

And the white population that will go into those counties for the next ten or twelve years will be without representation upon this floor. I say, that a principle which works such injustice as that, which denies the only material and practical theory upon which the abolition of slavery in Maryland is based, which utterly ignores it, is a principle which ought not to be adopted by this convention.

Again, look at its operation in Anne Arundel county. Anne Arundel county has a white population of 11,704. Howard county, the adjoining county, has a white population of 9,081. Yet Howard county is allowed to send as many delegates to the legislature, upon this principle, as Anne Arundel county, each sending two. And upon this principle, 2,723 of the white population of Anne Arundel county are utterly ignored, in comparison with the same number in Howard county.

Mr. SANDS. Will my friend permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. MILLER. Not now; you cut me down to fifteen minutes by your vote this morning.

I know that Anne Arundel county is one of the most fertile counties in the State of Maryland. In comparison with Caroline county, for instance, she sends every year to the city of Baltimore grain, corn, tobacco and fruit to double the amount. Now if there be any truth at all in the theory that we are now to have our State settled up by the immigration of industrious white men, then Anne Arundel, with her soil, the adaptability of that soil to cultivation, the facilities of communication with Baltimore, with her fertile lands on West and South rivers, worth now in the market from \$80 to \$100 per acre; with large tracts of seven hundred and eight hundred acres to be divided up among those industrious whites who are to come in—Anne Arundel will show an infinitely increased ratio of difference in wealth, products and white population even as compared with Caroline county. Yet for ten or twelve years to come this great and fertile county is to be kept down to the basis of representation established by the provisions of this bill. Now compare Anne Arundel county, with her white population of 11,704, with Caroline county, with her white population of 7,604. They are placed upon an equality as regards representation in the house of delegates. For Caroline county 3,802 is the ratio of representation, while in Anne Arundel county the ratio is 5,852. Why make this distinction between the white men of Anne Arundel county and the white men of Caroline county? There is a difference of 4,100 white population between those two counties, and yet that does not entitle Anne Arundel to an additional representative. Now it may be said that this is because the figures work it out upon the principle you have adopted. Now what justice is

there in adopting such a principle? Why take figures that work out such injustice as between those two counties?

Now take Harford county; that county is entitled to four representatives in the general assembly, with a white population of 17,941. Anne Arundel has two representatives and a white population of 11,704. The difference between the two counties is a little over 6,000; which gives Harford county two representatives on this floor over and above Anne Arundel county, upon the principle adopted here. Now I ask, should a principle which works such injustice as that be adopted?

You have cut down three or four of the counties to one representative upon this floor; St. Mary's, Calvert, Kent and Charles. Those counties are entitled to one representative each. Therefore the ratio of representation, even according to the white basis, varies in those counties just according to the white population.

Now it matters not how much, by the abolition of slavery, the county of Kent may outstrip Caroline county in consequence of her better facilities of communication with Baltimore, and her greater nearness to the Philadelphia market, or her richer soil, yet she can have but one delegate here, while Caroline will have two. And no matter whether in three years from this time, Anne Arundel may have a white population fully equal to Harford county, still Harford county will have just twice as many representatives in the house of delegates as Anne Arundel county.

Now if this principle was adopted for but a short period of time, there might be less reason to complain of it. But by this article it is fixed for at least ten or twelve years to come; until the next federal census.

Mr. ANSBORR. Or until a State enumeration of inhabitants shall take place.

Mr. MILLER. I believe we have never yet had a State enumeration. By this article the ratio of representation for a delegate in the house of delegates is made as follows: Anne Arundel county, 5,852; Caroline county, 3,802; Kent county, 7,347; St. Mary's county, 6,791; Worcester county, 4,482; Carroll county, 4,605; Howard county, 4,540; Cecil county, 4,900, &c. Now I say that a principle which works such injustice upon the very theory assumed by the majority here, of the white basis for representation cannot be right. It works injustice upon those counties, if there is any truth in the idea that the abolition of slavery is to work all this change, which are in point of fertility of soil and means of increasing their population more likely to increase hereafter.

It is admitted and conceded on all hands that we, in the State of Maryland, have all along departed from the theory of representation according to population. That is true; nobody can deny it. And this article as re-