REPEAL OF THE DEPOSITE ACT OF 1836.

We give the Senate proceedings on this important movement, and annex an article from the "Globe," detailing the grounds upon which the repeal is to be justified.—The whole matter will be read with interest. It will be seen that Mr. Calhoun voted against the final passage of the bill. He had his reason, no doubt, for his course.

Saturday June 30.—Mr. Wright asked leave agreeably to notice, to introduce a bill to modify the last clause of the fifth section of the deposite act of 1836, which prohibits the reception, by the Government, of the notes of such banks as may have issued notes of a less denomination than $5.

On this subject Mr. Webster addressed the the Senate at some length, and was replied to by Mr. Wright, after which the bill was introduced.

Mr. Webster then moved to amend the bill, by inserting the following clause as a second section.

"That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury hereafter to select and employ, as depositories of the public money, according to the provisions of said act, any bank which shall redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie, notwithstanding it may have, since the fourth of July, 1836 issued or paid out notes or bills of a less denomination than five dollars: *provided*, however, that this provision shall not extend to any bank which shall issue or pay out any note or bill of less denomination than five dollars, after the time mentioned in the last clause of the preceding section of this act."

Mr. Strange spoke at length in opposition to the amendment, and Messrs.—Rives, Tallmadge, and Clay of Kentucky, in favor of it; when

Mr. Wright moved to amend the amendment by inserting the following:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, the first twelve sections of the act to regulate the deposites of the public money, approved on the 23d day of June, 1836, be and the same are hereby, repealed, except so far as is provided, and to enable the Treasury Department to collect any debts which may be due or owing from the late deposite banks."

On this question a long and animated debate ensued, the amendment being sustained by Messrs. Wright, Niles, Strange, and others, and warmly opposed by Messrs. Clay, of Ky, Rives, Tallmadge, and others.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Wright by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 26, nays 21, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Wall, Williams, Wright, and Young—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden. Davis, Knight, McKean Merrick, Morris, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Ia. Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, and White—21.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Monday, July 2.—The bill was read a third time and upon the question of its final passage, after some remarks by Mr. Webster, Mr. Preston and others, was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn. Strange, Trotter, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—22.

Upon the above proceedings, the "Globe" remarks:—

The bill for the repeal of this act has passed the Senate, & passed by a majority which shows the decided opinion of that body.

The propriety of the repeal rests upon several strong grounds, which were relied upon in the debate:

1. The provisions of the act defeated its whole beneficial operation toward the banks, after the general suspension of specie payments in may, 1837. It was passed when there was a large surplus in the Treasury, and had particular reference to the safety of that surplus; but the suspension destroyed its character as a deposite law, by destroying the power to make deposites in bank, or to continue the keeping of the public money with those institutions.

2. This suspension of specie payments by the banks, threw the public money back upon the hands of the Executive, by an express provision of the 8th section of the deposite law, there being no banks in the country which could be selected as public depositories.

3. In that state of things Congress was especially convened in September last; and the Senate passed a bill to regulate the keeping of the money by the officers of the Government, there being then, comparatively speaking, no specie-paying banks in the country. That bill was laid upon the table by the House of Representatives, without any effort to consider or amend it, or to establish any other system for keeping the public money by regulation of law. This closed the extra session of Congress of September and October, 1837.

4. At the commencement of the present session of Congress, the President again recommended the Independent Treasury System, and the Senate passed and sent to the House a bill to establish it. That bill went to the House before any portion of the banks of the country had resumed specie payments, and was again laid upon the table in that body, without an effort to amend or modify it, or to establish any other system for the legal custody of the public money.

5. The Senate remained inactive from this period, and the House pursued its ordinary business, until about two weeks since, when the latter body took up its own Independent Treasury bill; and after a few days of deliberation and debate, defeated it by a direct vote.

6. The Senate then again moved in the matter by the bill of Mr. Webster, and the substitute offered by Mr. Buchanan, proposing a safe and rigid system of special deposites. The substitute obtained a preference over Mr. Webster's bill, which was intended to revive the exploded bank deposites, but in the end, both failed by a decidod vote of the body.

7. When these attempts on the part of the friends of the Administration to regulate by law the safe-keeping of the public money had wholly failed, the Committee of Finance of the Senate, in conformity to an opinion pronounced by them in a report previously made the Senate, offered a bill, the object of which was to modify the deposite law of 1836 so far as to permit the receipt in payment of dues to the Government the notes of banks which, since the 4th of July, 1836, had issued notes of a less denomination than five dollars. This bill was introduced on Saturday morning last.

