Pensions to Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution,	14,267 39	
State Colonization,	9,000 00	
State Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore	6,750 00	
The Baltimore and Susquehana Rail Road Company,	700,000 00	
The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,	950,000 00	
The Indigent Deaf and Dumb,	1,894 34	
The Judiciary,	38,646 85	
The Legislature,	80,113 20	
The Library,	1,231 45	
The Militia,	4,382 50	
The Penitentiary,	5,000 00	
The Public Buildings,	11,218 80	
The Sinking Fund,	4,065 97	
The State Colonization Society,	460 75	
The State's Tobacco Ware houses in Baltimore,	4,579 13	
The University of Maryland,	5,000 00	
The Washington Monument,	4,715 32	
		2,129,819 71
And there remained in in the Western Shore Treasury, 1st Dec. 1836, the balance of		30,698 62
That balance is subject to the following appropriations to 1st Dec. 1836, then unexpended, to wit:		
To pay Civil Officers	3,901 39	
Colleges, Academies and Schools,	1,900 00	
Commission to certain Deputies of the Attorney General,	267 40	
Indian Annuities,	459 17	
Interest on Public Debt,	43,266 23	
Pensions,	5,262 94	
The Judiciary,	634 44	
The Journal of Accounts, from 1833 to 1835 inclusive,	122 84	
Expenses on account of the Militia,	266 67	
The Claims liquidated in pursuance of res. no. 10 of 1832,	82 02	
The appropriation for 1836, to bind books in the Library,	25 00	
Commissioners to examine the State's Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore, per res. no. 20, of 1831,	64 00	
So much of the appropriation per res. no. 41 of 1832, to pay for books furnished the Library,	11 00	
So much of the appropriation for 1835 and 1836. per res. no. 73 of 1832, to augment it,	602 98	
To the Colonization Society, the tax for their use per chs 87 and 121 of 1833.	556 25	
So much of the appropriations per res. no. 23 of 1834,	4 91	
So much of the appropriations per res. no. 70 of 1834	41 63	
The appropriation per res. no. 60 of 1835,	5 25	
	63,314 07	30,698 62
The appropriation per res. no. 68 of 1835,	7 00	
The appropriation per res. no. 85 of 1835,	22 65	
So much of the appropriation per res. no. 92 of 1835,	66 20	
So much of the appropriation per res. no. 103 of 1835,	1,500 00	
So much of the Sinking Fund directed by ch. 395 of 1835, sec. 13	15,215 00	
For the redemption of so much of the Monument 5 per cent Stock,	208 30	
Amounting to		80,353 22
And shewing the Treasury to have been deficient on the 1st Dec. 1836, by the sum of		49,634 60
To that deficiency, it is proper to add the probable amount of the Journal of Accounts for the present session—which is estimated at		60,000 00
And would make the charge for those accounts, upon the receipts of the current year,		109,634 60

The large deficiency of the Treasury, thus shewn to have existed on the 1st inst,—so opposite to the result of the anticipation of his last annual report—the Treasurer ascribes altogether to two causes:

1st. The failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to furnish dividends, estimated last year upon their authority, to produce $36 250.

2nd. The large appropriations made by the last General Assembly, without adding them to the charges included in the Treasury estimate or providing additional means to pay them.

For example—the cost of the Session of the General Assembly of 1835, was estimated at $50,000,00
There have been paid as appears 80,113 20 — Excess 30,113 20

The Miscellaneous and additional expenses were estimated to amount to' 17,000 00
The Miscellaneous expenses alone have been 33,470 65 — 16,470 65

The additional expenses have been
For Civil officers 200 00
Colleges, Academies and schools, 800 00
Expenses on account of the Militia, 2782 59
The Library, 1008 77
The Public Buildings, 10,368 00 — 15,159 27

It is thus that, after borrowing unavoidably for the payment of the interest of the public debt, $30,000 by authroity of Resolution No. 119 of May Session 1836—anticipating in the summer, $20,000 of the revenue destined for the service of the winter—and effecting the collection of revenue in arrear, by efforts made inexorably strenuous by the urgency of the occasion—there is nevertheless, a deficiency of nearly $60,000, instead of a surplus of $7000 as predicted by the last annual report.

