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."

VOL. XXIII. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1840. No. 34.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning*, BY

Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times or ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned, having determined to locate himself permanently in Easton, would say to the public, that he is now fully prepared to attend to all the various branches of his profession, having just returned from Philadelphia, with a full supply of the best materials and the most approved instruments.—He is prepared with satisfactory references--but would prefer to rely upon the character and quality of his work, as his most substantial recommendatories—He attends to Extracting, Filing, Plugging, and Inserting partial or entire sets of the most approved Enamel Artificial Teeth. His charges will be moderate, and operations WARRANTED.

Private Families or persons in the adjoining counties, will be attended at their residences if required.

JAMES NEALL, Dentist, and Manufacturer of Artificial Teeth.

Easton, Nov. 16, 1839.—1y

Wool Carding.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his

CARDING MACHINE

is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding wool, the prices for carding are once through six cents, twice through eight cents.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The wool should be put in good order.—Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN BEACHAM.

Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co., Md.

June 6, 1840. (Wtf)

An Overseer Wanted.

A man with a family, who can be recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a situation by applying at this office.

August 1, 1840.—4t

A CARD.

The subscribers take this method of informing the Farmers of the Eastern Shore, that they have prepared themselves to manufacture Servant's shoes, in the most substantial manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Gentlemen who wish to be supplied with a good article will do well to send on their orders directed to No 49 Pratt Street, Baltimore, between Sharp and Hanover, where they will be strictly attended to and thankfully received—also Ladies and Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

of all descriptions on the most pleasing terms, —and particularly the Cork Soal Boot, which every Gentleman ought to have who loves comfort and dry feet.

E. BENSON, & W. L. McCAUELEY.

Pratt st. No. 49, between Sharp & Hanover.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1840.—4t

RULES

OF

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Published by authority, and in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed Dec. Session, 1837, Chap. 117

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the Civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and that either of them, when begun shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on process or otherwise, or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the Bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock A. M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpœnas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil causes, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; also process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meridian on the second day of court, and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8. That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an audible voice and decent manner

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe and make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10 That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of, and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before, or be shown to the court if required, at the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Crier of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12 Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgment in ejectment, or fiat execution, on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, warned by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned, Nihil, may notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognizance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; nor on two Nihils, returned on Scire facias against the Special Bails unless such Scire facias shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Fieri Facias and Scire facias.

16 That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attorneys of the time, place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerks office five Plats ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plat returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plats so altered shall be returned to the Clerks office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18. That the twentieth day of February & the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleadings; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the adverse party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnish the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial, or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings, in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpœna in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpœna is returnable, the party for whom they are summoned or his counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof and non attendance of such Witnesses, that this court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such cause is really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses, so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone the cause or to continue it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the intermediate costs of the other shall be defrayed by the party not ready from neglect.—That all points of law brought before the court shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment and for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the sitting of the court.

24 That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court and that all Subpœnas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special verdicts points saved, cases stated, Demurrers and errors in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes unless the court shall in their discretion, determine to dispense with this Rule for special reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting, until they rise, unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and juries, and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the Bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court.

28. That the Crier cause the court Room, including the Bench, Bar, and Jury-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—

JAMES PARROTT, Clk.

Aug. 1, 1840.

Rules and Orders of Caroline County Court.

MARCH TERM, 1791.

Ordered by the Court that the following Rules be adopted by the Court for regulating the conduct of the several officers; and that the rules prescribed to each officer be faithfully observed by each respectively without failure, denial or neglect.

Rules for the conduct of the Clerk.

1. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to attend the Court in person, unless in case of sickness or unavoidable absence from the Court, and the necessity of dispensing with his attendance shall be made apparent to the Court before they will admit the services of his deputy.

2. He shall furnish himself at the Commencement of every Term; in which he shall faithfully and substantially enter the minutes and proceedings of the Court in the order in which they shall happen: and after the close of each respective session, the same shall be recorded by him formally and at large in a proper bound book, to be used for these purposes only; and the same shall be marked and numbered as a 'minute book' of this Court and the proceedings therein shall be referred to in a sufficient manner by an alphabet or Index, to be attached to the same.

3 He shall furnish himself in like manner with a rough paper docket, in which he shall keep distinctly and severally an appearance judicial, trial, imparlance, amerciament and reference Docket of all the civil suits, and an appearance and continuance docket of all the Criminal prosecutions, depending the Court; and shall enter the proceedings in each which shall be made and directed by the Court during the Term: and at the close of every Term, the said Dockets and the styles and entries of the suits and proceedings therein contained shall be fairly and formally transcribed in a proper bound book, to be used for the purpose of containing, only, the Dockets of the Terms of each respective year; and the said books shall be marked and numbered as the 'Docket books' of this Court: and the suits and prosecutions therein comprised shall be referred to by a proper alphabet or index to be attached to each respective book.

