Rec. Catrup Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC.—No. 27]

AN ACT making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian Hostilities for the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and for arrearages for the year eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses which have been, or may be, incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any indians; in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress, of the nineteenth of march and the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty six, and of the acts therein referred to; and for arrearages of the same for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

For forage for the horses of the dragoons, volunteers, officers, and in the service of the trains, four hundred thousand dollars;

For freight or transportion of military supplies sent into Florida and the Cherokee country, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For wagons, carts, ambulances, and harness, and for boats and lighters, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For the transportation of supplies from the principal depots to the points of consumption, including the hire of steamboats and other vessels, and the expense of public steamers and transport schooners seven hundred thousand dollars

For the hire of a corps of mechanics, laborers, mule drivers, teamsters, wagon masters, and other assistants two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For transportation and other expenses of four thousand volunteers, one hundred thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous and contingent charges of all kinds, not embraced under the foregoing heads, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars:

For drafts lying over, and arrearages for services and supplies in Florida and the Cherokee country, one million forty eight thousand six hundred dollars;

For pay of four thousand volunteers, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, including one hundred and fifteen dollars arrearages for eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one million four hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-two cents;

For subsistance for militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians, three hundred and sixty-five thousand and forty dollars;

For the purchase of powder and other materials for cartridges, together with the repairs of gun-carriages, small arms and accoutrements, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For tents, knapsacks, and other supplies furnished by the clothing bureau, twenty thousand six hundred and seventy seven dollars and fifty-six cents;

For correcting an error in paying the Indiens employed in the public service in Florida, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-three cents;

SEC. 2. *And Be it further enacted,* That the further sum of one million forty-seven thousand and sixty-seven dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full, for all objects specified in the third article of the supplementary articles of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, and for the further object of aiding in the subsistence of said Indians for one year after their removal west: *Provided,* That no part of the said sum of money shall be deducted from the five millions stipulated to be paid to said tribe of Indians by said treaty; AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the said Indians shall receive no benefit from the said appropriation, unless they shall complete their emigration within such time as the President shall deem reasonable, and without coercion on the part of the Government.

SEC. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That for satisfying all claims for arrearages of annuities, for supplying blankets and other articles of clothing for the Cherokees who are not able to supply themselves, and which may be necessary for their comfortable removal, and for medicines and medical assistance, and for such other purposes as the President shall deem proper to facilitate the removal of the Cherokees, one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate
JAMES K POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
APPROVED, June 12th 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC No 28.]

AN ACT to secure the payment of certain commissions on duty bonds to collectors of customs.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That, on all bonds for duties, taken by any collector of the customs, the payment whereof has been at any time postponed by virtue of "An act authorizing a further postponement upon duty bonds," passed on the sixteenth day of October last, the collectors who took said bonds, respectively, or their legal representatives, shall be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and entitled to receive the same commissions, whenever and as fast as the sums secured by such bonds shall be paid into the Treasury, as they would respectively have been entitled to be allowed and receive had the said bonds been paid at maturity and without such postponement; and no part of such commissions shall be claimed by or allowed to the successor in office of any such collecter, in any case in which such successor would not have been entitled by law to a portion thereof, if such postponement of said bonds had not taken place. *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to give to any collector of the customs, or to the representatives of any such collector, a sum greater than the compensation he would have been entitled to receive in case the law therein refered to, for the suspension of payment upon revenue bonds, had not been passed, and the said commissions had been paid to the collector, to whom the same are bereby given, during his continuance in office, and at the first maturity of the said bonds.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 29.]

AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor of Public Lands in the Wisconsin Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Surveyor for the Territory of Wisconsin shall be appointed, who shall have the same authority, and perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims in the Territory of Wisconsin, as are now vested in and required of the Surveyor of the lands of the United States in Ohio.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor for Ohio to deliver to the Surveyor for Wisconsin Territory, all the maps, papers, records, and documents relating to the public lands and private land claims in the said Territory of Wisconsin, which may be in his office; and in every case where it shall be impracticable to make a separation of such maps, papers, records and documents, without injury, it shall be his duty to cause copies thereof, certified by him, to be furnished to the Surveyor for Wisconsin Territory; which copies shall be of the same validity as the originals. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause the expense attending the transfer of the records to be paid out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Surveyor for Wisconsin Territory, to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall establish his office at the town of Du Buque, in the Territory of Wisconsin; and that he shall be allowed an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, to commence at such period as his office shall be in readiness for operation; and he shall be authorized to employ one draughtsman and clerk, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed sixteen hundred dollars per annum. He shall also be allowed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum for office-rent, fuel, and other incidental expense of his office; to be paid out of the moneys appropriated for surveying the public lands.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No 30.]