8. This occasion was seized upon by Mr. Webster to offer amendments similar to the provisions contained in his bill, which was over rode by Mr. Buchanan's substitute, and which were calculated and intended to revive the deposite act of 1836. To show the necessity of his amendments, he urged the unequal operation which that law would have, if permitted to remain in force without amendment; and contended that his modifications ought to be adopted, or the whole law repealed.

9. In that state of things, the chairman of the Committee of Finance offered an amendment to his own bill, which was to strike out the whole of the amendment proposed by Mr. Webster, and to insert a clause repealing all those portions of the deposite law of 1836, relating to the keeping of the public money in banks, which his orignal proposition did not cover and provide for.

Thus the question and the debate arose.—We have it not in our power to report the proceedings at present, but we hope to do so at a future day. As a matter of course, the Opposition attacked the proposition, on Saturday and again to day, upon the ground of the patronage and power to be conferred upon the Executive.

After the repeated attempts above recounted, on the part of the friends of the Administration, to regulate by law the keeping of the public money, this issue is finally reached.—The money must be given to the banks for *keeping* and *use*, or the Opposition will do nothing. The friends of the Independent Treasury prefer to put an end to the keeping and use by the banks, to leave in the care o the regularly appointed fiscal officers of the Government and to await the decision of the people upon the issue rather than to surrender it either to Mr. Biddle to induce him to resume specie payment, or to yield it again to those state Banks which have failed as public depositories, and charged that failure to the action of Congress and the Executive.

From the Easton Whig.

☞The Editor of the 'Madisonian' a few days since basely asserted in substance, that Mr. Snyder, of Illinois, had changed his view in regard to the Sub-Treasury Bill, and that he would now vote for the measure from the circumstance of being invited to *dine* with the President. Mr. Snyder was one of the few Republicans who assisted in making this man printer to the House, and he has thus been rewarded. In the House on the 5th inst. Mr. Snyder asked leave to make a statement in relation to the charge. Leave being granted, Mr. S. rose and said:

Mr. Speaker, I am constrained, by a sense of justice to myself and to the people whom I represent, to notice an editorial article in the Madisonian of yesterday—a paper printed in this city, and edited by Thomas Allen, printer to this House. The article is headed "The Illinois delegation—the Sub-Treasury.' Sir, I will not take up the time of this House by reading it; all of its members have doubtless seen it; and I will not affect to disguise the fact that this article is intended for me. There are but three representatives from the State of Illinois, and I am the only one of that delegation, to my knowledge, who has given any intimation that he would support the Sub-Treasury bill. I would not now, in this manner, notice this article, were it not that the editor of that paper is an officer of this House In these days of the licentiousness of the press, every public man receives a full measure of abuse; and I would have taken my share in silence, emanating from almost any other source; but emanating and sanctioned, as it is, by the official character of the editor, I feel bound to take this notice of it, in order that the antidote may go forth with the poison. It is true, the article makes no direct or specific charge of corruption. It is worse—it intimates it Were it specific, I could the more readily defend my character from the foul charge. The author of the article intimates that I have solicited Executive favors and Executive smiles, and that promises and favors have been returned. Sir, I am not an applicant for office, neither have I ever received the smiles, promises, or favors of the President. Justice to him and to myself demands of me that here, in my place, I should say that that, as well as the charge of corruption insinuated by the article, is false and malicious.

The manner in which the editor of the Madisonian has violated his pledges made to a portion of the Democratic members of this House before he received their votes for its printer--namely, that he would support the present Administration, and the rules and usages of the Democratic party—renders any other or further notice of him for the present unnecessary.

EXTRACT FROM MR. PICKENS' SPEECH

Sir, in many points of view, it is a great blessing that we have encountered this recent shock in our system. It will force us to examine a complicated subject, which deeply affects the distribution of wealth and the political liberty of all. And it is a little curious to trace out the first commencement amongst us of this system, which has made such rapid strides towards remodeling, not only all society, but even our government.—Alexander Hamiltion, about the year 1790, commenced to make the impress of his genius upon every thing around him. He was ardent, bold, and energetic in all his plans.—With a full perception of the ground upon which he stood, he always marched to his object with a heart that never faltered. The convention which formed the constitution, did not make the Government as strong as he desired it to be. He had contemplated the English Constitution with admiration and delight; and, without considering the difference of circumstances, he thought it a perfect model for our adoption. But the Republicans of that day thought differently; and he, coming into the Administration after the formation of the Government, determined to make up by construction what it wanted in specific grants of power. The funding system introduced by him created a stock interest, which formed the nucleus that has increased in power, and made a rallying point for that moneyed influence which he desired to substitute for the stability given to the British Government by a fixed aristocracy. I do not mean at present to question the financial ability developed in funding our national debt, and substituting public credit for capital, but only to speak of the political effects produced upon our whole system by these measures. The 30th section of our first revenue law under the Constitution, in 1789, is in these words: "The duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, shall be received *in gold and silver coin only*." There is no doubtful import in these words. Yet, in a very few months afterwards, Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, issued the following important circular to collectors of customs.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1789.

