prise of his political advasaries at least presented a forged certificate in the usual form, was qualified as a Senator, and took his seat. It was five days before the body was organized by the election of a Speaker &c. A committee was raised to investigate the affair. They, upon evidence of the most conclusive character, reported that the certificate had been forged either by the Senator or by his procurement, and knowingly used by him to impose on the Senate and recommend his expulsion.—The vote of the Senate was unanimous on the first resolution declaring the certificate a forgery; but upon the second, declaring that he ought to be expelled, every member of his party voted in the negative, thereby saying that though he had committed forgery, he was not in their opinion unworthy to *sit with them*. After his expulsion by the casting vote of the Whig Speaker, his party, taking advantage of the accidental absence of two or three Whigs within a few days moved and carried the proposition to strike from the Journals the report, proceedings, &c. that had taken place with a view of inserting in their stead the speech of his counsel made in his defence at the bar of the Senate. A stranger would perhaps be surprised to learn that many of these individuals, in the relations of private life, are esteemed honest & honorable men. Nothing could show more conclusively their devotion to their party than that they should thus be able to overcom e their natural aversion to crime, & thus endeavor to countenance and protect the criminal, because that crime had been committed for the benefit of the party. Sir, it gives me no pleasure to refer to this occurrence. We formerly flattered ourselves that, however mischievous Locofocoism might become in other sections, there was in North Carolina and other parts of the South a regard for public opinion, and a feeling of personal honor among its leading members, which would keep it somewhat within the bounds decency. But it is a tree which bears the same fruit in every climate. Its late exhibitions will arouse the indignation of the virtuous yeomanry of the Old North State. But, Sir, I am digressing. I wished simply to call your attention to the Nature of the bond which connects this so called Democratic party. To show the extent to which its organization has been carried, I refer you to the secret "Circular from the Executive Committee of the Democratic party Association of Washington city," issued last September. I would read the whole of it. If I did not know that its contents were well understood by most if not all on this floor. Its first four sections, as you know, provide for the organization of a Democratic Association, by whatever name they choose to call it, in "every county, city, ward, town and village throughout the Union;" the appointment of Executive committees captains, lieutenants, and democratic minute men—that is, "men who are willing to serve the Democracy at a minute's warning." Their first class of duties is prescribed in sections five and six, in the following words:

"5. That the captain and lieutenants, with such minute men as may be detailed for the service, proceed forthwith to make out two lists—one of all voters in the company bounds, designating the Democrats, Whigs, and the Abolitionists, putting into a separate column, headed "doubtful," the names, of all whose opinions are unknown and all of every party who are easily managed in their opinions or conduct; the other list to embrace all minors approaching maturity and all men not entitled to vote."

"6. That a copy of these lists be furnished to the Executive Committee of each Democratic Association within the election precinct."

Section seven directs these officers and minute-men to circulate all papers that may influence the doubtful men. Section eight makes it the duty of the minute men to get all the doubtful men to their meetings.—Sections nine, ten, eleven, and twelve are as follow.

"9. That the captain of the Democratic minute-men appoint a time and place of rendezvous, early on the first morning of election, and detail minute men to wait upon, and if possible bring with them every doubtful voter within the company bounds."

"10. That, if practicable, some suitable refreshments be provided for the company at the place of rendezvous, and their ardor kindled by patriotic conversation; that each man be furnished with a ticket with the names of the Democratic electors; that it be impressed upon them that the *first great business of the day is to give their votes*; that they are expected and required to march to the polls in a body, and in perfect silence; to avail themselves of the first opportunity to vote, and *never separate until every member of the company has voted.*

"11. That if any Democrat be absent from the rendezvous, the captain despatch a minute-man forthwith to bring him to the polls.

"12. That the captains and lieutenants provide beforehand means for conveyance for such Democrats as cannot otherwise get to the polls."

(To be concluded in our next.)

No One's Enemy but his own.

No one's enemy but his own happens, generally, to be the enemy of every body with whom he is in relation. "No one's enemy but his own runs rapidly through his means; calls in a friendly way on his friends for bonds, bail and securities; involves his nearest kin; leaves his wife a beggar quarters his orphans upon the public; and, after having enjoyed himself to his last guinea, entails a life of dependance on his progeny, and dies in the odour of that ill understood reputation of harmless folly, which is more injurious to society than some postive crimes.

