the States, and for the People, and every body must use it from necessity, whether, compelled by law, or not.

Mr. B. said it was not to be supposed that the objection which he now took to the unconstitutionality of the clause which made the notes of the Federal Bank, a legal tender to the Federal Government, was an objection which could be overlooked, or disregarded, by the adversaries of the Bank in 1791. It was not overlooked, or disregarded: on the contrary, it was denounced, and combated, as in itself, a separate and distinct breach of the constitution, going the whole length of emitting paper money, and the more odious and reprehensible because a privileged company was to have the monopoly of the emission. The genius of Hamilton was put in requisition to answer this objection; and the best answer which that great man could give it, was a confession of the omnipotence of the objection, and the total impossibily of doing it away. His answer surrendered the whole question of currency. It sunk the notes of the Bank, which were then to be tendered to the Federal Government, to the condition of supplies, furnished to the Government, and to be consumed by it. The answer took refuge under the natural power, independent of all constitutions, for the tax receiver to receive his taxes in what articles he pleased. To do justice to General Hamilton, and to detect, and expose, the true character of this bank paper, Mr. B. read a clause from General Hamilton's reply to the cabinet opinions of Mr. Jefferson, and the Attorney General Randolph, when President Washington had the charter of the first bank under advisement with his Secretaries. It was the clause in which General Hamilton replied to the objection to the constitutionality of making the notes of the Bank receivable in payment of public dues. "To designate, or appoint, the *money*, or *thing*, in which taxes are to be paid, is not only a proper, but a necessary exercise of the *power* of collecting them. Accordingly, Congress, in the law concerning the collection of the duties, imposts, and tonnage, have provided that they shall be payable in gold and silver. But, while it was an indispensable part of the work to say in *what* they should be paid, *the choice of the specific thing was a mere matter of discretion*. The payment might have been required in the *commodities* themselves. Taxes, *in kind*, however ill judged, are not without precedents, even in the U. States; or it might have been in the *paper money* of the several States, or in the *bills* of the Bank of North America, New York, and Massachusetts, all, or either, of them: it might have been in bills issued under the authority of the U. States. No part of this, it is presumed, can be disputed. *The appointment of the MONEY or THING, in which the taxes are to be paid, is an incident of the POWER of collection.* And among the *expedients* which may be adopted, is that of bills issued under the authority of the United States." Mr. B. would read no further, although the argument of General Hamilton extended through several pages. The nature of the argument is fully disclosed in what is read. It surrenders the whole question of a currency. Neither the power to furnish a *currency*, or to regulate *currency*, is pretended to be claimed. The notes of the new Bank, are put upon the footing, not of money, but of *commodities,—things,—articles in kind,*—which the tax receiver may accept from the tax payer, and which are to be used and consumed by the tax receiver, and not to be returned to the people, much less to be diffused over the country in place of money. This is the original idea and conception of these notes. It is the idea under which they obtained the legal capacity of receivability in payment of public dues; and from this humble conception, this degraded assimilation to corn and grain, to clothes and provisions, they have, by virtue of that clause in their charter, crept up to the character of money—became the real, practical, *currency* of the land,—driven the *currency* of the constitution from the land,—and so depraved the public intellect as now to be called for as money, and proclaimed to be indispensable to the country, when the author of the Bank could not rank higher than an *expedient* for paying a tax.

II. In the next place, Mr. B. believed that the quantity of specie derivable from foreign commerce, added to the quantity of gold derivable from our own mines, were fully sufficient if not expelled from the country by unwise laws, to furnish the people with an abundant circulation of gold and silver coin, for their common currency, without having recourse to a circulation of small bank notes.

The truth of these propositions, Mr. B. held to be susceptible of complete and ready proof. He spoke first of the domestic supply of native gold, and said that no mines had ever developed more rapidly than these had done, or promised more abundantly than they now do. In the year 1824 they were a spot, in the State of North Carolina; they are now a region spreading into six States. In the year 1824, the product was $5000; in the last year the product, in coined gold, was $868,000; in uncoined, as much more; and the product of the present year computed at two millions; with every prospect of continued and permanent increase. The probability was that these mines alone, in the lapse of a few years, would furnish an abundant supply of gold to establish a plentiful circulation of that metal, if not expelled from the country by unwise laws. But the great source of supply, both for gold and silver, Mr. B. said, was in our foreign commerce. It was this foreign commerce which filled the States with hard money immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, when the domestic mines were unknown; and it is this same foreign commerce which, even now, when federal laws discourage the importation of foreign coins, and compel their exportation, is bringing in an annual supply of seven or eight millions. With an amendment of the laws which now discourage the importation of foreign coins, and compel their exportation, there could be no delay in the rapid accumulation of a sufficient stock of the precious metals to supply the largest circulation which the common business of the country could require.

