

my colleagues have taken upon this question, to relieve ourselves of the positions in which it has been attempted to place us, as if we were governed by partisan motives upon these questions of Kent and Baltimore counties. There is no question of partisanship involved in it. Unless I had been satisfied from the assertions of gentlemen upon this floor, that Kent county had a population entitling her to two representatives, I should never have voted for it, although represented here by gentlemen of my own political complexion. Having adopted the rule, I will carry it out to its legitimate principles, let it work what wrong it may, for I know it can only work wrong.

Mr. SANDS. I am one of those gentlemen upon this floor who voted to give Kent two members, and I believed that from the sense of fairness and liberality on the part of other gentlemen, a claim so just as that urged by Baltimore county would be met in the same spirit with which I met their claim. But I now heartily second the motion for the reconsideration of that vote, because I find that that is not so. Heartily do I second that motion, and if there is a Union man in this house to whom I can say one word that can reach his heart or his head, that may carry us back where this report found us, I hope he will listen.

"Representation according to population." They are going to raise a cry about that, are they? I wish they would come to my county and raise the cry. They did raise a cry last spring, but what was the cry? "Why, you are one of those radical fellows that is for representation according to population, and you want the counties swamped by the great city of Baltimore." That was the terrible bug-a-boo which we had to meet and fight at every cross-roads, as gentlemen in our county know. I wish the gentlemen would come and raise that cry. I will raise stands from which to raise it, and I will get crowds together to listen to it. Then perhaps we may come back here and get representation according to population, Baltimore city and all included. I assure the gentlemen that if they will only raise that cry, if they will sound it clarion-like, and convince the people that the true theory is representation according to population, it will get my hearty vote. They did not do it. The whole theory of the fight last spring when the people were electing us from the counties, was the very contrary to what the gentleman urges here.

Mr. CLARKE. Will the gentleman allow me one moment?

Mr. SANDS. I would prefer not.

Mr. CLARKE. Well, the gentleman's opponent ran against him, and he was elected. I do not know what he ran on.

Mr. SANDS. I will tell you what I ran on. I was not afraid to say to the people, even in the face of the demagogue cry that the coun-

ties were going to be swamped by Baltimore city, "I am for a fair and liberal representation for Baltimore city, but I pledge you my word, man of Howard county, that I am not going to bring you into the difficulty. These people talk about swamping you under the influence of the great commercial emporium." The gentlemen who declaimed against representation according to population were the very gentlemen who were in party affiliation and sympathy with the gentleman who last addressed the convention. This convention is not going to take back tracks. I will tell you what it will do. It will wipe out any of those tracks that have been made in the wrong direction, believing that those who made the tracks would be met with equal liberality elsewhere. I am going to wipe out my tracks now. Other members may do as they please about it.

Now about the fairness of this thing, of the gentlemen of the minority going to Baltimore county, and telling them that they had offered them seven members upon this floor, and that Baltimore county had voted against it—

Mr. CLARKE. We offered them eight members.

Mr. SANDS. And because you could not give her eight, you wanted to tie her down to six, and would not give her seven. That is consistent, I must say.

Mr. RIDGELY. In order that they themselves might get four.

Mr. SANDS. How about the fairness of the representation given to Prince George's, and the representation given to Baltimore county. Let us see about that. Prince George's has a little over 9,000 free white inhabitants. Representation is based upon the basis of free white population.

Mr. CLARKE. That is what we object to.—Our basis was according to the entire population.

Mr. SANDS. I know that, including the negro population, and that is what we did not want. Now let us look at the figures. Let me proceed with the examination of the representation allotted to Prince George's county, and the representation allotted to Baltimore county. According to the tables of the census of 1860, Prince George's county has a little over 9,000 white inhabitants, while Baltimore county has considerably more than four times that number of white inhabitants.—Prince George's county has been allowed two representatives. According to that is not Baltimore county, with more than four times the number of white inhabitants that Prince George's county has, entitled to eight representatives? O! no! cry the gentlemen; you have adopted a rule, and we stick to it. Now it was argued here this morning on that side of the house, and very properly, that there