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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1836.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
13 Friday,	4 54 7	6	For July, 1836.
14 Saturday,	4 54 7	6	d. u. n.
15 Sunday,	4 53 7	5	Last 5 13 24 a. n.
16 Monday,	4 55 7	5	New 13 3 24 a. n.
17 Tuesday,	4 56 7	4	First 21 9 8 fore'n.
18 Wednesday,	4 57 7	3	Full 28 12 25 morn.
19 Thursday,	4 57 7	3	

The Deposite Bill.

A BILL to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to select, as soon as may be practicable, and employ as the depositories of the money of the United States, such of the Banks incorporated by the several States, by Congress for the District of Columbia, or by the Legislative Councils of the respective Territories, as may be located at, adjacent, or convenient to, the points or places at which the revenues may be collected or disbursed. And in those States, Territories, or Districts, in which there are no Banks, or in which no Bank can be employed as a deposite Bank, and within which the public collections or disbursements require a depository, the said Secretary may make arrangements with a Bank or Banks, in some other State, Territory, or District, to establish an agency, or agencies, in the States, Territories, or Districts, so destitute of Banks, as banks of deposite; and to receive through such agencies such deposites of the public money as may be directed to be made at the points designated, and to make such disbursements as the public service may require at those points; the duties and liabilities of every Bank thus establishing any such agency to be the same in respect to its agency as are the duties and liabilities of deposite Banks generally under the provisions of this act: Provided, that at least one such Bank shall be selected in each State and Territory, if any can be found in each State and Territory willing to be employed as depositories of the public money, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, and continue to conform thereto; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not suffer to remain in any deposite Bank an amount of the public moneys more than equal to three-fourths of the amount of its capital stock actually paid in for a longer time than may be necessary to enable him to make the transfers required by the twelfth section of this act; and that the Banks so selected shall be, in his opinion, safe depositories of the public money, and shall be willing to undertake to do and perform the several duties and services, and to conform to the several conditions prescribed by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, at any point or place at which the public revenue may be collected, there shall be no Bank located which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is in a safe condition, or where all the Banks at such point or place shall fail or refuse to be employed as depositories of the public money of the United States, or to comply with the conditions prescribed by this act, or where such Banks shall not have sufficient capital to become depositories of the whole amount of moneys collected at such point or place, he shall and may order and direct the public money collected at such point or place, to be deposited in a Bank or Banks in the same State, or in some one or more of the adjacent States, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent Congress at any time from passing any law for the removal of the public money from any of the said Banks, or from changing the terms of deposite, or to prevent the said Banks at any time declining any longer to be the depositories of the public money, upon paying over, or lending to pay, the whole amount of public moneys on hand according to the term of its agreement with the said Secretary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no Bank shall hereafter be selected and employed by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of the public money, until such Bank shall have first furnished to the said Secretary a statement of its condition and business, a list of its directors, the current price of its stock; and also, a copy of its charter; and likewise, such other information as may be necessary to enable him to judge of the safety of its condition.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Banks, before they shall be employed as the depositories of the public money, shall agree to receive the same upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

1st. Each Bank shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements setting forth its condition and business, as prescribed in the foregoing section of this act, except that such statements need not, unless requested by said Secretary, contain a list of the directors, or a copy of the charter. And the said Banks shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, a weekly statement of the condition of his account upon their books. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right, by himself, or an agent appointed for the purpose, to inspect such general accounts in the books of the Bank as shall relate to the said statements: Provided, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the Bank.

2nd. To credit as specie, all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants, or drafts, drawn on such deposites, in specie, if required by the holder thereof.

3rd. To give, whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States and the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange.

