EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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SUBSTANCE OF THE ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUB-TREASURY, AS IT PASSED THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Section 1. Provides that Rooms in the new Treasury Building at Washington shall be fitted up with secure fire proof vaults and safes for keeping the public money, and for the accommodation of the Treasurer, his Assistants and Clerks—which is declared to be the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. The vaults and the safes of the Mint and branch Mint at New Orleans to be places of deposit, and the Treasurer of each to have the custody and care of the public money.

Sec. 3. Rooms to be provided in the Custom Houses now building in New York and Boston for the use of the Receivers General, and secure fire proof vaults and safes for keeping public moneys, said Receivers General to have the custody of said rooms, vaults & safes and the money deposited therein, and disburse the same.

Sec. 4. Suitable offices, with convenient rooms provided with secure fire proof vaults and safes, to be erected at Charleston and St. Louis—Receivers General to have the custody and care of said fire-proof vaults and safes and the money therein deposited—and also to transfer and disburse such money.

Sec. 5. The President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint four receivers general of public money, to hold their offices for 4 years—one to be located in New York, one in Boston, one in Charleston, and the fourth in St. Louis; all to give bond with sureties.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint and several branch mints, all collectors of customs or surveyors acting as collectos, all receivers general, all receivers of public moneys of the various land offices, and all postmasters, required to keep safely, without loaning, all money collected by or placed in their custody, till transferred or paid out upon the order of the proper officer of the Government; and do all duties as fiscal agents of the Government which Congress or the Treasury department may impose—pay pensions and make disbursements which any of the Executive Departments may be required by law to make.

Sec. 7 Treasurer of the United States, Treasurer of Mint and branch mint at New Orleans, and receivers general, to give bonds with sureties according to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, and to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. Secretary of the Treasury to require bonds from the several depositaries created, with such surety as shall seem reasonable and safe by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 9 All collectors and receivers in the District of Columbia, in the cities of Philadelphia & N. Orleans, in the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, & St. Louis, to pay over all money to the receivers general or the Treasurer of the Mint or branch mint, as often as required by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster General, not less than once in each week.

Sec. 10. Secretary of the Treasury and Post Master General empowered in their discretion to transfer money from any depository, to the mint, branch mint, or either of the offices of the Receivers General, and also from the hands of one depository to that of another, as safety or public convenience may to them seem to require. Treasurer of the United States also authorised to draw upon any depository as he may think conducive to public interest, or convenience of public creditors.

Sec. 11. All money in depositories to be considered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his draft for tranfer or disbursement. Depositories to make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Departments, as shall be directed by the head of these departments.

Sec. 12. Secretary of the Treasury authorised to examine into accounts of depositories, and to appoint special agents for this purpose, with such compensation as he may think reasonable. Agents to examine books, accounts, money on hand, and the manner in which the same is kept, so as to secure uniformity.

Sec. 13. Naval Officer and Surveyor, Register of Land Office, director and superintendant of each mint and branch mint, every quarter, or oftener, if directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, also to examine the accounts and money of the Receivers General, Collectors Receivers of the Land Offices, and Treasurers, and make return of such examination to the Treasury Department.

Sec. 14. Treasurers under this act may be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses for clerks, fire proof chests or vaults, or other expenses of safe keeping, transferring or disbursing public money; *provided*, the whole number of clerks shall not exceed *ten*, and the aggregate compensation exceed $8,000, nor the compensation of any one clerk exceed $800 per annum.

Sec. 15. Secretary of Treasury required to withdraw public funds from present depositories, and confine all transactions to depositories established by this act.

Sec. 16. Marshals, District Attorneys and others having public money, to pay the same to such depository as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 17. All Treasurers to keep an entry of each sum received, and kind of money, and also of each payment or transfer, and kind of currency. Any investment, loan or other use of public money by any Treasurer to be deemed an embezzlement, and punished as felony, and all persons participating or advising thereto be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 18. Until rooms, offices, vaults and safes are constructed, Secretary of the Treasury may hire them at the expense of the United States, in the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, New Orleans, New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis.

Sec. 19. The Resolution authorizing payment of public dues in notes of specie paying Banks so modified, that after June, 1840, one-fourth of all the payments shall be made in specie; after June, 1841, one half to be paid in specie; after June 1842, three-fourths to be paid in specie; & after June 1843 all dues for postages or otherwise shall be paid in gold and silver only.

