

The proceeds of the tax for 1842, levied by authority of the act of 1841,	400,000
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The total of revenue from these sources for the year ending on the 1st March 1843, will be	\$650,000
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And if to provide against the contingency of a failure of any of the items of revenue, an additional tax of five cents in the hundred dollars be laid on the assessed value of the property in the State, which will give \$100,000, and will swell the revenue to the sum of \$750,000, we may safely rely that the credit of the State will be revived, and her honor redeemed. But this resource, abundant as it must be eventually, is at present, and will be for some time, unavailing to meet accruing demands. It is impossible to make any tax immediately available; one year at least must elapse before it can be brought to full and complete collection.—The inquiry results, what is to be done in this condition of public affairs? Are we to remain longer discredited and dishonored? Have we no means by which the Treasury may be enabled to resume and maintain its payments? The report of the Treasurer leaves us at no loss for answer. We have bank stocks amounting to the sum of \$513,000.

Means have to be raised to pay the interest due last year to the public creditors. Some of the Banks of the State, and some patriotic citizens, made advances to the Treasury to the amount of \$415,000, that the public credit might be sustained. The committee have reported a bill by which the Banks which made advances to the amount of \$381,198, may be satisfied. The residue must be paid or the public creditors will suffer. It is true these bank stocks pay a good interest to the Treasury. If we had a right to hold them for better prices, it would not be deemed good policy to sell them at a loss. Such however is not the case. In strict right they are not our own—we have the sovereign power to hold them, but of right they belong to the public creditor. If they can be so disposed, they should be passed to him at their just value; if not they should be sold, and paid to his just demand. It will not be answered to this reasonable and fair conclusion, “*these creditors are foreign bankers, brokers and shavers.*” If so, the answer is so much more to the shame of our government, and of those in whose hands are confided the administration of public affairs. If they were citizens, they could act on public opinion, and thereby on the persons who are placed in the councils of the State. But if he cannot enforce his unquestioned rights in our courts of law, nor gain a hearing at the ballot box from our public men, it takes off nothing from the shade of dishonor that attaches to broken faith, that the victim is remediless.

But it is not true that the creditors are of this class. Many of her own citizens have trusted to the faith of Maryland. Men in the decline of life; widows who have no protection, but in the law; orphans who have not strength to gain a livelihood