John Sabin Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1837 VOL. III.-No 18

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is Printed and published every
TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents perannum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

☞All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY FOURTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 31.]

A BILL explanatory of the act entitled An act granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the [illegible] of the third section of the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty six, shall not be withheld from any widow, in consequence of her having married after the decease of the husband for whose services she may claim to be allowed a pension or annuity under said act: Provided, That she was a widow at the time it was passed.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the widow of any person who continued in the services of the United States until the third day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty three, and was married before that day, and while her husband was in such service, shall be entitled to the benefits of the third section of the aforesaid act.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro. tem.
Approved, March 3d, 1837.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]

AN ACT to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of Commissioner of Pensions shall be, and the same is hereby continued, until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That a Commissioner shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and he shall execute under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pensions laws as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall received an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and have the privilege of sending and receiving letters and packets by mail free of postage.

Approved, March, 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC No 33.]

AN ACT in addition to the act to promote the progress of science and useful arts.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who may be in possession of or in any way interested in, any patent for an invention, discovery, or improvement, issued prior to the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, or in an assignment of any patent, or interest therein, executed and recorded prior to the said fifteenth day of December, may, without charge, on presentation or transmission thereof to the Commissioner of Patents, have the same recorded anew in the Patent Office, together with the descriptions, specifications of claim and drawings annexed or belonging to the same; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to cause the same, or any authenticated copy of the original record, specification, or drawing of which he may obtain to be transcribed and copied into books of record to be kept for that purpose; and wherever a drawing was not originally annexed to the patent and referred to in the specification, any drawing produced as a delineation of the invention, being verified by oath in such manner as the Commissioner shall require, may be transmitted and placed on file or copied as aforesaid, together with the certificate of the oath; or such drawings may be made in the office, under the direction of the Commissioner, in conformity with the specification. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to take such measures as may be advised and determined by the Board of Commissioners provided for in the fourth section of this act, to obtain the patents, specifications, and copies aforesaid, for the purpose of being so transcribed and recorded. And it shall be the duty of each of the several clerks of the judicial courts of the United States, to transmit, as soon as may be, to the Commissioner of the Patent Office, a statement of all authenticated copies of patents, descriptions, specifications, and drawings of inventions and discoveries made and executed prior to the aforesaid fifteenth day of December, which may be found on the files of his office; and also to make out and transmit to said Commissioner, for record as aforesaid, a certified copy of every such patent, discription, specification, or drawing, which shall be specially required by said Commissioner.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That copies of such record and drawings, certified by the Commissioner, or, in his absence, by the chief clerk, shall be prima facie evidence of the particulars of the invention and of the patent granted therefor, in any judicial court of the United States, in all cases where copies of the original record or specification and drawings would be evidence, without proof of the loss of such originals; and no patent issued prior to the aforesaid fifteenth day of December, shall after the first day of June next be received in evidence in any of the said courts in behalf of the patentee or other person who shall be in possession of the same unless it shall have been so recorded anew, and a drawing of the invention, if separate from the patent, verified as aforesaid, deposited in the Patent Office; nor shall any written assignment of any such patent, executed and recorded prior to the said fifteenth day of December, be received in evidence in any of the said courts in behalf of the assignee or other person in possession thereof, until it shall have been so recorded anew.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner that any patent was destroyed by the burning of the Patent Office building on the aforesaid fifteenth day of December, or was otherwise lost prior thereto, it shall be his duty, on application therefor by the patentee or other person interested therein, to issue a new patent for the same invention or discovery, bearing the date of the original patent, with his certificate thereon that [illegible] was made and issued pursuant to the provisions of the third section of this act, and shall enter the same of record. Provided, however, That before such patent shall be issued, the applicant therefor shall deliver to the Patent Office a duplicate, as nearly as may be, of the original model, drawings, and description, with specification of the invention or discovery, verified by oath, as shall be required by the Commissioner; and such patent and copies of such drawings and descriptions, duly certified, shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial court of the United States, and shall protect the rights of the patentee, his administrators, heirs, and assigns, to the extent only in which they would have been protected by the original patent and specification.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to procure a duplicate of such of the models destroyed by fire on the aforesaid fifteenth day of December, as were most valuable and whose preservation would be most useful to the public, and such as could be spared without injury to the interests of those who may have models in the Patent Office, to facilitate the just discharge of the duties imposed by law on the Commissioner of Patents, and to protect the rights of the owners of patents to patented inventions and improvements, from which such models may be obtained at a reasonable expense. And provided, also, That the whole amount of expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. And there shall be a temporary board of commissioners, to be composed of the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and two other persons to be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to examine and determine upon the best and most judicious means of obtaining models of suitable construction and, also, to consider and determine what models may be procured in pursuance of the act in accordance with, the provisions and limitations in this section contained. And said commissioners may make and establish all such regulations, terms, and conditions, not inconsistent with law, as in their opinion, may be proper and necessary to carry the provisions of this section into effect, according to its true intent.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever a patent shall be returned for correction and reissued under the thirteenth section of this act, such reissue is additional, and [illegible] several patents to be issued for the several separate parts of the thing patented, [illegible] shall first pay, in manner and in addition to the sum provided by that act, the sum of thirty dollars for each additional patent so to be issued: Provided, however, That no patent made prior to the aforesaid fifteenth day of December, shall be corrected and re-issued until a duplicate of the model and drawing of the thing as originally invented, verified by oath as shall be required by the Commissioner, shall be deposited in the Patent Office;

