gress, the same thing ought not to be effected by means of the public revenue.

Resolved, That the public revenue, being drawn from the people of all the States, ought to be used for the benefit of the whole people, according to the provisions of the Constitution, and ought not to be loaned to particular classes, or to banks, or to individuals, for purposes of trade, or speculation.

Resolved, That Banks which require a National Bank to keep them within proper limits, and to prevent them from issuing more paper than they can redeem, are not suitable fiscal agents of the government, whose duty it is, to receive and pay away the revenue in specie, or its equivalent; and which duty it has found great difficulty in performing, in consequence of the failure of many of those Banks to return the public money which had been committed to their charge.

Resolved, That a National Bank, which excludes the government directors from a knowledge of its most important transactions; which, under false pretences, and for its own convenience, induces the treasury department to postpone the payment of the public debt; which employs its funds for political purposes, and after doing all this, refuses to submit to an investigation of its concerns, cannot be considered a suitable or faithful agent of the government, for the collection, custody and disbursement of its revenue.

Resolved, That a National Bank, which has the power to control all other banks, and is subject to no control itself; which extends and curtails its operations, according to its interest or caprice, which at one time is able to produce a pressure upon the whole community, and then is reduced by mismanagement, to the verge of bankruptcy, cannot be considered a very safe regulator, either of the state banks, or of what is called the currency.

Resolved, That the use of Banks, whether local or national, as depositories of the public money, having been found by continued experience, to be productive of great evils and inconvenience, it now becomes the duty of the general government, to employ its own agents for the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of its own revenues; so that they may be at all times available for the purposes, for which only, according to the constitution they ought to be raised.

Resolved, That the increase of banks and bank paper in this country, and the extensive American Credits in England, led to overtrading, excessive importations, speculations and extravagance; which according to their natural course, terminated in embarrassment, distress and bankruptcy.

Resolved, That banks which commit such errors, certainly require some controlling power, to restrain them within legitimate bounds; and in the accomplishment of this object, the State of Maryland seeks no aid from a National Bank, or from the general government, but depends entirely upon her own laws, for the government of her own corporations.