or assumed by Territorial Legislatures to authorize excuse themselves by alleging that the current early and careful attention.

country. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, transactions of the Government, been any legislation on the subject. The effort made institutions themselves promoted. at the last session to obtain the authority of Congress | New dangers to the Banks are also daily disclosed propriety of passing a law providing for the safe keen-

been readily made to every part of the Union, how-Post Office Departments were charged with the custody of most of the public moneys received by them, there have been collected sixty-six millions of dollars. and, excluding the case of the late collector at New collection cannot, it is believed, exceed sixty thousand dollars. The defalcation of the late collector at that city, of the extent and circumstances of which Congress has been fully informed, ran through all the modes of keeping the public money that have been hitherto in use, and was distinguished by an aggravated disregard of duty, that broke through the restraints of every system, and cannot, therefore, be usefully referred to as a test of the comparative safety of either. Additional information will also be furnished by the report of the Sccretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call made upon that officer by the House of Representatives at the last session, requiring detailed information on the subject of defaults by public officers or agents under each Administration, from 1789 to 1837. This document will be submitted to you

in a few days. The general results, (independent of the Post Office, which is kept separately, and will be stated by itself,) so far as they bear upon this subject are, that the losses which have been, and are likely to be sustained, by any class of agents, have been the greatest by Banks, including, as required in the resolution, their depreciated paper received for public dues: that the next largest have been by disbursing officers, and the least by collectors and receivers. It the losses on duty bonds are excluded, they alone will be threefold those by both coffectors and receivers. Our whole experience, therefore, furnishes the strongest evidence that the desired legislation of Congress is alone wanting to insure in those operations the highest degree of security and facility. Such also appears to have been the experience of other nations. From the results of inquiries made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the practice among them, I am enabled to state that in twentytwo out of twenty-seven foreign Governments, from which undoubted information has been obtained, the public moneys are kept in charge of Public Officers. This concurrence of opinion, in favor of that system, is perhaps as great as exists on any question of interpal administration.

In the modes of business and official restraints on disbursing officers, no legal change was produced by the suspension of specie payments. The report last referred to will be found to contain also much useful information in relation to this subject.

I have heretofore assigned to Congress my reasons for believing that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, as contemplated by the Constitution, is necessary to the safe action of the Federal Government. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, by the Banks having the custody of the public money, showed in so alarming a degree our dependence on those institutions for the performance of duties required by law, that I then recommended the entire dissolution of that connection. This recommendation has been subjected, as I desired it should be, to severe scrutiny and animated discussion; and f allow myself to believe that, notwithstanding the natural diversities of opinion which may be anticipated on all subjects involving such important considerations, it has secured in its favor as general a concurrence of

Recent events have also continued to develope new objections to such a connection. Seldom is any Bank, under the existing system and practice, able to meet, on demand, all its liabilities for deposites and notes in circulation. It maintains specie payments, and transacts a profitable business, only by the confidence of the public in its solvency; and whenever this is destroyed. the demands of its depositors and noteholders - pressed more rapidly than it can make collections from its debtors-force it to stop payment This loss of confidence with its consequences occurred in 1837, and afforded the apology of the banks for their on. The public then acquiesced in the validity of the excuse; and, while the State Legislatures did not exact from their forfeited charters, Congress, ney they held, although compelled to issue Treasury

notes to supply the deficiency thus created.

It now appears that there are other motives than want of public confidence under which the Banks seek to justify themselves in a refusal to meet their obligations. Scarcely were the Country and Government relieved, in a degree, from the difficulties occasioned by the general suspension of 1837, when a partial one, occurring within thirty months of the former,

