

STAUNTON AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. XVII.

STAUNTON, (VIRGINIA,) THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1840.

No. 7.

TERMS OF THE SPECTATOR.

The Spectator is published weekly, by KENTON HARPER, at Two Dollars a year, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, after the expiration of the first six months. No paper will be discontinued, but at the option of the editor, until all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding three lines of printed matter, inserted three weeks for one dollar. Larger advertisements in the same proportion. A liberal discount will be made to advertisers by the year.

THE YEOMAN.

UNDER this title, the undersigned proposes to publish a WEEKLY JOURNAL until the close of the Presidential Election, on a plan and at a price which will place it within the reach of a large portion of the community who do not now take a newspaper.

The design of the publication is to present facts and arguments bearing upon the prominent questions at issue between the two great parties of the country, and to embody these in a concise, simple, yet comprehensive form. In the preparation of matter for this journal, the publisher expects to be aided by the best talents in the State; and it is his purpose to appeal to the reason and calm judgment of men, and not to their passions.

Believing that a majority of the people are essentially honest in their intentions, and that they only err when misled by false information, it will be a main feature in the YEOMAN to spread before them such papers as can be sustained by indisputable proof—by extracts from the documentary history of the country—and by facts which carry upon their face the evidences of truth.

The Whig party of Virginia now have every just motive for union, energy and zeal in the struggle before them; and the glorious example of New York will stimulate them to honorable and unceasing efforts in a cause which they believe to be identified with the dearest interests of the country.

TERMS.—The YEOMAN will be issued weekly, on a sheet of suitable size, at the extraordinary low price of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents for nine months; but to justify this cheap rate, not less than 6000 copies must be issued. This will require only from fifty to one hundred Dollars from each county in the State—a sum which the Committees of Vigilance will find but little difficulty in raising.

Five dollars will pay for four copies; but persons paying for from 20 to 100 copies in advance, will be furnished at One Dollar per copy.

The attention of the County Committees is respectfully invited to the subject, as immediate action is necessary.

JOHN S. GALLAHER.
Richmond, Dec. 19, 1839.

MUSIC.

Mrs. HENRY JOHNSON (formerly Teacher of Music in the Utica Female Institute State of N. York, and late of Williamsburg,) having been induced to take up her residence in Staunton, begs to inform the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, that she is desirous of devoting her attention to a MUSIC CLASS, for which undertaking she trusts she will be found peculiarly qualified.

Mrs. J. having received her education under the first London Masters, is enabled to give instruction upon the most scientific principles, and confidently hopes to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor her with their support.

Pupils can be received at Mrs. Tapp's between the hours of nine and one.

TERMS.—\$20 per session of five months, or \$15 per quarter, payable in advance.

Instruction upon the Organ, thorough Bass and Composition, \$1 per lesson.

Reference is respectfully made to Messrs. Saunders, Millington and D. Browne, professors of William and Mary College, to the Gentl. Trustees of the Staunton Academy, and to the Editor of this paper, at whose office testimonials have been lodged for inspection.

N. B. Mrs. J. will also give instruction in Drawing and Painting—Terms \$10 for a course of 36 lessons, with the use of paints and brushes.

Staunton, Sept. 26, 1839.

NATH'L. B. LONG.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received and opened a general assortment of Goods—consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

He would ask attention to an assortment of ENGLISH GUNS, which he flatters himself cannot fail to please.

He has also received a large stock of Red Spanish SOLE LEATHER.

From his close attention to business, and a determination to sell cheap, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Staunton, Nov. 14, 1839.

JOHN R. COOKE,

(LATE OF WINCHESTER.) HAS commenced the practice of Law in Richmond. He will attend the Court of Appeals, and the other Superior Courts, (State and Federal,) held in this city.

He will also attend the Western Court of Appeals at Lewisburg, regularly, from the beginning to the end of each term.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1839.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, viz:

Flour of Slippery Elm, (a new article,) Camphor, Opium, Liquid Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, &c.

And numerous other articles in the Drug Line, which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought anywhere else in the Valley. Also, a handsome assortment of CONFECTIONARY.

E. BERKELEY, & CO.
Staunton, Oct. 31, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED.

HULL'S Patent hard CANDLES, by the Box, or single pound.

E. BERKELEY & Co.
Nov. 28.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES C. MAUPIN,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has received, and is receiving daily, fresh supplies of Goods, selected by himself with great care in the Northern cities, and which he is confident cannot fail to please. His stock is general, consisting of almost every article in demand in the market, in the DRY GOODS, GROCERY, QUEENWARE & HARDWARE lines. He has also a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS—and a large and well assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's SHOES and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES.

He invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, assured that they will find his Goods as well selected and as cheap as any in this market.

Oct. 21, 1839.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and is now receiving a fresh supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, BOOKS AND STATIONARY, Shoes, &c. &c.

which he is determined to sell at a moderate profit for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock, confident that he will be able to please them both in the quality and prices of his goods.

WILLIAM CRAIG.
Staunton, Oct. 3, 1839.

VIRGINIA.

AUGUSTA COUNTY, to wit:

James Crawford and William J. D. Bell, administrators *de bonis non* of Joseph Bell, dec'd—plaintiffs

AGAINST

John H. Steger, executor of William Robertson, dec'd, James McLaurin, surviving partner of William Robertson & Co., Elizabeth Robertson, widow of William Robertson, dec'd, Kinney and Erasmus Stribling, executors of Jacob Kinney dec'd, Matilda Stribling, wife of said E. Stribling, and daughter of Jacob Kinney dec'd, and others—defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The undersigned Commissioner, having been ordered by the honorable Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Augusta county to state and report to the Court an account showing the amount due in the complainant's bill mentioned; and farther to state the amount of payments which were made to Joseph Bell or his personal representatives, and those which were made to Jacob Kinney or his executors; and also to report any other matters thought pertinent by himself or required by the parties to be reported; and being authorized to proceed in the absence of either of the parties, who having notice of his primary appointment or adjournment shall fail to attend him; Now, notice is hereby given, that the undersigned commissioner has appointed Friday the 17th day of January next, at his office in Staunton, (in Harman's buildings) to commence the duties assigned him under the aforementioned order of Court: at which time and place the parties interested are required to attend with necessary books, documents, vouchers, &c.

CHARLES CHAPIN,
Comm'r. in Chancery.

Dec. 19—4t

VIRGINIA.

AT Rules held in the Clerk's office of Bath County Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery on Monday the 2nd of December 1839.

John Stuart—plaintiff

Alexander Benson—defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the said defendant, Alexander Benson, appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Staunton Spectator for two months successively, and another copy posted on the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A copy—Teste,
CHAS. L. FRANCISCO, Ck.

Dec. 19.

Bolting Cloths.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscriber, a fresh supply of BOLTING CLOTHS.

B. CRAWFORD.
Staunton, Dec. 5, 1839.

President's Message.

CONCLUDED.

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

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

It now appears that there are other motives than a want of public confidence under which the banks seek to justify themselves in a refusal to meet their obligations. Scarcely were the country and Government relieved, in a degree, from the difficulties occasioned by the general suspension of 1837, when a partial one, occurring within thirty months of the former, produced new and serious embarrassments, though it had no palliation in such circumstances as were alleged in justification of that which had previously taken place. There was nothing in the condition of the country to endanger a well managed banking institution; commerce was deranged by no foreign war; every branch of manufacturing industry was crowned with rich rewards; and the more than usual abundance of our harvests, after supplying our domestic wants, had left our granaries and store-houses filled with a surplus for exportation. It is in the midst of this, that an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency is entailed upon the people by a large portion of the banks. They are not driven to it by the exhibition of a loss of public confidence, or of a sudden pressure from their depositors or note-holders, but they excuse themselves by alleging that the current of business, and exchange with foreign countries, which draws the precious metals from their vaults, would require, in order to meet it, a larger curtailment of their loans to a community than it will be convenient for them to bear, or perhaps safe for the banks to exact. The plea has ceased to be one of necessity. Convenience and policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these institutions in disregarding their solemn obligations. Such conduct is not merely an injury to individual creditors, but it is a wrong to the whole community, from whose liberality they hold most valuable privileges—whose rights they violate, whose business they derange, and the value of whose property they render unstable and insecure. It must be evident, that this new ground for bank suspensions, in reference to which their action is not only disconnected with, but wholly independent of, that of the public, gives a character to the suspensions more alarming than any thing which they exhibited before, and greatly increases the impolicy of relying on the banks in the transactions of the Government.

A large and highly respectable portion of our banking institutions are, it affords me no pleasure to state, exempted from all blame on account of this second delinquency. They have, to their great credit, not only continued to meet their engagements, but have even repudiated the grounds of suspension now resorted to. It is only by such a course that the confidence and good will of the community can be preserved, and, in the sequel, the best interests of the institutions themselves secured.