"Sir: In consequence of arrangements lately taken with the Bank of North America and the Bank of New York, for the accommodation of the Government, I am to inform you that it is my desire that the notes of those banks, payable either on demand or *no longer date than thirty days* after their respective dates, should be received in payment of the duties, as equivalent to gold and silver, and that they will be received from you as such by the Treasurer of the United States, &c."

Thus we see that the Secretary then construed "gold and silver coin only" to mean bank notes payable thirty days after date. It will be remembered that at that time there were no banks at all in large portions of this Union and thus, while the importers in one section were compelled to pay duties in 'gold and silver coin only,' in other sections they could pay in the notes of two banks, even though they might not be redeemable until thirty days after date. There is no man so blind who cannot understand the operation of this system. The Secretary then made his report to Congress at the next session in justification of this circular. This report is dated 22d April, 1790. In that document he uses, amongst others, the following reasons:

"That the extension of their (bank notes) circulation by the Treasury is calculated to increase both the inclination of the banks to *aid the Government*." And he further says, in the same report, "Bank notes being a convenient species of money, whatever increases the quantity of current money." About three months after this report was made, Congress passed another act, on the 4th August, 1790, and in the fifty sixth section of it expressly re enacted the exaction of "gold and silver coin only," contained in the thirteenth section of last act. And yet, notwithstanding this the law was disregarded. The Secretary clearly shows that he well understood the operation of things even at that early day.—These were the circumstances under which was formed the nucleus of that great stock interest, into whose power the Government has been thrown, and which now demands as a right what was at first granted as a favor.—Sir, in tracing out these events it is well for us to consider the motives and the objects of those who then held the future destinies of this Government in their hands. Hamilton used this emphatic language in 1791:

"Purge it (the British Constitution) of its corruptions, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would become an impracticable Government; as it stands at present, with all its supposed defects, it is the most perfect Government which ever existed!"

Sir, this sentence speaks a volume. It is language of living light that no man can mistake. It is wonderful now to look back and see his sagacity and foresight in forming those measures by which he was to engraft upon our Government that power and stability which he so much admired in the British Constitution, and in which he thought ours so defective. We have witnessed the progress of this system until it has now spread through our whole country, reaching in its ramifications all interests in society, not only demanding an alliance with this Government, but threatening to dictate law to this confederacy.

BE IT REMEMBERED

By every Mechanic and Laboring Man

That the Federalists are in favor of making bank paper the acknowledged currency of the country.

That they want to force the Government to take the notes of every bank in the United States, when there is scarcely a bank note in the country that will pass current one hundred miles from the place where issued.

That they coalesced with the Bank of England to produce distress.

That they have determined to make the people suffer, because they are Democrats, and because they support democratic men.

That they have declared *"Free suffrage to be a curse to any people."*

That they refused to grant aid to the Government, at the time of extreme emergency.

And that they have boldly declared *"the single end and aim of the Federal party is to get into power."*

Let the people remember these things.—Keep them continually before you. They contain sentiments that should never be tolerated in a republican government —*Trenton Emporium.*

FALSE CHARGE.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Court Room in Washington, was, on Monday, crowded all day, during the investigation of a charge affecting Wm. L. Brent, Esq., one of the Counsellors of the Court, who was accused by a woman in prison for aiding John B. Henderson in making his escape from the jail of Washington county; and with advising the same. The district Attorney conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Walter Jones and R. S. Coxe appeared as Counsel for W. L. Brent. After hearing the evidence of Mrs. Henderson, and a marine named Arrange, who were in custody, and a number of other witnesses on both sides, Gen. Jones, in stating the case, denouncing the conduct of Mrs. H. as a base attempt, by corrupt and glaring perjury to injure and destroy a high minded member of the bar, whose conduct in relation to his unfortunate client, had been in all respects correct and honorable. The District Attorney frankly stated that he should not ask a verdict upon such a testimony Whereupon, Mr. Brent was immediately acquitted, and instantly a great number of gentlemen present, who eagerly pressed forward to express their gratification at his honorable acquittal from a fuol conspiracy upon his professional character.

