

The foregoing comparison is pregnant with *facts*, which are calculated to induce the most interesting reflections, and if further proofs, in demonstration of the great value of the improvement in contemplation were necessary, the late report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, upon the statements of sundry banks in this state, might be contrasted, not only with the situation and resources of the Bank of the State of Alabama, but, with the public banks of Georgia, of Tennessee and of South Carolina, which severally belong to those States exclusively, and are conducted by public officers for the sole benefit of their revenue, and the general convenience of their population.

The committee might extend its illustrations of the Public Banks of other States, and advert to other authentic and documentary testimony, in support of the solidity and impregnability of its positions, among which is a communication from the late Governor of Georgia, which concludes by saying that *the experiment of their state bank had been entirely satisfactory*—and it might inquire if the states of South Carolina, and Tennessee, and Louisiana, and Alabama, and Georgia, have erected Banks upon their public funds, for the supply of revenue, and the common benefits of the people, and if the success of those institutions has realized the great advantages anticipated, and largely contributed to their relief and accommodation, and to the general welfare and prosperity—if in fact, *by the operation of those institutions every proprietor is a banker upon his own means, and may obtain on easy terms, and at a moderate interest, convenient money to the amount of half of his estate*, why may not Maryland, with equal justice, improve her high prerogative, in the like erection of a State's Bank, to enjoy its revenue and accommodations? And will not the people of Maryland expect this improvement of their Sovereign Right in the present session of their Legislature? The state of the treasury and the depression of property from the actual dearth and scarcity of money, are enough to prove the absolute need of some expedient and substantial measure, if not to elicit her dormant treasures, and to stimulate productive labour, at least to avert the further spread of pecuniary distress, or impending ruin. Then why not resort to that resource which other states have fully tested as most efficient and beneficial?—and would not the delay of that improvement exhibit the want of a due regard to the great interests of the state and the ardent wishes of our constituents.