20 After June 1843, all disbursements and payments by the United States or the Postmaster General, to be made in gold or silver coin only. Any officer neglecting or evading this provision to be reported to the President of the United States.

21 No disbursing officers permitted to make any exchange of funds, except for gold or silver, but shall make payments in the currency received. Any violation to be punished by suspension, and further also to be reported to the President for removal, or restoration to his trust.

Sec. 22 Secretary of Treasury to make no order creating any difference in the medium in which the different branches of the revenue shall be paid.

Sec. 23 Secretary of Treasury to establish regulations for the speedy presentation and prompt payment of drafts, and guard against such drafts being used as a currency or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. Receiver General at New York, to be paid a $4000, at Boston $2500, at Chaleston $2500, and at St. Louis $2500. Treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia to be allowed $500 in addition to his present salary, and the Treasurer of the Branch at New Orleans to receive $1000 additional per annum, in full for all services.

Sec 25 Treasurer may receive payment for lands at the Treasury, or such point as he may designate—to be evidenced by the receipt of said Treasurer, which receipts shall be receivable for lands at public or private sale but shall not be transferable.

Sec. 26. $1000 appropriated for the purchase of sites, and the construction of offices for the receivers general at Charleston and St Louis.

Sec. 27. Appropriates such sums as may be necessary to defray the expenses authorized, and Sec. 28 repeals conflicting provisions of existing acts.

It will be seen that the above act contemplates an indefinite increase of officers, with an unlimited amount of expenditure, both being in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. This reveals one of the objects of this scheme for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public money. It confers patronage, and is an extension of the *'spoils'* system.

The mode of keeping and disbursing the public moneys in times past, every practical business man knows, was safe, convenient, and without expense to the nation. The plan now presented has none of these recommendations. Individual honesty is, at least, its only guarantee of safety. The bonds and checks which the act sets out in such bold relief, experience has proved to be unavailing against the official plunderers of these days. Expenses, limited only by the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the sure fruits of this iniquitous scheme. His special agents, with compensation such as he may deem reasonable—clerks—secure fire-proof vaults & safes—fire-proof chests—rooms—offices and accomodations for the thousands of sub-treasurers created by the act is the foundation for charges beyond computation, limited only by the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, and constituting the most potent instruments of corruption.

Alarming as are its details in these particulars, the power with which it invests the Government over the monetary concerns and business of the country, is yet more to be dreaded. Disguised as it has studiously been, it is yet easy to discern that it contains the attributes of a great Government Bank, authorizing the payment of Government dues in checks and drafts. These will soon become currency and the medium of exchange, and result in locking up the gold and silver in the Government vaults—thus rendering resumption by the banks impracticable, and contributing to the final overthrow of all State institutions and the concentration of the whole money power in the Federal Government.

Not being lenders, but borrowers, in fact, to the amount of the millions which will be put in circulation to the exclusion of bank issues, at present the only support of trade, it requires no prophet to predict the ruinous influence of this double-edged instrument upon industry, property, and business of every character.—Pat.

Genuine Temperance.—The Liverpool correspondent of the N. York Star, states, that the Rev. Mr. Matthew, a Catholic Priest has succeeded in enrolling half a million of whiskey drinkers in Ireland to a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drink, and that not a man, out of all that number who signed the pledge, has in any instance violated it. The European correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in alluding to the same extraordinary facts, states, upon the authority of the Belfast Chronicle, that there has been a decrease of ninety-four thousand pounds sterling, or near four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in the revenue of Ireland, in consequence of the abstinence of these men from the use of strong drinks. This is doing the thing efficiently.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM IRELAND

70,000 JOINED THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Letter from Richard Allen, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Irish Temperance Union to E. C. Delavan, Esq.

DUBLIN, Nov 19, 1839.

To E. C. Delavan, Esq.