Nor shall any addition of an improvement be made to any patent heretofore granted, nor any new patent be issued for an improvement made in any machine, manufacture, or process, to the original inventor, assignee, or possessor, of a patent therefor, nor any disclaimer be admitted to record [illegible] a duplicate model and drawing of the thing originally intended, verified as aforesaid, shall have been deposited in the Patent Office, if the Commissioner shall require the same; nor shall any patent be granted for an invention, improvement, or discovery, the model or drawing of which shall have been lost, until another model and drawing, if required by the Commissioner, shall, in like mannner, be deposited in the Patent Office;

And in all such cases, as well as in those which may arise under the third section of this act, the question of compensation for such models and drawings, shall be subject to the judgment and decision of the commissioners provided for in the fourth section, under the same limitations and restrictions as are therein prescribed.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That any patent hereafter to be issued, may be made and issued to the assignee or assignees of the inventor or discoverer, the assignment thereof being first entered of record, and the application therefor being duly made, and the specification duly sworn to by the inventor. And in all cases hereafter, the applicant for a patent shall be held to furnish duplicate drawings, whenever the case admits of drawings, one of which to be deposited in the office, and the other to be annexed to the patent, and considered a part of the specification.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, whenever any patentee shall have, through inadvertence, accident, or mistake, made his specification of claim too broad, claiming more than that of which he was the original or first inventor, some material and substantial part of the thing patented being truly and justly his own, any such patentee, his administrators, executors, and assigns, whether of the whole or of a sectional interest therein, may make disclaimer of such parts of the thing patented as the disclaimant shall not claim to hold by virtue of the patent or assignment, stating therein the extent of his interest in such patent; which disclaimer shall be in writing, attested by one or more witnesses, and recorded in the Patent Office, on payment by the person disclaiming, in manner as other patent duties are required by law, to be paid, of the sum of ten dollars. And such disclaimer shall thereafter be taken and considered as part of the original specification, to the extent of the interest which shall be possessed in the patent or right secured thereby, by the disclaimant, and those by claiming by or under him subsequent to the record thereof. But no such disclaimer shall affect any action pending at the time of its being filed, except so far as may relate to the question of unreasonable neglect or delay in filing the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever application shall be made to the Commissioner for any addition of a newly discovered improvement to be made to an existing patent, or whenever a patent shall be returned for correction and reissue, the specification of claim annexed to every such patent shall be subject to revision and restriction, in the same manner as are original applications for patents; the Commissioner shall not add any such improvement to the patent in the one case, nor grant the reissue in the other case, until the applicant shall have entered a disclaimer, or altered the specification of claim in accordance with the decision of the Commissioner; and in all such cases the applicant, if dissatisfied with such decision, shall have the same remedy and be entitled to the benefit of the same privileges and proceedings as are provided by law in the case of original applications for patents.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any thing in the fifteenth section of the act to which this is additional to the contrary, notwithstanding, That, whenever by mistake, accident, or inadvertence, and without any wilful default or intent to defraud or mislead the public, any patentee shall have in his specification claimed to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of any material or substantial part of the thing patented, of which he was not the first and original inventor, he shall have no legal or just right to claim the same, in every such case the patent shall be deemed good and valid in so much of the invention or discovery as shall be truly and bona fide his own, Provided, it shall be material and substantial part of the thing patented, and be definitely described in the other parts of the claim, specification, and drawings aforesaid. And every such patentee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, whether of the whole or of a sectional interest therein, shall be entitled to maintain action at law or in equity on such patent for any part of such invention or discovery which shall be held and taken by the courts before which any such question may be tried, to be his own, to the full extent hereinbefore described and claimed, and shall have and recover such damages for the infringement of such part, as the injured party may prove to have been occasioned to him by such infringement, and which shall be found by the jury who may try the