The character of the appropriations referred to—being several of them, altogether indefinite—without limit to their amount, or indication of the time of their payment—and therefore not to be prepared for—made them doubly onerous to the Treasury, and hazardous to its solvency through the fiscal year.

The Treasury estimate, goes to the General Assembly annually, at the beginning of the Session, and is avowedly based upon appropriations and revenue, then already made and provided.

It is immediately referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, for two purposes:

1st. That they may look to the Treasurer's receipts in the past year; and ascertain that he has accounted for all of them, by comparing them with the reports of the primary receivers of the revenue—just as, it is the province of the Committee of Claims, to ascertain his disbursements by examining his vouchers.

2nd That they may add to the charges upon the Treasury for the current year included in his estimate, such additional ones as may be created or authorized in the course of the Session, and provide the additional means necessary to defray them and any deficit he reports.

Last year, for the first time, the Treasury estimate (to be relied upon only at the commencement of the Session) was at its close, adopted in the mass—without regard to the various and indefinite appropriations made in the interval.

With the application of the public money, the Treasurer disclaims any official concern, but it is his especial duty he conceives, to plead for, so much of order and method in the manner of it, as will ensure the solvency and safe conduct of the Treasury from year to year.

Having thus shewn the actual condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, the Treasurer proceeds to offer an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the current year.

The receipts he estimates at	$758,282 36
And the expenses at	721,605 09
Leaving a balance of	$26,677 27

The receipts, however, are chargeable with demands which would reduce the sum applicable to the payment of the expenses of the current year, to $648,647 76

Leaving an actual deficiency on the first of December, 1837, of 72,957 33

To meet these expenses the Treasurer makes the following recommendations and suggestions.

To provide for that deficiency, and also for an annual deficiency, in the permanent revenue of the State, of at least $75,000—is now an object of such urgent importance, that it cannot be longer deferred.

The temporary and partial resources provided for that end, by chartering the Merchants' Bank, and extending the charters of the other Banks in Baltimore, will have been exhausted in the current year—and the bonuses paid and to be paid by the Banks chartered since the 1st January 1836, are, by ch.—395 of 1835, appropriated to the constitution of a Sinking fund, to secure the payment of the loan of $8,000,000 thereby required.

By that enactment, the Legislature is understood to have solemnly decided, that the State shall complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, and contribute $3,000,000 more to the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Both of the Companies having charge of these works, have accepted the act, and obtained the subscriptions it directed to their capital stock.

The loan required for the payment of those subscriptions it is generally believed, cannot be negotiated upon the terms prescribed, in the present inauspicious condition of the money market, and until the works it is destined to contruct, shall have been completed, no adequate revenue it is now conceded, may be expected from them.

The act proceeds upon an assumption (in which the Treasurer consents with deferential submission,) that they will become sufficiently productive at the end of three years—and accordingly professes to provide for the payment on the interest on the loan for that period, of the premium it requires.

For the same period of course, the annual deficiency of the Treasury, produced by the charge of the interest upon the public debt already incurred, is confessedly to be provided for also—and to push the extension of these works in the meantime to a profitable terminus—that they may supply the necessary revenue thereafter—must in the view of the Legislature, be, an object of equally pressing necessity.

To rely upon loans, year after year to pay the interest of the debt already contracted, would be as unsafe in practice as unwise in policy.

The money may not at all times be borrowed no matter how high or how justly elevated may be the public credit, and success of failure for such a purpose, would alike depress it.

The public will see no security; for example, in sinking fund—it, for the payment of the interests on the public debt, more be borrowed yearly, as in the past year, than the income of the sinking fund—that is to say, if the debt be in that way augumented, more rapidly than the fund instituted for its gradual and ultimate redemption.

It is under these impressions that the Treasurer recommends the acceptance of the deposite proffered by the U. States, of the State's share of their surplus revenue, and respectfully suggests for the consideration of the General Assembly, the following applications of it.

1st. To pay forthwith, the temporary loan of last year,	$30,000
2nd. To supply the wants of the Treasury for the current year, say,	$75,000
3rd. To supply its annual deficiency for three years more—and at the same time provide a fund out of which may be promptly paid, any portion of the deposites that may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the act of Congress, and the stipulations it demands of the State,	$225,000

That the two last sums, amounting to $300,000, be placed on special deposite at interest of 5 per cent, in such of the Banks of this State, and with such security, as the committee of Ways and Means may select and contract for, and the General Assembly may approve—to be subject to the official checks of the Treasurer, for the interest on the public debt, and the demands of the Secretary of the Treasury, only, and to the extent only, that he shall find from time to time indispensable for such payments, and none other—and to accumulate in the intervals.

