

Vol. XVII.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TREASURY

It will be recollected, that before the last session of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the State Banks several propositions, in succession, with a view to enable the Treasury to transfer its funds from places, where they accumulated beyond the local demand, to places where the local demand exceeded the funds; with a view to equalize the exchange between the different states; &c. with an ulterior view to restore the lawful national currency. The State Banks, in general, declined acting upon the propositions, without offering, in any instance, an efficient substitute, for the accomplishment of objects so important to them, as well as to the government, and to the People of the United States.

The subject, under these circumstances, was presented for the consideration of Congress, and the powers of the Legislature have been put in motion, to relieve the community from an indefinite continuance of the evils, which were produced by the suspension of payments in coin, at the principal State Banks. The establishment of a National Bank, and a Resolution, which provides for collecting the public revenue in the lawful currency of the United States, after the 30th of February, 1817, are preparatory, but decisive measures. That they will be enforced and strengthened by Congress, cannot be doubted by any man who is not prepared to doubt the wisdom, policy and energy of the government. It must, therefore, be an error, fatal, probably, to many of the State Banks (against which they are anxiously admitted) to indulge in hope, that the next session will retract, or relax the measures of the last. It is believed that not only the National Legislature, but the Legislature of every State in the Union must take a stand in opposition to the enormous abuses of the Banking System.

The resolution of Congress of the 29th of April last, directs and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make some attempt to facilitate the collection of the revenue in the lawful currency, even before the 30th of February, 1817; and he has, accordingly, addressed a Circular Letter to the State Banks, of which a copy is subjoined. The propositions contained in the Circular, and the notice accompanying it, are amicable, fair & practical; and the benefits to be derived from their adoption are expected to be principally these:

- 1. That by requiring the Banks to pay their notes of a low denomination in coin, the public debtors will be supplied with a current medium to answer the call upon them.
2. That by requiring the debtors of the United States to pay debts of a small amount in coin, a channel of circulation is kept open, for the eventual return of the money to the banks, as a deposit.
3. That by an early commencement of small payments in coin, the public confidence in the convertibility of notes into money will gradually revive, and the public mind be seasonably prepared to support the general resumption of coin payments in February next.

In every view of the course now pursued by the Treasury, we think the experiment proper to be tried. If it succeed, the advantages are incalculable. If it fail, because the requisite co-operation of the State Banks is refused, the nation will be completely awakened to a sense of its danger, as well as to the necessity of providing for its relief, by means independent of those institutions.

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

Treasury Department, July 22, 1816. SIR.—By the Constitution and Laws of the United States, Gold, Silver, and Copper coins are made the only lawful money of the United States, current as a legal tender in all cases whatsoever.

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

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

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

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

banking, upon the basis of a metallic capital.

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

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

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

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

It is the sincere desire of this department, to execute the duty thus assigned to it, in a manner the most convenient and acceptable to the State Banks, and, indeed, rather to invite the Banks to a spontaneous adoption of the measures, which appear to be necessary upon the occasion, than to proceed by the mere force of official regulations. In the draft of a Treasury Notice, which accompanies this communication, and which you will consider in the light of an amicable proposition, the views of the Department are conveyed to the incipient and preparatory steps, that may, I think, be safely taken, with reference to a general resumption of payments in coin, on the 30th of February next. If the State Banks concur in the opinion, as far as their interests and operations are affected, their voluntary assent to the arrangement will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial consequences, and I shall proceed to announce it in an official form. I permit me, therefore, to request an early communication of the decision of your Bank upon the subject.

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

I am, very respectfully, Sir, Your most obedient servant, A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury.

DRAFT OF A NOTICE Proposed for the consideration of the State Banks.

Treasury Department, July, 1816. Whereas, by a Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury is required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, and debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes

of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States: And it is further by the said Resolution of Congress declared, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, no such duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, ought to be otherwise collected or received, than in the manner aforesaid:

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

Notice is therefore given, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

The Revolutionists of the Southern section of our continent, appear to have had as great a variety of fortune, as their predecessors of North America. They appear to have suffered repeated disasters, and to have carried on a Fabian war, against their disciplined invaders. The massacre by Morillo, the Spanish General, on the sea-shore of Carthagena, and in the mountains of Grenada, has produced just such a state of desperate resistance, as was calculated to arouse all the feelings and energies of the Columbians; the Spanish forces appear to have made their way into New Grenada, in the same manner, and with the same menaces, as Burgoyne marched to Saratoga, and Cornwallis to Yorktown. Morillo appears to have escaped, as Boreasford escaped from Buenos Ayres, by stratagem and speed.