New dangers to the banks are also daily disclosed from the extension of that system of extravagant credit of which they are the pillars. Formerly our foreign commerce was principally founded on an exchange of commodities, including the precious metals, and leaving in its transactions but little foreign debt. Such is not now the case. Aided by the facilities afforded by the banks, mere credit has become too commonly the basis of trade. Many of the banks themselves, not content with largely stimulating this system among others, have usurped the business, while they impair the stability of the mercantile community; they have become borrowers instead of lenders; they establish their agencies abroad; they deal largely in stocks and merchandise; they encourage the issue of State securities until the foreign market is glutted with them; and, unsatisfied with the legitimate use of their own capital and the exercise of their lawful privileges, they raise, by large loans, additional means for every variety of speculation. The disastrous attendant on this deviation from the former course of business in this country, are now shared alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of which there is perhaps no previous example in the annals of our country. So long as a willingness of the foreign lender, and a sufficient export of our productions to meet any necessary partial payments, leave the flow of credit undisturbed, all appears to be prosperous; but as soon as it is checked by any hesitation abroad, or by an inability to make

payment therein our productions, the evils of the system are disclosed. The paper currency is useless to pay the debt due in Europe. Gold and silver are therefore drawn, in exchange for their notes, from the banks. To keep up their supply of coin, these institutions are obliged to call upon their own debtors, who pay them principally in their own notes, which are as unavailable to them as they are to the merchants to meet the foreign demand. The calls of the banks, therefore, in such emergencies, of necessity, exceed that demand, and produce a corresponding curtailment of their accommodations and of the currency, at the very moment when the state of trade renders it most inconvenient to be borne. The intensity of this pressure on the community is in proportion to the previous liberality of credit and consequent expansion of the currency; forced sales of property are made at the time when the means of purchasing are most reduced, and the worst calamities to individuals are only at least arrested, by an open refusal of their obligations by the banks, a refusal to pay specie for their notes, and an imposition upon the community of a fluctuating and depreciated currency.

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

Nor is it to be overlooked that there exists a chain of necessary dependence among these institutions which obliges them, to a great extent, to follow the course of others, notwithstanding its injustice to their own immediate creditors, or injury to the particular community in which they are placed. This dependence of a bank, which is in proportion to the extent of its debts for circulation and deposits, is not merely on others in its own vicinity, but on all those which connect it with the centre of trade. Distant banks may fail, without seriously affecting those in our principal commercial cities; but the failure of the latter is felt at the extremities of the Union. The suspension at New York, in 1837, was every where, with very few exceptions, followed, as soon as it was known; that recent, at Philadelphia immediately affected the banks of the South and West in a similar manner. This dependence of our whole banking system on the institutions in a few large cities, is not found in the laws of their organization, but in those of trade and exchange. The banks at that centre to which currency for merchandise, hold the power of controlling those in regions whence it comes, while the latter possess no means of restraining them; so that the value of individual property, and the prosperity of trade, through the whole interior of the country, are made to depend on the good or bad management of the banking institutions in the great states of trade on the seaboard.

But this chain of dependence does not stop here. It does not terminate at Philadelphia or New York. It reaches across the ocean, and ends in London, the centre of the credit system. The same laws of trade, which give to the banks in our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the United States, subject the former, in their turn, to the money power in Great Britain. It is not denied that the suspension of the New York banks in 1837, which was followed in quick succession throughout the Union, was produced by an application of that power; and it is now alleged, in extenuation of the present condition of so large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments have arisen from the same cause.

From this influence they cannot now entirely escape, for it has its origin in the credit currencies of the two countries; it is strengthened by the current of trade and exchange, which centres in London, and is rendered almost irresistible by the large debts contracted there by our merchants, our banks, and our States. It is thus that an introduction of a new bank into the most distant of our villages, influences the business of that village within the influence of the money power in England. It is thus that every new debt which we contract in that country, seriously affects our own currency, and extends over the pursuits of our citizens this powerful influence. We cannot escape from this by making new banks, great or small, State or National. The same chains which bind those now existing to the centre of this system of paper credit, must equally fetter every similar institution we create. It is only by the extent to which this system has been pushed of late, that we have been made fully aware of its irresistible tendency to subject our own banks and currency to a vast controlling power in a foreign land; and it adds a new argument to those which illustrate their precarious situation. Endangered in the first place by their own mismanagement, and again by the conduct of every institution which connects them with the centre of trade in our own country, they are yet subjected, beyond all this, to the effect of whatever measures, policy, necessity, or caprice, may induce those who control the credits of England to resort to. I mean not to comment upon these measures present or past, and much less to discourage the prosecution of fair commercial dealing between the two countries, based on reciprocal benefits; but it having now been made manifest that the power of inflicting these and similar injuries, is, by the resistless law of a credit currency and a credit trade, equally capable of extending their consequences through all the ramifications of our banking system, and by that means indirectly obtaining, particularly when our banks are used as depositories of the public money, a dangerous, political influence in the United States, I have deemed it my duty to bring the subject to your notice, and ask for it your serious consideration.