Mr. B. believed that the product of foreign mines, and the quantity of gold and silver now in existence, to be much greater than was commonly supposed; and as a statement of its amount would establish his proposition in favor of adequate supply of these metals, for the common currency of the country, he would state that amount, as he found it calculated in approved works of political economy. He looked to the three great sources of supply; 1. Mexico and South America; 2. Europe and Northern Asia; 3. The coast of Africa. Taking the discovery of the New World, as the starting point from which the calculation would commence, and the product was:

1. Mexico and South America,	$6,458,000,000
2. Europe and Northern Asia,	628,000,000
3. The coast of Africa,	150,000,000

Making a total product of seven thousand two hundred and thirty six millions, in the short space of three centuries and a half. To this is to be added the quantity existing at the time the New World was discovered, and which was computed at $2,300,000,000. Upon all these *data* the political economists, Mr. B. said, after deducting $2,000,000,000 for waste and consumption, still computed the actual stock of gold and silver in Europe, Asia and America, in 1832, at about seven thousand millions of dollars; and that quanity constantly, and rapidly increasing.

Mr. B. had no doubt but that the quantity of gold and silver in Europe, Asia, and America, was sufficient to carry on the whole business of the world. He said that States, and Empires, far greater in wealth and population than any now existing—far superior in public and private magnificence—had carried on all the business of private life, and all the affairs of national government, upon gold and silver alone; and that before the mines of Mexico and Peru were known, or dreamed of. He alluded to the great nations of antiquity,—to the Assyrian, and Persian empires; to Egypt, Carthage, Rome; to the Grecian republics; the kingdoms of Asia Minor, and to the empire, transcending all these put together—the Saracenic empire of the Caliphs which taking for its centre, the eastern limit of the Roman world, extended its dominion as far west as Rome had conquered, and farther east than Alexander had marched. These great nations, whose armies crushed empires at a blow, whose monumental edifices still attest their grandeur, had no idea of Bank credits and paper money. They used gold and silver alone. Such degenerate phrases as sound currency—paper medium—circulating media, never once sounded in their heroic ears.

But why go back, exclaimed Mr. B., to the nations of antiquity? Why quit our own day? Why look beyond the boundaries of Europe? We have seen an empire in our own day, of almost fabulous grandeur and magnificence, carrying on all its vast undertakings upon a currency of gold and silver, without deigning to recognise paper for money. I speak, said Mr. B., of France—great and imperial France—and have my eye upon that first year of the Consulate, when a young and victorious General, just transferred from the camp to a council, announced to his astonished ministers that specie payments should commence in France by a given day! in that France which, for so many years, had seen nothing but a miserable currency of depreciated *mandats* and *assignats*! The annunciation was heard with the inward contempt, and open distrust, which the whole tribe of hack politicians, every where feel for the statesmanship of military men. It was followed by the success which it belongs to genius to inspire, and to command. Specie payments commenced in France, on the day named; and a hard money currency has been the sole currency of France from that day to this.

Mr. B. here cited a passage from a letter of Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Ingham, then Secretary of the Treasury, (Dec. 1829,) to confirm what he said of the French currency.

The passage.

"For the last twenty-five years the coinage of France has been far greater than that of any other country. I hardly need to observe that this is due to the almost total expulsion of paper as currency. The Bank of France alone issues paper, and none of a denomination less than 500 francs; so that it is used almost exclusively for commercial transactions, and remittances, *and makes no part of the currency, properly so called, of the country.* Paper, as all know, necessarily drives away the precious metals, which will naturally flow to the places where paper is not used. They (the precious metals) are dearer, but the only *safe*, circulating medium; and no country that will resort to other means, can expect to have a *sound* and *uniform* currency."

