

three; Rhode Island and Delaware one each.—By this arrangement, Maryland possessed one tenth of the Representatives in congress. By the census under which the succeeding congress was chosen, this relation was maintained.

It will be recollected, that by the constitution of the United States, the portion of representation is regulated, not by the total number of inhabitants, but by the total number of *free persons, added to three fifths of the number of all other persons*, in the state. This produces the difference between the actual population, and the population which is recognized in making apportionments. By this rule, the representative population of Maryland has been reduced at each census about 40,000 below the actual population of the state.

The number of Representatives assigned to Maryland, by the ratio of one for every 30,000 adopted under the census of 1790, was the same that we have at present—and it has continued the same throughout the changes of the ratio, to 33,000, in 1800; 35,000, in 1810, and 40,000 in 1820, which is the present number. The increase of population in Maryland, has maintained for her, nine members of the house of representatives, and consequently eleven electors of President and Vice President, under each apportionment. But her comparative influence has diminished by the increased number of which those bodies consist. There is nealy twice the number of representatives in