

their agricultural operations in winter as certainly, though not as profitably, as in summer. In addition to all this, our State has the advantage of the Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac and other large rivers, which may be used profitably for travelling and commercial purposes. The Susquehanna river flows into the head of our great bay, and on its surface are borne all the wealth and products of Central Pennsylvania.

[The hour having expired, the hammer fell.]

Mr. PURNELL. I move that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for fifteen minutes.

Mr. SCOTT. I do not wish to appear wanting in courtesy to the gentleman; but I wish to say that we passed an order limiting the debate to an hour. Immediately after the adoption of that rule, we commenced extending it, and having begun on the fourth article we could not well avoid doing so. But I rise to make my protest to extending the time on this twenty-third article. I think the speakers should be limited strictly by the rule. There will be a great many speeches made; and if we go on extending the time the debate will be also t interminable.

Mr. PUGH. The reason why I shall vote for this motion is this: The gentleman from Talbot county (Mr. Valliant) has not been one of those members who have occupied much time in the Convention; and I shall certainly favor extending the time in this instance, while I shall oppose extending the time hereafter excepting under similar circumstances. The gentleman has not heretofore expressed his views at length upon any subject before us, and I think the Convention owe him this courtesy.

Mr. SCOTT. If the gentleman would modify his motion, so as to allow the gentleman to put a speech, already prepared, upon the printed debates, I should have no objection to it.

The motion of Mr. Purnell was agreed to.

Mr. VALLIANT proceeded:

Now, sir, with all these advantages of climate, soil, water resources for trade, travelling or manufacturing purposes, coal mines, copper mines, &c., &c., and though our State was settled about as early as Massachusetts and under auspices quite as favorable, we find the State of Maryland supporting a population, in 1860, of only 515,918 whites, 83,942 free negroes and 87,189 slaves; total 687,049. Perhaps less than three-fourths of the same territory in Massachusetts supports a population of 1,221,464 whites and 9,602 free negroes; total 1,231,066. In addition to this, it is to be remembered that the wealth of Massachusetts is about two and a half times the wealth of our State, though in the aggregate of Maryland wealth in 1860 was included the then estimated value of our negro slaves. In addition to all this it must be remembered that the people of Massachusetts, either as a mass or otherwise, are far more intelligent

than the people of Maryland; more strenuous efforts have been made, and successfully made, for the education of the poor man's child. The morals of the people of that State are and have been in a better condition than the morals of our people. To sum up—the people of Massachusetts are wealthier, more active, more progressive, more intelligent, more moral, and in all essential particulars, a happier people than we are.

Now, let us compare Kentucky with Ohio. The former State is considerably older than the latter. Her climate and soil are vastly superior, and in no respect has Ohio any natural advantages over Kentucky; yet Ohio is so far in advance of Kentucky, that the latter State could not, at her present rate of progress, attain to that same degree of prosperity which the former State can boast of, in the course of the next forty or fifty years. A man might travel blindfolded down the Ohio river, and having the bandage suddenly removed from his eyes, without knowing whether the boat was going up or down the river, he could tell at a glance which was the free State and which was the slave State. On the one side he would see immense tracts of country called farms or plantations, with little shakely old tenements on them called barns and residences. The residences are sometimes elegant, but the traveller will too frequently see a very small farm house on a very large farm, and the products of the farm may be contained in a very small barn. On the other side of the river, the reverse of this is true. The products of small farms can only be contained in large barns. On the one side, the very aspect of the country indicates lethargy, the want of energy, and the presence of poverty. On the other, the country is not only most beautifully diversified with hill and dale, but with small tracts or farms in the highest state of agricultural improvement; elegant country seats and villas; beautiful and thriving towns and cities.

Compare, sir, the South generally with the North generally, and you will discover even greater disparities than those which I have described as existing between the two free and the two slave States which I have mentioned. The soil of Virginia is valued at \$8 per acre—that of the States further South at a less figure. The soil of Rhode Island and Connecticut at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Smaller States in the North support a much larger population than much larger States in the South. The people of the North are better educated. In Northern States are to be found in larger number and better high schools and colleges. Churches are more numerous and better attended. The agricultural condition of the North is as far in advance of the South as the South is in advance of the savage wilds of Patagonia or Kamskatka. The exports are vastly larger than those of the South, notwithstanding in the North