AN ACT to establish two additional land offices in that part of Wisconsin Territory west of the river Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the sale of the public lands in that part of the Territory of Wisconsin situate west of the river Mississippi, two land districts are hereby created; one of which comprising all the lands south of the east and west line which forms the nothern boundary of the township adjoining to, and immediately south of, the township in which the town of Davenport is situate, shall be called the Des Moines land district, the land office for which shall be established at the town of Burlington; and the other district, comprising the lands north of the said east and west line, shall be called the Du Buque land district, the office for which shall be established at the town of Du Buque.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver of public moneys for each of the said districts, and who shall, respectively, be required to reside at the site of their offices, and have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation, as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to the other land officers of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President is authorized to cause the public lands in the said districts with the exception of section numbered sixteen in each township, reserved for the use of schools, or such other lands as may by law be selected in lieu thereof, and of such other tracts as he may select for military or other purposes. to be exposed to sale in the same manner, and upon the same terms and conditions, as the other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the President may deem it expedient, he is hereby authorised to remove the said land offices to such other places within those districts as he may judge proper.

APPROVED, June 12, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 31.]

AN ACT to ascertain and designate the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of American in Congress assembled, That the Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin land district, under the direction of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be surveyed, marked and designated, the boundary line beteewn the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin, agreeably to the boundary as established by the act entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon the conditions therein expressed," approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and to cause to be made a plat or plan of the boundary between the said State of Michigan and the said Territory of Wisconsin, and return the same to Congress at its next session, and that the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry into effect this act: *Provided,* That the whole expense of surveying and designating the said boundary line shall not exceed that sum.

APPROVED June 12th, 1838.

[RESOLUTION—No. 5.—PUBLIC.]

RESOLUTION to disapprove and disaffirm an act of the Legislative Council of the Wisconsin Territory chartering a bank.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress do hereby dissent from, disapprove, and disaffirm the act of the Legislative Council of Wisconsin, entitled "An act to incorporate the stockholders of the State Bank of Wisconsin, at Prairie du Chien," a copy of which said act has, during the present session of Congress, been presented for its action, and for confirmation or disapproval; and the said act of the Legislative Council of the said Territory is hereby declared to be null and void, and to have no force or effect whatsoever as a law of the said Territory.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

POETRY.

THE NEGLECTED.

BY CATHARINE H. WATERMAN.

There was a sadness on her brow,
A paleness on her cheek,
For which the tongue was never taught
A fitting word to speak.

A tear might tremble in her eye,
But never leave its lid;
And, but within the aching heart,
Was seen the woe she hid.

She walked among the glad and gay,
And joy shone every where;
They scatter'd roses o'er her path,
She knew the throne was there.

They worship'd as the heathens do,
Where e'er her footsteps dwelt;
She felt to what a ruin's shrine
The blind misguided knelt.

They sang her name in music's strain,
They blest her sunny smile;
They sought to win her youthful heart,
'Twas dying all the while.

They knew not one had lonely [illegible]
A temple on the sand,
And that young hopes, within her breast,
Was but a funeral band.

They knew not she had cast her heart,
As if upon the wind;
They knew not she had lived to feel
The desert of the mind.

They wept awhile, that human flower,
When call'd to bloom on high:
But worship now, at evening tide,
A star upon the sky.

'Patrick I want sombody to kill my hogs.—Do you understand butchering.'' 'Faith and its me that can lend you a hand at that same—but its a *bos* you'll want along wid me, for *getting the fur off* is the only part of the business I understand.'