same, together with costs; and the said patentee shall be also entitled to a judgment or decree for the injunction, as the case may be, and to have the benefit of the same remedies and process, and be subject to the same regulations and restrictions, as are provided by the seventh section of the act to which this is additional, so far as the same may be applicable to the case of a patent for a part only of a thing patented. Provided, That no such judgment or decree shall be rendered in any such action for the plaintiff, but shall be for the defendant, in case it shall appear that the plaintiff was not at the time of the commencement of the suit, or the filing of the bill in equity, in the actual possession of the thing patented, of which the part claimed by him is a material and substantial part, as aforesaid, and which was in the possession of the defendant prior to the commencement of the suit, or the filing of the bill in equity, as aforesaid: Provided, also, That no such judgment or decree shall be rendered in any such action or suit in equity, for the benefit of any assignee of the whole or of a sectional interest in any such patent, who shall have purchased the same with a knowledge of the facts which shall be proved in defence of such action or suit in equity, or who shall have given to the original patentee the price agreed upon therefor in ignorance of such facts, or who shall have paid the price agreed upon therefor before the commencement of such action or suit in equity, unless it shall appear that such assignee is a party to the fraud intended or committed by the original patentee, or that the assignment to such assignee was made to defraud creditors.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner be authorized to appoint agents, not exceeding twenty of the principal cities or towns in the United States as may be deemed expedient, to accommodate the different sections of the country, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding to the Patent Office all such models, specimens of ingredients and manufactures, as shall be intended to be patented or deposited therein, the transportation of the same to be chargeable to the patent fund.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, instead of one examining clerk, as provided by the second section of the act to which this is additional, there shall be appointed, in manner therein provided, two examining clerks, each to receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and also an additional examining clerk, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. And the Commissioner is also authorized to employ, from time to time, as many temporary clerks as may be necessary to execute the copying and draughting required by the first section of this act, and to examine and compare records with the originals, who shall receive not exceeding seven cents for every page of one hundred words, and for drawings and comparison of records with originals, such reasonable compensation as shall be agreed upon, or prescribed by the Commissioner.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the application of any foreigner for a patent shall be rejected and withdrawn for want of novelty in the invention, pursuant to the seventh section of the act to which this is additional, the certificate thereof of the Commissioner shall be a sufficient warrant to the Treasurer to pay back to such applicant two thirds of the duty he shall have paid into the Treasury on account of such application.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which an oath is required by this act, or by the act to which this is additional, if the person of whom it is required shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, affirmation may be substituted therefor.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all moneys paid into the Treasury of the United States for patents and for fees for copies furnished by the Superintendent of the Patent Office prior to the passage of the act to which this additional, shall be carried to the credit of the patent fund created by said act; and the moneys constituting said fund shall be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the payment of the salaries of the officers and clerks provided for by said act, and all other expenses of the Patent Office, including all the expenditures provided for by this act; and, also, for such other purposes as are or may be hereafter specially provided for by law. And the Commissioner is hereby authorized to draw upon said fund, from time to time, for such sums as shall be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, governed, however, by the several limitations herein contained. And it shall be his duty to lay before Congress, in the month of January, annually, a detailed statement of the expenditures and payments by him made from said fund; and it shall also be his duty to lay before Congress, in the month of January, annually, a list of all patents which shall have been granted during the preceding year, designating, under proper heads, the subjects of such patents, and furnishing an alphabetical list of the patentees, with their places of residence; and he shall also furnish a list of all patents which shall have become public property during the same period; together with such other information of the state and condition of the Patent Office, as may be useful to Congress or to the public.