4. The said books shall be tendered to the Court at the commencement of each succeeding term, and be inspected and examined by them; and if necessary such directions shall be given as shall tend to make them complete, useful and uniform. And the reasonable expenses of the Clerk for the books and his extraordinary trouble shall be defrayed by the county and levied like other public charges.

Rules for the conduct of the Sheriff.

1. It shall be the duty of the High Sheriff to attend the Court in person, unless in case of sickness or unavoidable absence from the county; and the necessity of dispensing with his attendance shall be made apparent to the Court before they will excuse him on the record: and in any event the constant attendance, at the bar, of an officer in this character shall be required.

2. The Sheriff shall return all process to him directed, and returnable on the first day of the Term, by or before two o'clock on such day, by which time the Clerk shall enter them on his respective dockets: Provided that this rule shall not excuse the Sheriff from returning any particular process which may be required at an earlier period of the day.

3. It shall be the business of the Sheriff to keep order at the bar of the Court, and to admit no person within the bar, but such as shall be officers of the Court; such as shall be called on process or otherwise—such as shall have business to apply for—or such as shall be permitted by the Judges: and in every case the admission shall be so made, as to prevent the bar from being incommoded.—And all directions given by the Court to the Sheriff in matters relating to their authority shall be immediately and punctually executed.

Rules for the Cryer and the Constables.

1. The Cryer shall punctually attend the Court at the hours of adjournment, and cause the bar of the Court to be well cleaned and and properly arranged for the convenience of the Court and their officers; and he shall perform his duties at the bar and not otherwise: and all persons bound by process, recognizance, or in any other manner to attend the Court, shall answer to the call of the Cryer from the bar.

2 It shall be the duty of the several Constables of the county to attend at the bar of the Court from the hours of their adjournment from day to day until they shall be excused or discharged, and shall alternately serve as Bailiffs to the Juries in such manner as the Court shall direct: They shall assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the Court; and in all directions given to them in matters relating to the authority of the Court shall be punctually and punctually observed.

It is ordered by the Court that the following Rules be adopted by the Court and observed by the Court and Counsel of the Bar, and all others whom they may concern, as to "PRACTICE," in the prosecution of the Court in all cases whatsoever, to which the same are respectively intended to be applied; that is to say:—

1 The Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be gone over the second day of the Term, and no case taken up in the order in which they are mentioned; and such Dockets shall be entirely gone through before any other business shall be entered upon, but at the request of the Sheriff, the same may be postponed until the afternoon; and the Clerk shall deliver to the Sheriff, and to each Sheriff when he shall first come into office a certified copy of this rule.

2 The criminal business shall be taken up on the third day of the Term, and all recognizances of the appearance of criminals, and of witnesses to prosecute, shall be called on that day: witnesses so bound may be called sooner to attend the Grand Jury.

3. That all affidavits or other causes for holding to bail shall be filed with the Clerk on or before the second day of the Term: and if not exhibited to the Court during that day, the plaintiff in the cause shall be compellable to take an appearance without bail.

4. That the causes marked for trial shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the docket; and if any cause be called for trial, in which either party shall not be ready, the same shall be postponed, until the subsequent causes marked for trial shall be gone through with; and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order in which they stand postponed; and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of one party, the intermediate expenses of the other shall be paid by the party not ready from neglect.

5 That for purposes of substantial justice to the contending parties, any cause that cannot be tried beyond the time limited by Law without affidavit or other legal ground be nevertheless continued, the party applying for the same shall in the discretion of the Court pay the costs of the Term.

6. That when a Jury shall be once sworn for the trial of a cause, they shall not be adjourned, but by consent of the parties and the order of the Court in extraordinary cases.

7. That all special verdicts, points reserved Cases stated, Demurrers, Errors in arrest of Judgment and Petitions, shall be heard and & argued after the trial of civil causes unless it shall be proper to dispense with this rule for special reasons.

8. That all collateral points shall be stated in writing and moved in open Court and supported by such reasons as the mover shall think proper to suggest; but shall be ultimately decided under a rule to show cause' unless the matter be so clear as to render a rule unnecessary.

9 That the first day of July, and the first day of January, in each year respectively, shall be deemed and considered as 'RULE DAYS' for regulating the practice of pleadings and amendments.

10. That if the plaintiff in any cause shall not affile his declaration on or before the Rule, day next succeeding the appearance Court, such Plaintiff shall be considered as laying under a peremptory rule to affile his declaration by the second day of the ensuing Term; and on default thereof, the Defendant shall be at liberty to move for a 'Non Pros' in such case at any time after the fourth day of the Term, to which rule shall be considered as laid.