The officer whose name, Louis Ducoudray de Holstein, is subscribed to two bulletins, which we publish this day, was in Philadelphia about three years ago. He is a Dane by birth, and an educated soldier. Led by the spirit of his profession, and a love of liberty, he entered early into the French Revolutionary army; and fought under the rainbow for nearly 20 years—he was the chief of the Staff of Marshal MacDonald in Catalonia, and in action there, was left on the field of battle among the dead; his wounds, though severe, were not mortal; but he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and detained until a favorable opportunity, and a few ounces, ena-

bled him to make his way to the United States; he was desirous of entering the United States service; but as men of experience and talents were not the kind of people sought for; as he had no state interests, nor votes for influence at elections; especially as he was a foreigner, he did not succeed. As he had lost all but honor in Old Spain, he turned his attention to South-America, where, it seems, the same objections had not come into fashion: Whether after success, & long service, he may be thrown on the shelf to make way for presumptuous and puffing ignorance, remains for time to determine; but this gallant soldier, unites with the finest accomplishments of the gentleman, and the knowledge of a perfect military education, the experience of a practical staff officer to the most celebrated military campaigns. To the South Americans, such a man's knowledge is a treasure not to be appreciated but by those who are acquainted with all the afflictions and calamities which flow from commanders without experience, talents, or concern about the comfort or the lives of those by whom they gain battles and renown.

It is thus, that the French Revolution, by contributing experience and genius to the new world, to accomplish its emancipation, compensates in some measure, for the misfortune of its disasters in the old world.—Aurora

Translated for the Democratic Press.

BULLETIN NO. II.

Of the Delivering Army of Venezuela. On the 3d it was scarcely break of day when the squadron set sail for the port of Juan Griego, on the northern coast of the Island of Margarita—we had not reached the anchoring ground when a tender from the land came on board the commanding ship with dispatches for his Excellency the Captain General.

Soon after arrived, his excellency the General in Chief, John Baptist de Arismendi to pay him his compliments as the Supreme Chief of Venezuela, having been already acknowledged in that high station by the army and the inhabitants of the island.

This brave General and his officers were received by the squadron with that enthusiasm which their brilliant proof of courage repeatedly displayed in the heroic Revolution of this island, justly inspire.

The Spanish division yet occupied the city of Ascension, the metropolis of the island, where it raised fortifications in the streets and on the heights of almost an impregnable nature, holding besides, position of the Castle Santa Rosa, but they evacuated them on the night of the 2nd with such precipitancy as to leave behind their arms, accoutrements and provisions, and retreated to the port of Pampater.—Our intrepid warriors on the 3d occupied all their ports without firing a gun.

The success that attends the opening of this delivering campaign gives us the strongest hope that the liberty of the whole of Venezuela is rapidly approaching, and our enemy incumbered with the weight of the crimes they have perpetrated in our territory, will soon be destroyed.

The aspect of the city of Ascension shews nothing but a place evacuated by a band of barbarians. They have not left one stone upon another—the whole city has been consumed by fire, and we can safely predict that the destructive system adopted by the Spaniards will move a war against them more terrible even than that of our arms.

On the 4th and 5th days, necessary measures were taken for our squadron to undertake the blockade of Pampater, and with this object it sailed on the evening of the 6th, making its appearance before that port yesterday morning.

The enemy raises fortifications, but our operations will place him in the alternative of surrendering or perishing.

General Quarters of the city of Norte, in the Island of Margarita, May 8, 1816. JAMES MARINO, Maj. Gen.

BULLETIN NO. III.

Of the delivering army of Venezuela. On the 25th ultimo, the squadron set sail from the north port of Margarita, and on the 31st at 5 P. M. anchored in Carapano opposite the battery of Santa Rosa where the Spanish standard was fluttering.

On the morning of the 1st the Supreme Chief of the Republic who commands the delivering expedition intimated to the Spanish commander to surrender the place, and in case of refusal he would take it by assault. A verbal answer in the negative was returned.