der it impossible for the judge of that circuit to per-form, in a manner corresponding with the public exigencies, his term and circuit duties. A revision, there- rency is entailed upon the people by a large portion fore, of the present arrangement of the circuits seems, of the backs. They are not driven to it by the exhito he called for, and is recommended to your notice, bition of a loss of public confidence, or of a sudden I think it proper to call your attention to the pow- pressure from their depositors or note-helders, but they the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the business, and exchange with foreign countries, which guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law draws the precious metals from their vaults, would in 1836, providing that no act of a Territorial Legisla- require, in o der to meet it, a larger curtailment of ture incorporating banks should have the force of law their loans to a comparatively small portion of the until approved by Congress, but acts of a very excep- community, than it will be convenent for them to tional character previously passed by the Legislature bear, or perhaps safe for the Banks to exact. The of Florida, were suffered to remain in force, by virtue plea has ceased to be done of necessity. Convenience of which bonds may be issued to a very large amount and policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these by those institutions, upon the faith of the Territory. institutions in disregarding their solemn obligations. A resolution intending to be a joint one passed the Such conduct is not merely an injury to individual Senate at the same session, expressing the sense of creditors, but it is a wrong to the whole community, Congress that the laws in question ought not to be from whose liberality they hold most valuable privilepermitted to remain in force unless amended in many ges-whose rights they violate, whose business they naterial respects, but it failed in the House of Rep. derange, and the value of whose property they render resentatives for want of time, and the desired amend- unstable and insecure. It must be evident that this ments have not been made. The interests involved new ground for Bank suspensions, in reference to are of great importance, and the subject deserves your which their action is not only disconnected with, but wholly independent of, that of the public, gives a The continued agitation of the question relative to a character to their suspensions more a arm ng than the best mode of keeping and disbursing the public any which they exhibited before, and greatly increasmoney, still injuriously affects the business of the es the impropriety of relying on the Banks in the

rendered the use of deposite banks, as prescribed by A large and highly respectable portion of our bankthe act of 1836, a source rather of embarrassment ing institutions are, it affords me unfeigned ple sure to than aid, and of necessity placed the custody of most state, exempted from all blame on account of this of the public money afterwards collected in charge of second delinquency. They have to their great credit, the public officers. The new securities for its safety, not only continued to meet their engagements, but which this required, were a principal cause of my have even repudiated the grounds of suspension now convening an extra session of Congress; but in con- resorted to. It is only by such a course that the consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses, fidence and good will of the community can be preneither then, nor at any subsequent period, has there served, and, in the sequel, the best interests of the

to punish the use of public money for private purpo- from the extension of that system of extravagant cre-Governments with signal advantage, was also unsuccessful, from diversities of opinion in that body, not- commodities, including the precious metals, and leavwithstanding the anxiety doubtless felt by it to afford ing in its transactions but little foreign debt. Such is every practicable security. The result of this is still not now the case. Aided by the facilities afforded by to leave the custody of the public money without the Banks, mere credit has become too commonly the those safeguards which have been for several years basis of trade. Many of the Banks themselves, not earnestly desired by the Executive; and as the remedy content with largely stimulating this system among is only to be found in the action of the Legislature it others, have usurped the business, while they impair mposes on me the duty of again submitting to you the the stability, of the mercantile community; they have become borrowers instead of lenders; they establish ing of the public moneys, and especially to ask that their agencies abroad; they deal largely in stocks and its use for private purposes by any officers entrusted merchandize; they encourage the issue of State secuwith it; may be declared to be a felony, punishable rities, until the foreign market is glutted with them; with penalties proportioned to the magnitude of the and, unsatisfied with the legitimate use of their own capital, and the exercise of their lawful privileges, they These circumstances, added to known defects in raise, by large loans, additional means for every variety the existing laws, and unusual derangement in the of speculation. The disasters attendant on this deviageneral operations of trade, have, during the last three tion from the former course of business in this country. years, much increased the difficulties attendant on the are now shared alike by the Banks and individuals. to collection, keeping, and disbursement of the revenue, an extent of which there is perhaps no previous example in the history of our country. having them in charge. Happily, these have been linguess of the foreign lender, and a sufficient export successful beyond expectation. Vast sums have been of our productions to meet any necessary partial paycollected and disbursed by the several Departments ments, leave the flow of credit undisturbed, all appears with unexpected cheapness and ease; transfers have to be prosperous; but as soon as it is checked by any hesitation abroad, or by an inability to make payment ever distant; and defalcations have been far less than there in our productious, the evils of the system are was anticipated, from the absence of adequate disclosed. The paper currency which might serve for legal restraints. Since the officers of the Treasury and domestic purposes, is useless to pay the debt due in Europe. Gold and silver are therefore drawn, in exchange for their notes, from the Banks. To keep up their supply of coin, these institutions are obliged to call upon their own debtors, who pay them principally in York, the aggregate amount of losses sustained in the their own notes, which are as unavailable to them as they are to the merchants to meet the foreign demand. The calls of the Banks, therefore, in such emergencies, of necessity, exceed that demand, and produce a corresponding curtailment of their accommodations and of the currency, at the very moment when the state of trade renders it most inconvenient to be borne. The intensity of this pressure on the community is in proportion to the previous liberality of credit and consequent expansion of the currency; forced sales of property are made at the time when the means of purchasing are most reduced, and the worst calamities to individuals are only at last arrested, by an open violation of their obligations by the Banks, a refusal to pay specie for their notes, and an imposition upon the community of a fluctuating and depreciated currency.