Approved, March 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC No 37.]

AN ACT to provide for continuing the construction, and for the repair of certain roads, and for other purposes, during the year eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio: That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Illinois; Provided, That said road within the State of Illinois, shall not be macadamized or gravelled, unless the same be done at a cost not greater than the average cost, of stoning or gravelling said road within the States of Ohio and Indiana; and such sums shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; Provided, That in all cases where it can be done, it shall be the duty of the superintending officer so to cause the work on said road to be let out in sections, [illegible] And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, viz: For the second fifty miles west of Zanesville, Ohio, one hundred and thirty six thousand dollars; for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the State of Illinois, from the end of the first fifty miles, to Vandalia, one hundred and thirty six thousand dollars; for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio, from the end of the second fifty miles, one hundred and thirty six thousand dollars; for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana, from the end of the first fifty miles, to Indianapolis, one hundred and thirty six thousand dollars; for the continuation of the road from Vincennes, by way of Paoli, to the Ohio river, seven thousand five hundred and eight dollars and sixty three cents.

For the continuation of the road from Detroit, by way of Ann Arbor, to the Territory of Michigan, one hundred and thirty six thousand dollars.

For surveys of a road from the Atlantic and Mississippi, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sums hereinbefore appropriated for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, shall be repaid to the United States respectively, out of the land received to each for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of said States into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

Approved, March 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]

RESOLUTION to authorize a settlement of the accounts of Orange H Dibble.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the claims of Orange H Dibble for labor, materials, and all other expenses incurred, and losses sustained by him in making preparations to execute his contract for the construction of the bridge across the Potomac, and which have not heretofore been settled and paid, be examined and ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, as nearly as the same can be done, and be laid before Congress at its next session for examination. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to apply, in part, payment of the same to him, the unexpended balance of the appropriation made for said purpose by the act of the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and thirty four: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury is not authorized to make any allowance to the said O H Dibble for the purchase of stone or stone quarries, nor any further sum for his personal services.

Approved, March 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]

RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to correct a clerical error in the award of the Commissioners under the treaty with France of eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorized and directed, in making payment of the two last instalments to the claimants under the treaty with France of July four, eighteen hundred and thirty one, to correct a clerical mistake which occurred in the award of the Commissioners in the case of the claim of the Union Bank of Maryland; by which mistake the sum of ten thousand dollars awarded to said bank, has gone to the use of all the other claimants; and that he correct such mistake by making the proper alteration in the proportion to be paid to the several claimants in the said two last instalments, so that all the claimants shall obtain their just proportion of the whole indemnity and no more.

Approved, March 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 5]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from the Bank of the United States, under the Pennsylvania charter, payment for the stock of the United States, in the late Bank of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, under the Pennsylvania charter, in their memorial to Congress, presented at the present session, for the payment to the United States of the capital stock owned of them in the late Bank of the United States, and in the final adjustment and settlement of the claims connected with or arising out of the same; and to take such obligation for the payment of the several instalments in said proposed terms of settlement mentioned, as he may think proper: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect in any way the question, between the General Government of the United States, and the late Bank of the United States, respecting the claim for damages on account of the protest of the bill of exchange, drawn on the French Government.

Approved, March 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

RESOLUTION granting a pension to Susan Decatur, widow of the late Stephen Decatur.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mrs Susan Decatur, widow of the late Commodore Stephen Decatur, be paid from the navy pension fund, a pension for five years commencing from the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty four, in conformity with the provisions of the act concerning naval pensions and the navy pension fund, passed thirtieth June eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and that she be allowed from said fund the arrearages of the half pay of a post captain, from the death of Commodore Decatur to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty four, together with the pension hereby allowed her, and that the arrearage of said pension be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the use of the said Susan Decatur: Provided, That the said pension shall cease on the death or marriage of the said Susan Decatur.