"GOING THE BIG FIGURE."—We ever heard a day or two since, the following classic conversation concerning the statue of Dame Justice:

"I say, Sam! what's the meaning of that woman upon the top of the court house?—and blindfolded at that?"

What, you loafer, "responded the other. "you 're ignorant as a hoss—that's Wenus the god of war."

"Oh, tha's it—well, that's what I call going the big figger any how!"

8,000 girls in the Lowell factories! Half of them should be wives to *odd* fellows of the West.

Extreme Gentility.—Waiting upon a young lady, who has cut you on all occasions.

Tee-Total.—The Marlboro' hotel in Boston allows neither "gin, cider, beer nor smoking within its walls.

ETIQUETTE FOR THE LADIES.

We beg leave to insert a little "etiquette" for the amusement of the ladies, from Frazer's Magazine, for the special direction of young ladies in their mode of refusing an offer of marriage, no less than to console gentlemen who may be refused:

"Though it is impossible to say any thing very much to the purpose about refusals generally, a little fact and observation will always tell you whether the girl who refused you would have been worth having, had she accepted. I am speaking of verbal communications only, as nobody ever writes who can speak. It is usual, in all cases of refusal, for the lady to say that she is deeply grateful for the honor you have done her; but feeling only friendship for you, she regrets that she cannot accept your proposal, &c. &c. I have heard the words so often, that I know them by heart. The words, however varied, signify little; it is the time and manner in which they are pronounced that must guide you in forming your estimate of the cruel one. If they are pronounced with evident marks of sorrow, instead of triumph, showing unfeigned regret for having caused pain which she could not alleviate—if her voice is soft, broken and tremulous—her eye dimmed with a half formed tear, which it requires even an effort to subdue—then, I say, you may share in her sorrow, for you have probably lost a prize worth gaining; but though you grieve, you may also hope, if you are a man of any pretension, for there is evidently good feeling to build upon. Do not, therefore, fly out and make an idiot of yourself, on receiving your refusal; submit with a good grace, solicit a continuance of friendship, to support you under the heart washing affliction you have sustained. Take her hand at parting; kiss it fervently, but quietly; no OUTRE conduct of any kind—jest a little at the expense of your own failure, without, however, attempting to deprive her of the honor of the victory. Rise in her estimation by the manner in which you receive your sentence; let her sorrow be mingled with admiration, and there is no knowing how soon things will change. These instructions, you will perceive, are not intended for every one, as they require skill, tact, quickness and feeling, in order to be appreciated and acted upon. If you want these qualities, just make love purse in hand; it is a safe mode of proceeding, and will answer admirably with all ranks, from Almack's to the Borough. There is only one class with whom it will not answer, and that is the very class worth having

"If, on the other hand, the lady refuses you in a ready made and well delivered speech, which had evidently been prepared and kept waiting for you, then make your bow, and thank your stars for your lucky escape. If she admonishes your inconsiderate conduct, bids you calm your excited feelings, and support your affliction—if she triumphs, in fact, and is condescendingly polite—then cut a caper for joy, and come down in the attitude of John of Bologna's flying Mercury, for you have ample cause to rejoice. If the lady snaps at you, as much as to say, "You are an impudent fellow"—which may be sometimes true, though it should not exactly be told—then reply with a few stanzas of Miss Landon's song—

"There is in southern climes a breeze,
That sweeps with changeless course the seas;
Fixed to one point—oh faithful gale!
Thou art not for my wandering sail."

If she burst out in a loud fit of laughter, as I once knew a lady to do, then join her by all means; for you may be sure that she is either an ill bred hyden or a down right idiot. But if, unable to speak, grief at having caused you pain makes her burst into tears, as a little Swedish girl once did when such a proposal was made to her—then join her if you like, for the chances are that you have lost one worth weeping for."