These circumstances are inherent in the present system. They are not influenced by the Banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are the results of the irresistible laws of trade and credit. In the recent events which have so strikingly illustrated the certain effects of these laws, we have seen the Bank of the largest capital in the Union, established under a National charter, and lately strengthened, as we were authoritatively informed, by exchanging that for a State charter, with new and unusual privileges-in a condition, too, as it was said, of entire soundness and great prosperity-not merely unable to resist these effects, but the first to yield to them.

Nor is it to be overlooked, that there exists a chain of necessary dependance among these institutions, which obliges them, to a great extent, to follow the institutions in a few large cities, is not found in the effect would be in the least injurious to them.

thus that an introduction of a new bank into the most | than half a million,

ing institutions as depositories of the public money ?— again redeemed in specie.

Can we venture not only to encounter the risk of their Indeed I cannot think that a serious objection would

mendable sympathy, but fearful lest its anticipated dealings.

ther, first and last, it is not attended with more mis- of real capital. are furnished for those excessive issues which lead to ty to see that a proper direction is given to it. While unners of a vast debt abroad, and a suspension of the

Impressed, therefore, as I am, with the propriety of private use of either banks or individuals, and the pubbelieving, as I do, that such also is the judgment which discussion, reflection and experience have produced on the public mind. I leave the subject with you. It is, at all events, essential to the interests of the community and the business of the Government, that a decision should be made.

form. In one instance, the Government is a creditor for its deposites, and in the other for the notes it holds. They afford the same opportunity for using the public moneys, and equally lead to all the evils attendant upon it, since a bank can as safely extend its discounts on a deposite of its notes in the hands of a public offihand, it would give to the Government no greater sccurity, for, in case of failure, the claim of the noteholder would be no better than that of a depositor.

had no palliation in such circumstances as were ni- argument to those which illustrate their precarious of these payments has been voluntarily made in specie,

noting the ninth circuit, the distances between the places at which they sit, and from thence to the seat of Government, are represented to be such as to render it impossible for the judge of that circuit to perbetween the two countries, based on reciprocal benefits; bank suspensions, a little firmness in the community but it having now been made manifest that the power soon restores them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary of inflicting these and similar injuries, is, by the re- purposes. Postage and other public dues have been of things, it was because they could not have anticipasistless law of a credit currency, and credit trade, equal-ly capable of extending their consequences through all the ramifications of our banking system, and by that years, and this, with the aid of Treasury notes for a gold and silver, for which they had provided, from the means indirectly obtaining, particularly when our part of the time, was done without interruption during channels of circulation, and fill them with a currency banks are used as depositories of the public moneys, a the suspension of 1837. At the present moment, the that defeats the objects they had in view. The remedangerous political influence in the United States, I receipts and disbursements of the Government are made dy for this must chiefly rest with the States from have deemed it my duty to bring the subject to your in legal currency in the largest portion of the Union- whose legislation it has sprung. No good that might notice, and ask for it your serious consideration.

Is an argument required beyond the exposition of can now be successfully carried out, it will be surely not obviously conferred on the General Government, these facts, to show the imprepriety of using our bank- attended with even less difficulty when bank notes are

