the ruinous measures of the administration. Her condition is such that a successful war upon the credit system, is fatal to her best interests. These interests are identified with the success of her internal improvements. The policy which leads to the destruction of all bank ing capital, which brings down all property to a hard money standard, while it will greatly reduce her means of payment, will largely add to the weight of her public debt. If Maryland was free from debt, the measures of the government operating upon all commercial business, would be to her most injurious. Maryland, as she is, may be, and probably will be unable to resist the shock, which the continuation of those measures must produce; unless the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands furnish the means of paying her debt.

Since the election of Mr. Van Buren the expenditures of the general government have in reased to an alarming extent, and the revenues have latterly in almost n equal degree decreased. Notwithstanding this fact, a prominent ember of the Van Buren party in Congress, Mr. Rhett, of South Ca lina, proposed at the last session of congress, to raise by direct taxat n the entire revenues of the general government. His plan was to olish all duties, to enter all goods free. Such an idea would once have been deemed the extreme of folly. But in our time, so many raordinary experiments have been tried, that no one can pronounc with ertainty upon any plan favored by the party in power.

The adoption of Mr. R ett's plan would compel the people of Maryland, to raise by direct taxation, their proportion of the expenditures of the General Government. Governor Grason has already recommended the laying of a direct tax to meet the interest on the debt of the State. The people of Baltimore now pay a heavy direct annual tax on their property, to provide for the interest of the city debt. To what must all these things inevitably lead? Let each reader answer for himself.

These views may be alarming but they are just. The wisest mode to avoid dangers is to anticipate them, and if it be possible to avert them. The destruction of the credit system, the reduction of our property to a hard money standard, will paralyze our energies for a time. If our taxation increases as our property decreases in value, the people beyond doubt will finally discover the causes which have led to such results, and will then be prompt to remove them.

The question now presented is, shall we quietly repose until these accumulations of evils have overtaken us, or shall we, while we can, discard the rulers who have thus oppressed us and blighted all our prospects? A change of any kind in the condition of our country must be beneficial. The time, when to will a change is to produce it, has arrived. The period has come when the people may declare that all public expenditures shall be lessened, and that the Government was established for the general good of the country. Upon the action of the mass of the people depends the result. The ballot-b in Maryland, we do not doubt will proclaim the triumph of corr ples and the determination of our people, no longer to submit to the control of those rulers, who in their anxiety for the success of party, have lo sight of the true interests of the country.

N. F. WILLIAMS, *Chairm n.*

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