The sad-iron foundry at Willmington, Delaware, belonging to Messrs. Adams, Betts & Hodson, was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Loss estimated at about $1500; insured for $1300.

FINANCES OF MARYLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for December session 1844, to the General Assembly of Maryland.

TREASURY, ANNAPOLIS, 30 of Dec. 1844.

To the Honorable
The General Assembly of Maryland.

The Treasurer in accordance with the provisions of the 3d Section of the Act of December Session, 1824, Chapter 149, submits the following Report:

In the year ended 1st December, 1844, he received $743,479 51 viz: $430,777 44 in Cash and $312,702 01 in Coupons and Certificates of Interest, viz:

On account of			
Auction Duties	See No. 3	20,662 50	
Bank Stock—for Dividends		28,600 00	
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company—for the 1-5 of the receipts from passengers on the Washington Branch,		41,040 29	
Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company—for Interest,		20,000 00	
Costs of suit	1,2,6 & 7	128 04	
Fines & Forfeitures,	1 & 2	4,911 42	
Interests on personal Accounts	1,2,5,6 & 7	2,647 75	
License to Auctioneers,	" 3	5,100 00	
by the Clerks of the County and Baltimore City Courts,	" 1	86,978 61	
by the Commissioners of Lotteries,	" 5	8,021 34	
Legislature—for repayments		183 57	
Loan of 1843—in pursuance of ch. 310, of 1843,		30,000 00	
Land Office,	" 5	2,443 41	
Miscellaneous Expenses—for repayments,	" 3	113 60	
Road Stock—for Dividends		45,738 75	
State Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore	No. 5	25,501 87	
State Hay Scales in Baltimore	" 5	670 63	
State Live Stock Scales in Baltimore	" 4	4,755 86	
State Patt street wharf in Baltimore	" 6	603 09	
Sundry Officers of Eastern Shore on old account,		6,891 78	
Tax for Colonization	" 6	9,536 43	
Taxes use of the Colonization Society	" 1	1,381 25	
Taxes in Chancery	" 2	671 32	
Taxes on Plaintiffs	" 1	5,772 25	
Taxes on Commissions	" 1	162 45	
Taxes on Foreign Insurance	" 5	2,062 26	
Taxes on Protests	" 6	1,455 75	
The Direct Taxes	" 7	376,332 79	
The Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies—for Interest		10,000 00	
The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland—for Dividend		600 00	
And there remained in the Treasury 1st December, 1843.		73,317 10	
Making an aggregate of		$816,796 61	
Of the sums so received & amounting to $25,667 53, were for revenue accrued before the year 1841, viz:		743,479 51	
On account of			
Auction Duties	1,000 00		
Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road Company	20,000 00		
Fines and Forfeitures	2,372 35		
Licenses	10,945 45		
Sundry Officers of Eastern Shore on old account	6,891 78		
Tax on Colonization	4,616 24		
Taxes use of Colonization Society	155 00		
Taxes in Chancery	671 87		
Taxes on Plaintiffs	1,522 56		
Taxes Direct and Income	93,856 15		
	142,264 23		
To which add the following receipts on account of Costs of Suit—repayments,	$128 04		
The Legislature—repayments	183 57		
Miscellaneous expenses—repayments,	113 60		
	425 21		
Making,		142,689 44	
That amount deducted from the receipts into the Treasury in 1844, shews the amount of revenue which accrued & was received in that year to have been this sum,		600,790 07	
Of the said aggregate in the Treasury in the course of the year ended 1st December, 1844, amounting to		816,796 61	
He disbursed in that year $635,524 61, on the following accounts, viz:			
Civil Officers,	11,695 53		
Colleges, Academies and Schools,	18,400 00		
Commissions,	2,194 75		
Contingent Expenses,	2,743 16		
Indian Annuities,	66 66		
Interest on the Public Debt,	395,059 62		
Miscellaneous Expenses,	10,393 37		
Pensions,	8,955 55		
State Tobacco Warehouse in Baltimore,	15,469 61		
State Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore,	8,143 90		
Surplus Revenue—for account of the int. thereof for Free Schools,	34,069 36		
State Colonization,	10,000 00		
The Annapolis & Elkridge Rail Road Company	3,693 79		
The Indigent Deaf and Dumb,	1,665 30		
The Judiciary,	37,284 67		
The Legislature,	56,312 90		
The Library,	550 30		
The Militia,	1,832 77		
The Maryland Hospital,	5,000 00		
The State Colonization society,	1,063 37		
The Sinking Fund,	10,900 00		
		635,524 61	
And there remained in the Treasury 1st December, 1844, the Balance of,		181,272 00	
That balance is subject to the following charges to the 1st December, 1844 viz:			
To pay Civil officers,	3,218 33		
" Colleges, Academies and Schools,	2,600 00		
" Commission to Deputies of the Attorney General,	405 70		
" Expenses on Account of the Militia,	116 66		
" Indian Annuities,	63 88		
" Pensions,	3,855 13		
" Creditors of the Annapolis and Elkridge Rail Road Company,	1,116 39		
" The Journals of Accounts from 1839 to 1843, inclusive	951 44		
" The Judiciary,	7,191 84		
" The Tobacco Warehouse fund on Account loan of 1843.	15,000 00		
" The State Colonization Society—the Taxes for their use	1,366 25		
" So much of the appropriation for 1844 to augment the Library,	66 39		
" The Interest on the Public Debt,	1,432,151 51		
Amount to		1,168,339 52	
And shewing the Treasury to be deficient the 1st December 1844 by the sum of		1,287,067 52	