Such, said Mr. B. is the currency of France; a country whose taxes exceed a thousand millions of francs—whose public and private expenditures require a circulation of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars—and which posesses that circulation, every dollar of it, in gold and silver. After this example, can any one doubt the capacity of the United States to supply itself with species? Reason, and history forbid the doubt. Reason informs us that hard money flows into the vacuum the instant that small bank notes are driven out. France recovered a specie circulation within a year after the consular government refused to recognise paper for money. England recovered a gold circulation of about one hundred millions of dollars within four years after the one and two pound notes were suppressed. Our own country was filled up with Spanish milled dollars, French crowns, doubloons, half joes, and guineas as by magic, at the conclusion of the revolutionary war, and the suppression of the continental bills. The business of the United States would not require above 60 or 70 millions of gold and silver for the common currency of the people, and the basis of large bank notes, and bills of exchange. Of sum that more than one-third is now in the country, but not in circulation. The Bank of the United States hoards above ten millions. At the expiration of her charter, in 1836, that sum will be paid out, in redemption of its notes,—will go into the hands of the people,—and, of itself, will nearly double the quantity of silver now in circulation. Our native mines will be yielding, annually, some millions of gold; foreign commerce will be pouring in her accustomed, copious supply; the correction of the erroneous value of gold, the liberal admission of foreign coins, and the suppression of small notes, will invite, and retain, an adequate metallic currency. The present moment is peculiarly favorable for these measures. Foreign exchanges are now in our favor; silver is coming here, although not current by our laws; both gold and silver would flow in, and that immediately, to an immense amount, if raised to their proper value, and put on a proper footing, by our laws. Three days legislation, on these subjects, would turn copious supplies of gold and silver into the country, diffuse them through every neighborhood, and astonish gentlemen when they got home at midsummer, at finding hard money, where they half delt paper. Mr. B. was against a small paper currency; not against large bank notes, and expressed a concurrence in much that was said on paper money by the Senator from S. C (Mr. Calhoun,) though differing so much on the subject of the national bank.

III. In the third place, Mr. B. undertook to affirm, as a propositon free from dispute, or contestation that the value now set upon gold by the laws of the United States was unjust and erroneous; that these laws had expelled gold from circulation; and that it was the bounden duty of Congress to restore that coin to circulation by restoring it to its just value. In this he had the pleasure to concur heartily with the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun.)

That gold was undervalued by the laws of the United States, and expelled from circulation, was a fact, Mr. B. said, which every body knew; but there was something else which every body did not know; which, few, in reality, had an opportunity of knowing; but which was necessary to be known, to enable the friends of gold to go to work at the right place to effect the recovery of that precious metal which their fathers once possessed,—which the subjects of European kings now possess,—which the citizens of the young republics to the south, all possess,—which even the free negroes of San Domingo possess,—but which the yeomanry of this America have been deprived of for more than twenty years, and will be deprived of forever, unless they discover the cause of the evil, and apply the remedy to its root.

I have already shown, said Mr. B. that the plan for the support of public credit, which General Hamilton brought forward in 1791, was a plan for the establishment of the paper system in our America. We had at that time a gold currency which was circulating freely and fully all over the country. God is the antagonist of paper, and with fair play, will keep a proper currency within just and proper limits. It will keep down the small notes; for no man will carry a five, a ten, or a twenty dollar note in his pocket, when he can get guineas, eagles, half eagles, doubloons, and half joes, to carry in their place. The notes of the new Bank of the United States, which Bank formed the leading feature in the plan for the support of public credit, had already derived one undue advantage over gold in being put on a level with it in point of legal tender to the federal government, and universal receivability in all payments to that government: they were now to derive another, and a still greater undue advantage over gold, in the law for the establishment of the National Mint; an institution which also formed a feature of the plan for the support of public credit. It is to that plan that we trace the origin of the erroneous valuation of gold, which has banished that metal from the country. Mr. Secretary Hamilton, in his proposition for the establishment of a mint, recommended that the relative value of gold, to silver, should be fixed at fifteen for one; and that recommendation became the law of the land, and has remained so ever since. At the same time, the relative value of these metals in Spain and Portugal and throughout their vast dominions in the new world, whence our principal supplies of gold were derived, was at the rate of sixteen for one; thus making our standard six per cent. below the standard of the countries which chiefly produced gold. It was also below the English standard, and the French standard, and below the standard which prevailed in these States before the adoption of this constitution, and which was actually prevailing in the States at the time that this new proportion of fifteen to one was established.

