

signation to the will of the Convention, as any other member of it.

COURTS OF BALTIMORE.

*Remarks of Mr. CRISFIELD, Thursday, May 1st, 1851.*

Mr. CRISFIELD observed, that it would be readily perceived that in making this motion to reconsider with a view to introduce the substitute just read, that his purpose was to increase the judicial labor of the courts in the city of Baltimore. He was aware that it was his misfortune to differ upon this subject with many gentlemen on that floor, with whom he had been in the habit of acting. But, he was conscientious in his conviction that the amount of judicial labor provided by the existing arrangement was insufficient to a fair and proper discharge of the business of the city. As had been already intimated, this Convention had determined to abolish the High Court of Chancery. He took it for granted that that was their serious determination; and if gentlemen here refused to vote for this proposition upon the ground that they might force a continuance of the High Court of Chancery, if the amount of judicial labor required for Baltimore was not allowed, it was in his judgment, a vain hope. The only question remaining was, to impress upon this Convention, having charge of the interests of the people, the knowledge that they withheld from the people of Baltimore an amount of judicial labor, which every man acquainted with the subject, knew they required. Any man who looked to the amount of the judicial business in that city—to the amount to be done there—and which was gradually increasing—must come to the conclusion that she required additional judicial labor for the prompt and efficient dispatch of business. He would not renew the debate on this subject, his object being merely to give to Baltimore city the amount of judicial aid to which she was entitled, and no more.

DISTRICTING BALTIMORE CITY.

*Remarks of Mr. SHERWOOD, Friday, May 2, 1851.*

Mr. SHERWOOD of Baltimore city, said:

Mr. President, I cannot resist the opportunity now afforded, to say a few words on the subject before the Convention, for its consideration. Always unwilling to trespass upon its time, or the patience of honorable members, nothing could induce me to depart from that unwillingness, but the imperative duty I feel resting upon me, as a representative from the city of Baltimore, to unite my voice to that of my colleagues, in solemn protestation against the political outrage, that is sought to be perpetrated upon her, by the districting proposition of the gentleman from Kent, (Mr. Chambers.) I look upon the entire scheme as one calculated to debase us in our political and long established rights, and to make the city of monuments—the great commercial mart of the State—the mere political scape-

goat for all the real and imaginary evils that haunt the visions of gentlemen, resident in the sections of Maryland. It is true, sir, we do boast of a large, enterprising and steadily increasing population—a population that will at no very remote period, place us foremost in the front rank of cities of this vast Republic, both as regards opulence and public virtue.

For talent, industry, enterprise, and all the concomitants of greatness, we have already achieved an enviable and deserving renown. In our continued growth and prosperity, every Marylander should feel a native pride, and anxiously endeavor to foster his great city in the upward and onward career of prosperity to which her destiny is rapidly hastening her, if left free and unfettered by the polluting touch of partizan aggression. She deserves to be cherished by the people of the whole State as the centre of trade, that the benefits of the wealth that pours into her lap, from every section within and without our own borders, may be correspondingly diffused, as it now is, for the public good without regard to sectional or local interests. As the city of Baltimore increases in wealth, so also does the whole State. She is the great heart that gives life, vigor and animation to trade, traffic and all other pursuits of life, that carry contentment and wealth to the doors of our citizens from the summits of the Alleghanies to the ocean bound beach of Worcester. Her annual contributions to the general treasury—are the means of sustaining your coffers well filled, and keeping in motion the very wheels of the government under which we so unequally and oppressively hold our political existence. She is part and parcel of the old Maryland soil, and her devotion to the honor and dignity of the State has been too often and successfully tested, to be doubted by any but the most blinded zealot. Her name and fame place her proudly forward in the annals of the State, where her past history of patriotism and love of Republicanism, may be read with pride and applause, by those who know no sectional feelings among a common brotherhood, living under the same State organization. She is not insensible to the legislative aid, by which the rich products of the West have been placed within her grasp, nor is she unmindful of her dependence upon the magnanimity of many distinguished citizens beyond her limits for the untiring zeal with which they have advocated her claims to legislative consideration, and made her, with her own powerful resources, the chief city of trade within our State. We know these things, and justly appreciate the spirit of our people in enabling us to compete successfully with our sister cities, for the immense trade and travel that pour in upon us from nearly every quarter of the compass. Sir, Baltimore is not ungrateful—her monuments attest the loyalty of the hearts of her citizens to every noble American impulse—to every generous feeling of State devotion! Yet, strange as it is, we are called the enemies of the smaller counties, and are looked upon as a people affected with some contagion that causes the man of the county to make