4th. That the residue of the United States' deposite be paid over quarterly, as it will be received from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, in equal or unequal proportions, as the General Assembly, on consideration of the companies' wants, and the efficiency relatively, of accellerating the progress of their respective works, shall be pleased to determine—the payments so to be made, to be in satisfaction of so much of the State's recent subscriptions in aid of their works, and to lessen to their extent, the amount of the loan directed to be negotiated for their benefit.

5th. That the capital stock of the said companies, so to be paid for—be devoted to the further endowment of the Colleges, Academies, and Primary Schools of the State, in such proportions as the General Assembly shall judge to be best calculated to advance the cause of Education—having reference to the late like and large provision made for Primary Schools, by ch. 241, of 1834.

With such a provision for the punctual payment of the interest upon the public debt—implying as it will, the rapid augmentation of a Sinking Fund abundantly adequate, and without any alarming setoff to more than neutralize its influence—the public credit may be eminently exalted, and the State will be ready to go forth into the money market on the first favorable change therein, circumstances to command unhesitating confidence in, and the highest premium for, her public securities.

In conclusion—the Treasurer invokes the attention of the General Assembly, to a recent ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in direct and avowed conflict with the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 1827 ch. 111, to regulate sales by public auction.

After acquiescence and concurrence of nine years duration—in the recess of the General Assembly, whose authority alone, was competent to supply its place—without notice or remonstrance—its declared purpose was, to divert at once from the State Treasury to their own, a most important branch of the public revenue. And if the laudable fidelity and public spirit of the Baltimore Auctioneers, had not rendered it abortive, it might have worked the insolvency of the public Treasury, and of consequence blasted the public credit, at the very moment it was about to be exerted to the utmost for the advancement of their city, in obedience to a recent enactment of the State Legislature, whose authority it sought to overrule and repudiate.

OF THE EASTERN SHORE TREASURY.

He has the honor to report that, on the 1st Dec. 1835, there remained therein a balance of $8,624 87, which, on the 9th of that month, was paid into the Western Shore Treasury and made so much of its receipts in the year ended 1st December, 1836.

In that year the receipts into the Eastern Shore Treasury amounted to $15,968 17, and were, for Fines and Forfeitures, 341 58

Interest—on personal accounts,	2,862 53
Licenses—of Billiard Tables,	200 61
to Hawkers and Pedlars,	401 19
of Marriages,	2,078 60
of Ordinaries,	1,588 05
for Races and Fisheries,	31 36
to Traders,	4,667 65
to Victuallers,	58 90
Taxes in Chancery,	52 68
Tax for Colonization,	2,391 [illegible]
Tax on Plaintiffs,	533 43
The Direct Tax,	524 98
The Land Office,	232 29
	15,968 17

Whereof $7,145 35 accrued in the year, and $8,822 82 *before*—that is to say, for Fines and Forfeitures,	152 14	
Interest—on personal accounts,	2,841 58	
Licenses, of Billiard Tables,	31 67	
to Hawkers and Pedlers,	97 19	
of Marriages,	801 80	
of Ordinaries,	920 67	
for Races,	8 08	
to Traders,	1,771 85	
to Victuallers,	58 90	
Taxes in Chancery,	24 12	
Tax for Colonization,	1,260 66	
Taxes on Plaintiffs,	229 18	
The Direct Tax,	524 98	
		$8,822 82

Its disbursements in the same year amounted to $1,342 58, and were, on account of

Civil Officers,	621 74
Commission,	157 41
Miscellaneous Expenses,	123 43
Pensions,	40 00
The Judiciary,	400 00
	$1,342 58

And it paid into the Western Shore Treasury, on the 13th June 1836 the residue of that Treasury's receipts in the past year on account of the Eastern Shore Treasury, 8,421 02

Making, $8,763 60

And leaving in the Eastern Shore Treasury, 1st Dec. 1836, a balance of, $6,204 57

That balance was paid it to the Western Shore Treasury on the 12th of December, 1836, and is included, together with the probable receipts of the Eastern Shore Treasury in the first half, and its probable disbursements in the whole, of the current year, in the foregoing estimate for the year. Its receipts in the other half of the year cannot reach the Western Shore Treasury until the year following.