Is an argument required beyond the exposition of these facts to show the impolicy

of using our banking institutions as depositories of the public money? Can we venture not only to encounter the risk of their individual and mutual mismanagement, but, at the same time, to place our foreign and domestic policy entirely under the control of a foreign moneyed interest? To do so is to impair the independence of our Government, as the present credit system has already impaired the independence of our banks. It is to submit all its important operations; whether of peace or war, to be controlled or thwarted at first by our own banks, and then by a power abroad greater than themselves. I cannot bring myself to depict the humiliation to which this Government and people might be sooner or later reduced, if the means for defending their rights are to be made dependent upon those who may have the most powerful of motives to impair them.

Nor is it only in reference to the effect of this state of things on the independence of our Government or of our banks, that the subject viewed also in its relations to the general trade of our country. The time is not long thought to afford a profitable market for the surplus of our industry; but now we await with feverish anxiety the news of the English harvest, not so much from motives of commendable sympathy, but fearful lest its anticipated failure should narrow the field offered to it. Does not this speak volumes to the patriot? Can a system be beneficent, wise or just, which creates greater anxiety for interests dependent on foreign credit, than for the general prosperity of our own country, and the profitable exportation of the surplus produce of our labor?

The circumstances to which I have thus adverted appear to me to afford weighty reasons, developed by late events, to be added to those which I have on former occasions offered, when submitting to your better knowledge and discernment the propriety of separating the custody of the public money from banking institutions. Nor has any thing occurred to lessen, in my opinion, the force of what has been heretofore urged. The only ground on which that custody can be desired by the banks, is the profitable use which they make of the money. Such use would be regarded in individuals as a breach of trust, or a crime of great magnitude, and yet it may be reasonably doubted whether, first and last, it is not attended with more mischievous consequences, when permitted to the former than to the latter. The practice of permitting the public money to be used by its keepers as here, is believed to be peculiar to this country, and to exist scarcely anywhere else. To procure it here, improper influences are appealed to; unwise connections are established between the Government and vast numbers of powerful State institutions; other motives than the public good are brought to bear both on the Executive and Legislative departments, and selfish combinations, leading to special legislation, are formed. It is made the interest of banking institutions and their stockholders throughout the Union, to use their exertions for the increase of taxation and the accumulation of a surplus revenue; and, while an excuse is afforded, the means are furnished for those excessive issues which lead to extravagant trading and speculation, and are the forerunners of vast debt abroad, and a suspension of the banks at home.

Impressed, therefore, as I am with the propriety of the funds of the Government being withdrawn from the private use of either banks or individuals, and the public money kept by duly appointed public agents; and, believing, as I do, that such also is the judgment which discussion, reflection and experience have produced on the public mind, I leave the subject with you. It is, at all events, essential to the interests of the community, and the business of the Government, that a decision should be made.

Most of the arguments that dissuade us from employing banks, in the custody and disbursement of the public money, apply with equal force to the receipt of their notes for public debts. The difference is only in form. In one instance, the Government is a creditor for its deposits, and in the other for the notes it holds. They afford the same opportunity for using the public money, and equally lead to all the evils attendant upon it, since a bank can as safely extend its discounts on a deposit of its notes in the hands of a public officer, as on one made in its own vaults. On the other hand, it would give to the Government no greater security, for, in case of failure, the claim of the noteholder would be no better than that of a depositor.

I am aware that the danger of inconvenience to the public, and unreasonable pressure upon sound banks, have been urged as objections to requiring the payment of the revenue in gold and silver. These objections have been greatly exaggerated. From the best estimates we may safely fix the amount of specie in the country at eighty-five millions of dollars, and the portion of that which would be employed at any one time in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, even if the proposed change were made at once, would not, it is now, after fuller inquiries, be believed, exceed four or five millions. If the change were gradual, several years would elapse before that sum would be required, with annual opportunities in the mean time to alter the law, should experience prove it to be oppressive or inconvenient. The portions of the community on whose business the change would immediately operate, are comparatively small, nor is it believed that its effect would be in the least unjust or injurious to them.