Dear Friend:—Truly we live in an age of wonders. The days of weakness are past; what was a little taper, kept alive by the greatest care of a few, has now burst into a mighty flame. The principles of total abstinence are now spreading with a rapidity which their warmest friends never dared to hope for. The weekly Royal Exchange meeting in Dublin, has been so immensely crowded, that it has been found necessary to make a double charge for admission. But it is in the south that wonderful progress is making, under the labors of the Rev. Theobald Matthew, a Roman Catholic Clergyman. Here the people are joining by thousands—9000 in two days lately in Cork, Youghal, Limerick, Clonmel, Dungarvon, seem to vie with each other in the extent and vigor of their movements. In Limerick alone, 10,000 have taken the pledge. Dungarvon, recently the most drunken place in Ireland, seems to be taken by storm. A thousand and more have signed the pledge. In Drogheda are 1000 tetotallers; and during a period of nine months, since the reform commenced, there were two special, two quarter, and nineteen petty sessions, there was not a single person before it for any misdemeanor. In Belfast are 5000 members. Here workmen have formed themselves into anti-usage associations, with excellent effect. All the Dublin associations are in an active state; and in Carlow, Acklow, Wexford, Enniscarthy, Shillelah, good societies are active in their operations; 70,000 have been added to us. Full liberty has been given to Sir E. Blakery, commander of the force in Ireland, to hold temperance meetings in the barracks—upwards of 2000 soldiers have been addressed. The meetings are to be held fortnightly

We have now for a few weeks been assiduously feeding the press with small and valuable documents. In our leading Dublin paper, (daily) the News Letter, we have had temperance matter five days out of six, and many others, both Dublin and provincial, have copied our articles. But a great and powerful ally has lately joined in the Dublin Evening Post the Irish government organ, the editor and proprietor of which has fully entered into the cause, and states that he will leave no stone unturned until he carries this great reformation through the length and breadth of the land. You may judge of the influence this new ally is likely to exert, when I inform you that it numbers 300 Roman Catholic clergymen amongst its subscribers, that it incessantly calls on them to follow in the footsteps of Father Matthew, and that every paper (tri weekly) has from one to two columns of temperance matter.

The morning press has last week sent an intimation that its columns were open to temperance—so that, with one exception, all the Dublin press is with us.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Dublin with Dr. Murray, the Archbishop, at their head, held a meeting this week, for the purpose of taking up the question of temperance. There was some difference respecting the giving of pledges and medals, free of charge. Theobald Matthew is doing wonders. From all accounts he is a noble character.—Of his worth, and the simplicity and openness of his measures, I have this day a very strong testimony, borne by a church of England clergyman. Two Dublin Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. O'Connell have taken a very active part. The latter recently got one hundred members at a meeting. Our former opponents now repeat to us our arguments in favor of temperance. It is undoubtedly owing to the Roman Catholic clergy having taken up the cause, that it prospers so greatly. Truly, we live in an age of wonders, and we know not what effects, as regards the spread of temperance, the next month may bring forth. I must add, the Union have employed themselves a good deal in watching public movements, and have succeeded in two important points—the in suppressing Donnybrook fair, which was a ruinous nuisance to our city population; another, for preventing, by an application to a Peer, the passage of a bill allowing grocers to retail spirits, which they had succeeded in carrying through the House.

Yours, in the great work,

RICHARD ALLEN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Monday, December 30, 1839.

The House having under consideration a motion to reconsider the vote by which 20,000 copies of the President's Message were ordered to be printed—

Mr. WADDY THOMPSON, of S. Carolina, addressed the House. From his speech we take the following important extracts:

I am not willing to allow this message to go forth to the country, without commentary or discussion.

* * * * * *

I arraign this Administration for its worse than imbecile and impotent management of the Florida war. If there was no other cause of opposition to those in power this itself is all sufficient. Cannot the Administration, with all the resources of this great country, conquer this miserable band of savages? If so, let them surrender their powers to those who can. If they cannot, why have they done it? Every drop of blood that has been shed cries to Heaven against them. Individual atrocities and massacres, horrible as they are, I lose sight of altogether, when I look at the pressing importance of dislodging so dangerous an enemy from their fastnesses in the *vicinity of the West Indies*, and in the very centre of the South. Are gentlemen aware that the Maine boundary question is far, very far from yet being even in a train of adjustment, and that great discretion will be required on the part of both Governments to avoid a war at the end of that question? With even a possibility of that, is there any man who can look without indignation at so formidable an enemy being embodied in the very heart of the South, or at the miserable farce of a treaty which stipulated to yield to them a portion of the Territory? Sir, it is not the land that we want; we have too much of that already. It is the removal of the Indians, and that only, which will satisfy us. And what has been done to this end by this President of ours? this Northern man with Southern principles, and his Secretary of War, a Southern man with—(I am at a loss to say what principles, except John Randolph's celebrated "seven?") Why, sir, we have seen the larger part of the army withdrawn from the only point where they were really required, and encamped in an empty pageant at Trenton—an empty pageant made still more ridiculous by a review and inspection of the discipline and tactics by the President and his Secretary. Yes, sir, the army which should have been in Florida was encamped a thousand miles from the point where they were hourly required, when every morning's reveille was the news of the massacre of their fellow soldiers, and of the women and children of Florida. Was it to remove them from the pestilential miasma of the swamps of Florida? That climate was deemed good enough for the gallant Taylor and Horney. Why was it not so for all?—I am sure that there was none amongst the officers who would not have preferred to remain at the post of duty and of honor. Has such a thing ever before occurred? Generally we have seen troops concentrated upon the point of danger and of war—but here we see them removed from it, and the country left wholly exposed