Mr. B. was ready to admit that there was some nicety requisite in adjusting the relative value of two different kinds of money—gold and silver for example—so as to preserve an exact equipoise between them, and to prevent either from expelling the other. There was some nicety, but no insuperable, or even extraordinary, difficulty, in making the adjustment. The nicety of the question was aggravated in the year '92 by the difficulty of obtaining exact knowledge of the relative value of these metals, at that time, in France and England; and Mr. Gallatin has since shown that he information which was then relied upon, was clearly erroneous. The consequence of any mistake in fixing our standard, was also well known in the year '92. Mr. Secretary Hamilton, in his proposition for the establishment of a mint, expressly declared that the consequence of a mistake in the relative value of the two metals, would be the expulsion of the one that was undervalued. Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, in his cotemporaneous report upon foreign coins, declared the same thing. Mr. Robert Morris financier to the revolutionary government, in his proposal to establish a mint in 1782, was equally explicit to the same effect. The delicacy of the question, and the consequence of a mistake, were then fully understood forty years ago, when the relative value of gold and silver was fixed at fifteen to one. But at that time, it unfortunately happend that the PAPER SYSTEM, then omnipotent in England, was making its transit to our America; and every thing that would go to establish that system—every thing that would go to sustain the new-born Bank of the United States—that eldest daughter, and *specimen gregis*, of the *Paper System* in America—fell in with the prevailing current, and became incorporated in the federal legislation of the day. Gold, it was well known, was the antagonist of paper; that from its intrinsic value, the natural predilection of all mankind for it its smal bulk and the facility of carrying it about, would be preferred to paper, either for travelling, or keeping in the house; and thus would limit and circumscribe the general circulation of bank notes and prevent all plea of necessity for issuing smaller notes. Silver, on the contrary, from its inconvenience of transportation, would favor the circulation of bank notes. Hence the birth of the doctrine, that if a mistake was to be committed, it should be on the side of silver! Mr. Secretary Hamilton declares the existence of this feeling when, in his report upon the establishment of a mint, he says: "*It is sometimes observed, that silver ought to be encouraged rather than gold, as being more conducive to the extension of bank circulation from the great difficulty and inconvenience which its greater bulk, compared with its value occasions in the transportation of it.*"—This passage in the Secretary's report proves the existence of the feeling in favor of silver against gold, and the cause of that feeling. Quotations might be made from the speeches of others to show that they acted upon that feeling; but it is due to Gen. Hamilton to say that he disclaimed such a motive for himself, and expressed a desire to retain both metals in circulation, and even to have a gold dollar.

The proportion of 15 to 1 was established. The 11th section of the act of April, 1792, enacted that every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver should be equal in value, in all payments, with the pound of pure gold; and so in proportion for less quantities of respective metals.* This act was the death warrant to the gold currency. The diminished circulation of that coin soon began to be observable; but it was not immediately extinguished. Several circumstances delayed, but could not prevent that catastrophe. 1. The Bank of the U. States then issued no note of less denomination than ten dollars, and but few of them; 2, there were but three other banks in the United States; and they issued but few small notes; so that a small note currency did not come directly into conflict with gold; 3, the trade to the lower Mississippi continued to bring up, from Natchez and New Orleans, for many years, a large supply of doubloons, and long supplied a gold currency to the new States in the West. Thus, the absence of a small note currency, and the constant arrivals of doubloons from the lower Mississippi, deferred the fate of the gold currency; and it was not until the lapse of near twenty years after the adoption of the erroneous standard of 1792, that the circulation of that metal, both foreign and domestic, became completely, and totally extinguished in the United States. The extinction is now complete; and must remain so until the laws are altered.