> individual and mutual mismanagement, but, at the any where be raised to the receipt and payment of gold same time, to place our fereign and domestic policy and silver in all public transactions, were it not from entirely under the control of a foreign moneyed inter- an apprehension that a surplus in the Treasury might to them too strongly to be disregarded. They have est ? To do so is to impair the independence of our withdraw a large portion of it from circulation, and Government, as the present credit system has already lock it up unprofitably in the public vaults. It would impaired the independence of our Banks. It is to sub- not, in my opinion, be difficult to prevent such an in- tute books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, mit all its important operations, whether of peace or convenience from occurring; but the authentic statewar, to be controlled or thwarted, first by our own ments which I have already submitted to you in regard in point of fact, the privileges conferred on banking sary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self. Banks, and then by a power abroad greater than them- to the actual amount in the public Treasury at any one corporations have made their notes the currency of the selves. I cannot bring myself to depict the humilia- time during the period embraced in them, and the littletion to which this Government and people might be probability of a different state of the Treasury for at are violated under the impulses of interest or converging the period emight be probability of a different state of the Treasury for at are violated under the impulses of interest or converging the period emight be probability of a different state of the Treasury for at are violated under the impulses of interest or converging the period emight be probability of a different state of the Treasury for at are violated under the impulses of interest or converging the period emight be period emig sooner or later reduced, if the means for defending least some years to come, seem to render it unnecessatheir rights are to be made dependent upon those who ry to dwell upon it. Congress, moreover, as I have may have the most powerful of motives to impair them, before observed, will in every year have an opportunity Nor is it only in reference to the effect of this state to guard against it, should the occurrence of any cirof things on the independence of our Government or of cumstances lead us to apprehend injury from this source and laws. To the people, it is immaterial whether our Banks, that the subject presents itself for consider- Viewing the subject in all its aspects, I cannot believe ation; it is to be viewed also in its relations to the gen that any period will be more auspicious than the preeral trade of our country. The time is not long past sent for the adoption of all measures necessary to main- sult is the same. An inflexible execution even of the when a deficiency of foreign crops was thought to af- tain the sanctity of our own engagements, and to aid existing statutes of most of the States, would redress ford a profitable market for the surplus of our industry; in securing to the community that abundant supply of many evils now endured; would effectually show the but now we await with feverish anxiety the news of the precious metals which adds so much to their pros- banks the dangers of mismanagement which impunity the English harvest, not so much from motives of com- perity, and gives such increased stability to all their encourages them to repeat; and would teach all cor-

be beneficent, wise or just, which creates greater anxie- to render it the more incumbent on us, notwithstanding ty for interests dependent on foreign credit, than for the discouragements of the past, to strive in our resprofitable exportation of the surplus produce of our take from them as rapidly as the obligations of public | widely wandered. faith and a careful consideration of the immediate inmake of the money. Such use would be regarded in principles of the social compact, the observance of back to that safe and honored standard. individuals as a breach of trust, or a crime of great which is indispensable to its existence, or interfering magnitude, and yet it may be reasonably doubted whe in any way with the useful and profitable employment of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system

Legislative departments, and selfish combinations, lead- longs, from the nature of our Government, to the States ing to special legislation, are formed. It is made the who authorize them. It is to their Legislatures that interest of banking institutions and their stockholders the people must mainly look for action on that subject. extravagant trading and speculation, and are the fore- the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and Independent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold and ic money kept by duly appointed special agents; and erwise, by at once withholding the means of extravagance afforded by the public funds, and restraining them from excessive issues of notes which they would be