When I saw that the President referred us approvingly to the plan of the Secretary of War, which he was pleased to characterise as calculated "to bring that war to a successful issue," although I believed that nothing good could come out of Nazareth," I eagerly turned to it to see what that plan was; and what, sir, is this notable plan "to bring this war to a successful issue?" Why, sir, it is this: Depriving the Seminoles of all sympathy. I had not known before that there was any such sympathy. I know of no one who has given any evidence of such a feeling, except the honorable Secretary. He certainly has been most tenderly and compassionately regardful of their lives. His second suggestion is the passage of Col. Benton's bill for the settlement of Florida, which I understand to be a proposition to give a certain quantity of land to every man who will settle [illegible] military protection into the bargain; the entering wedge (and I beg that the prediction may be remembered) to a system of grants for settlement, by which the whole of the Western lands are to be got from us. The third suggestion of the honorable Secretary is to raise a new regiment, and of course, to let him appoint the officers. What has yet been accomplished by the 2nd Dragoons, a regiment raised specially for this service? Nothing that I have ever heard of. I would not object to raising one or more regiments if I knew who were to to command them, if I could have any assurance that the command would be given to Gen. Floyd, of Georgia, or some other such man. I, however, know none such.—But it will be given to no such man but, to some palace pet or noisy politician. These appointments have been, and will be, made not with a view to military, but political battles; not with a view to obtaining victories over the Indians, but votes at elections. When that regiment of dragoons was raised, many gentlemen in Congress interested themselves to procure an appointment for as gallant an officer as in the Army, who had been more or less engaged in Indian wars for the last twenty years, and who was then bleeding from more than one wound from Indian rifles. He had no chance whatever. The appointment was given to one who, then or since, has never set a squadron in the field, and whose claims were not those of military talents but political party services.—No increase of your standing army is necessary: you cannot increase your army to a force adequate to this service, and besides, regular troops are not the troops to fight Indians and such has been our uniform experience. The only way to end that war is to establish abundant depots of supplies, & to throw into Florida fifteen or twenty thousand men. Let them act simultaneously and in concert, and the war will be ended in six weeks. I can tell the President that the present plan or any other that ever will be suggested by his Secretary of War, never will bring that war to a successful issue, and that to rely on any such will be a criminal paltering with the lives of our people, and the character of the country.

The first passage of the message on the currency subject, which strikes me, is the following:

"The nineteen millions of Treasury "notes authorised by the act of Congress "of 1837, and the modifications thereof, "with a view to the indulgence of merchants on their duty bonds, and of the "deposite banks in the payments of public moneys held by them, have been "so punctually redeemed, as to leave "less than the original ten millions outstanding at any one time, and the whole "amount unredeemed now falls short of "three millions. Of these, the chief "portion is not due till next year; and "the whole would have been already "extinguished could the Treasury have "realized the payments due from the "banks. If those due from them during the next year shall be punctually "made, and if Congress shall keep the "appropriation within the estimates, there "is every reason to believe that all the "outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses defrayed, without imposing on the people "any additional burden, either of loans or "increased taxes."