In making this annunciation, and in thus standing forward to expose the error, and to demand the reform of the gold currency, he (Mr. B.) was not setting up for the honors of a first discoverer, or first inventor. Far, farm it. He was treading in the steps of others, and abler men, who had gone before him. Four Secretaries of the Treasury, Gallatin, Dallas, Crawford, Ingham, had, each in their day, pointed out the error in the gold standard, and recommended its correction. Repeated reports of committees, in both Houses of Congress, had done the same thing. Of these reports he would name those of the late Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina; of Mr. Sanford, late a Senator from New York; of Mr. Campbell P. White, now a representative from the city of N. York. Mr. B. took pleasure in recalling, and presenting to public notice, the names of the eminent men who had gone before him in the exploration of this path. It was due to them, now that the good cause seemed to be in the road to success, to yield to them all the honors of first explorers; it was due to the cause also, in this hour of final trial, to give it the high sanction of their names and labors.

Mr. B. would arrest for an instant the current of his remarks, to fix the attention of the Senate upon a reflection which must suggest itself to the minds of all considerate persons. He would ask how it could happen that so many men, and such men as he had named, laboring for so many years, in a cause so just, for an object so beneficial, upon a state of facts so undeniable, could so long and so uniformly, fail of success? How could this happen? Sir, exclaimed Mr. B. it happened because the policy of the Bank of the U. States required it to happen! The same policy which required gold to be undervalued in 1792, when the first bank was chartered, has required it to be undervalued ever since, now that a second bank has been established; and the same strength which enabled these banks to keep themselves up, also enabled them to keep gold down. This is the answer to the question, and this the secret of the failure of all these eminent men in their laudable efforts to raise gold again to the dignity of money. This is the secret of their failure, and this secret being now known, the road which leads to the reformation of the gold currency, lies uncovered and revealed, before us: it is the road which leads to the overthrow of the Bank of the U. States—to the sepulchre of that institution; for while that bank lives, or has the hope of life, gold cannot be restored to life. Here then lies the question of the reform of the gold currency. If the bank is defeated, that currency is reformed; if the bank is victorious, gold remains degraded, to continue an article of merchandise in the hands of the bank, and to be expelled from circulation to make room for its five, its ten, and its twenty dollar notes. Let the people then, who are in favor of restoring gold to circulation, go to work in the right place, and put down the power that first put down gold, and which will never suffer that coin to rise while it has power to prevent it.

Mr. B. did not think it necessary to descant, and exptiate, upon the merits and advantages of a gold currency. These advantages had been too well known, from the earliest ages of the world, to be a subject of discussion in the nineteenth century; but as it was the policy of the paper system to disparage that metal, and as that system in its forty years reign over the American People had nearly destroyed a knowledge of that currency, he would briefly enumerate its leading, and prominent advantages. 1. *It had an intrinsic value;* which gave it currency, all over the world, to the full amount of that value, without regard to laws, or circumstances. 2. *It had a uniformity of value;* which made it the safest standard of the value of property which the wisdom of man had ever yet discovered. 3. *Its portability;* which made it easy for the traveller to carry it about with him. 4. *Its indestructibility;* which made it the safest money that people could keep in their houses. 5. *Its inherent purity;* which made it the hardest money to be counterfeited, and the easiest to be detected, and, therefore, the safest money for the people to handle. 6. *Its superiority over all money;* which gave to its possessor the choice and command of all other money. 7. *Its power over exchanges;* gold being the currency which contributes most to the equalization of exchange, and keeping down the rate of exchange to the lowest and most uniform point. 8. *Its power over the paper money;* gold being the natural enemy of that system, and, with fair play, able to hold it in check. 9. *It is a constitutional currency;* and the people have a right to demand it, for their currency, as long as the present constitution is permitted to exist.