constantly called upon to redeem. I am aware it has been urged that this control may be best attained and exerted by means of a National Bank. The constitutional objections which I am well Most of the arguments that dissuade us from em- known to entertain, would prevent me in any event ploying banks, in the custody and disbursement of the from proposing or assenting to that remedy; but in adpublic money, apply with equal force to the receipt of dition to this, I cannot, after past experience, bring their notes for public dues. The difference is only in myself to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effective for such a purpose. The history of the late National Bank through all its mutations shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject, be, I think safely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead; that in 1817, and 1818, in 1823, in cer, as on one made in its own vaults. On the other 1831, and in 1834, its vast expansions, followed by distressing contractions, led to those of the State institutions. It swelled and maddened the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed, or safely directed them. I am aware that the danger of inconvenience to the At a few periods only was a salutary control exercised, public, and unreasonable pressure upon sound banks, but an eager desire, on the contrary, exhibited for prohave been urged as objections to requiring the payment fit in the first place; and if, afterwards, its measures course of others, notwithstanding its injustice to their of the evenue in gold and silver. These objections were severe towards other institutions, it was because own immediate creditors, or injury to the particular have been greatly exaggerated. From the best esti- its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not community in which they are placed. This depend- mates we may safely fix the amount of specie in the differ from them in principle or in form; its measures ance of a Bank, which is in proportion to the extent | country at eighty-five millions of dollars, and the por- emanated from the same spirit of gain; it felt the same of its debts for circulation and deposites, is not merely | tion of that which would be employed at any one time temptation to over-issues; it suffered from, and was toon others in its own vicinity, but on all those which in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, tally unable to avert, those inevitable laws of trade, by connect it with the centre of trade. Distant, Banks even if the proposed change were made at once, would which it was itself affected equally with them; and at may fail, without seriously affecting those in our prin- not, it is now, after fuller investigation, believed, exceed least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved oncipal commercial cities; but the failure of the latter is four or five millions. If the change were gradual, sev- ly by extraordinary exertions from the same fate that felt at the extremities of the Union. The suspension eral years would clapse before that sum would be re- attended the weakest institution it professed to superat New-York, in 1837, was every where, with very quired, with annual opportunities in the mean time to vise. In 1837 it failed, equally with others, in redeemfew exceptions, followed, as soon as it was known ;- alter the law, should experience prove it to be oppres- ing its notes, though the two years allowed by its charthat recently at Philadelphia immediately affected the sive or inconvenient. The portions of the community ter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of Banks of the South and West in a similar manner. on whose business the change would immediately ope- which remains to the present time outstanding. It is This dependance of our whole Banking system on the rate, are comparatively small, nor is it believed that its true, that having so vast a capital, and strengthened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it laws of their organization, but in those of trade and In the payment of duties, which constitute by far possessed more power; but while it was itself, by that exchange. The Banks at that centre to which cur- the greater portion of the revenue, a very large propor- circumstance, freed from the control which all banks rency flows, and where it is required in payments for tion is derived from foreign commission houses and require, its paramount object and inducement were left merchandize, hold the power of controlling those in re- agents of foreign manufacturers, who sell the goods the same—to make the most for its stockholders, not to gions whence it comes, while the latter possess no consigned to them, generally, at auction, and after pay- regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it, as means of restraining them, so that the value of indi- ing the duties of the avails, remit the rest abroad in spe- far as we are advised. been found to be greatly othervidual property, and the prosperity of trade, through cic or its equivalent. That the amount of duties should, wise elsewhere. The national character given to the the whole interior of the country, are made to depend in such cases, be also retained in specie, can hardly be Bank of England, has not prevented excessive fluctuaon the good or bad management of the Banking insti- made a matter of complaint. Our own importing mer- tions in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off tutions in the great seats of trade on the seaboard. - | chants, by whom the residue of the duties is paid, are a suspension of specie payments, which lasted for But this chain of dependance does not stop here. - not only peculiarly interested in maintaining a sound nearly a quarter of a century. And why should we It does not terminate at Philadelphia or New-York. It currency, which the measure in question will especial expect it to be otherwise? A national institution, relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness reaches across the ocean, and ends in London, the cen- ly promote, but are, from the nature of their dealings, though deriving its charter from a different source than cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by tre of the credit system. The same laws of trade, best able to know when specie will be needed, and to the State Banks, is yet constituted upon the same changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade which give to the banks in our principal cities power procure it with the least difficulty or sacrifice. Resi- principles; is conducted by men equally exposed to is not to be turned in our favor by creating new deover the whole banking system of the United States, ding, too, almost universally in places where the reve- temptation; and is liable to the same disasters; with mands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be im- Shakspeare, out of No. 2—won her Sweepstakes over public sentiment as could be expected on one of such subject the former, in their turn, to the money power nue is received, and where the drafts used by the Go- the additional disadvantage that its magnitude occa. in Great Britain. It is not denied that the suspension vernment for its disbursements must concentrate, they sions an extent of confusion and distress which the from those which now exist. Although these devices each. the New York banks in 1837, which was followed have every opportunity to obtain and use them in place mismanagement of smaller institutions could not proin quick succession throughout the Union, was pro- of specie, should it be for their interest or convenience. duce. It can scarcely be doubted that the recent sus- invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by duced by an application of that power; and it is now Of the number of these drafts, and the facilities they pension of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and prialleged, in extenuation of the present condition of so may afford, as well as of the rapidity with which the of which the effects are felt not in that State alone, but vate expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reformlarge a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments public funds are drawn and disbursed, an idea may be have arisen from the same cause.