11. That if the Defendant in any cause shall not plead during the Term before or at which the Plaintiff shall have affiled his declaration (other than the appearance Court) such Defendant shall before close of the Term be laid under a peremptory rule to plead by the second day of the succeeding Term; and on default thereof the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to move for a judgment in such case, in like manner as a 'Non Pros' may be prayed for by the preceding rule.

12. That whenever a defendant shall plead the general issue—'with liberty' to give the special matter in evidence, shall affile with the Clerk a full notice in writing of such special matter at least thirty days before the Term succeeding the notice of trial; otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof, unless in cases where such matter may be alloved in evidence by due course of Law.

13. That all Judgments in Ejectments, or 'Fiats Executio' in Scira Facia's for want of an appearance being entered, shall be considered as standing absolute, unless such appearance be entered by the sixth day of the Term to which such processes shall be returnable

14. That a special bail, warned by process of Scira Facia' may surrender the principal in his discharge at any time during the second day of the Term to which such process shall be returnable; and if a second 'Scira Facias' shall be returned 'Nehil' the bail may nevertheless surrender the principal during the second day of the Term as aforesaid.

15. That the day of affiling Declarations, pleadings or notices shall be endorsed by the Clerk, and the same shall be respectively copied for the opposite parties, if required and be immediately transmitted to their respective attorneys.

PROVIDED, nevertheless, that the foregoing RULES shall have no operation except at election, but in suits and causes commenced since the Monday before the third Tuesday in October last, and returnable to the present and future Terms.

16. That in all actions of Trespass and Ejectment in which the Defendant shall judge a warrant of resurvey necessary for his defence and in all actions of trespass 'Quare Clausem fregit' in which either Plaintiff or defendant shall judge a warrant of resurvey necessary to the trial of the merits of the cause, such defence or necessity shall be communicated in writing to the Clerk on or before the rule day immediately succeeding the appearance Court, and such communication shall thereupon be entered upon the Docket and filed among the papers in the cause: and the Clerk shall immediately thereafter issue a warrant of resurvey in the usual form, and the parties, respectively shall proceed to lay down their pretentions with all convenient speed, so as to allow the surveyor full opportunity of returning his plots on the second day of the Term succeeding the issuing of such warrant. And if any amendments shall be prayed for by either party, the same shall be made by the rule day next ensuing; and the plots so amended shall be returned to the office of the Clerk at least ten days before the meeting of the Court.

17. That in all civil causes not exceeding the first fifteen numbers, which shall be marked for trial and in which any subpœna shall be issued to compel the attendance of witness, the same shall be made returnable on the Thursday next after the day appointed by Law for the holding of the Court, and not otherwise And in all the remaining causes so marked for trial and in which any subpœna shall be issued as aforesaid, the same shall be made returnable on the Monday of the second week, and not otherwise.

In testimony whereof, that the foregoing is a true copy of the record of the rules and orders of Caroline county Court, I hereto subscribe my name and affix the public seal of my office, this 1st day of August Anno Domini 1840.

JO. RICHARDSON. Clk, of Caroline County Court.

August 8, 1840.

From the Maryland Republican.

It is quite amusing to observe how the Locofocos are trying to palm abolitionism on our illustrious statesman and patriot, General Harrison, but all their endeavours to accomplish this nefarious design will prove abortive, inasmuch as the people have too much good sense to give credence to such foul slanders against the character of one whose past doings, both in the field and State, puts him beyond the reach of such opprobrious charges, and whose future course, when elevated to the Presidency, will be such as governed and dictated the immortal Washington. Can any man, then, having a due regard for his country, cease to divest himself of prejudice and come to the support of General Harrison, the poor man's friend. If after reading the following (which is demonstrative of the fact that the opposition have seen "the mote in another's eye and not the beam in their own,") they should be misled, it is their own fault.

"READ AND REMEMBER,

"That recently, at Pensacola, on the trial of Lieutenant George Mason Hooe of Virginia, an officer in the United States Navy, two Negroes were admitted as witnesses against him, and upon their evidence he was sentenced to be dismissed from the West India squadron after being reprimanded in general orders by the Secretary of the Navy. That Lieut. Hooe protested against the admission of the evidence of Negroes against him by the court. That he addressed a remonstrance against the decision of the court upon such evidence, to the President of United States, which remonstrance was handed to him by the Secretary of the Navy, and was returned by the President to the Secretary with this endorsement—

"The President finds NOTHING in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference.

M. VAN BUREN."

So then, Martin Van Buren, the Northern man with Southern principles, as he calls himself, "finds nothing objectionable" in the admission of the evidence of Negroes against white men. The above is in good keeping with his vote in the New York Convention for amending the constitution of that State in favor of allowing free Negroes to vote in all elections for State officers, for members of Congress or for President of the United States.

