

Legislature for any thing. Here I take issue with the gentleman. Never, whilst I held a seat in the Legislature, did I refuse to vote for any reasonable proposition desired by Baltimore; and I was more willing to do this, because she was unable singly to carry that which she wanted, whilst the counties, united, could. Had I cast a vote against the proposition to permit the Legislature to give her another judge, because, as the gentleman says, such was the hostility towards Baltimore, in the Legislature, that she could never get that or any thing else, I should thereby have cast a reflection upon the Legislature, and upon the generous people represented by that body, which the past history of that body and that people, does not and will not justify me in doing. And the gentleman from Baltimore will permit me to say to him that if he will look back a little into the history of the State, and see that body voting, generously and without stint or meanness, millions upon millions of the public money to thread the State with railroads and canals, that the treasures of commerce might be emptied into the lap of Baltimore, to accumulate within her bosom, power, richness, and greatness and numbers; and if he will now observe that people, with the tax gatherer wringing from them a portion of their annual substance to pay for these avenues of trade, without a murmur of opposition from any county in the State, he will at once see that their generous impulses which has poured out millions for Baltimore, would not, upon a reasonable showing, refuse the small appropriation required to further the ends of public justice, by paying the salary of another judge.

Do not understand me here to complain of the propriety of these appropriations. This is not the time nor the occasion to do so, if I desired. On the contrary, I believe the light is now dawning upon us, and that the day is not far distant, when these great works of improvement will be a blessing to the people of the whole State. When the day arrives, and come it will, when the revenues from these works shall be returned to the people, quadruple the proportion paid by them, and this fund consecrated by the wisdom of our Statesmen to the purposes of education, shall cause academies of learning to rise up to instruct the ignorant in every district in every county of the State—then will my friend from Charles. (Mr. Merrick,) now absent from his seat, whose vigorous mind, carried forward by the sagacity and wisdom of the statesman, boldly led him on to such gigantic undertakings, receive the reward which time and justice are slowly working out for him; and then will be reared to him and others, when adjusted, a monument not of brass or of marble, to be defaced by time or unfriendly hands, but a monument springing up from the hearts and affections of thousands, for those who in their day and generation incurred the public odium that the immortal mind of the youth of the State might be taught to know their higher and nobler destinies. But, to return from this digression. You say that judicial labor must be diligent; whilst at the same time, you give to one section a system that is inadequate to discharge

its business, and a system to another section more adequate for the discharge of its business. You say our judges can transact this business if they work hard; why not make your city judges work hard as well as county judges? I say make them all work. If the number given the county can discharge its business equal in the districts to the business of Baltimore, let the judges given Baltimore, work and clear the dockets of that city.

A great deal has been said in reference to the number of days the court sits. Upon this subject, I heother day an estimable judge, who was holding his court from nine in the morning, until nine at night, remarked to me, that his extra industry was turned against him by the Convention; that he found he would gain more credit with the honorable members for industry and application, if he would hold his court an hour or two each day, spin out the session to an unusual length, and then have the number of days paraded as evidence of his astonishing assiduity. I say that that judge performed, and had done in his court more work in one day, than some do, and have done in six days—and of course at one-sixth the expense to the people, and yet gentlemen argue upon the hypothesis that a day's work is a day's work, whether you employ an hour of it, or the whole time. The courts in Baltimore city sit, I am informed, from nine or ten in the morning, until two or three in the afternoon. The county courts oftentimes sit morning and evening, until night.

Mr. BOWIE, sometimes until after night.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, in some districts till after night, to hear demurer on the law dock, &c. They do this, because the business of the planters and farmers, who have to travel sometimes very far, will not permit them to attend a session of unusual length, and therefore, the labor of two or three days in a city, where jurors and witnesses are convenient to the courts, is crowded into one by the county judges. I have, sir, seen the venerable chief justice of the State, now a member of this Convention, sitting in his circuit, and crowding the labor of three or four days into one, for the purpose of serving the interests of the farming community, by expediting business, and yet these days are to be returned to this Convention against that highly distinguished and laborious functionary.

Mr. SOLLERS. I recollect a case when a judge of our court, sat the whole night and never closed his eyes, for the purpose of receiving the verdict of the jury.

Mr. MORGAN. And yet in the estimate sent to this Convention, that judge, who sat up all night and all day in the discharge of his duties, is returned, to have done no more work than a judge who opened his court, had the jury called and adjourned. The estimates of labor cannot be relied on,

[Here Mr. M's time expired.]

Mr. TUCK. I think if the Convention will go back to the ninth section, and establish one more district, leaving Anne Arundel and Howard together, that it will be satisfactory to our section, and we can then compromise. I say, as I stated