In the payment of duties, which constitute by far the greater portion of the revenue, a very large proportion is derived from foreign commission houses, and agents of foreign manufacturers, who sell the goods consigned to them, generally, at auction, and after paying the duties out of the avails, remit the rest abroad in specie or its equivalent. That the amount of duties should, in such cases, be also retained in specie, can hardly be made a matter of complaint. Our own importing merchants, by whom the residue of the duties is paid, are not only peculiarly interested in maintaining a sound currency, which the measure in question will especially promote, but are, from the nature of their dealings, best able to know when specie will be needed, and

to procure it with the least difficulty or sacrifice. Residing, too, almost universally in places where the revenue is received, and where the drafts used by the Government for its disbursements must concentrate, they have every opportunity to obtain and use them in place of specie, should it be for their interest or convenience. Of the number of those drafts, and the facilities they may afford, as well as of the rapidity with which the public funds are drawn and disbursed, an idea may be formed from the fact that, of nearly twenty millions of dollars paid to collectors and receivers during the present year, the average amount in their hands at any one time has not exceeded a million and a half; and of the fifteen millions received by the collector of New York alone during the present year, the average amount held by him, subject to draft during each week, has been less than half a million.

The ease and safety of the operations of the Treasury in keeping the public money, are promoted by the application of its own drafts to the public dues. The objection arising from having them too long outstanding, might be obviated, and they yet made to afford to merchants and banks holding them an equivalent for specie, and in that way greatly lessen the amount actually required. Still less inconvenience will attend the requirement of specie in purchases of public lands. Such purchases, except when made on speculation, are in general, but single transactions, rarely repeated by the same person; and it is a fact that for the last year and a half, during which the notes of sound banks have been received, more than a moiety of these payments has been voluntarily made in specie, being a larger proportion than would have been required in three years under the graduation proposed.

It is moreover a principle that which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed. In our own States, where small notes are excluded, gold and silver supply their place. When driven to their hiding places by bank suspensions, a little firmness in the community soon restores them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. Postage and other public dues have been collected in coin, without serious inconvenience, even in States where a depreciated paper currency has existed for years, and this, with the aid of Treasury notes for a part of the time, was done without interruption during the suspension of 1837. At the present moment, the receipts and disbursements of the Government are made in legal currency in the largest portion of the Union—no one suggests a departure from this rule; and if it can now be successfully carried out, it will be surely attended with even less difficulty when bank notes are again redeemed in specie.

Indeed I cannot think that a serious objection would any where be raised to the receipt and payment of gold and silver in all public transactions, were it not from an apprehension that a surplus in the Treasury might withdraw a large portion of it from circulation, and lock it up unprofitably in the public vaults. It would not, in my opinion, be difficult to prevent such an inconvenience from occurring; but the authentic statements which I have already submitted to you in regard to the actual amount in the public Treasury at any one time during the period embraced in them, and the little probability of a different state of the Treasury for at least some years to come, seem to render it unnecessary to dwell upon it. Congress, moreover, as I have before observed, will in every year have an opportunity to guard against it, should the occurrence of any circumstances lead us to apprehend injury from this source. Viewing the subject in all its aspects, I cannot believe that any period will be more auspicious than the present for the adoption of all measures necessary to maintain the sanctity of our own engagements, and to aid in securing to the community that abundant supply of the precious metals which adds so much to their prosperity, and gives such increased stability to all their dealings.

In a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist; but this serves only to render it the more incumbent on us, notwithstanding the discouragements of the past, to strive in our respective stations to mitigate the evils they produce: to take from them as rapidly as the obligations of public faith and a careful consideration of the immediate interests of the community will permit, the unjust character of monopolies: to check so far as may be practicable by prudent legislation, those temptations of interest and those opportunities for their dangerous indulgence, which beset them on every side, and to confine them strictly to the performance of their paramount duty, that of aiding the operations of commerce, rather than consulting their own exclusive advantage. These and other salutary reforms may, I believe, be accomplished without the violation of any of the great principles of the social compact, the observance of which is indispensable to its existence, or interfering in any way with the useful and profitable employment of real capital.

Institutions so framed have existed and still exist elsewhere, giving to commercial intercourse all necessary facilities, without inflating or depreciating the currency, or stimulating speculation. Thus accomplishing their legitimate ends, they have gained the surest guarantee for their protection and encouragement in the good will of the community. Among a people so just as ours, the same results could not fail to attend a similar course. The direct supervision of the banks belongs, from the nature of our Government, to the States who authorize them. It is to their Legislatures that the people must mainly look for action on that subject. But as the conduct of the Federal Government in the management of its revenue has also a powerful, though less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our duty to see that a proper direction is given to it. While the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and Independent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold and silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of paper credit with which all banks are connected, and thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it will at the same time sensibly check such as