Mr. B. said that the false valuation put upon gold had rendered the mint of the U. States, so far the gold coinage is concerned, a most ridiculous, and absurd institution. It has coined, and at a large expense to the U. States, 2,262,717 pieces of gold, worth $11,852,890; and where are these pieces now? Not one of them to be seen! all sold, and exported! and so regular is this operation that the Director of the Mint, in his latest report to Congress, says that the new coined gold frequently remains in the mint, uncalled for, though ready for delivery, until the day arrives for a packet to sail to Europe. He calculates that two millions of native gold will be coined annually hereafter; the whole of which, without a reform of the gold standard, will be conducted, like exiles, from the National mint to the sea shore, and transported to foreign regions, to be sold for the benefit of the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. B. said this was not the time to discuss the relative value of gold and silver, nor to urge the particular proportion which ought to be established between them. That would be the proper work of a committee. At present it might be sufficient, and not irrelevant, to say that this question was one of commerce,—that it was purely and simply a mercantile problem,—as much so as an acquistion of any ordinary merchandise from foreign countries could be. Gold goes where it finds its value, and that value is what the laws of great nations give it. In Mexico and South America,—the countries which produce gold, and from which the United States must derive their chief supply,—the value of gold is 16 to 1 over silver; in the Island of Cuba it is 17 to 1; in Spain and Portugal it is 16 to 1; in the West Indies, generally, it is the same. It is not to be supposed that gold will come from these countries to the United States if the importer is to lose one dollar in every sixteen that he brings; or that our own gold will remain with us, when an exporter can gain a dollar upon every fifteen that he carries out.—Such results would be contrary to the laws of trade; and therefore we must place the same value upon gold that other nations do, if we wish to gain any part of theirs, or to retain any part of our own. Mr. B. said that the cash of England and France was no exception to this rule. They rated gold at something less than 16 for 1, and still retained gold in circulation, but it was retained by force of peculiar laws and advantages which do not prevail in the U. States.—In England the circulation of gold was aided and protected by four subsidiary laws, neither of which exists here; one which prevented silver from being a tender for more than forty shillings; another which required the Bank of England to pay all its notes in gold; a third which suppressed the small note circulation; a fourth which alloyed their silver nine per cent below the relative value of gold. In France the relative proportion of the two metals was also below what it was in Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and South America, and still a plentiful supply of gold remained in circulation; but this result was aided by two peculiar causes: first, the total absence of a paper currency; secondly, the proximity of Spain, and the inferiority of Spanish manufactures, which gave to France a ready and a near market for the sale of her fine fabrics, which were paid for in the gold of the New World. In the U. States gold would have none of these subsidiary helps; on the contrary it would have to contend with a paper currency, and would have to be obtained, the product of our own mines excepted, from Mexico and South America, where it is rated as sixteen to one for silver. All these circumstances, and many others, would have to be taken in consideration in fixing a standard for the U. States. Mr. B. repeated that there was nicety, but no difficulty, in adjusting the relative value of gold and silver so as to retain both in circulation. Several nations of antiquity had done it; some modern nations also. The English have both in circulation at this time. The French have both, and have had for thirty years. The States of this Union also had both in the time of the Confederation, and retained them until this Federal Government was established, and the paper system adopted. Congress should not admit that it cannot do for the citizens of the U. States, what so many monarchies have done for their subjects. Gentlemen, especially, who decry Military Chieftains, should not confess that they themselves cannot do for America, what a Military Chieftain did for France. Above all, those who are now engaged in decrying the State Governments, and representing them as unfit to be trusted with their currency without a master, should not come out with a practical confession, that this boasted Federal Government cannot perform for the Union what the State Governments, each for itself, peformed for its citizens, for the whole period which elapsed from the close of the revolution to the establishment of this government.

Mr. B. made his acknowledgments to the great apostle of American Liberty (Mr. Jefferson) for the wise, practical idea, that the value of gold was a commercial question, to be settled by its value in other countries. He had seen that remark in the works of that great man, and treasured it up as teaching the plain and ready way to accomplish an apparently difficult object; and he fully concurred with the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) that gold, in the United States, ought to be the preferred metal; not that silver should be expelled, but both retained; the mistake, if any, to be in favor of gold, instead of being against it.

Without concluding, Mr. B. at a quarter before four o'clock, gave way to Mr. White, upon whose motion,

The Senate adjourned.

* "The present rate was the result of information clearly incorrect, respecting the then value of gold and silver in Europe, which was represented as being at the rate of less than 15 to 1, when it was in fact from 15.5 to 15.6:1. It would be better, at all events, to discontinue altogether the coining of gold than to continue the present system. The average premium on the American gold coins, for the last four and a half years, has been about 5 1-6 on the nominal value."—Mr. Gallatin's letter to Mr. Ingham, Dec. 31, 1829.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Monday, March 24.