Modification of the Deposite Act.—We give below a copy of the bill as it passed both Houses of Congress, on the 4th of July, and is now before the President for approval.—*Sun.*

A Bill to modify the last clause of the 5th section of the deposite act of the 23d June, 1836, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That the last clause of the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," approved 23d June, 1836, declaring that the notes or bills of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States which shall after the 4th day of July, 1836, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby, modified, so that the interdiction as to the reception of the bills and notes shall not continue against any bank which has, since the 4th day of July, 1836, issued bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or which shall issue any such bills or notes prior to the first day of October, 1838; but that from and after the said last mentioned day, the bills or notes of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which bank shall after that date, issue, re-issue, or pay out any bill or note of a denomination less than five dollars.

The 2d section which was stricken out, was as follows:

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the first twelve sections of the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," approved June 23d 1836, be and the same are hereby, repealed, except so far as is above provided, and to enable the Treasury Department to collect any debts which may be due or owing from the late deposite banks.

[From the Rorchester Democrat of Wednesday.]

The Canada War.—Retreat of the Patriots.—We learn from Samuel Heron, Esq., editor of the Dundas (U. C.) Gazette, who came over in the traveller yesterday morning, that the Patriots left the Short Hills on Saturday night, and moved towards the Grand River. This intelligence reached Hamilton on Sunday, and M'Nabb was immediately ordered out with the 3d Gore Regiment, to meet and attack the Patriots at Shoat's Tavern about 14 miles from Hamilton, on the Grand River road.

It was supposed by many, that the Patriots would reach this point before the royalist troops. If they did, they could very easily make good their retreat into the London District, where it was supposed large reinforcements would immediately join them.

Captain Carr, the Indian leader, has gone in among the Grand River Indians to induce them to hunt out the Patriots.

A letter received by a young gentleman in this city from his mother in Toronto, says that Gov. Arthur and his council are now in session at Niagara, and that 13 prisoners are there being tried. If convicted, they will according to a law passed last winter be shot.

[*From the Buffalonian, Extra—June* 25.]

On the Canadian side, the greatest excitement prevails. Lord Durham has ere this arrived in the Upper Province. Immediate and energetic measures must be taken, or the whole country will be plunged into the horrors of a *guervilla* warfare, a disgrace to the mother country, and the civilized world.

We know that there exists a most extensive organization all along from Malden to Kingston. Canadian refuges on this side are not idle. The American population is perfectly quiet and unexcited, but they remember too well the horrors of Indian warfare to remain so when such means are resorted to.

One of the chiefs has confessed that they were not going a hunting on Grand Island, but that $100 had been offered for every rebels scalp!!

MR. FORREST.

The Fourth was celebrated with the usual display in New York. The great attraction, however, was Mr. Forrest, of whom the "Post" has the following;—

The great democratic celebration, held at the Broadway Tabernacle, was attended by as many persons as could be crowded into that vast building. Four thousand tickets were issued by the committee of arrangements, but so intent and irresistible was the curiosity to hear the discourse of Mr. Forrest that it was found impossible to exclude all who did not come with the proper tokens of admittance Some climbed over the pikes of the high iron railing and entered at the windows. A dense crowd was continually pressing at the gates, and now and then the persons who were stationed to receive the tickets gave way to the strong impulse from without, partly from weakness and partly compassion, for there were ladies fainting among the crowd, and children calling out with pain, being almost crushed by the throng. They gave way, and the living torrent rushed in, persons with tickets and persons without, democrats and whigs, pell mell, until the croud became thinner, and the gate keepers had time to rally and restore usual order.

At length every seat in the great building was full and every spot where a listener could stand occupied both ground floor and the gallery, wedged and crammed to their utmost capacity. And well did the orator justify the expectations which had attracted so vast an audience. A discourse in which the principles of democracy were beautifully illustrated and enforced, was delivered with extraordinary grace and power of delivery, and with a voice which filled the building to its uttermost extent. Mr. Forest insisted on the necessity of constant vigilance against the abuses of legislation, which are ever encroaching on that equality of rights contemplated by our form of government; the importance of recurring to first principles, and of following them boldly out in salutary reforms, the folly of allowing the government to tamper with the trade of a country; and on various other points which make the ground of contention between the two great parties of the country, one of which seeks to maintain an equality of rights among the people, and to confine the action of the government to the simple protection of these rights, while the other labors to accumulate privileges in the hands of the few, and restrictions on the rights of the many. For nearly an hour and a half the orator held the audience in delighted and unrelaxing attention, save where he was obliged for a moment, to give way to loud and irresponsible applauses.