4th. To render to the Government of the United States all the duties and the services heretofore required by law to be performed by the late Bank of the United States and its several branches as offices.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no Bank shall be selected or continued as a place of deposite of the public money which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie; nor shall any Bank be selected or continued as aforesaid, which shall, after the fourth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue or pay out any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars; nor shall the notes or bills of any Bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the said fourth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, and it shall be his duty, whenever in his judgment the same shall be necessary or proper, to require of any Bank so selected and employed as aforesaid, collateral or additional securities for the safe keeping of public moneys deposited therein, and the faithful performance of the duties required by this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts in the name, and for and on the behalf of the United States, with the said Banks so selected or employed, whereby the said Banks shall stipulate to do and perform the several duties and services prescribed by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no Bank which shall be selected or employed as the place of deposite of the public money, shall be discontinued as such depository, or the public money withdrawn therefrom except from the causes hereinafter mentioned: that is to say, if, at any time, any one of said Banks shall fail or refuse to perform any of said duties or services as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract; or, if any of said Banks shall, at any time, refuse to pay its own notes in specie if demanded, or shall fail to keep in its vaults such an amount of specie as shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall be, in his opinion, necessary to render the said Bank a safe depository for the public moneys, having due regard to the nature of the business transacted by the Bank; in any and every such case, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any such Bank as a depository, and withdraw from it the public moneys which it may hold on deposite at the time of such discontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said Banks, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress immediately, if in session, and if not in session then, at the commencement of its next session, the facts and reasons which have induced such discontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said Banks as a place of deposite of the public money for any of the causes hereinafter provided, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite the money thus withdrawn in some other Banks of deposite already selected, or to select some other Bank as a place of deposite, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by this act. And in default of any Bank to receive such deposite, the money thus withdrawn shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States, according to the laws in force, and shall be subject to be disbursed according to law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That

have selected and employed the said Banks as places of deposite of the public money, in conformity to the provisions of this act, the several State and District Banks at present employed as depositories of the money of the United States shall continue to be depositories aforesaid, upon the terms and conditions upon which they have been so employed.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress at the commencement of each annual session, a statement of the number and names of the Banks employed as depositories of the public money, and of their condition, and the amount of public money, deposited in each, as shown by their returns at the Treasury; and if the selection of any Bank as a depository of the public money be made by the Secretary of the Treasury while Congress is in session, he shall immediately report the name and condition of such Bank to Congress; and if any such selection shall be made during the recess of Congress, he shall report the same to Congress during the first week of its next session.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That whenever the amount of public deposites to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in any Bank shall, for a whole quarter of a year, exceed the one-fourth part of the amount of the capital stock of such Bank actually paid in, the Banks shall allow and pay to the United States, for the use of the excess of the deposites over the one-fourth part of its capital, an interest at the rate of two per centum per annum, to be calculated, for each quarter, upon the average excesses of the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of each quarter, to cause the amounts on deposite in each deposite Bank for the quarter, to be examined and ascertained, and to see that all sums of interest accruing under the provisions of this section are, by the Banks respectively, passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in his accounts with the respective Banks.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all warrants or orders for the purpose of transferring the public funds from the Banks, in which they now are, or may hereafter be, deposited, to other Banks, whether of deposite or not, for the purpose of accommodating the Banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credit, or for any other purpose whatever, except it be to facilitate the public disbursements, and to comply with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, prohibited and declared to be illegal; and in cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions of this act, in consequence of too great an accumulation of deposites in any bank, such transfers shall be made to the nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the moneys to be transferred under the limitations in this act imposed: Provided, That it may be lawful for the President of the United States to direct transfers of the public money to be made, from time to time, to the mint and branch mints of the United States for supplying metal for coinage.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall by law authorize their Treasurer, or other competent authorities, to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposite therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid, which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations of common depositories of the public money, for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the States receiving the same to pay the said moneys and every part thereof from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid: Provided, That if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid, on the terms before named, the same may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be deposited with the other States, agreeing to accept the same on deposite.

