FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CIRCULAR

Addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State Banks, in order to facilitate the execution of the Resolution of Congress, passed 29th of April, 1816.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 22, 1816.

SIR,

By the Constitution and Laws of the U. States, Gold, silver, and Copper coins are made the only lawful money of the United States, current as a legal tender in all cases whatsoever.

By particular acts of Congress, Treasury Notes issued by the government and notes issued by the Bank of the U. States are made receivable in all payments of the United States.

But, in consequence of the suspension of payments in coin, at many of the principal State Banks, the lawful money of the U. States suddenly ceased to be a circulating medium, and the Treasury Notes issued by the government, as well as private citizens, yielded to the necessity of receiving and paying the notes of the State Banks, as a national currency.

The State Banks have hitherto excused the suspension of their payments in coin, upon the alleged necessity of the act; and assurances have been given, repeatedly, that preparations were making to resume those payments.

The effect of such preparations has not however, become visible; and an apprehension has at length been excited in the public mind, that the temptation of profit according to the present irregular course of banking, is too great, to admit of a voluntary return to the legitimate system of banking, upon the basis of a metallic capital.

The Banks of the New England States, (which have always paid their own notes in coin) are ready to co-operate in the general revival of metallic currency. The Banks of the States to the south, and to the west of Maryland, are ready and willing, it is believed to co-operate in the same measure. The objection of the obstacle to the measure principally rests with the Banks of the middle States; but the most important of these Banks, have converted their unproductive capital of Gold and Silver, into the productive capital of Public Stock, and a restoration of the metallic capital is alone wanting to enable them, also, to resume their payments in coin.

Under these circumstances, it will not be doubted by any candid and intelligent citizen, that a simultaneous and uniform movement of the State Banks would, at this period be successful, in the revival of the public confidence, and the restoration of the lawful currency of the United States. An appeal is therefore made to these Banks, in the hope and confidence, that they will adopt a policy dictated by their own real and permanent interests, as well as by the justice due to the community.

By a resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, it is declared, that "from and after the 20th day of February next, no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, ought to be collected, or received, otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States."

But in addition to this positive limitation, the Resolution "requires & directs the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable, and paid, on demand in legal currency of the United States." After the 20th of February, 1817, therefore, the Revenue must be collected in the mode prescribed; but even, previously, the Secretary of the Treasury is required and directed to pursue the proper measures, for an earlier establishment of that mode of collection.

It is the sincere desire of this department, to execute the duty thus assigned to it, in a manner the most convenient and acceptable to the State Banks, and, indeed, rather to invite the Banks to a spontaneous adoption of the measures, which appear to be necessary upon the occasion, than to proceed by the mere force of official regulations. In the draft of a Treasury Notice, and which you will consider in the light of an amicable proposition, the view of the Department are conveyed as to the incipient and preparatory steps, that may, I think, be safely taken, with reference to a general resumption of payments in coin, on the 20th of February next.——If the State Banks concur in the opinion, so far their interest and operations are affected, their voluntary assent to the arrangement will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial consequences, and I shall proceed to announce it in official form. Permit me, therefore, to request an early communication of the decision of your Bank upon the subject.

The present opportunity is embraced to repeat the assurances, which have been uniformly given and maintained, that the department deems the fiscal interests of the Government, and the successful operations of the Bank of the U. States, to be intimately connected with the credit and prosperity of the State Banks.—Upon just and efficient principles of co-operation, it is hoped that the institutions, federal and State, will be mutually serviceable. From the State Banks, a sincere and effectual exertion, in the common cause of restoring the legal currency, is certainly expected and required; but, in return, they will merit and receive the confidence of the Treasury & of the National Bank; the transfer of the public funds, from the State Banks to the National Bank & its branches, will be gradual; and the Notes of the State Banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and National Bank.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient serv't,
A. J. DALLAS.
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President of the Bank of——

DRAFT OF A NOTICE

Presented for the consideration of the State Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July, 1816.

Whereas, by a Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury is *required and directed* to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, *as soon as may be*, all duties, taxes, and debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States: And it is further by the said Resolution of Congress declared, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, ought to be otherwise collected or received, than in the manner aforesaid:

And whereas it is deemed expedient and necessary to adopt measures preparatory to the general restoration of the legal currency of the U. States, contemplated by the said Resolution of Congress, as well as to facilitate the collection of the Revenue, as soon as may be, in the manner therein specified:

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, AS FOLLOWS:

That from and after the 1st day of October next, Bank Notes of the denomination of Five Dollars, and under, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties, or taxes, unless such Notes are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, by the Banks respectively issuing the same.

