

an admitted fact, that the large states refuse to change the constitution to the form proposed by Maryland. The prospect of such a change must be far removed.

The method of choosing electors by a general ticket is perhaps more consistent with republican principles, than by legislative choice. The district system, if uniformly adopted, would certainly be preferable to either—But only five states out of the twenty four elect electors by districts.

The state might evince sufficient regard to the principle for which she has contended, by making a change, and making the continuation of that change contingent upon the change of policy in her sister states. It is folly and weakness to suffer on in a cause so disastrous and at the same time so desperate.

It is the more requisite for the state to be careful of its federate weight and influence, because of the rapid diminution of that weight, in the necessary course of circumstances. At the formation of the constitution of the United States, there having been no census before that period, the apportionment of Representatives in the first congress which met under its provisions, was regulated by computation. The total number of Congressmen was fixed at sixty two, of which Virginia had ten; Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, eight each; New York and Maryland, six each, Connecticut, North and South Carolina, five each; New Jersey four; Georgia