Now, sir, I must be allowed, without the slightest intentional personal disrespect to the President, to say, that not a single statement contained in the above extract is true. I do not insinuate, because I do not believe the President capable of an intentional mis-statement, but I do say that these statements are incorrect, and that he might have and ought to have known better: First:—Were the Treasury notes issued with a view to enable the Government to indulge the banks and merchants? The debt from both these sources was less than *six millions* at the period of the last issue of ten millions of these Treasury notes.—How, then can a debt of six millions be the reason and the excuse for issuing ten millions of notes? Although not so expressly stated, there are other passages of the message as well as of the Treasury report, which imply, and are no doubt intended to imply, that indulgence to the banks was the sole reason for this issue of an unconstitutional currency. How gross a misrepresentation this is, will be seen from the fact that, at the period of the last issue of ten millions, the banks owed less than two millions. I would here take occasion to say, in passing, that these deposite banks, which have been habitually denounced for their failures and frauds, have given evidence of a power to fulfil their engagements and a noble fidelity in doing so absolutely unprecedented, and beyond the hopes of the most sanguine, and which throughout Europe is regarded with wonder and admiration. They have fulfilled, to a miracle, all their engagements, and besides that, have sustained the country under circumstances of difficulty and distress where the boldest might have despaired. I know, sir, that these are unfashionable opinions and truths, unwholesome to brawling politicians—that despicable and pernicious class, whose only ambition is to raise from that obscurity to which a want of all talent and all virtue has destined them, by joining every popular clamor even against the best and most sacred institutions of society.—I am not one of those "whose thoughts ever keep the broad way." I cannot lend myself to injustice of any sort.

What, sir, are the *facts* in relation to our connexion with the deposite banks? The year before the suspension they held, on account of the Government, more than sixty millions of money. It was contemplated by the Distribution Bill to withdraw this sum in eighteen months.—That itself was regarded by most men who were best informed, as a trial which the banks could not stand; but they did. Yes, sir, and more. The Secretary of the Treasury, instead of allowing eighteen months for this tremendous operation, actually executed it in six months. I will not say, as some of his *present friends* have said, that it was done to defeat the salutary effects of the measure. But he did it, and, to the astonishment of every one, the banks sustained themselves under this terrible trial, and paid over at once about forty millions.—No man would, *a priori*, have said that it was possible. This is not all. At the period of the suspension, in 1837, the banks held on account of the Government twenty-three millions. Congress granted them indulgence for eighteen months—refusing to avail themselves of your indulgence—and have secured, as the Secretary tells us, all the balance.—If this be faithlessness and fraud commend me to faithlessness and fraud for the balance on my life. I have shown that indulgence to the banks and the merchants was not the cause of the issue of these Treasury notes—an issue of a Government currency which, I have heretofore shown in an argument which no one has attempted to answer, was a gross and dangerous violation of the Constitution. The second statement is equally untrue, that the whole of the Treasury notes would have been extinguished if the Treasury could have realized the sums due from the banks. The amount due from banks is less than two millions—the amount of Treasury notes outstanding is two millions and three fourths, besides interest. The last instalment from the United States Bank is not due until next September. The third and last, and much the most important, is that the resources of the Government for the next year will be adequate to its wants, without any increased burdens of loans or taxes. We were told the same thing in the last annual message, almost in the same words. I said then that it was not true. What was *the result*? Why, sir, a new issue of Treasury notes. So it will be now.

The President may not have known that this statement was incorrect, but I am very sure that no man on this floor who regards his character will venture to endorse this opinion. Why, sir, every body knows that it is not true. The Secretary of the Treasury very well knows it. Although he does not directly ask for a law to authorize the issue of ten millions more of Treasury notes, a whole column and a separate subdivision of his report, is devoted to proving the necessity of providing some fund to meet a contingent deficiency. What fund does he mean? Why Treasury notes, and nothing else; the expedient of the spendthrift who has wasted his patrimony—to give his note. The President tells us that the resources of the Government will be adequate to its wants. I tell you they will not. The President has much better opportunities of judging than I have, and is under the same obligations to disclose the truth to the country. Now, sir, mark the result, and see who is right. Before six months we shall be asked to issue ten millions at least of Treasury notes, or to make a loan in some other form. Why is the truth not now told us? For no other reasons than the shame of the avowal, on the part of the President, that coming into power in a time of profound peace and general prosperity, with a Treasury overflowing, he has in three years expended thirty millions over and above the accruing revenue, and caused an almost universal ruin and insolvency in the land. There was, when the President entered on the duties of his office, nine millions which was to be deposited with the States, five millions of the surplus besides, and upwards of five millions due, and which has been paid by the Bank of the United States, and there is now near three millions of Treasury notes outstanding, making twenty-three millions, to which add at least ten millions for the present year, and we have in three years of this economical Jeffersonian Administration an excess of expenditure over income of thirty-three millions. As to the future, I look to it with absolute dismay; no eye can penetrate the gloom of that future. We must pay to England stone next year, for excess of imports over exports and interest on State debts, not less than sixty millions. The same produce cannot pay this debt and also pay for goods from which revenue is to be derived, and

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