In a such as of the large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments public funds are drawn and disbursed, an idea may be formed from the fact that, of nearly twenty millions of siness commenced while it was a national institution; all relief, security for the future, and an enduring pros-From this influence they cannot now entirely escape, dollars paid to collectors and receivers during the pre- and there is no good reason for supposing that the same perity, In shaping the institutions and policy of the Priam, out of No. 4—engaged at New Market, Va., for it has its origin in the credit currencies of the two sent year, the average amount in their hands at any one consequences would not have followed, had it still de- General Government so as to promote, as far as it can, countries; it is strengthened by the current of trade time has not exceeded a million and a half; and of the rived its powers from the General Government. It is and exchange, which centres in London, and is render- fifteen millions received by the collector of New York in vain, when the influences and impulses are the same, rely on my most cordial co-operation. ed almost irresistible by the large debts contracted there during the present year, the average amount held by to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such by our merchants, our banks, and our States. It is him, subject to draft during each week, has been less creations, we do therefore but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without checking their distant of our villages, places the business of that vil- The ease and safety of the operations of the Treasu- attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is lage within the influence of the money power in Eng- ry in keeping the public money, are promoted by the and the efficiency of organization which we give, so peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now in accordance with the recommendation of the Executary in the nature of such abuses as we are now application of its own drafts to the public dues. The far from being beneficial, are in practice positively interested and the encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by tract in that country, seriously affects our own curren- objection arising from having them too long out- jurious. They strengthen the chain of dependence means of the influence they have been permitted to accy, and extends over the pursuits of our citizens its standing, might be obviated, and they yet made throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly quire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for

the country to endanger a well managed banking institution which connects them with the centre of trade
stitution compared by no foreign was a constant to be overlooked. By habits a sickly appetite for effeminate indulgence, and the connects them with the centre of trade
stitution which connects them with the centre of trade
stitution which connects them with the centre of trade
an imitation of that reckless extravagance which imWhig, New Orleans Picayune and New-York Spirit stitution; commerce was deranged by no foreign war; in our own country, they are yet subjected, beyond all settled by experience, that the supply of the precious paper, which it was evidently the design of the framers poverished and enslaved the industrious people of for- of the Times.

number of terms to be held in each of the Constitution to prevent, when they required would authorize its interference, or justify a course that might, in the slightest degree, increase, at the expense of the States, the power of the Federal authorities-nor do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy. Within the last few years, events have appealed

> seen that the Constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the stano law impairing the obligations of contracts, yet that, enlightened as ours, will, whenever it becomes neces. country : that the obligations imposed by these notes | dies for every abuse, and submitting to temporary nience; and that the number and power of the persons fare. connected with these corporations, or placed under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution these results are produced by open violations of the latter, or by the workings of a system of which the reporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of failure should narrow the field of credit there. Does In a country so commercial as ours, banks in some the law and the servants of the people. What is still this not speak volumes to the patriot? Can a system form will probably always exist; but this serves only wanting to effect these objects, must be sought in additional legislation; or, if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may the general prosperity of our own country, and the pective stations to mitigate the evils they produce: to bring us back into the path from which we have so

In the meantime, it is the duty of the General Gov The circumstances to which I have thus adverted, terests of the community will permit, the unjust char- ernment to co-operate with the States, by a wise exerappear to me to afford weighty reasons, developed by acter of monopolies: to check so far as may be practicise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement ate events, to be added to those which I frave on for- cable by prudent legislation, those temptations of in- of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do mer occasions offered, when submitting to your better terest and those opportunities for their dangerous in- so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, knowledge and discernment the propriety of separating dulgence, which beset them on every side, and to con- and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them .the custody of the public money from banking institu- fine them strictly to the performance of their paramount | But, above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect tions. Nor has any thing occurred to lessen, in my duty, that of aiding the operations of commerce, rather the principles of morality and law, constantly execuopinion, the force of what has been heretofore urged. than consulting their own exclusive advantage. These ting our own contracts in accordance with the provi-The only ground on which that custody can be desir- and other salutary reforms may, it is believed, be ac- sions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallyed by the banks, is the profitable use which they may complished without the violation of any of the great ing point by which our whole country may be brought