And, provided further, That when said money, or any part thereof, shall be wanted by said Secretary to meet appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for in ratable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the deposite States, with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars, from any one State in any one month, without previous notice of thirty days for every addi-

tional sum of twenty thousand dollars, which may be required.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said deposites shall be made with the States in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz: One quarter part on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or as soon thereafter as may be; one quarter part on the first day of April; one quarter part on the first day of July; and one quarter part on the first day of October, all in the same year.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the provisions of this act, he be authorized to appoint three additional clerks for his department, the one at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; and the remaining two at a salary of one thousand dollars each; and to pay the said clerks quarterly, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, June 23, 1836.

SENATE.—North Eastern Boundary.—The correspondence of the Government of the United States and Great Britain, for the settlement of our north eastern boundary, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it might be published without prejudice to the public interest, was, on motion of Mr. Clay, with concurrence of the Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, ordered to be printed. 3000 copies were ordered.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, the Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to change the mode of conducting the sales of public lands; which, after being amended was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported the Bill from the Senate in relation to the reduction of the duty on rail-road iron; which, by consent, was read three times and passed.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Military Committee, reported the Bill from the Senate, to increase the Military Establishment of the United States, with an amendment, which was twice read.

Mr. Vanderpoel, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported in favor of the erection of a monument to the memory of the captors of Maj. Andre, with a Bill for the purpose; which was read twice and committed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the "Bill to change the organization of the Post Office Department," which had been reported by the Post Office Committee with amendments. After concurring in some of the amendments, and the hour of 12 having arrived, the Committee rose.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering the Bill making appropriations for certain harbors, for the year 1836.

Friday, June 24.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States, announcing his approval of the Bill to regulate the public deposites.

Mr. Clay remarked that the message just communicated by the President, announced the gratifying fact that he had approved the Deposite Bill (Mr. C.) was extremely glad of it, and it afforded ground for great rejoicing; but he could not refrain from observing that the same fact was announced this morning in the Globe, in an editorial article which bore an authorized character; and that it was not according to established usage, nor respectful towards Congress, that this approbation of a bill passed by that body should be communicated to the editor of a newspaper prior to the communication of the fact to that House in which the Bill had originated.

TEXAS.—The following message was received from the President of the United States:
To the Senate of the United States:
In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 18th inst., I transmit a Report from the Secretary of State, with the papers therewith presented. Not having accurate and detailed information of the civil, military, and political condition of Texas, I have deemed it expedient to take the necessary measures, now in progress, to procure it, before deciding upon the course to be pursued in relation to the newly declared Government.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, 23d June, 1836.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 23d June, 1836.

To the President of the United States:
The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession, not inconsistent with the public interest, touching the political condition of Texas—the organization of its Government, and its capacity to maintain its independence; and, also, any correspondence which may have taken place between the Executive of the United States and the Government of Texas or its agents," has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying copies of papers addressed to, and left at, the Department of State by persons claiming to be agents of the Republic of Texas; being all the information and correspondence called for by the resolution. No answers having been returned to any of these communications, they remain for further consideration, and such direction as the President shall give.

All which is respectfully presented.

JOHN FORBETH.

The message was read; and after some remarks by Messrs. Clay, and Preston, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill to establish certain post offices and post roads, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The Bill for the organization of the Navy, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE.—No business of interest transacted in the House to-day.

Saturday, June 25.

SENATE.—A number of private pension bills were ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Benton's Bill, granting certain gratuities of land to the States therein named, was laid on the table—yeas 22, nays 17.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest to-day.

Monday, June 27.

SENATE.—Mr. White presented the proceedings of a large meeting of citizens assembled at Nashville, and a memorial, praying that Texas may be acknowledged as a sovereign, free, and independent State. Mr. White expressed his acquiescence in the feeling and action of this meeting; and, on his motion, the proceedings were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Preston offered the following resolution: Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for defraying the expenses of an agent or commissioner to Texas, whenever the President may think it proper to make such appointment. This resolution lies for consideration.