2d. That, from and after the 1st day of October next, Bank Notes of whatever denomination issued by any Bank, which does not pay upon demand its Notes of the denomination of Five Dollars, and, under, in the legal currency of the United States, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties, or taxes.

3d. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing or payable to the United States, for the purchase of public lands, or other debts, or for duties of import and tonnage, of the amount of Five dollars and under and all fractions of such sums of money, and duties, not exceeding the amount of Five Dollars, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States or in Notes of Banks which are payable, and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

4th. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing and payable to the U. States on account of the internal revenue, or direct tax, of the amount of one dollar and under, and all fractions of such last mentioned sums of money, not exceeding the amount of one dollar, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

5th. That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States.

And all Collectors and Receivers of public money, are required to pay due attention to the Notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER OF MAY 4.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The gentlemen, who have written to me on the subject of taking out manuscript to America, shall receive a notification in the next Week's Register, *if not sooner written to by post*. It is impossible for me to answer all the letters in writing. In answer to one gentleman, who asks me whether it be lawful to take out *printing types*, I have to observe that types may be exported to America like any other merchandize. The duty in America is, I believe, about 30 per centum on the value. There are very good type founderies in the United States; but if a printer has an office completely furnished, it may be worth his while to take out with him. In answer to the question of a correspondent, who is a *mason*, whether there be any danger in his going out of the country, or, whether, *any one can stop him*, I have to observe, that it is impossible for me to say what may be done to any one; but, that, according to *the law*, as it now stands, such person may go out of the country *when* and *how* he pleases, without being liable to any questions from any body.——In order to save trouble I may as well state here *what the law is*, upon the subject of emigration.——If any person *contract* with any *artificers* in *wool, iron, steel, brass*, or *other metal, clock-makers, watch-makers* and *other artificers* or *manufacturers*, to go out of the king's dominions, or *entice them to go*, such person is liable to a fine of 100 pounds and to three months imprisonment. The punishment has since been raised to 500 pounds and a year's imprisonment, and, for the second offence, 1000 pounds and two years' imprisonment.——Besides which, there are heavy penalties on masters of ships assisting in such deduction. But, as to the artificer, or manufacturer, himself, the law inflicts *no punishment*, other than that which may arise from being made an *alien*.—Thus: If an artificer, or manufacturer be seen in any foreign country, in America for instance, by an English Ambassador or Consul, and the Ambassador or Consul *warn him to return home*, and he do not return home in six months from the time of being so warned, then the said artificer, or manufacturer, is disabled to hold lands in this kingdom by descent or by will, he is incapable of taking any legacy here, and is deemed an alien. So that if any artificer or manufacturer be in hopes of having a landed estate by inheritance or by will, or be in hopes of a legacy, he runs a risk of losing them by emigrating to America. That is the only punishment the law inflicts on him. Indeed, it is impossible to inflict any other; for, until the man be *in* the foreign country, he *cannot* have committed the offence. The only persons which the law punishes, are the *seducers* and the *masters of ships*: &, as I have no relish for fine and imprisonment, I must beg leave to decline any interview with any artificer or manufacturer upon the subject of going to America, and must beg to be excused from writing to any such person on the same subject. I will never, as, I have said two or three times before, *advise* any one to go to America, but I will from time to time, give to my readers the best the most useful and most correct information I can obtain relative to that country, the prosperity and happiness of which is without a parallel in the history of nations. Bread does not drop down from the clouds into peoples's mouths in America. Roasted pigs, with knives and forks stuck in their back, do not run about the streets squeaking, *come eat me!*"——But I assert that any able and sober and industrious *common labourer* may, by common labour, in the cities, earn a hundred pounds sterling in a year: and I also assert, that all articles of food are at a lower price in America than in England.——I assert that such a laboring man may if he chooses, have plenty of meat, butter and cheese every day in the week, and a goose, a turkey, or a pair of fowls on Sunday.——I assert that any such labourer may live thus, and *save*, besides, *thirty pounds* sterling a year.——But, the fact is, that, in a very few years, every *such* labourer ceases to be a common labourer. A few years puts him in possession of *property*, the just reward of ability to labour, sobriety, and industry. The stupid, the feeble, and the decrepid, are badly off in America as well as here, and the idle, the drunken, and the squandering are, & ought to be, miserable in every country.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

If we may judge from the industry in devising new means of assault against the Republicans, the federal party are now disposed to let the question of the late war rest. The 'friends of peace,' strange to say, have been completely confounded by the glorious peace, by which the struggle in which we were engaged was actually terminated, just in time to throw into the most ludicrous burlesque the embassy from the Hartford Convention, which arrived at the seat of government a day or two before it. The federalists themselves are so satisfied of the valuable results of the war, that they scarcely make it a ground of objection to any man, that he supported it.