An Editor with a Race Horse.—An editor in the far west has bought a race horse, for which he paid $2000. On being asked what an editor had to do with a race horse? He replied, that he was to be used in "catching runaway subscribers."

GOOD—IF TRUE!

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday contains the following paragraph:

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—We learn by a letter from Philadelphia, that at a meeting of the General Committee of the Banks of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the Exchange, on Thursday evening, IT WAS RESOLVED, to recommend to the Banks generally, the 1st day of August next, as the time to resume specie payments.

The opposing banks were as follows—Biddle of course, taking the *lead*.

The UNITED STATES BANK, of Pennsylvania,
Bank of Pennsylvania,
North America,
Schuylkill.

Those of our readers who have ever read or heard the story of Cousin Sally Dillard and Capt. Rice's "treat," will feel a particular interest in the following "moral" to the tale from the same pen as the tale itself:

From the Carolina Watchman.

WEDDING EXTRA!!—Married at Caulk Level, Pittsylvania county, Virginia by Joseph Rice, Esq. commonly called Capt. Rice, Mr. Moses Harris, commonly called "Our Mose," to Miss Sarah Dillard, commonly called "Cousin Sally." In this wedding things were managed a little different from common affairs. After the parties were agreed, cousin Sally waited on Old Thomas Harris, (our old friend and witness) and, after a due quantum of palaver and circumbendibus chat, she made known the condition of her's and Mose's hearts, and that they had come to a clusion to marry, if so be the old folks were willin. Old Tom pulled up his breeches by the waistband, and squirted the tobacco juice through his teeth. He said, "the crop was smartly in the grass, but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, she might have Mose." What was the most singular of all was the fact, that in coming home from the wedding, Old Harris, his wife, Mose, and cousin Sally Dillard, all waded the big swamp.—*Temporo mutantur!*

The Coronation of Victoria.—The preparations are exceedingly active. The Court of Claims are sitting on the pretensions of applicants to certain heridiitary ceremonies as carrying the sword, &c. The Baronets have claimed a place in the Abbey and been refused. The special embassadors are given $6000 to $10,000 for hire of a residence for a few weeks. Marshal Soult's retinue is to have a number of young nobles, and Wellington is preparing to welcome him. The Sultan has sent Almed Ferid as his representative. The Duke de Nemour's is to lodge at Grillon's. Prince Schwartzenberg, and his beautiful wife the handsomest woman of Austria, represent that country, and many Hungarian nobles with them. Count Strogonoff is for Russia, and with him young Count Demidoff, who devotes much of the gold and platina of his mines in the Oural mountains to literature. Also several Asiatic native princes subject to Russia—[Victoria should have hers from Hindostan to match.] Prince Putbus for Prussia. Denwark has the handsome young Duke Gottrop, nephew of the King, and a supposed *suitor*.

From Central America.—We learn from Capt. Rederson, of the brig Patsey B. Blount arrived last night from Omoa and Balize, 1st of June, via. Nassau, New Providence, that the revolution in Central America continued in the interior. The revolutionary party, consisting of about 600 men, were headed by a young and ignorant mulatto, named Parrera, who, with his party, was committing depredations of all kinds, and that several travellers had been robbed and murdered by them. The Provinces of Costa Rida and Nicaragua had declared their independence, and that of Honduras, it was expected, would also give up its allegiance to the Central American government. G. W. Montgomery, bearer of despatches from the United States for Guatemala, had arrived safely at that place. By this arrival, we are also in possession of the Nassau (N. P.) Gazette, to the 28d ult. but its contents are unimportant.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Silver Change.—An important bill to increase the quantity of silver change has passed the Senate; it is a bill to authorize the branch mints in Georgia and North Carolina to coin silver change of the denominations of twenty five cents, ten cents, and five cents. These branches were intended to coin gold only, but it is found that the same machinery which will strike half eagles and quarter eagles, will also strike the smaller pieces of silver, and that no additional expense will be incurred by this extension. It is a measure of great moment to increase the quantity of silver change in the country. It is necessary to the convenience of the people, and to the suppression of shin-plasters, and will prevent future pretexts for shin plasters, as small silver is never exported.—*Globe.*

A humorous fellow, a carpenter, being summoned as a witness for an assault, one of the counsel, who was very much given to brow beat the evidence, asked him what distance he was from the parties when the defendent struck the plaintiff? The carpenter answered, "just four feet five inches and a half."—"Pray thee fellow," says the counsel "how is it possible you can be so very exact as to distance!" "I thought," says the carpenter, "that some fool would ask me, so I measured it."