Our people will not long be insensible to the extent that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, chievous consequences, when permitted to the former than to the latter. The practice of permitting the publishment of the latter. The practice of permitting the publishment of the latter of the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrassments. lic money to be used by its keepers as here, is believed sary facilities, without inflating or depreciating the cur- The weight which presses upon a large portion of the to be peculiar to this country, and to exist scarcely any rency, or stimulating speculation. Thus accomplishing people and the States, is an enormous debt, foreign where else. To procure it here, improper influences their legitimate ends, they have gained the surest guar- and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corpoare appealed to; unwise connections are established antee for their protection and encouragement in the rations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than between the Government and vast numbers of power- good will of the community. Among a people so just two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ful State institutions; other motives than the public as ours the same results could not fail to attend a sim- ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest.good are brought to bear both on the Executive and ilar course. The direct supervision of the banks be- This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase throughout the Union to use their exertions for the in- But as the conduct of the Federal Government in the of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand crease of taxation and the accumulation of a surplus management of its revenue has also a powerful though on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same exrevenue; and, while an excuse is afforded, the means less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our du- tent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of the import trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us. silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and paper credit with which all banks are connected, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless rail roads the funds of the Government being withdrawn from the thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest up will at the same time sensibly check such as are oth- on the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and secuing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us; not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the States to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard. It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should on the part of each be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and viz: managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country soon recover from a temporary depression, arising not from

> reer of prosperity. of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meet- ary, for number of Entrances. ing it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labors of the mile heats, to be run over the State Course near Ralast season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, ac- \$1000. See Spirit of the Times, after January, for complish the rest. We have had full experience, in the number of the Entrances. times past, of the extraordinary results which can, in No. 3. MARY BLOUNT, c. m. by Sir Charles, dam this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the by Alfred, foaled in 1833. united and well directed efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of Florizel, now in foal by imp. Priam. our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its cli- Sir Charles, now in foal by imp. Priam. mate, its various productions, indispensable to other na- No. 6. LADY CHESTERFIELD, s. m. foaled in 1830, tions, will, in due time, afford abundant means to per- by Arab, her dam by imp. Knowsby, now in foal by fect the most useful of those objects for which the States imp. Prism. have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our dam imp. Buzzard, now in foal by imp. Priam. children such fearful burdens.

> But let it be indelibly engraven on our minds, that with its limited powers, these important ends, you may \$1000 entrance. See Spirit of the Times, after Jun-

That there should have been, in the progress of re cent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some, a powerful influence. We cannot escape from this by inaking new banks, great or small, State or National. The same chains which bind those now existing to the amount actually required. Still less inconvenience of the same of centre of this system of paper credit, must equally fet will attend the repuirement of specie in purchases of ter every institution we create. It is only by the expublic lands. Such purchases, except when made on tent to which this system has been pushed of late, that speculation, are, in general, but single transactions, and in the chat, to a lovering power. In a word, which the full understanding produce throughout society a chain of dependance, of the operations of our banking system which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance—to nouwe have been made fully aware of its irresistible ten- rarely repeated by the same person; and it is a fact, ed to the creation of a National Bank for purposes rish, in preference to the manly virtues that give digdency to subject our own banks and currency to a vast that for the last year and a half, during which the notes connected with currency and commerce, than for those nity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious produced new and serious embarrassment. Though it controlling power in a foreign land; and it adds a new of sound banks have been received, more than a moiety connected with the fiscal operations of the Government. leged in justification of that which had previously situation. Endangered in the first place by their own taken place. There was nothing in the conduct of every ined in three years under the graduation proposed.

There was nothing in the conduct of every ined in three years under the graduation proposed.

There was nothing in the conduct of every ined in three years under the graduation proposed. Yet the commerce and currency of the country are who seek them dependent on those who supply them-

eign lands; and at last, to fix upon us, instead of the eign lands; and at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was a like the object and supposed reward of our Revolution ary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even a mong a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries, perhaps, it could only be ac. complished through that series of revolutionary move. ments, which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merit of our institutions, that they create and nourisi in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and power peaceably to remedy abuses which have else where caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race. The result thus far is most honorable to the self denial, the intel ligence, and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go still farther than they have yet gone in illus trating the important truth, that a people as free and government by voluntarily adopting appropriate rema-

My own exertions, for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been bestowed throughout my official career with a zeal that is nourished by ardent wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and controverted questions. Impressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution, desirous also of laying before my fellow. citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me conducive to their prosperity-and anxious to submit to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinions are formed, I have on this, as on preceding occasions, freely offered my views on those points of domestic policy that seem, at the present time, most prominently to require the action of the Government, I know that they will receive from Congress that full and able consideration which the importance of the subjects merit, and can repeat the assurance heretofore made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co-operate with you in every measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN. DECEMBER 2, 1839.

MARRACIES.