In obedience to the 4th section of ch. 149 of 1824, he has prepared and submits, Statement A—and in pursuance of the 2d and 5th sections, Statements B. and C.

Of the Free School Fund, and Sinking Fund of the State, he submits the following Report.

On the 1st Dec. 1835, there remained to their credit in the Western Shore Treasury, a balance in cash, of	Cash.	$18,962 85
In the year ended 1st Dec. 1836. he received on account of The Free School's Fund,	Cash. $24,464 93	
The Sinking Fund $8, 154 24	In Special Deposites. $239,000	In State 6 per cent Stock 27,196 43
[Sec. No. 8] amounting to		51,592 36
And making an aggregate of		$70,555 21

Whereof he disbursed in the same time, $53,391 19, cash, that is to say, on account of the Sinking Fund he invested, 34,923 44

On account of the Free Schools' Fund, he paid to		
Anne Arundel county,	1,695 53	
Baltimore county,	422 44	
Calvert county,	948 69	
Caroline county,	895 58	
Cecil county,	1,144 39	
Charles county,	600 00	
Dorchester county,	2,215 61	
Harford County,	1,111 69	
Montgomery county,	1,861 52	
P. George's county,	1,115 09	
St. Mary's county,	1,034 64	
Somerset county,	1,105 89	
Talbot county,	1,391 51	
Washington county,	1,204 58	
Worcester county,	1,102 59	
And he invested for Charles county,	426 00	
Montgomery county,	192 00	
		18,467 75
Making,		53,391 19
And leaving in the Treasury, 1st Dec 1836, the balance of,		17,165 02

The balance stands to the credit of the Free Schools' Fund, and Sinking Fund, as set forth in Exhibited D—which shews also, the items, and their several and aggregate amounts, constituting the said funds as of 1st Dec 1836.

In the same time he converted $52,593 17 of the special deposite in the Union Bank of Maryland which made part of the Sinking Fund, into an equal amount of the State's 5 per cent stock, in pursuance of ch 269 of 1834.

He has prepared and added, for the information of the General Assembly, Statement E—showing the State's capital—and Statement F—showing as of 1st Dec. 1836, the debts incurred by the State for Loans and by issues of Stock.

And he has the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Their obedient servant,
GEORGE MACKUBIN, Treasurer,
Western Shore, Maryland,

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

Annapolis. Md, 11th Jan. 1837.

Gentlemen—It is now well settled here, that no Convention, upon any basis of representation will be called or recommended by the present Legislature, for reforming our defective Constitution, during the present session.

You are aware that a committee was appointed in the early part of the session, raised upon the constitution, consisting of one member from each County, and one from each of the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis. This committee, consisting of 21 members met last week, but no definite proposition was then made to them. It assembled again this evening, and the enclosed programme of a convention for REVISING, REFORMING, ALTERING and AMENDING the constitution, was submitted by Mr. Maulsby, of Harford, and the question propounded, whether the committee would report to the House, the propriety of recommending to the people of the State, to elect a convention for reforming the constitution? A most animated debate arose upon the question—Messrs. Maulsby, Ely, Brengle & McLean, in support of conventional Reform and Messrs. Alaxander, Hicks and Ridgely against it, and in advocation of Legislative, or as it is called, constitutional Reform. On the final vote, the committee decided against all conventional Reform, by a vote of ten to six—the minority being Maulsby, from Harford, Ely, from Baltimore county, Brengle, of Frederick, Mann, from Washington county, McLean, from Baltimore city, and Comegys, from Cecil.

Mr. Brengle then offered a resolution, proposing to take the sense of the people at the next October election, for or against a convention. The committee adjourned until to-morrow evening, without a vote upon the proposition; but it will undoubtedly be decided in the negative, and the majority in the House will, unquestionably sustain the committee in their report against all conventional Reform. A bill or bills will, however, pass this House, I think, providing some Reform, but to a most limited extent. And whether any bill, confirmatory of such changes, will pass the next Legislature, is worse than doubtful.

