

I will now call the attention of the Convention to two of the Western States, Kentucky and Ohio, by which the comparison will appear infinitely stronger, and show more conclusively the unreasonableness of this bill.

In Kentucky there are 24 judges, at a cost of	\$31,000
In Ohio there are 26 judges, at a cost of	27,200
(See American Almanac, pp. 272 and 275.)	
The population of Kentucky in 1840, was	779,828
The population of Ohio in 1840, was	1,519,467
(See pp. 74 and 78 census of 1840.)	
The capital invested in manufactures in the foreign and retail trade in Kentucky, was	\$15,977,155
In Ohio it was	44,115,682
The agricultural produce of Kentucky was, in wheat, barley, oats, rye, buck-wheat—bushels,	53,153,279
In tobacco—pounds,	53,436,909
In Ohio, in same articles of wheat, barley, &c.—bushels,	66,232,692
(See page 358 census of 1840.)	

I have before given the statistics of Maryland in the same articles, with the exception of tobacco. It will be observed that Kentucky raised of this article 53,436,109 pounds. Maryland raised 24,816,012 pounds. (See page 359 of census of 1840.)

From these facts the extraordinary spectacle is presented, that with the immense contrast of population, capital, produce, and territory between these States and ours, they have together but fifty judges, at a cost of \$58,200.

I will now further show that the districts which I have had the honor to recommend, as compared with the other States, are by no means unreasonable, as exhibited by the table I now submit. It will be seen that this table represents the population in the districts as recommended by my amendment, and that I have contrasted it with districts in Pennsylvania, where, as I before said, the judges in these districts perform Orphans' Court, common law, including criminal and chancery jurisdiction.

TABLE exhibiting the population of the judicial districts in Maryland, as proposed in my amendment.

<i>District No. 1.</i>	
Population of Worcester,	18,377
Somerset,	19,508
Dorchester,	18,843
	56,728
<i>District No. 2.—Caroline,</i>	
Talbot,	7,806
Queen Anne's,	12,090
	12,633
	32,529
<i>District No. 3.—Kent,</i>	
Cecil,	10,842
Harford,	17,232
	17,120
	45,194
<i>District No. 4.—Alleghany,</i>	
Washington,	15,699
	28,850
	44,549

<i>District No. 5.—Frederick,</i>	
Montgomery,	36,405
	15,456
	51,861
<i>District No. 6.—Prince George's,</i>	
Charles,	19,539
St. Mary's,	16,023
	13,224
	48,886
<i>District No. 7.—Calvert,</i>	
Anne Arundel, }	9,229
Howard Dis't, }	29,582
	38,761
<i>District No. 8.—Baltimore County,</i>	
Carroll,	32,086
	17,241
	49,327

TABLE exhibiting the population of some of the judicial districts of Pennsylvania, census of 1840.

Population of Cumberland,	30,953
Perry,	17,096
Juniatta,	11,080
	59,129
Westmoreland,	42,699
Indiana,	20,782
Armstrong,	28,365
	91,846
Philadelphia, 3 } Judges.	258,037
Northampton,	40,996
Lehigh,	25,787
	66,786
Centre,	20,492
Clearfield,	7,834
Clinton,	8,323
	36,749
Crawford,	31,722
Erte,	31,344
	62,066
Columbia,	24,267
Lycoming,	23,649
Northumberland,	20,027
	66,933

The gentleman from Prince George's will say that the object should not be to save expense, but the faithful administration of justice. I fully agree with him. I say that his system will not give employment to our judges; and I argue from the experience of other communities, as well as the experience derived from our present system. The system which I propose will give employment to the judges of the state of Maryland, one of the most important matters to be considered in order to secure good judges. Retrenchment is strongly demanded by the reformers of the state. The people of the state, with a magnanimity unparalleled, have borne the present system of taxation for a long time, and have upheld the credit of the state, and sustained it in the pledge of its faith. They now call upon this Convention to relieve them, as far as practicable, from the burden so heavily imposed upon them.

My plan unites but three counties. I have provided by my amendment that the register of the orphans' court shall not only perform the duties of that court and of the chancery court, but that he shall have the right to issue injunc-