Mr. Webster presented a memorial signed by upwards of 900 inhabitants of the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, praying the restoration of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States, and a recharter of the said corporation. Read, referred to the committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The Vice President communicated a letter from Lieut. Levy, of the United States navy, presenting to Congress a Colossal Statue of Thomas Jefferson, in bronze, (now in the rotunda of the capitol,) made at the private expense of Lieut. Levy, and under his immediate superintendence. The letter was read, and, on motion of Mr. Tyler, referred to a joint Library Committee.

The Vice President stated to the Senate, that he had received a communication from James Lewis and Adam King, the committee appointed by a meeting of a portion of the People of York, held on the 4th of March last, to communicate the proceedings of that meeting to the Chair, to be laid before the Senate. That the committee in their communication express their regret that any inadvertance in the performance of the duties enjoined upon them by the meeting, had led to the transmission of a paper to the Senate which was not directed to be sent, and was not proper to be received—that they now enclosed, and asked the Chair to lay before the Senate such portion of the proceedings as the meeting intended for it—that they would have preferred to vary the language of some of the resolutions, but have not the power—that they cannot however find in them any disrespect to either House of Congress, and that they are confident none was intended by the meeting—that it is with reluctance they again bring the subject to the notice of the chair, but that without doing so, they would consider themselves as having unperformed their obligation to their fellow-citizens. The paper now communicated was stated by the Chair to be the resolutions only which had on a former occasion been read to the senate, without any portion of the preamble then attached to it. The Chair further stated, that the Senate having heretofore decided not to receive the proceedings of this meeting in the form in which they were then presented, the Chair thought it due to the Senate to leave to its decision the question how far the objections then raised to them have been obviated by the condition in which they are now presented, and by the explanations of the committee, which would be read.

After some remarks by Messrs. Clay, Webster, Wright, King of Alabama, Clayton, Preston, Poindexter, Calhoun, Leigh, Ewing and Kane,

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuyson, Mr. Clay's resolution, that the paper be not received, was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the question of granting Mr. Webster leave to bring in a bill to recharter the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. White took the floor, and spoke at length against the principles of the bill, as being unconstitutional and inexpedient. At half past three o'clock, Mr. White gave way, without concluding, to Mr. Kane, on whose motion,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Miller presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, Pa. held at the Borough of Carlisle, on the 22d Feb. last.

He also presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, at which resolutions were adopted approving of the removal of the deposites, and opposed to the recharter of the Bank of the U. States.

He also presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Buffalo township, county of Perry, Pa., disapproving of the removal of the deposites, and in favor of rechartering the bank.

By Mr. Henry King, of farmers, iron masters, &c. residing in the lower part of Schuylkill co.

By Mr. Wagener, of Northampton co.

By Mr. Heister, of Lancaster, and from Berks county, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Shinn, from the President and Directors of the State Bank at Camden, the Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, and the Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton. Also, a memorial from the county of Gloucester, N. J. with the proceedings of a meeting held at Woodbury, on the 15th Feb. last.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, presented certain resolutions from the Legislature of New Jersey, affirming that their recent instructions to their Senators in Congress, spoke the voice of the people of New Jersey, in opposition to the recharter of the Bank, and restoration of the deposites, and censuring the conduct of the Senators from that state for not acting in compliance with the instructions given by them.

Mr. Lee, from New Jersey, presented two petitions from Cumberland county, one for, and the other against the removal of the deposites, and recharter of the Bank.

Mr. Binney presented various resolutions and petitions, praying the restoration of the deposites; from the building mechanics, coach makers, cabinet makers, gilders, painters, boot makers, &c. of the city of Philadelphia; and a memorial also on the same subject from the young men of Philadelphia.

Mr. Watmough presented several memorials from citizens of his district, praying the restoration of the deposites, and the recharter of the U. States Bank; also the resolutions of a meeting held in that district condemning the measures of the present administration.

Mr. Watmough, presented the proceedings of a meeting of the 3d congressional district, in favor of a restoration of the deposites. A debate ensued between Messrs. Watmough, Sutherland and Binney.

The Speaker laid before the House the proceedings of a meeting held in the county of York, in the state of Pennsylvania, approving the removal of the deposites, & expressing the opinion that the U. S. Bank ought not to be rechartered.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, asked and obtained the leave of the House to make an explanation in regard to an unpleasant difference which lately occurred between two members of the House.

Mr. J. read a paper stating that the difference between two members from S. Carolina, (Messrs. Pinckney and Blair,) had been amicably, satisfactorily, and honorably settled.