Approved, March, 31, 1837.

From the Globe.

CAUSES AND CURES OF THE PRESENT PECUNIARY TROUBLES.

On one of the causes and cures of the present pecuniary troubles, I propose to submit a few facts, which have attracted to the community for [illegible] years, when the removal of the deposites was [illegible] the President, and [illegible] United States Bank, known in banking circles as the Bank of Philadelphia, loans and discounts of every kind, including exchanges, amounted to about $62,000,000. The bank then began immediately to contract its loans and discounts, and continued to do so until the autumn of 1833 and winter and spring of 1834 followed.

By the period of the removal of the deposites in October, 1832, the loans had become so enormous as to exceed over three millions; and soon after the meeting of Congress, viz: on the first of January, 1833, they had run up from five to six millions more; and in the month of March, nine millions, or one-seventh of the whole loans, in the brief space of five months.

During the session of Congress, and the failures and distress, caused chiefly by those great contractions, the loans of the bank were inflated. But when it was found that an adjournment had taken place in July, 1834, without restoring the deposites, the bank resumed its harsh contractions, and by November, 1834, or in about four months more, reduced its loans another ten millions, making, in all from nineteen to twenty millions. And [illegible] evidence, that little or no real necessity existed for this, either with a view to winding up its concerns, or for any other legitimate purpose, it then, though at much reduced rates, [illegible] the expiration of its charter, commenced the most extraordinary expansion of discounts and issues of paper which [illegible] ever been known in banking operations. By July, 1835, the loans or discounts of the bank were increased to the enormous extent of near twenty millions of dollars, or from $15,754,201 to $35,197,092. During the same period, the paper issues of the bank rose from about fifteen to over twenty two millions of dollars, and the next month to more than twenty five millions. These dangerous and sudden additions of near fifty per cent. within the short period of only eight months, to both discounts and issues, tempted and stimulated the community to overtrading, overbanking, and other speculations of a character the wildest and most ruinous.

Besides the extravagant dealings in private lands and lots thus excited, whether in pine lands in Maine, building lots in New York, or upper cities in almost every State in the west and southwest, the sales of the public lands in that very month of July, first started up at once over a million of dollars, and have ever since continued to range from one to two millions monthly. They have thus equalled thirty millions excess in a year and a half invested in the dead capital of public lands alone.

The imports of foreign goods also took a similar start and during the year next ensuing, expanded to near one hundred and ninety millions of dollars, or near fifty millions beyond what they had reached in any previous year. At the same time they exceeded the exports during the same commercial year of 1836, in the sum of more than sixty millions or twenty to thirty millions more than most previous excesses in our history of imports over exports, and above thirty millions over the average.

Granting, them, that an average excess of from fifteen to twenty millions, besides specie imported, can usually be accounted for, without supposing an unfavorable balance of trade or great indebtedness abroad, yet, in 1836, deducting ten millions more for profits, freights, difference in valuation &c. still thirty millions of excess is left! Most of that must be mere over-trading and debt. Some of it may be remittances for permanent investments here of various kinds, but most of it will remain as debt, and debt alone, after all reasonable allowances.

So much for the effect on trade and sales of land of that ruinous expansion of loans and issues commenced by the United States Bank in the first half of the year 1835, aided, as it was, by being followed and imitated by a similar expansion on the part of State banks

Let us next see what were its influences on the course of the State banks. In that single year their discounts increased near seventy millions of dollars; or, including the United States Bank, about ninety millions. Thus they all increased from $335,163,834, on or about January, 1835, to $427,506,080, on or about January, 1836.

This took place, nothwithstanding their whole capitals, during the same period, increased only about twenty millions. Their paper issues, or circulation, increased likewise near forty millions.