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in the treasury, 1st Dec. 1843,		73,317 10
Its receipts in the year ended 1st Dec. 1844, from all sources—amounted to		743,479 51
$278,313 43 of which was ordinary revenue that accrued in the year—		
28,108 08 like Revenue which had accrued before.		
376,332 79 the amount of Direct and Income Taxes.		
20,000 00 the amount received from the Balt. and Susq. Railroad Company.		
10,000 00 the amount received from the Susq. and Tide Water Canal Companies.		
30,000 00 the Loan, per. ch. 310 of 1843, and		
425 21 for Costs of Suit & Repaymens.		
$743,179 51		
Making an aggregate of Its Disbursements in the same year, amounted to, viz:		$816,796 61
$225,164 99 on account of ordinary expenses,		635,524 61
395,059 62 Int. on the Public Debt, and		
15,000 00 New Tobacco Warehouse.		
$635,524 61		
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, 1st Dec. 1844, of		$181,272 00
Insufficient to pay all liabilities to that day, by the sum of		$1,287,067 52

In obedience to the instructions given in Section 2, Chapter 208, of December Session, 1843, I have appointed Agents in Carroll, Somerset, Worcester, and Talbot Counties; the Agent of Carroll has paid into the Treasury, five thousand one hundred and eighty nine dollars & thirty nine cents; and since the close of the fiscal year, the Agent for Somerset, appointed in August last, has paid, twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-four cents, it being nearly two thirds in amount of all the taxes due from the inhabitants of that County for taxes for the years 1841, '42, '43 and 44. The Agent for Worcester has too recently entered on his duties to have made any returns, and I have not yet received a bond from the Agent appointed for Talbot.

In pursuance of the provisions of Chap. 310, December Session, 1843, I negotiated a loan of thirty thousand dollars at par, the best terms on which it could be obtained, and contracted with Messrs. James Curley and Son of the City of Baltimore, for the erection of a Tobacco Warehouse as prescribed by said Act.

On the 25th of June last in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 263, Sections 1 and 2, the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies desposited with the Treasury their bonds respectively, viz: the Susquehanna Canal Company its bond for one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the Tide Water Canal Company, its bond for fifty seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, in payment of the interest, and difference of Exchange of Currency on the loan, authorized by the act "entitled an act to ensure the Completion of the Susquehanna Canal, and of the Tide Water Canal, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, Chapter four hundred and sixteen," up to the 1st of July, 1844.

These Companies paid, as will be seen by the foregoing Report, ten thousand dollars, anterior to the 1st inst., and they have since paid ten thousand more, making in all, twenty thousand dollars, and they accompany their remittances with the request, that after so much as is required, shall have been applied to the payment of the interest on the above bonds to the State, to the 1st of January, 1845, the residue may be applied to the payment of the interest which will be due on their debt in London on the 1st January next. The Treasurer thinking it questionable whether such application of this money can be made, determined, as the time for the meeting of the General Assembly was near at hand to await its instructions on the subject, and now submits it to their decision

Since the close of the last Session, the balance on the advance by the Messrs. Baring has been repaid; their Commission as Agents to pay the interest on the debt of Maryland, payable in London, and the difference of Exchange has also been paid but they still claim a considerable balance which the Treasurer did not feel authorized to pay, made up of a charge for interest on their advance, charges of interest on former payments, in consequence of their not having received the necessary funds in time, together with charges for printing postage, and other charges as will hereafter be more fully reported.

