

census of 1820, therefore may be classed amongst the *larger* states, but it is every way probable that the census of 1830 will alter that relation, and place her amongst the *smaller* states, as to population as well as to territory.

The state is entitled to nine representatives, and two senators in the United States congress, and consequently to eleven electors, for choosing the President and Vice President of the Union. The total number of electoral votes is 261—Divide that number by twenty-four, the number of states in the Union, and we have 11 votes for each state of the Union, lacking a small fraction—Maryland is, therefore, in this particular, exactly at the medium between the powerful and the weak states, in political importance, were the states all reduced to an average, Maryland would remain as at present. According to the last apportionment, one other state, (Tennessee,) had eleven electors—seven states had more than that number, and fifteen states had less. Thus numbered, Maryland classes decidedly amongst the large states.

This relative advantage of number in political consequence has been nearly lost to the state of Maryland, by the peculiar construction of her laws for choosing electors of President and Vice President, and regulating their manner of voting. Electors are chosen in Maryland by districts, and vote individually—the consequence is, that whilst other large states have chosen electors either by general ticket or by