Your's &c.

MR. MAULSBY'S PROGRAMME FOR A CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee prepare a report recommending that a bill or bills should pass the Legislature, recommending to such of the inhabitants of this State, as are entitled to vote for delegates in the General Assembly, to meet in their respective counties, and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, on the first Monday in October next at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual elections, to choose from the counties having the largest population, not more than six, and no reform county or city less than two persons, (who shall have such qualifications as are requisite for members of the House of Delegates) within this State, to serve in a State Convention, to take into consideration the constitution of the State of Maryland, and make such changes therein, as to the said convention shall seem necessary and proper.

Each county to be represented in the said convention, in addition to the two Delegates before mentioned, by one Delegate for every five thousand of the Federal population it may contain over ten thousand. But no county or city, in any case, to have more than six Delegates.

The election of the Delegates to be conducted agreeably to the mode, and conformably to the rule and regulations prescribed for electing members to serve in the House of Delegates.

The persons so elected to serve in the State convention, to assemble on the first Monday in November next, at the city of Annapolis, and take into consideration the constitution, and make such changes in the same, as they in their wisdom shall deem necessary. The same to be submitted to the People, at the succeeding October election, to be by them approved or rejected. And if ratified by a majority of all the inhabitants voting at said election, then to be thereafter the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1837.

Gentlemen—Your correspondent is not dead—neither is he sleeping on his guard, but on the contrary, with an eye that never blinks and a zeal that never tires, he is watching upon the outposts of freedom the movements of the party here who have for the present the destinies of the state in their control. As to the minor business of the Legislature, it is of so little importance as scarcely to deserve a place in your columns. A bill to allow somebody to bring a negro into the state—a bill to change an election district, or alter a road, or grant a divorce, or something of like character; consumes the greater part of the time. The resolutions offered by Mr. Alexander some days back giving to the Executive authority to employ additional counsel in the suit now pending between the city of Baltimore and Robert Lemmon, with regard to the auction duties, and also to employ, at their discretion, assistant counsel in all cases, civil or criminal, which may arise under the ordinances of the city on that subject, have been very fully discussed. Messrs Maulsby, Richardson and Ely opposing the passage of the resolutions, and Messrs. Alexander and Crisfield in favor. The resolutions were finally passed, and his Excellency is now clothed with power to summon all the Bar of Marvland, and as many more as he in his discretion shall see proper to aid in rivetting upon the city of Baltimore the odious tax imposed upon her by the last Legislature. No doubt those most deeply interested in the perpetuation of this outrage upon the vested rights of Baltimore, will be called in to aid in crushing her in this contest—but let us indulge the hope that in this case the noble sentiment of the venerated Jackson will be once more realised, and that truth and justice, being mighty, "will prevail."

The mammoth Committee—the GREAT SEPULCHRE OF REFORM—has been several times in session, and every proposition looking to CONVENTIONAL reform, has been put down by the vote of all the small counties, aided by the vote of this borough.

I have watched the movements here on this subject, with much interest, and I hesitate not to give it as my opinion, that NOTHING WILL BE DONE. The constitutional reform promised during the electioneering canvass, will be a meagre patching of the already patched and pie-bald constitution—and will realize most fully the character of Shakspear's witches, "who kept the WORD OF PROMISE TO THE EAR, but broke it to the hope."

The Carroll County bill has been the order of the day for several days, and is still under discussion. The anti-reformers who go for the bill, do so under the impression that it will help to stifle the clamor for reform in that section of the state—and the reformers think that it will be giving additional strength to their party. Under these views the bill I suppose will pass, and I think the latter consequence will result from its passage. But if a constitution fit for freemen to live under, is obtained, it will be obtained by some other mode than that of legislative action There is nothing of importance before either house at this time. Whenever any thing shall arise of interest to your readers I will steal a moment to inform you of it. Until then I remain yours &c.

MR BIDDLE.

