

tions within their limits, corresponding, in a just proportion, with those, which have been made, for the same purposes, within the limits of the new states and territories.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress be requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of an act, to carry into effect the just principle set forth in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress, and also to the governors of the several states of the union, with a request that they will lay the same before the legislatures thereof, and solicit their cooperation in obtaining the object of these resolutions.

Which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The bill, entitled, An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to authorise a lottery or lotteries in the city of Baltimore, was read the second and third time by special order, and will not pass.

The senate adjourns until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1820.

The senate met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Harper asked and obtained leave of absence from to day for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Gale asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. West from Saturday 5th instant for the remainder of the session.

The supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of Wilson Carey Seldon, of the state of Virginia, was read the second, and by special order the third time, and postponed for further consideration.

The senate resumed the consideration of the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the president and directors of the Baltimore Water Company; the same being read, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the affirmative. Sent to the house of delegates.

Mr. Harper from the committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's communication as relates to the resources of the state, together with the treasurer's report, submitted the following report:

The committee to whom was referred "so much of the governor's communication as relates to the resources of the state, and the treasurer's report," have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The documents referred to the committee, and some others, to which, as being connected with the subject, they have turned their attention, render the financial situation of the state sufficiently evident. It there appears, that on the 1st of December 1819, the latest period to which the public accounts are made up, there remained unpaid appropriations of that year to the amount of \$ 39,852 97, and that there was then in the treasury, applicable to their discharge, the sum of \$ 22,857 19, leaving a balance against the state of \$ 16,295 78. It also appears, that the expenses of the legislature for the present session, commonly called the journal of accounts, and including the allowance to the members, printing, stationary, fuel and every incidental charge, will amount to \$ 55,000; and that the probable demands on the treasury on other accounts, up to the 1st of December in the present year, 1820, will not fall short of \$ 166,812 17, which sums added to the balance against the treasury of \$ 16,995 97, amount very nearly to \$ 219,000, and for the sake of round numbers may be stated at that sum.

It appears from the same documents, that to meet this demand on the treasury of \$ 219,000, two funds are relied on. The first consists of the ordinary receipts into the treasury for the present year, which are estimated at \$ 22,398 19; and the second is a repayment of \$ 100,000 lately received from the government of the United States, on account of the military expenses incurred by this state, in the course of the late war. These two sums, amounting together to \$ 222,398 19, will be sufficient to discharge all the demands against the state during the present year, and to leave a balance of about \$ 3,000 in its favour.

The expenses of the next session of the legislature, or the journal of accounts for December session 1820, are not taken into this statement, because no part of them will be paid before the 1st of December 1820, which is the commencement of the next financial year; and they are therefore properly chargeable on the revenue of that year.

From this view of the case it is evident, that the state possesses the means of meeting all its engagements during the present year, and will have at the end of it a small balance in the treasury, applicable to next year's expenses. As a further repayment from the general government, to the amount of \$ 102,819 15 1-2, may be expected in the course of this year, or the next, and the demands on the treasury next year will probably not be as great as in this, it follows that the means are possessed by the state of defraying the expenses of next year also. But other circumstances remain to be noticed, which shew the extreme improvidence and impolicy of relying solely on these funds, for meeting the ordinary expenditures of the state.

Of the sum of \$ 166,812 17, stated above, as the estimated amount of demands on the treasury in the course of this year, \$ 72,000 are for the principal and interest of two loans, made in 1816 and 1817, and payable in the present year, the proceeds of which were applied in part to the rebuilding of that part of the penitentiary in Baltimore which had been consumed by fire, and in part to the ordinary expenses of the state. The whole sum borrowed was \$ 68,000; of which \$ 40,000 went to the penitentiary, and \$ 28,000 to objects of ordinary expenditure. The interest due, and to grow due, makes up the whole amount of \$ 72,000.

Thus it appears, that of the sum of \$ 100,000 repaid by the general government, and now in the treasury, no less than \$ 60,000, according to this scheme of finance, will be applied, in the course of this year, to ordinary current expenses. The \$ 40,000 borrowed for rebuilding the penitentiary, in aid of the sums repaid on Baltimore county, stand perhaps on a different ground. This is not an ordinary expenditure, but an extraordinary expense incurred for a permanent public object, of a very important nature. But all the other payments of the year are strictly in the course of ordinary expense. And if the whole sum of \$ 100,000, received from the general government, should be applied to them, in aid of the ordinary revenue, it results that \$ 60,000 of it is employed as revenue, in supporting the current expenses of the state, and only \$ 40,000 in an object of a permanent nature.