

of the district lines; for instance, add to the first, which at present embraces the 8 counties on the Eastern Shore, the county of Harford adjoining. Let the second be composed of Carroll and Baltimore counties, and the city of Baltimore. The third district to embrace the remaining counties of the Western Shore. Now, the reason that Harford county was put with those of the Eastern Shore, was because it adjoined them; and those of Carroll and Baltimore counties are attached to Baltimore city, is because they are side by side, all having identical opinions and general interests. All the other counties coming together, are agricultural, and therefore have interests in common. But if you should think proper, instead of placing Carroll with Baltimore county and city, you add Howard, the distribution will be still more equal; Carroll, with a population of 20,000, and Howard with but 12,000, would reduce the population in that district to 222,000, instead of 230,000. If this mode of districting the State is adopted, the districts will stand thus, throwing out fractions:

1. Baltimore city, and Baltimore county and Carroll containing a population of	230,000
2. The 8 counties of the Eastern Shore and Harford,	150,000
3. The remaining counties of the Western Shore,	203,000
Total population,	583,000

A much more equal division than the present, and which is the same now passed by this section of the executive bill. Mr. J. said he should therefore move to amend that section by striking out all after the word (district,) in the 3d line of the 5th section, and insert the amendment which he had indicated, and which he would now send to the clerk. Mr. J. said, to show how the district system had worked, he would call the attention, especially of his friends from the Eastern Shore, at whose instance the system had been adopted, to the Constitution of Maryland in 1776, and the articles in that Constitution in 1836. In the original Constitution no districts are drawn, the Eastern and Western Shores were one and the same—they composed the State of Maryland; amongst the changes in the Constitution in 1836, the district system was just adopted, which provided that the State should be divided into three Gubernatorial districts, two on the Western and one on the Eastern Shore, from which the Governor was to be selected alternately—yet it required the whole popular vote of the State to elect the Governor—still their choice was confined to one-third of the State. The Governor of Maryland should always be well qualified for the station he is called to fill. Give him a liberal salary, and require of him all the attention to its duties the interest of the State demands. Mr. J. said the Eastern Shore had not been benefited by the change in the Constitution, which limited it to one Governor in three terms. Prior to the resolution, the three last Governors on record were

Thomas Tench, Edward Lloyd and Benjamin Tasker—from the names, Mr. J. proved that two, if not the three, were from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. This was under the Provincial Government.

From 1776 to 1806, there were twenty-eight Governors. The preponderance was in favor of the Western Shore Governors. From 1806 to 1836, a period of thirty years, the Eastern Shore was again in the ascendant—for it appears of the sixteen Governors during that period, ten were from the Eastern and but six from the Western Shore.

Mr. J. said as a friend had desired it, and he did not suppose it would be uninteresting to give the names of those Governors. Those in 1806, were from the Eastern Shore—Robert Wright, Edward Lloyd, Levin Winder, Charles Goldsborough, Samuel Stevens, Daniel Martin, Thomas King Carroll, Daniel Martin, Thomas Veazy, William Grason—10.

From the Western Shore—Robert Bowie, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Samuel Sprigg, Joseph Kent, George Howard, James Thomas—6.

Two of those, Mr. J. said, he was happy to see here in this Convention, his friends Mr. Grason and Mr. Sprigg, with the sons of some others who had filled the Executive office.

Upon that score, our friend of the Eastern Shore gained nothing. They then had ten out of sixteen, whereas now they can have but one of them, and if the amendment of the gentleman from Frederick, (Mr. Thomas,) prevails, still further to district the State into four districts, the Eastern Shore will be entitled to but one Governor in four terms.

Mr. J. said he would now give notice that, whether the district system of three or four prevailed, when the section was gone through, he would move to strike out the whole section. This he had advised his friend, Mr. Grason, chairman of the Executive Committee, of which he, (Mr. J.) was a member, before the bill was reported.

Mr. THOMAS here repeated what his motion had been on a previous occasion, and then he moved to amend the section now under consideration by striking out all of the section to the word "third," inclusive in the fifth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the amendment offered by him on the 8th of March, being as follows:

"The State shall be divided into four districts, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll and Baltimore counties to be the first; St. Mary's, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Howard and Montgomery counties the second; Baltimore city the third; Harford, and the eight counties on the Eastern Shore, the fourth district."

Mr. T. said he would merely state—for he did not know that any member had taken the trouble to investigate the subject, in order to ascertain what would be the population of the several districts—some particulars as to the amount of population.

The gentleman from Charles, (Mr. Jenifer,) had said that the districts, as at present arranged, were very unequal. This was true. There was