This often refused writer is Captain Orlando Sabertash, who of course will be excluded from society after such instructions! The captain says it is lawful for ladies to tell the world of the refusals they have dealt out; hear him:—

"You often hear ladies blamed for telling the world of the refusals they have dealt out.—This I take to be very foolish; for if you, or any of the wrathful rejected, had gained the battle of Waterloo, or achieved some other little triumph of the kind, would you conceal it from the world, merely to spare the tender feelings of the vanquished? Not you, indeed; and as conquests are the triumph of the fair, [illegible] to be wondered at if, like ourselves, they sometimes boast of their success. I see no reason, indeed, why a fair, honorable proposal should not be told: only your vanity feels hurt at not having been able to make any impression on a pretty girl's heart; or you are ashamed at having failed in a money speculation, carried on under the mask of love—in that case, you may well blush at being detected In all others, do as I do; tell the whole affair yourself, if the lady does not. I am, indeed, particularly liberal on such points; for if a pretty girl lays greater stress on a civil speech than it was intended to convey, I never contradict, but leave her all the honor of the victory. And why should women be blamed for telling the result of your proposal? What would it be if they told the manner in which it was made? How would you like to hear a description of the pretty figure you cut on the occasion—your conceited, vapid and confident presumption, on making the proposal—your silly, astonished and abashed look, on receiving your dismissal? How would you like to hear of your mean, fawning, praying, cringing supplications for the hand of a rich heiress—of your unmanly tears, and more unmanly threats? Would it be very pleasant to have your bravado conduct in advancing, and your bandog scowl of revenge and coarse vulgarity in threatening, laid bare to the world? The best display a man makes on such occasion is but foolish; and no one would wish to be reminded of the blushing and sheepish bashfulness which prevented him from putting even a few comprehensive sentences together, merely to say, 'Will you marry?' Now these things, to the honor of the sex be it said, are seldom told; and yet, what admirable stories some could tell! and do tell occasionally, though but in a trifling way. If, therefore, the hard hearted girl only boasts of having refused you, plead guilty at once to the tender affliction, and thank your stars that things are not worse!!"

Murder of Dutch Settlers in South Africa.—By acounts received from thence to March 19th, it appears that a party of 270 Dutch settlers, men, women and children, were slaughtered near Port Natal in a night attack by a party of Zoolas, under their chief Dinguan, who it appears had by professions of friendship purposely decoyed them into his country to effect this massacre. The Zoolas were being pursued and many had been slain. It is feared Mr. Lindsley, the American missionary, and his family had also been killed.

The ship Hannibal, Captain BENNET, from the coast of Patagonia, arrived at Sag Harbour on Saturday last. The Hannibal touched at the island of Fernando Noronha, May 12, found there the crew and two passengers of the barque Bouganville, of Havre, which vessel was wrecked on the island, March 9, on her passage from Buenos Ayres to Havre. One of her passengers, Monsieur LOUIS SOUVEGRAIN DUVAL, took passage in the Hannibal to America. The captain of the aforesaid vessel states that during his stay upon the island, himself and crew could not procure even a mouthful of bread.

An antique coin has been discovered at Wallingford, Connecticut, with the inscription "Massachusetts in:" on one side, and on the other. "New England 1663" This was the well known "pine tree shilling" of that time. It was this coin which Charles II. pointed to angrily and asked the yankee commissioners how they dared to coin money, and demanding what tree it was upon the face of it; they answered with their native readiness an ingenuity "The tree which saved your royal majesty,"—*N. Y. Star.*

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

MR. CAMBRELENG'S REMARKS.

Mr. C. said he would not detain the committee long as the bill under consideration was accompanied by a detailed report on its provisions and principles Indeed any extensive argument in support of the measure had been rendered unnecessary by recent events which had swept away almost every material objection hitherto urged against it.

The Sub-Treasury, as it is called, or collection, keeping and disbursing of the public revenue by our own officers, was established by the suspension of the banks in May, 1837. when we assembled in September last, it was proposed to regulate the Treasury by particular laws applicable to its actual condition. The measure was immediately and fiercely resisted as an alarming innovation, calculated to ruin trade, destroy the banks, and to break up the foundation of civil society. Such was the panic language uttered here during the extra session; and spread throughout the land. This desolating measure the Sub-Treasury, has now been in operation for more than thirteen months. Trade has recovered from the lowest point of depression, confidence is restored; and the banks have resumed specie payments at the very places where the largest portion of our revenue is collected, and where the Treasury is most powerful. The arguments and predictions of gentlemen are thus triumphantly refuted and contradicted.