We laid before our readers, in our paper of Saturday morning, an article from the Boston Courier, which has hitherto been the mouthpiece of Mr. Webster, and consequently a warm and very decided opponent of the administration, and advocate of Mr. Biddle and the United States Bank, on the subject of the course which Mr. Biddle has pursued in the management of money matters in Boston; and this morning we lay before them a communication which has appeared in the same paper, which not only corroborates all that was alleged against his conduct in the editorial article, but notices a number of transactions of the most aggravating character, in relation to the matter. There has hardly ever, perhaps, been more devotion paid to any individual, by any set of men, than has been paid by the opponents of the administration and advocates of the Bank, to Mr Biddle. Notwithstanding the insolence he has displayed towards the Government in all its branches; notwithstanding his oppressions upon the people generally, and the mercantile portion of the community in particular, notwithstanding his attempt to interfere with the elective franchise, and to control the elections; and notwithstanding his efforts to ruin the country, by producing panic and distress, for the purpose of promoting his own personal ends, they have sung hozannahs to his name, extolled his merits, and lauded him to the skies, as the most benevolent, humane, and able man in the whole country.

But, from the article before us, it would seem that some of those who have been among his most enthusiastic admirers, and have been among the most loud in eulogizing him, have at last begun to open their eyes to his practices and their consequences. It would seem that much as they have borne, and much as they have appeared disposed to bear, not only without complaint, but with a disposition to laud him in proportion to the extent of his exactions and oppressions, he has given his screw a turn too much for their endurance; and that they have resolved to keep silent no longer, but to pourtray his conduct in its true colours; and consequently, a picture is presented in the two articles referred to, which is by no means, calculated to elevate Mr. Biddle very highly in the estimation of reflecting and intelligent men.—Balt. Rep.

MR. BIDDLE'S BANK, HIS PATRIOTISM, HIS POLICY AND CONDUCT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON COURIER:

The remarks in your paper of Wednesday last, on the subject of Mr. Biddle's professions and his practices, meet my hearty approbation. To me it seems you have conspicuously 'shown up' Mr. B. in his true color. A man so situated, who wields more than a tenth of the Banking capital of this vast country, who has attained, to vast consequence, by having been for a long period at the head of the greatest monied institution in this country, and backed strengthened too by the use and handling of many tens of millions of the public money,—such a man, to whom all eyes and minds are directed as one peculiarly fitted and situated to afford relief in the unparalleled difficulties of the money affairs of the country, should not exhibit, on a calm review, the disgusting spectacle you have presented. And yet, the picture you have drawn is undoubtedly true, to the letter.

Mr. Biddle's letters are before the world, and he cannot retract the bombastic professions he has made of his pure and ardent devotion to his dear country, and its interests. One would naturally suppose on reading his gratuitous strictures on the conduct of others, his expression of a deep feeling for a suffering people, and his volunteering to devote his best faculties for the correction of abuses that he really was the sincere friend of the people, and the country. But how stands the fact? Has Mr. Biddle striven with the great means he possesses to relieve a suffering community? Has he employed a portion of the immense capital of the Bank he directs to aid the merchants and others of our city, where are to be found a host of his enthusiastic admirers, a host of men who heretofore have been ready almost to deify him has he, I ask, pursued an honorable and magnanimous course, and aimed at doing good? Or has he not rather seasoned and spiced his kindly aid with the vinegar essence of most foul usury? His course, here in Boston, is but too well known,—all that you have stated and insinuated is most true.

I happen to know a recent case exactly in point, where one of our most respectable houses asked of Mr. Biddle's agent the discount of a draft of $5000 at 60 days on New York. The agent condescended to offer to take it, as a favor, at the interest and two per cent, exchange off, thus proposing to put into the honest patriotic pockets of Mr. Biddle, eighteen per cent, per annum interest! The member of the firm applying for the discount declined it, hoping to do better. He succeeded in obtaining the money without extraordinary effort, at a Bank in State street, the same day, and was charged only a half per cent, exchange and the legal interest—thus escaping from the insatiate grasp of Mr. Biddle, "to the tune of" seventy five dollars, in this single transaction! This as must be believed, is not an isolated transaction. If it is urged that it is, copious cases, with full proofs, shall be furnished.