I would respectfully ask the attention of the Legislature of the Laws in relation to the taxes on the Stocks of Banks and other incorporated Companies, the existing ones having been so construed as to permit a considerable portion of the Stocks of these Companies to escape taxation.

There is another kindred subject to which I would invite your attention. I mean the Law relating to the tax on the Stocks of the city of Baltimore; no revenue from that source has reached the Treasury for two years past. By Chap. 281, of December Session 1841, Section 1, it is made the duty of the Register of the city of Baltimore semi-annually to withhold and pay over to the Collector of the city, out of the interest on the Stock of the city, the respective portions of Tax due by the holders of said stock. This duty it appears has not been performed, and by Chapter 289, of December Session 1843, the Register is directed to set apart and pay over to the Treasurer of this State, out of the interest on the Stock of the city of Baltimore, the amount of Tax levied on said Stock, under the act of March session 1841, Chapter 23, and its supplements, without reference to the place of residence of the stockholders which he has thus far failed to do; under these circumstances, I have felt it incumbent on me to communicate the facts, that such measures as you may deem requisite to remedy the defect may be taken.

ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The probable Receipts in the Current year, in virtue of subsisting Laws, he estimates as follows—to wit:

For licenses granted by the Clerks of the county & Balt. city courts,	90,000 00	
For Fines, Forfeitures and Americaments,	3,000 00	
For Interest on Personal Accounts,	2,000 00	
For Escheat and Vacant Lands,	1,000 00	
For Taxes in Chancery,	500 00	
For Taxes on Plaintiffs per ch. 195, of 1835,	2,500 00	
For Taxes on Plaintiffs per ch. 161, of 1828, & supplements,	2,400 00	
For Taxes on Foreign Insurances,	2,000 00	
For taxes on Protests,	1,500 00	
Tax for Colonization,	10,000 00	
Taxes use of the Colonization Society,	1,000 00	
For Auctioneers Licenses,	6,000 00	
For Auction Duties,	20,000 00	
For Dividends on Bank Stock,	28,000 00	
For Dividends on Road Stock,	40,000 00	
From State's Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore	25,000 00	
From the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, viz: for the State's one-fifth of their receipts on the Washington Branch from Passengers,	40,000 00	
From the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company,	20,000 00	
From the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies,	40,000 00	
From the State's Hay Scales in Baltimore,	600 00	
From the State's Live Stock Scales in Baltimore,	4,000 00	
From the State's Pratt street Wharf in Baltimore,	600 00	
From the Direct and Income Taxes,	400,000 00	
Which would amount to		734,100 00
The probable further demands upon the Treasury for the current year, he estimates as follows:		
For the cost of the present Session of the General Assembly,	55,000 00	
For Salaries to the following Civil Officers, viz.		
The Governor,	$4,200 00	
The Messenger & Keeper of the State House,	450 00	
The Secretary of State,	3,000 00	
The Treasurer,	2,000 00	
His Clerk	750 00	
The Librarian,	1,000 00	
The Clk. of the House of Delegates,	300 00	
The Clk. of the Senate,	300 00	
The Examiner General his fees deducted	600 00	
The Register of the Land Office,	30 00	
		11,630 00
For Pensions to Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution,		10,260 00
The Donations to Colleges, Academies and Schools,		19,900 00
Expenses on account of the Militia,		1,600 00
Indian Annuities,		76 66
Interest on the Public Debt payable at the Loan Office,		344,169 50
For interest on the Public Debt payable in London,		311,171 66
For Expenses on account of the Judiciary,		39,570 00
For Augmentation of the Library,		500 00
For Binding Books therein,		30 00
For Salaries to the State's Tobacco Inspectors in Baltimore and their Clerks,		7,800 00
For Free Schools in pur. of ch. 33. of 1839,		31,069 36
For account of the State's Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore,		15,000 00
For State Colonization, per. ch. 281 of 1831		10,000 00
For the State Colonization Society, the Tax for their use,	1,381 25	
For the Education of the Indigent Deaf & Dumb,	3,000 00	
For the State's Contingent Expenses estimated at,	5,000 00	
For Miscellaneous and Additional expenses estimated	20,000 00	
Which would amount to		890,128 43
Exceeding the probable receipts as estimated by,		156,028 43
And swell the actual deficit of 1st Dec. 1844,		1,308,874 36
To a deficit 1st Dec. 1845, probable without further legislation, of,		$1,461,902 79

Of the free Schools' Fund and Sinking Fund of the State, he submits the following Report.