In this City, on Sunday last, at 1 o'clock, P. M. in Christ Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ivas, Rev. Cameron F. McRae to Miss Julia Burgwyn, daughter of John Burgwyn, Esq. of Newbern.

In this County on the 19th inst. by the Rev Samuel Wait, Mr. William T. Brooks, Tutor of the Wake Forest College, formerly of Chatham, to Miss In Franklin County, on the 18th inst. by the Rev.

D. F. Richardson, Mr. Anthony A. Person to Miss In Washington, by the Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Benjamin Franklin Havens, Esq. to Miss Mary Eliza Bon-

ner, daughter of Col. Richard H. Bonner. Also, by the Rev. George N. Gregory, Mr. William Bond, to Mrs. Elizabeth Caffee.

Also, by the Rev. James Avent, Mr. James Ellis, to Miss Eleanor Satterthwaite.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.—Very valuable Property in the City of Raleigh and its vicinity, for sale.—Fine Blooded Stock, &c.

The Subscriber, finding it impossible from his ertensive engagements in another State, to devote that time and attention to his business here, requisite to its being properly conducted, offers for sale or rent THE EAGLE HOTEL, in the City of Raleigh, at present occupied by him. The Hotel, as every one knows, acquainted with it, is as desirable property as can be owned, if the Proprietor can give his personal attention to it. It is now thoroughly furnished, and the purchaser or lessee could take immediate possession. Few situations in the United States offer se fine a chance for the profitable investment of money. Also, a Lor or GROUND, containing 6 Acres, with

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En the kind of the kind of the the the for

a new Dwelling, Stone Stable and Barn.

Also, a Pransarion on Crab Tree Creek, within 21 miles of Raleigh, containing 678 Acras, and including all necessary buildings for a comfortable residual of the containing and including all necessary buildings for a comfortable residual of the containing and contai

Also, 50 Acres of Wood LAND, about 4 miles from the City, lying near the old Hillsboro' Road. The above Property will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons desirous of owning the whole, or any

part thereof, are requested to make early application-The Subscriber also offers for sale the whole of his valuable stock of BLOODED HORSES, as follows,

No. 1. MARIA WEST, dam of Wagner and Fanny, foaled in 1827, by Marion, dam Cittgen, now in foal by imp. Priam. Produce entered in the Trial Stake, Nashnatural and permanent causes, but from those I have ville, Tenn. \$1000 entrance, to be run the day preenumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her ca- vious to the Peyton Stake; also, in the great Produce Stake, near New Orleans, \$5000 entrance, 4 mile heats, Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance | Fall of 1843. See Spirit of the Times, after Janu-

No. 2. POLLY PEACHAM, by John Richards, dam imp. Chance, foaled in 1828, now in foal by imp. Priam. Produce entered in Produce Stake, 1843, leigh, \$1000 entrance; also, at New Market, Va.

No. 4. LADY ROLAND, S. m. by Tariff, dam Ball's

No 5. MARY ANN, b. m. by Gohanna, dam by

No 7. LAMA, s. m fooled in 1830, by Sir Charles, No. 8. A Dun Mare, foaled in 1832, by Sir Charles,

in foal by Red Wasp. No. 9. One half of s. f. FANNY, by Eclipse, out of No. 1, 3 years old-half owned by Col. Hampton, of South Carolina, and now in his possession. No. 10. DOLLT THARP, b. f. two years old, by imp.

No. 11. RATE ROAD, g. c. 2 years old, by imp-Felt, dam by Young Friday. No. 12. Half of b. f. FANNY DINGLE, by impa

Chateau Margaux, foaled in 1837,-the other half No. 13. A Bay Filly, foaled in 1838, by imp. 33 subscribers, \$300 each; also, at the State Course, uary, for number of Entries.

No. 14. A Bay Filly, foaled in 1838, by Lyman, out of No 5-engaged at New Market, Va., 33 subscribers, \$300 entrance, Boring 3 year olds. No. 15. Bay Filly, foaled in 1839, by Andrew, out

Entries in the Stake. No. 16. Bay Filly, fealed in 1839, by imp. Priam,

No. 17. Bay Filly, foaled in 1839, by imp. Priam, The whole of the shove Blooded Stock of Horses

will be sold at Public Sale, on the 1st day of July next in the City of Raleigh if not privately sold before that time Applications, personally or by letter, can be made,

until the day of sale, at Raleigh, N. C. J. C. ROGERS. Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1840.