Mr. Chambers presented three memorials from 1800 inhabitants of Franklin county; from the township of Washington; and from other inhabitants of that county, detailing the pressure that prevailed in that part of the country; which they attribute to the removal of the deposites, and praying their restoration.

Mr. Harper presented resolutions of watchmakers and silver smiths, of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sutherland presented three memorials from Penn Township, Lower Dublin; and from a number of inhabitants in Piladelphia, against the restoration of the deposites.

Mr Galbreath presented memorials for and against the restoration of the deposites.

Mr. Banks, from the inhabitants of Cleaveland, in Beaver county, for the restoration of the deposites.

Mr. Stewart, a memorial of 400 inhabitants of Brownesville, praying Congress to take measures to restore the currency.

Mr. Peyton obtained leave to submit the following resolution, which lies on the table one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War communicate to his House all the correspondence which has taken place in the Department of War since the 4th March, 1829, in reference to a removal or change of the Pension Office operations from the Bank of the United States and its several branches to any of the local banks.

The House adjourned.

The Lost Found.—Our readers probably many of them recollect a notice published a few days ago of the supposed loss near the coast of Arabia of Capt. Webster of the brig Rupee, which vessel arrived home a week or two ago, under the Charge of Mr. Lewis, chief mate. The Salem Gazette of yesterday contains a letter from Capt. Webster, brought by the brig Cipher, from which we gather the following particulars relating to his situation, at the time he and his vessel parted company.

I anchored off Lamo in the brig Rupee, of Boston, on the 28th of May last, intending to remain here only one day to transact some buisness I had with Amer Byn Said, an Arab at this place.

Before I had finished my buisness the wind increased so much that I could not got off to the brig, a very heavy sea running on the bar at the entrance of the river. I then contracted with the owner of a large boat to carry me off, but he would not attempt it till the next morning. His attempt the next morning failed. I then started in my own boat, and got off perhaps quarter the distance to the brig when we were obliged to return to the shore, having twice shipped seas which came nigh swamping the boat. The owner of a fast sailing dow then agreed to get his vessel afloat and carry us off:—While getting the dow ready at Lamo, a man came up from Shalea, and told me the brig had got under way and had gone to sea. I immediately proceded to Shalea and found the brig was just visible from a hill near by. I regret to say, the only news I have heard from her, to the present time, is of her passing Brara, two days after leaving here.

A Tale of Mystery.—In the year 1734 (says a correspondent) the following circumstance took place in a village in Linconshire. It was the wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin—I mean the actual, not the anniversay wedding day—and the jocund bridegroom, bride and their guests were assembled in the drawing-room, when a servant entered, and said a gentleman had called and wished to speak with Mr. Griffin, that he was waiting below stairs and would not come up, because he come on particular business. Mr. Griffin desired his company to excuse him for a few minutes, and he quitted the room. One hour elapsed, no bridegroom; two hours, he did not appear; three, four, he had not returned. The servants one and all declared that they had seen their master and the gentleman walk into the garden, from whence they had not returned. Now, a high brick wall, in which there was no outlet, and over which no person could climb except by a ladder, enclosed the garden, which when searched was found empty, whilst at the same time Mr. Griffin and his friend, 'the gentleman,' could not have walked out at the half door without being, from its situation, seen and heard by the servants in the kichen. Time fled, and Mr. Griffin did not return. No; and although his lady lived to be nearly ninety years of age, she never gained tidings of the spouse thus so mysteriously spirited away.

Lincolnshire Chronicle.

Steam boat Napoleon.—The St. Louis Republican announces the total loss of the steam boat Napoleon, from Pittsburg for that port, heavily freighted with dry goods, &c. The boat struck a snag in the Mississippi, about twelve miles above the mouth of the Ohio. The snag passed through the bow and up to the hurricane deck, without breaking off. In this situation, by the aid of a keel boat which she had in tow, and of a steam boat, about twenty tons of the freight were got out uninjured. A great portion of the remainder will be lost, as the boat had sunk about twenty feet, and the depth of water is represented to be thirty or forty feet. Most of the goods, it is believed, were insured, principally at Eastern offices—but in one or two cases heavy loss has been sustained by the owners.

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