board, or in the management of the public works of the State, their judgements would be biased by their interest as they were owners of great mineral wealth.

Mr. S. said, he had not a large coal interests, and he was sorry for it. He was gratified to inform the Convention, however, that there was a vast coal field in Allegany, and that capitalists were now turning their attention in that direction. Large investments had been recently made in the coal property of that section, and now the canal being finished, he hoped the State would realize large profits. He was willing to give up the office of director, as he had faithfully served the State for four years, in that capacity, at a sacrifice of time and money, more than he felt justified in doing, but for his great anxiety to see that great work completed. Now it was done, and he had notified the agents he could not serve longer unless he was paid for his time, and his expenses defrayed. He would here take occasion to say the agents representing the State, were gentlemen of great integrity of character, and were actuated solely by a regard to the interest of the State, and nothing said by the gentleman from Anne Arundel, or any other gentleman

could detract from their character or integrity of purpose.

Mr. S. hoped the gentleman's claims for Anne Arundel would not be overlooked, after the commissioners were elected under this provision of the Constitution, and as he might be no longer wanted in his present capacity, he could render valuable services to the State as a director.

The gentleman did not consider the obligation of an oath any guarantee, as their judgments would be biased by their interests. The gentleman from Anne Arundel did not blame the agents for putting in a director from Allegany, Washington and Frederick until the work was completed. Now, however, it was all wrong. How kind and condescending it was in him. The gentleman was willing we should be hewers of wood and drawers of water until the work was finished. Mr. S. remembered, the gentleman from Anne Arundel violently opposed the passage of a canal bill, in 1843, when he was in the Legislature, and he thought, at that time, his opposition arose from his contiguity to Baltimore city. He had hoped, however, now, when the work was finished, the gentleman's violence against Baltimore, as shown by his frequent assaults upon the city, that the canal would have escaped. He congratulated his friends from Baltimore on the recent change of that gentleman's views, and he was willing he should pour out the vials of his wrath, if need must be, upon the Allegany delegates. Mr. S. was willing the Convention should judge of the gentleman's motives for this unprovoked assault upon the agents and directors of the Cumberland and Ohio canal company.

Mr. SCHLEY said that he had attentively listened to the arguments of the gentleman from Anne Arundel, (Mr. Dorsey,) and they applied to a board of public works of much wider scope than was contemplated in the bill under consideration. If the gentleman from Frederick, (Mr. Thomas,) had contemplated such enlarged duties, he certainly would not have suggested a salary of one hundred dollars.

Mr. S. proceeded to recapitulate his argument of yesterday. In illustration, he had referred to the examinations of a sub-committee upon the subject of the effect of reducing the price of toll upon coal, and the length of time employed by them in investigation, because of the intricacy of the subject. The gentleman from Anne Arundel had said that the agents were controlled by that sub-committee. As well might he say that the judges of the Court of Appeals were governed by the lawyers who brought before them the facts upon which their decision would be based. The sub-committee collected the facts and laid them before the board, and the board and agents having examined those facts thus carefully collected and collated, would decide upon their own judgment of them.

From an official intercourse of some years with the State's agents, it gave him pleasure to bear testimony to the fidelity and promptitude with which they had discharged their public duties. Their investigation of the affairs of the