Mr. Webster offered resolutions in substance as follows:
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of War, lay before the Senate early in the next session of Congress, an account of all moneys paid away under contracts made with their Departments, and by the several disbursing officers, out of appropriations made at this session.
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, during the recess of Congress, the amount of money in the Treasury which is subject to draft.
These resolutions lie for consideration.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Message of the President of the United States, returning the Bill fitting a day for the annual meeting of Congress, and for the close of the first session of each Congress.

The question being on the passage of the Bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, a short debate ensued, in which Messrs. Morris, Goldsborough, Porter, Wall, Southard, Niles, and Walker took part. After which the bill was rejected—yeas 16, nays 23.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bell presented the memorial of the citizens of Nashville relative to the recognition of Texian independence; and in relation thereto, asked leave to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That an appropriation be made for the outfit and salary of a Minister to the Republic of Texas, to be appointed by the President at as early a day as shall appear to him to be expedient and proper.

Laid on the table.

Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, for the third or fourth time, moved the suspension of the Rules to enable him to offer the following resolutions; which were read:
Resolved, That the power of taking money from the People, by laying and collecting duties, imposts, and excises, is one of the most sacred of the trusts vested in the General Government; that it is enforced solely to enable it to command the necessary means to execute the objects for which it was instituted, and that to exact money from the People when not necessary for those objects, or more than may be necessary, would be, on the part of the Government, a manifest breach of trust and to the People unjust and oppressive.
Resolved, That the revenue receivable under the present laws is, and will be more than is required for the fair and legitimate wants of the Government, and that provision ought to be made for its reduction.
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, what alteration can be made in the existing tariff of duties, consistently with the principles of the several acts imposing duties upon imports, with a view to reduction.
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury also report upon the best mode of diminishing the revenue arising from the Public Lands, without retarding the settlement of the new States, or impairing the interests of the General Government; and generally his views as to the best mode of reducing the revenue to the fair and constitutional wants of the Government.

The question being taken, the motion to suspend was lost—yeas 127, nays 72; not two thirds.

Mr. Conner moved that the Rules be suspended to enable him to report the bill establishing certain post routes returned from the Senate with amendments. Agreed to.

The Bill making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties, was taken up.

Tuesday, June 28.

SENATE.—Rescinding Resolutions.—On motion of Mr. White, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered by him, some time ago, rescinding the resolution of the Senate of March, 1834, declaring that the President had transcended his authority in reference to the removal of the depositories.

Mr. White addressed the Senate at length in explanation and support of his views, for nearly three hours, when he asked the yeas and nays on his resolution.

Mr. Walker then expressed the grounds on which he should vote against the resolution.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the question was taken on the rescinding resolution, and decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. King, of Georgia, White—2.
NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Catfisher, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, Knight, Leigh, Linn, Nicholas, Page, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Swift, Tomlinson, Walker, Wright—28.
So the resolution was negatived.

After some conversation between Messrs. Wright, Benton, and Clayton, the Senate agreed to take up Mr. Benton's expunging resolution to-morrow.

The Bill making an appropriation for building a Patent Office was passed—appropriates \$108,100.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War, containing the information called for by a resolution of the House yesterday, in relation to the Cherokee treaty lately ratified; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Harbor Bill was passed.

Wednesday, June 29.

Mr. Clay presented a petition from a portion of the citizens of Kentucky, recommending the Colonization Society to the favorable notice of Congress; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Wall asked and obtained leave to introduce a Bill supplementary to the act to regulate the depositories of the Public Money; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill from the House, making appropriations for certain fortifications; which, on motion of Mr. Clay, was recommended to the Committee of Finance, with instructions to report a Bill reducing the appropriations one-third.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, spent some time in the consideration of the Bill for the reorganization of the Post Office Department, which was laid aside; and the Committee took up the Bill establishing certain post routes.

A Bill, fixing the time for the annual meeting of Congress on the 1st Monday in November, reported from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, was read three times and passed.

The Bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road was passed.