Comment upon such conduct on the part of the great volunteer champion of the people, and the country, it would seem, is hardly necessary. Still, I am aware that so tame have some of our people become, by the constant experience of being shaved, that it is urged that Biddle's agent don't skin any harder than others! Indeed; that those fleced are filled with love and gratitude for the moderation and delicacy of the operation! Even the very respectable agent himself has urged, (I speak advisedly,) that the victims would most gladly and thankfully have submitted to harsher knives and deeper cuts if insisted on; and, this he has urged as a justification of the practice! It has been urged by some of the devoted and subservient admirers of Mr. Biddle, that he never would have authorized such a course; that it has been adopted and pursued by his agent, without his knowledge. For Mr. Biddle's reputation, I wish this were true, were it not for his agent for whom I have heretofore cherishhd feelings of great respect.

But on this point there can be doubt. The agent would never, of his own motion, have volunteered in such a course. Besides, it is well known Mr. Biddle has been addressed on the subject, has been respectfully asked if he has authorized such a course; and though more than a fortnight has elapsed, he has not condescended to give any answer, he has been as "silent as an oyster." Why has he not answered?—especially why has he not answered if he feels that course pursued is a justifiable and defensible one? He knows that it is not. He knows too, full well, that it is in direct violation of the spirit of the charter under which he acts, that if the same course of policy should be attempted in the city where he lives, would cry aloud against it, and that he would have to encounter the well merited reprobation of a spirited community. No! no! Mr. Biddle knows too well the intelligence and spirit of the sober people of Philadelphia, to dare for one moment to attempt to obtain an exorbitant rate of interest, by charging two per cent. exchange on New York.

Sooner than endure such a prostitution of the powers wielded by him, their own grant, they would pull his bank down about his ears not a stone would remain unmoved. And will Bostonians, will the people of Massachusetts, suffer a foreign Bank to establish an agency here, to wield a capital not subject to taxation, boldly to go on violating our laws by taking most exorbitant interest, while at the same time our government rigidly restrains the Banks of its own creation from such a course? They cannot and ought not to suffer it. No argument that will stand the test of examination, can be urged in support of it, and if it is acquiesced in, if a miserable "available" policy is encouraged and pursed, well may all intelligent and good men pray, "GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS." S.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We yesterday published an article from the Globe stating that the bill to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union had been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 4. This is an important decision to the people of Maryland, for the reason that it settles the question that the people of a State have the right to call a Convention for the purpose of determining upon a change of their Constitution, without any action on the part of the Legislature in relation to the matter. The case of Michigan was analogous to that of Maryland, and the decision with regard to the one, amounts to a decision for the other.

Our readers will recollect that at the last session of Congress a law was passed to admit Michigan into the Union on condition that a Convention of the people therein should agree to accept of boundaries different from those claimed in the Constitution, which they had adopted. After the adjournment of Congress, the Legislature of Michigan passed a law authorizing a Convention to ascertain whether the people would enter into the Union on the terms proposed. The delegates to the Convention assembled at Ann Arbor in September last, and by a majority of six rejected the proposition made by Congress. Subsequent to this the people themselves, without regard to the Legislature, took the matter in hand. They met in primary assemblies, fixed upon a day to hold their elections, and elected delegates to another Convention. This last Convention assembled on the 14th of December, and the members unanimously accepted of the terms offered by Congress.

On these facts the judiciary committee of the Senate reported a bill for the admission of Michigan. Mr. Calhoun led the opposition to the passage of the bill, insisting that the people had no right to meet in convention without the consent of the Legislature first had and obtained. He denounced the proceeding of the people of Michigan as anarchical, compared it, as we have already stated, to that of the conventional reformers in Maryland, and entreated the Senate not to countenance such dangerous doctrines by their proceedings. He was followed by other opposition men in the same strain. On Wednesday evening last the vote was taken on ordering the bill to the third reading, and the result was such as we have already stated. Consequently the "anarchists" in Maryland have on their side a very large majority in the Senate of the United States.—Even Mr. Kent, the Senator from this state, abandoned his post, and failed to vote upon the question; and hostile as the opposition in the Senate generally are to the people, but four of them could be found who were bold enough to vote against their right to act in a case so plain.

The Michigan proceedings, and the decision of the Senate in relation thereto, may serve to show to the conventional reformers in our State the course which they should pursue. In the constitution of that State authority is given to the Legislature as it is in ours, to amend it by two successive enactments. The same Legislature has, moreover, the power, two thirds of the members concurring, to call a convention. Notwithstanding these provisions the people themselves have taken the matter in hand, and the Senate of the United

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