Notwithstanding these satisfactory results, it is still attempted to excite the fears of those engaged in trade. The mere idea debating the question is made a subject of alarm, the press encourages the most fearful apprehensions the stock exchange is in commotion, and the banks after promising resumption, are suddenly arrested. And what is the foundation for all this commotion and alarm? How can it possibly affect the trade or banks of the country, whether Congress should or should not regulate by particular laws, a system which is already established by a few general laws, and which must in any event be continued for years to come? Suppose we reject this bill, and go home, does the Sub-Treasury cease? No, sir, it must continue as it is now, the law of the land, and will continue through 1838, '39 '40 and '41, in spite or all the lamentations here or elsewhere.

The non-resuming banks are especially alarmed. But a short time since the passage of the bill repealing the Specie Circular, was hailed as a measure removing the last difficulty to the resumption of the banks generally. Another circular appeared, and they were suddenly arrested in their progress to resumption. The circular embraced nothing but the provisions of the laws of 1836, and made no change, except what was required by the act [illegible] Circular. The same instructions were in pursuance of that law, given to every receiving and collecting officer throughout the Union. The circular directs, what the law requires, that no notes shall be received but those which are redeemable in specie at the place where they are received. This has been our uniform practice, under every system, and it is not probable we shall ever repeal that regulation. It also directs, in obedience to the act of April, 1836, that no note shall be received of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

It is a matter of little moment to the banks whether one thousand and million of revenue are collected in their notes of twenty dollars and upwards, so long as their notes are receivable for public dues. There is but one provision which can effect any of the banks, and that is the restriction in the act of June, 1836, which prohibits the receipt of the notes of any banks which has issued, since the 4th July, 1836, any bill or notes of a less denomination than fiive dollars. It happens, unfortunately for the Bank of the United States, and most of the other banks acting in concert with that institution, that their notes are not excluded by provisions of the act of 1836. On the contrary, while these banks would if they resume, enjoy this special privilege, the notes of almost all the banks which have already resumed cannot be received. So far, then, as the recent circular operates at all, the Bank of the United States and its associates have every inducement to resume, in order that their notes may be received in payment of public dues, while the notes of other banks are excluded.

But, it seems, these non-resuming banks can do nothing till they know the fate of this bill. Why, sir if all the complaint is that the law, as it stands, prohibits the receipt of the notes of banks, which have issued notes of a less denomination than five dollars, they should anxiously desire the passage of the bill; for one of its provisions effectually repeals the restriction in the act of 1836, and authorizes the receipt of the notes of all specie paying banks immediately, and for a time, and chiefly in such notes for years to come. That is the only provision of the bill which can possibly affect the question of resumption. The other provisions, so far as they relate to the collection, keeping, and disbursement of the revenue, are substantially now in force, and must remain so until we substitute bank agents for our own officers, which no one now contemplates. The defeat of this bill cannot, therefore, affect any of the banks, except unfavourably as it would leave the restriction of the act of 1836 unmodified and unrepealed. But neither its passage or defeat can in any manner affect the Bank of the United States, as the existing restriction does not exclude the notes of that institution, whenever it may resume specie payments.

Whatever course, sir, the banks may think proper to pursue, it is our duty to supply the deficiency in our laws regulating our Treasury. That Department has been left, for more than a year, acting under the authority of a few ancient laws, and the Secretary has been necessarily compelled to provide by Treasury Orders for the collection, keeping, and disbursement of our revenue. I am unwilling to believe that a majority of either House are disposed longer to leave so large a discretion to any public officer. It must be obvious to every gentleman that no material modification of our existing revenue system can be anticipated, if ever until 1842; and it remains for us to decide whether Congress, or the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, for four years to come, provide all the regulations necessary in the operations of that most important Department of our Government.