It cannot, however, be so soon or so easily forgotten, how violently the federalists opposed the war, not only at the moment of its declaration, but in the different stages of its progress. Their various offences of this sort, against the principles of an enlightened patriotism, are too recent to need particular enumeration. In whose memory is not registered their opposition, in the outset, to raising men and money—afterwards, to the recruiting, service, to the loans opened by the government, to the requisitions of the militia, &c. What boy of ten years old does not know the history of the Hartford Convention? Who, in short, does not know that, had the avowed views of the federalists prevailed, this nation, instead of arriving at its present elevation of prosperity and character, would have been prostrate at the foot of Britain? It is not yet forgotten, that a week or two before the news of peace arrived, it was more than once predicted, in a print near this place, then principally edited by federal members of congress, that this government would be *dissolved* before the 4th of July then ensuing?—This one fact, out of many, is mentioned, only to illustrate the views of the federal party at that day; whose opposition to the democrats was of such a nature as to prostrate in its course every moral principle of Republican government. The federal leaders did not, it is true, oppose this government in arms, but they endeavored to wrest from the government those arms with which only it could combat. It was openly declared by Mr. Pickering, in debate on the floor of congress, that he did not feel under the least obligation to support by his vote the public credit; the aid of the militia force was peremptorily refused by several federal governors; and like sentiments were put forth in all the prints devoted to the party, with as much zeal, tho' perhaps not as much sincerity, as by Mr. Pickering and Mr. Strong themselves.

Such, and so desperate was the opposition made, in every shade, by the federal party in the prosecution of a war, which they proclaimed, from the pulpit, the forum and the stump, to be the reverse of just, righteous and holy.

These things the party writers must wish to forget, since they have not lately reminded us of them. They now carry on hostilities against us by personal attacks on public men; by reviving forgotten slanders, and fabricating new ones; by that general loose and idle declamation against the administration of the government, and against those who compose it, which cannot be answered, because it has no point, and, if it had, is unworthy of reply, because it relates to men, and not to principles.

We ask whether, as politicians, as a party, those deserve the confidence of the people, who clamored for war till the public spirit was roused; who opposed the declaration of the war they had called for; who afterwards opposed its prosecution by every means, justifiable and unjustifiable; who openly expressed their hope that "the administration would be compelled to strike its flag," which they themselves had required to display. Ought such a party, can such a party, standing on their old ground, as they do, continue to receive the confidence of any portion of the people. *Nat. Intel.*

No republican has ever contended that his party are entirely free from a spirit of intolerance towards their political opponents. On the contrary, all must admit, that in the zealous conflicts of party, excesses will sometimes be committed by the most liberal politicians on all sides. These excesses, these acts of illiberality towards their adversaries, which have sometimes taken place on the part of the republicans, are generally the effect of temporary resentment for numberless like injuries which they have received from the federalists.—But we maintain that the leaders of the federal party are infinitely and habitually more intolerant than republicans; it appears to be a dictate of their nature, whenever they hold an ascendancy of politics, to persecute their opponents, to discard them even from the most insignificant offices, and, what is worse, to make party distinctions in the employment of men to labor for them, or in potronizing individuals in any branch of business. We do not mean to apply this censure to all the party; many of them are very liberal in their transactions with their fellow citizens. But a review of the conduct of federalists in our legislatures and executives; an examination of their removals from office, and their appointments to it; a close observation of the actions, in private occupations, of some very bitter federal partizans, have produced a perfect conviction in our minds, and in the minds of republicans generally, that the active portion of the party called federal act upon the principle of excluding those who differ with them in politics from all their benefits, favors, and even from common justice.

Not to descend to ordinary transactions, unconnected with politics, the unquestionable fact, that the levy courts of the state, and the judges of elections are constituted of federalists almost exclusively, and that the latter at many elections have rejected sound republican votes, and received illegal federal votes; this fact alone demonstrates, in a stricking manner, the extreme injustice and persecuting disposition of Maryland federalism. If the *injustice* of that party thus appears in the essential case of elections, as it clearly has been often shewn, we cannot be supprized at their want of toleration in subordinate matters. *Balt. Patriot.*