The progress of all those banks from January, 1836, to July of the same year—the next important period in this inquiry—then the specie circular issued, and the deposite act passed, can be as certained with accuracy only so far as regards the deposite banks From these alone full returns can yet be obtained. The capital of the letter during that period amounted to from forty to fifty millions, or about one fifth of the whole banking capital of the county, and their discounts from the 1st of December, 1835, to the 1st of January, 1836, increased from $79,419,186, to $108,433,041. This expansion of over twenty-nine millions in that six months, by the deposite banks alone, would be for the whole banking capital of the country, supposing the increase proportionate, about $145,000 000. If in reality was only half that amount (as the deposites augmented less in other banks) being about seventy millions more in only six months, what an alarming tendency does it exhibit so excite over-trading and speculation of all kinds—to foster over-issues—to augment prices already high—to increase the sales of public land, whose prices was by law kept down while every thing else was rising—and to swell our imports to a most perilous extent! Hence in July, 1836, it was supposed by some to have endangered not only the banks and merchants, but the public treasury loaned out to them! The sales of lands in the single month of June, 1836, had reached over three and a half millions of dollars, more than all the sales during a whole year previous to these extraordinary expansions of discounts and issues, beginning in November 1834 by the United States Bank.

A crisis had thus reached such a hazardous crisis that Congress, as well as the President adopted some novel if not strong measures for safety. The deposite act was passed and the specie circular issued. What has been the result since? Not by the specie circular alone but by means of several causes combined, such as the deposite act, the specie circular, and the concurring inability to borrow so much actual means to buy lands and inflame trade and the necessity of beginning to repay old balances and loans. All these causes, still not one alone, have since been in full operation. But have the discounts by means of them all been largely diminished, as a whole, in the United States, or even in the west and southwest, as many imagine? Are the immense sums drawn from the east, [illegible] their flows to the sea coast [illegible] payments to new accounts? [illegible] facts answer from actual bank returns [illegible] prove that more than [illegible] accounts, even in the west, have taken place since June. These, as the sales of land, though less, are still large, must be used in part in land [illegible] The discounts do not increase [illegible] as before but still somewhat. The deposite banks in the west and southwest have actually augmented their whole loans over eight millions of dollars. As a whole, also, the deposite banks in all the United States have, since June, as similar capital and deposits, made greater progress than any [illegible] of them, chiefly in Michigan and New York, which have partaken of public money and almost those also [illegible] Even since [illegible] them united, have increased their discounts more than seven millions of dollars—compelled, during the same period, [illegible] over to the States more than nine millions.

Were the specie circular therefore, repealed, whether it has done much of either the good or the evil that has been attributed to it the deposite banks as a whole, and especially those in the west and southwest, could not safetly, and ought not, to expand their discounts still more; considering that the amounts of them have so lragely increased since June last, under all the existing discouragements, and considering that they all have got to pay by the first of October next to the States alone, over twenty seven millions more public deposites.

I would next present a few remarks on the interesting subject of specie, as connected with this inquiry. Has a great quantity of specie been drained from the east to the west, since last June, by any cause? And could a great quantity be properly sent back to the east, if the Treasury circular was rescinded?

The whole increase of specie in all the deposite banks in the west and southwest, since June last, is only about two millions of dollars; and part of that has been obtained from New Orleans, Virginia, the Carolinas &c and by no means all of it from the east or middle States. It is true, that the deposite banks in these last States have less specie than they had last June by the sum of three and half millions. But this is not parting with so much as the Government alone so advantageously brought home, and placed in them, the last year, for merely the foreign indemnities. But a part of that comparatively small amount has gone into other banks in the east; a part into general circulation to supply the withdrawal of small notes; and only a part to the west, not, perhaps, exceeding one half. It is manifest, however, that this last part could not come back from the west, if the specie circular was repealed, without endangering the banks there, which are obliged to make large payments to the States, and which have loaned more and issued more already, on the strength of it, to individuals; and which additional loans it is feared, have unfortunately been more used there to speculate in public lands, than to pay old debts on the seaboard. There is another view of this which is important

The whole east, including New York, has not parted in any way to the west or south with so much specie, as it has been obliged to pay out of public money by the deposite act, and which it had for some time enjoyed the benefits of beyond its just proportion. As before intimated, I speak since June last, of the returns of only the deposite banks, and the natural deductions from them, and not of all the banks in the United States. What [illegible] paid out of the public money, [illegible]

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0776