There is no prospect, at present, of any material change in our existing system of managing our revenue. No bank of the United States can be rechartered, if at all, for four years to come, and the State bank deposite act has nullified itself. By that act, no bank can be employed as a deposite bank which has, since the 4th of July, 1836, issued or *paid out* any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars. What bank is there in the United States, whether of issue or not, which has not during the suspension, "*paid out*" a bill or a note of a less denomination than five dollars? No such system can be revived until that restriction is repealed, and any such proposition would certainly be rejected. Even if new banks are established, it cannot be supposed that the Secretary, after what has occurred, would feel himself authorized to employ any bank, without requiring ample security in actual funds, immediately available in any emergency, and equal to any amount which might at any time remain in deposite. Nor is it probable that he would consider it a faithful or compliance with the law, to re-establish a State bank deposite system for some States, while all the others were under Treasury regulations, thus giving to the banks in one section the profits on the use of the public money, contrary to the design of the act. None but a general State bank deposite system, if any, can be adopted, & such would require, if ever proposed, a thorough revision of the late law.

So far then, as it regards the question of bank agency, it must be considered as postponed, at least, till the time may arrive when both Houses of Congress and the Executive accord in opinion—a harmony which has not often existed for many Administrations past, and of which there is no chance whatever till 1842, even if it should then happen.

The next question relates to the receipt of bank notes in payment of public dues. I trust we are not about, from mere opposition to this particular measure, to run into the opposite extreme, and, as some gentlemen propose, make permanent provision for receiving the notes of specie paying banks, of every denomination whatsoever. On this question a very large majority of both Houses have hitherto adopted sound principles—they have been hard money men; and this is certainly not a time when either House should abandon on this important question any ground previously occupied. One of the propositions which has been repeatedly made at the present session in both Houses, is to repeal the 2d section of the act of 14th April, 1836, viz.

"That, hereafter, no bank note of a less denomination than ten dollars, and that from and after the third day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty seven no bank note of a less denomination than twenty dollars, shall be offered in payment in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States or the Post Office Department; nor shall any bank note, of any denomination, be so offered, unless the same shall be payable, and paid on demand, in gold or silver [illegible] which shall not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold and silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay or loss to him: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender by any individual, or by the United States."

From the moment the receipt of bank notes was tolerated in payment of public dues, this regulation should have been adopted as a special duty of the Federal Government, whatever laws the States and trade might prescribe for themselves. The Constitution has assigned to us the care of the current coin of the country, and our Federal revenues should never have been made instrumental in circulating notes of a denomination which banished that coin from circulation. No such regulation was ever necessary, either to trade or banks; nor is there any reason whatever for now repealing the section in question. On the contrary, there are stronger reasons than ever for its continuance. When it was sent to this House by the Senate in 1816, so little was it regarded as a party question, a gentleman of the Opposition moved that it should go into immediate operation. His motion was rejected, but the gentleman was right. There was no reason then for postponing it a day, nor is there now for suspending it an hour. Receive the notes of specie paying banks if you please, for all your large payments for customs and lands, but do not make the Federal Government instrumental in excluding the current coin from our circulation, by constituting it the agent of the banks in enlarging their issues of small notes. The section besides contains other and important provisions, limiting the receipt of bank notes to those redeemable in specie and on the spot. I trust that it will remain the law of the land as long as the receipt of bank notes is tolerated, as a measure indispensable to the security of the revenue, and essentially contributing to the soundness of the currency.

It is also proposed to modify or repeal the provision in the act of June, 1836, prohibiting the receipt of the notes of any bank which has, since the 4th of July, 1836, issued any bill or note of a less denomination than five dollars. That object will be accomplished this bill becomes a law. The 20th section, of gether with the last, repeals this restriction—This provision of the bill is, however, the one most violently opposed, because it proposes, at the end of six years, to dispense with the receipt of bank notes altogether No language can express the abhorrence which some gentlemen entertain towards this abominable and barbarous specie section. Yet it so happens, strange as it may seem, that gentlemen themselves have been guilty of a much more atrocious act of treason against the banks than any ever attempted by the friends of the Administration. There was an important provision in the celebrated currency bill of 1837, which passed both houses by overwhelming votes, and was so great a favorite here, that the rule was suspended, the previous question ordered, and the bill passed without debate.—In that bill will be found the following provision:

"From and after the passage of this act, the notes of no bank which shall issue or circulate bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, shall be received on account of the public dues; from and after the thirty first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, the notes of no bank which shall issue or circulate bills or notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, shall be so receivable, and from and after the thirty first day of Decem-

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