The column of disembarkation under the orders of General Marino, General Piar and Colonel Soubrette, began its operations windwardly on the left and after bearing for two hours an irregular fire of little effect, the supposed impregnable heights which command the city were occupied.

The battery Santa Rosa and the Spanish flying artillery kept up a constant re-

tion with the Squadron. General Piar attacked the enemy in the rear with the greatest success, and we took both the place and forts without any loss.

Our victory was complete, and the flight of the enemy shameful, in spite of all his advantages in positions, artillery, and cavalry. The whole property of the Spaniards fell into our possession, as also the brig Indio Bello and the schooner Fortuna, which were at anchor in the bay.—Our booty is very considerable.

In consequence of taking Carapano, the Spaniards have withdrawn from Cariaco to Guiria, and our communications of Maturin are expeditions by land and through Golfo Triste.

General Quarters of Carapano, June 3, 1816, 6th year of the Independence. In the absence of his Excellency the Major General.

LOUIS DUCOUDRAY DE HOLSTEIN, Second Chief of the Staff.

BULLETIN NO. IV.

The gazettes of Caracas, inform of the glorious successes which the arms of the Republic, under the command of the renowned Gen. Zaraza and Cedeno, have obtained in the siege of La Puerta and the provinces of Guayana. Zaraza closely threatens already the capital of Venezuela with a strong army, after having cleared all the plains of Calabozo and Barinas.—Cedeno has entirely defeated and destroyed a Spanish division of 500 men, which the Governor of Guayana dared to present before the gallant and numerous army which there defends liberty. But it is not Venezuela alone that is the theatre of fortune and glory. New Grenada also makes extraordinary efforts against the Spanish tyrants.

The fate of Gen. Morillo has equalled that of the Governor of Guayana. The plains of Bogota in the province of Cunitnamarca is the happy field allotted to our vengeance by Providence, by punishing the crimes of that army which styled itself the peace-maker of America; that great army had been there annihilated, and its bloody and ferocious chief only escaped to testify to the American valor; New Granada has enjoyed peace after this famous exploit.

All these advantages, over the enemy are exclusively owing to the courage and virtues inspired by a cause so holy as that which we defend. "Till now our soldiers have fought without arms; henceforward their victories will prove more decisive, their triumph more certain, and they will firmly hold the positions which they may gain.

Their gallantry will be upheld and aided by the arms and other immense military stores brought by the delivering expedition. Until now the tyrants wage war only against flying parties which, acting independently, had no concentration, energy, or combination; but in future they will have to fight against a strong and numerous army, under the command of a single chief, as much known and beloved by his troops and people, as he is feared and respected by his adversaries.

No sooner did the delivering expedition appear in Guira and this city, than the whole coast was abandoned by the enemy, who are flying in every direction, and are entirely dismayed.

His Excellency Major General James Marino announces from Rio Caribe, to the most excellent Captain General the liberty of Jaguaparo Guarapiche and other adjacent towns, the citizens of which eagerly press to enlist in the army, anxious to avenge the wrongs which their country has suffered.

The newspapers from England and the United States of North America, announce a speedy rupture between the two maritime powers and Spain. The principal object of it is, without doubt, that of protecting us in our struggle, and giving us every kind of support. Our situation, of course, will have an infinite advantage over that of our enemies. All their ports will be blockaded by two powerful squadrons, which are near at hand. Thus deprived of resources from the exterior, and the interior occupied by our forces, the destruction of our enemy is inevitable.

Carapano, June 6th, 1816, and 6th of the Republic. In the absence of his Excellency the Major General.

LOUIS DUCOUDRAY DE HOLSTEIN, Second of the General Staff.

A RUNAWAY.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 3d instant, two Negro men, named DANIEL and SAMPSON.

Sampson is about 33 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well made and very likely quite dark complexion; he was bought from Work and Davison, of North Carolina, who purchased him of John Coffield near Edenton, Chowan county, North Carolina.

Daniel is about the height of Sampson, stout made, black complexion, about 27 years of age. He belongs to James Harrison who purchased him near Norfolk, Va.

Any person who will apprehend them and put them in Jail, and give notice to the subscriber, shall receive Twenty Dollars; and if returned to the subscriber, Forty Dollars will be paid, and all reasonable expenses.

REUBEN HARRISON, Fairfield District, (S. C.) June 3. 77 69