On the 1st December, 1843, there remained in the Treasury to the credit of said Funds a balance in cash of $26,015 97

In the year ended 1st Dec. 1844 he received on account of		
The Sinking Fund	78,299 50	
The Free Schools' Fund	63,808 65	
Amounting to		142,108 15
And making an aggregate of		168,124 12
Whereof he disbursed in the same time $145,017-81, viz: on account		
Of the Sinking Fund there was paid for commission in pur. of ch. 290 of 1838,	31 62	
For Postage and advertising,	14 52	
For commission in pursuance of ch. 189 of 1832,	357 43	
For redemption of Loan per ch. 252 of 1826	11,233 33	
Invested 66,046 95		
Amounting to	77,683 85	
On account of the Free Schools' Fund he paid for commission in pursuance of ch. 390 of 1838	280 69	
For tuition of the Indigent Blind,	1,406 00	

To Allegany County, 2,658 52; Anna Arundel county, 2,292 22; Howard District, 1,468 16; Baltimore county, 2,824-49; Baltimore city, 5,512 13; Calvert county, 2,729 16; Carroll county, 3,024 30; Caroline county, 2,337 86; Cecil county, 2,765 64; Charles county, 2,200 02; Dorchester county, 2,622 96; Frederick county, 4,465 34; Harford county, 2,821 04; Kent county, 4,865 17; Montgomery Co. 4,222 69; P. George's county, 2,702 92 Q. Ann's county, 2,5 3 82; Somerset county, 2,677 72; St. Mary's county, 2,348 52; Talbot county, 2,770 52; Washington Co. 3, 301 42; Worcester county, 2,613 83; ——67,333 96

Making, 145,170 81

And leaving in the Treasury 1st Dec. 1844, the balance of 23,106 31

In pursuance of the provisions of Resolution No. 20, of December Session 1843, the Treasurer proceeded to dispose of the Coupons and Certificates of Interest due upon the Bonds and Stock of the State.—Under this authority he has disposed of all the Interest of 1841 and 1843, and a large part of that of 1841 which was due. Most of the Counties having paid the Taxes of 1842 before the passage of the Resolution, a very small portion only of the Interest of that year had been disposed of.—By this operation the Fund in the course of the year has extinguished eighty four thousand nine hundred and fifty nine Dollars and thirteen cents of the Public Debt.

The balance due on the Sterling debt in London, to the 1st January 1842, has been as already stated paid and I have directed the Commissioner of Loans to draw on the Treasury for the balance due at the Loan office on the currency debt of the same date.

Very respectfully their obedient servant,

D. CLAUDE. Treasurer, Md.

From the Baltimore American.

FINANCES OF MARYLAND.—*Treasurer's Report.*—The financial condition of the State, as exhibited in the Treasurer's Report, bears an aspect more favourable than that which it was made to assume in the Message of Gov. Thomas.

The receipts from the direct and income taxes during the year ending Dec. 1st, 1844, including upwards of twenty thousand dollars from the county of Somerset paid since the close of the fiscal year, amount to nearly $400,000. The income tax, owing to some doubts and difficulties in the construction and application of the law, has yielded but a comparatively small portion of the full amount which might have been derived from that source.

Estimating the direct and income taxes to yield $400,000 for the current year, the Treasurer shows that from existing sources of revenue the receipts of the year will fall short of the demands on the Treasury Dec. 1st, 1845, only some $156,000.—Being so near the point of consummation, lacking so comparatively small a sum to complete the State's ability to meet her engagements, it will be hard indeed if success shall not now finally crown the efforts of the Commonwealth to retrevie her financial character.

We stated a few days ago, on the authority of the Treasurer's Report, that the sums paid during the last year under the tax laws of the State— including some twenty thousand dollars from the County of Somerset, paid since the close of the fiscal year—amounted to nearly $400,000.—It appears that our financial affairs exhibit a better aspect still. By a communication from the Treasurer to the House of Delegates on Thursday last (9th) we are informed that from the 1st of December, 1844, the end of the fiscal year, to Jan. 8

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