Freemen!—Let such votes elect him, not yours. Did Wilham H. Harrison ever do any thing like the above? No, but on the contrary, read the subjoined acts, one of which General Harrison voted for and the other he approved when Governor of Indiana.

(From page 556 of the Statutes of Ohio Vol. 1)

"That no black, or mulatto person, or persons, shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn, or give evidence in any court of record, or elsewhere in this State, in any cause depending, or matter of controversy, where either party to the same is a white person, or in any prosecutions which shall be instituted in behalf of this State against any white person."—Passed January 25, 1807.

Chapter 46—page 311.

Section 24.—"No Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, shall be a witness, except in pleas of the United States against Negroes Mulattoes or Indians, or in civil pleas; where Negroes, Mulattoes or Indians shall alone be parties.

"JESSE B. THOMAS,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"B. CHAMBERS,
"President of the Council;
"Approved Sept. 17, 1807.
"WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

Now I leave the opposition to ask themselves which is the abolitionist, and which is entitled to their suffrages.

A NEW VOTER.

From the Boston Atlas.

A CURE FOR LOCO FOCOS.

ADMINISTERED BY PILLS FROM THEIR OWN SHOP.

"The hair of the same Dog," &c.

BY A MECHANIC.

(Continued.)

3d. THE ADMINISTRATION FOUND THE CURRENCY SOUND AND HEALTHY, BUT HAVE BROUGHT IT INTO CONFUSION AND DISORDER.

State of the currency when General Jackson began his experiments to improve it.

Extracts from the Report of a Committee of the Senate, made by General Jackson's political friends, to be found in Doc. No. 104, Vol. 2, 1st Session 21st Congress:

"The currency of the United States, in relation to the Government, consists of gold and silver, and notes equivalent to gold and silver. And the inquiry which naturally presents itself, is, whether this mixed mass of currency is sound and uniform for all the practical purposes of the Government, and the trade of the Union,

That it is so, will appear from the following facts:—1st. The Government receives its revenue from

343 Custom Houses,
42 Land Offices,
8,004 Post Offices,
134 Receivers of internal revenue,
37 Marshals,
33 Clerks of Courts.

These with other officers, compose an aggregate of more than 9000 persons dispersed through the whole of the Union, who collect the public revenue. From these persons the Government has, for the ten years preceding the 1st of Jan. 1830, received $230,068,855.17. This sum has been collected in every section of this widely extended country. It has been disbursed at other points many thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected, and yet it has been so collected and so disbursed without the loss of a single dollar, and without the expense of a single dollar to the Government.

That a currency, by which the Government has been thus enabled to collect and transfer such an amount of revenue to pay its army & navy & all its expenses, and the national debt, is unsafe and unsound, cannot readily be believed; for there can be no surer test of its sufficiency than the simple fact, that every dollar received in the form of a bank note in the remotest parts of the interior is, without charge converted into a silver dollar at every one of the places where the service of the Government requires its disbursement."

2d. If this currency is sound and safe for the Government, it is no less so for the people.

"The basis of all good currency is gold and silver: and in a mixed currency of paper circulating with gold and silver, the great object to be attained is, that the paper should always be equal to gold and silver; that is, it should always be exchangeable for gold and silver. Such a currency is perfect, uniting the convenience of a portable material, with the safety of a metallic medium. * * * The committee do not mean to say that there may not be too many banks, or that insolvencies do not occasionally appear among them; but as every bank, which desires to maintain its character, must be ready to make a settlement with the Bank of the United States, as the agent of the Government, or to be immediately discredited, and must, therefore, keep its notes equal to gold and silver, there can be but little danger to the community while the issues of the banks are restrained by the salutary control of the Bank of the United States, whose own circulation is extremely moderate, compared with the amount of its capital.

* * * * * *

In all commercial places the notes of the U. S. Bank are received in all transactions, without any reduction in value, and never under any circumstances does the paper from the remotest branches vary beyond a quarter of one per cent. in its exchange for specie. Here, then, is a currency as safe as silver—more convenient and valuable than silver—which, in the whole Western, Southern and interior parts of the Union, is eagerly sought in exchange for silver—which, in those sections, often bears a premium paid in silver:—and which, whenever silver is wanted in any part of the country, will command it without the slightest fraction of a per centage * * * It is not easy to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire, a currency better than this. * * * After escaping so recently from the degradation of a depreciated paper currency, the committee would abstain from every thing which might, however remotely, renew it. * * * Under these circumstances, they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation, to abide by the practical good the country enjoys, and put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments.",

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, upon the same subject, to be found in Reports of the House No 358, Vol. 3, 1st Session 21st Cong;

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