Our attention has been called to an article in a Baltimore federal paper, in which the grain merchants and millers are represented as fabricating extracts of letters from abroad, and otherwise combining, to depreciate the price of wheat, with a view to speculate on and injure the farmers. In the same article, it is stated that flour is selling in New England at 20 dollars a barrel. We cannot well conceive the motive which prompted the publication of this grossly erroneous representation, unless it were to foment a groundless jealousy in the country against Baltimore, and in this way to affect the coming elections, as well perhaps as to induce the farmers to hold up their wheat at a price beyond its real worth. It is a notorious fact, attested not so much by letters from abroad, as by the continued suspension of the exportation of flour in a great measure, that foreign markets are completely glutted with that article, and that it brings much less in most of them than it does in this country. As to the market in New England, flour has not been higher there for many months, than from nine to ten dollars. This fact must have been known to the writer and publishers of the piece to which we allude. We are therefore astonished that any paper in Baltimore could suffer its columns to be made the medium of an unjust attack upon our merchants and millers, unsupported by truth, calculated to fill the minds of our agricultural fellow citizens with unfounded suspicions and hatred, and to injure Baltimore. *Ibid.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

FREEMEN OF MARYLAND,

An Englishman, who is supposed to be one of the largest contributors to the Bribing Fund, and who has failed certainly *twice*, if not *three* times, and swindled his creditors out of large sums of money, has the hardy impudence to complain, that the farmer, mechanic and honest laborers, have just as much influence in society as himself; and that their votes will pass for as much, on the day of election, as his own: And why should they not? Is not the Englishman in every point of view *inferior?* Is he not an *enemy* to our present happy form of government? Does he not wish to see this country again colonies of G. Britain?—Most certainly he does. Yet this man, with all his love for every *thing English*, and contempt for every *thing American*, has the effrontery to call himself a Federalist, and talks about feeling a reverence for the virtues of the *lamented Washington*.——Im[illegible] is wretch!—You who have robbed many an honest merchant and mechanic of thousands of dollars, to support your own extravagance and profligacy, should now complain that the *common* people have *too much influence in our elections*, because such reptiles as you are not permitted to hold some office, which would give you a little authority to tyrannize over your fellow-man. It is high time that all truly American Federalists should separate themselves from the English Federalists: then, and not till then they may calculate on receiving the confidence of the people. What but a firm conviction of a daring and wicked British faction in this country, identified with the Federal party, could have induced such men as *John Adams, William Gray, Oliver Wolcott, Governor Plumer, John Q. Adams, Samuel Dexter*, and a host of other excellent men, secede from the federal and join the republican party, who have no attachment to any country but America, no confidence in any government but a republican? Freemen of Maryland, think seriously on this subject, and let no art delude, no force resist, no antidote prevent, your punctual attendance at the polls on the first Monday in September, and give to the friends of the people, the Republican candidates, a *unanimous vote*.

A MAN of 1776.

PREDICTIONS COMPARED WITH FACTS.

Faction once idly proclaimed that Mr. Madison was too weak to administer the government, and that under his auspices, the country would surely be disgraced. *Is it so?*

Was there ever a moment when this country more respected *herself*, or was more respected by others? when she occupied a loftier or prouder station among the powers of the earth?

We have emerged from a second contest with one of the greatest nations of the world, with greater confidence in ourselves, and with a lustre of which no language can give the description. Our feats have won the wonder of the world—Our flag towers sublime—We can count a second roll of heroes—Yet these triumphs were gained when James Madison was President of the United States.

In Europe, the name of an American is a passport to respect.——Yet this is under the administration of James Madison.

We have brought the states of Barbary to our feet*——from their hard bosoms wrung reluctant justice—& roused such a maddening sense of jealousy in the British nation as to produce a sham and ridiculous aping of the chivalry, which they had not the magnanimity to equal. Yet this was under the administration of James Madison.

A single frigate has demanded justice from the arrogant sovereign of Carthagena—and it was granted. Without a tribute, or any remuneration, the prison gates have flown open, and our countrymen given to our arms. Yet this too was under the administration of James Madison.

We cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the spirit of our countrymen—yet surely something is due to the "chief who now commands." *Enquirer.*

* My *head* is at your *feet*, said the Dey of Algiers to Com. Decatur.

It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that a Convention of Representatives of Chartered Banks in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York (and probably from other quarters) is about to be held at Philadelphia, early in the next month, to devise the best mode of proceeding in respect to the proposed resumption of specie payments.

TRUE PICTURE OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Cobbett, in his 13th letter to the people of America, in a reference to the fabulous accounts of English happiness, says, "Here am I with 12 persons in family, including servants, and with 13 laborers on an average, constantly employed; and the maintenance of TWENTY EIGHT PAUPERS *falls fairly to my share!*" including a girl of 10 or 12 years

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