

The product of these funds for the ensuing year, they are of opinion should be estimated in the following manner:

Interest and reimbursement on stock of the United States belonging to this state, presuming that congress will provide similar funds for the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal of the deferred stock as for other 6 per cents. . . . .	12,232	5	7
Interest on the loan to the city of Washington, including a quarter due on 1st October now unpaid, . . . . .	7,021	5	0
Interest on ditto to Susquehanna canal company, . . . . .	942	3	9
Fines, forfeitures, &c. on both shores, . . . . .	11,500	0	0
Land-office, and taxes on seals, &c. . . . .	4,500	0	0
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	36,195	14	4

Constituting the aggregate sum of £. ———, which may be considered as the annual income from the productive funds of the state permanently secured, except the yearly reduction of 2 per cent. on the capital of 6 per cent. stock, and one quarter's interest on the loan to the city of Washington.

To this may be added the amount of collection from the state debtors, estimated by the agent at £. 6500, but which sum your committee has reduced to the actual receipts of the preceding year from the same funds, as they can see no cause why they should expect more, indeed a less sum might be presumed, as the fund itself is yearly lessened by the receipt of the most solvent part of the capital, . . . . .

3,960	0	0
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40,155	14	4

The total probable income of the ensuing year is therefore, . . . . .  
To which may be added cash now in the treasury, . . . . .

40,155	14	4
2,299	5	9
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42,455	0	1

The actual annual expenditure of the last year was £. 48,898 3 1, so that, admitting the expenditures of the ensuing year to be equal, there would be a balance against the state of £. 6,443 3 0, leaving the treasury entirely exhausted at the commencement of the next session of the legislature.—But it is to be presumed that the expenses of the ensuing year will be decreased by the following two sums of £. 11,250, loaned the proprietors of the Susquehanna canal, and £. 2,184, expended on the barracks at Frederick-town, constituting the sum of £. 13,434, which would then leave a balance of £. 6,990 17 0, in favour of the treasury; but it must be recollected that the sum of £. 9,226 9 11, part of the principal sum of £. 11,250, loaned to the Susquehanna canal company, was a diversion of funds, solemnly appropriated in discharge of indispensable obligations, which it was expected the present legislature would supply, and a considerable part of which is now actually in demand, to wit: the reduced value of the paper money received by the treasury in payment of British debts during the revolution. How far these, and other demands which the legislature may find it expedient and necessary to provide for, may extend, your committee can form no estimate, but they cannot hesitate in giving their opinion, that it will considerably exceed the last mentioned balance of £. 6,990 17 0.

But could your committee believe that the expenditures would not exceed the receipts by the commencement of the next session, still they feel the present situation of the finances of the state so inconvenient and degrading, to a government possessing not only the ordinary resources to be derived from the wealth and industry of its citizens, but also the extraordinary means resulting from a large accumulated capital, that they consider it their duty to present the subject fully to the house, that means may be assured, that their successors may not be subjected to similar inconveniences, and the state itself may never incur the disgrace and ill consequences that might result from a stopping of payment, with such ample funds.

The vices of society too often originate from the errors of government; when those who are selected as examples to a community, conduct the affairs of a state on principles that would be disgraceful in private life, it should not excite surprize, if individuals are led to believe that they are liberated from the obligations of moral rectitude, when freed from the dread of coercion.

If we ought not to impute the bankruptcies and insolvencies that have distressed and disgraced the union to the failure of the public engagements, which has been in some measure sanctioned by an over-ruling necessity, yet we may safely conclude, that if the state of Maryland should fail to comply honourably and punctually with her duties and engagements, (possessed as she is of such undeniable resources,) it may weaken, in the estimation of society, those sacred obligations of the punctual and honourable discharge of debts, (where the means exist) — which