

The States has fixed  $4\frac{5}{14}$  as the rate at which the sum  
standing to be estimated in the payment of taxes, and if exchange  
happened to be less than 9 per cent would be obliged to receive  
them at that. I have consulted upon this subject with Mr.  
Lee of the firm of Johnson and Lee and he agrees with me  
in opinion that the most advisable course in the present condition  
of our finances would be to pay the interest at this office or  
the sum of £ 1000000 a large amount of the July coupons  
of 18442 - exchanged in London to day, 60 day Bills is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and  
not to be obtained without difficulty even at that rate.

The commission of the Messrs Barings in Paris  
would be one per cent which makes the difference as stated 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   
per cent against the State - if it is deemed advisable to pay at this  
office I will give notice in the London papers in all events  
will can be paid here who chooses to come forward and receive  
it, and if it should happen that the parties holding decline  
to apply here for payment, then hereafter the amount unpaid  
would be sent forward to England and I could draw on the  
Treasury for any difference in exchange since the commission  
to the Messrs Barings.

Yours &c - John S. Gittings  
Commissioner of Loans  
State Department

August 28<sup>th</sup> 1845

John S. Gittings Esq.  
Commissioner of Loans

Sir

I have received your favour of the 26<sup>th</sup>  
inst, in which you state your determination to pay the interest  
on the Sterling debt of the State for July 1842 at the Loan Office  
in Baltimore instead of London unless I should differ with  
you as to the propriety of such payments.

The 11<sup>th</sup> of Assembly under which the Sterling debt of the  
State was created, directs the payment of the interest on that  
debt in London. The payment of the interest in London is  
a part of the contract on the part of the State and the place  
of payment cannot with propriety be altered by the State  
without the consent of the Holders of the Sterling Bonds.

The 4<sup>th</sup> section of the Act of 1842 ch. 189 by which the Sterling  
Coupons are directed to be calculated at  $4\frac{5}{14}$  for the pound  
Sterling is in my opinion limited by the 3<sup>rd</sup> and other sections of  
that act to such certificates of interest as the Commissioner of  
Loans may by the 3<sup>rd</sup> section directed to issue, or where the Coupons  
are paid for rates; and I think that the Creditor by receiving  
Certificates of interest in the place of Coupons, thereby pro tanto  
allows the original contract & to the extent of such substitution  
as to be paid at the Loan Office in Baltimore and not in  
London.