

17. No notes shall be issued for a less amount than five dollars.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation, or any person or persons, for or to the use of the same shall deal or trade in buying or selling, wares merchandise or commodities whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person and persons by whom any order or direction for so dealing or trading shall have been given; and all and every person or persons who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods wares and merchandise and commodities in which such dealing and trade shall have been; one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States to be received in any action of law with costs of suit.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation shall advance or lend any sum of money for the use or on account of the government of the United States, an amount exceeding five hundred thousand dollars; or of any foreign prince or state, (unless previously authorised thereto by a law of the United States) all and every person and persons, by and with whose order, agreement consent approbation and connivence, such unlawful advance or loan shall have been made upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence treble the value or amount of the sum or sums which have been so unlawfully advanced or lent one fifth thereof to the use of the informer, and the residue thereof to the use of the United States.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted* That the bills or notes of the said corporation originally made payable or which shall have become payable on demand shall be receiveable in all payments of the United States unless otherwise directed by act of Congress.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted* That during the continuance of this act, and whenever required by thesecretary of the treasury the said corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissioners or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange, and shall also do and perform the several and respective duties of the commissioners of loans for the several states, or any one or more of them whenever required by law.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted* That the deposits of the money of the United States in places in which the said bank and branches thereof, may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless the secretary of the treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case the secretary of the treasury shall immediately lay before congress if in session, if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted* That the said corporation shall not, at any time suspend or refuse payment in gold and silver, of any of its notes, bills or obligations, nor of any monies received upon deposit in said bank, or in any of its offices of discount and deposit. And if the said corporation shall at any time refuse or neglect to pay on demand any bill, note or obligation, issued by the corporation, according to the contract, promise or undertaking therein expressed; or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand any monies received in said bank or in any of its offices aforesaid on deposit, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same then, and in every such case, the holder of such note, bill or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such monies as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to receive and recover interest on the said bills, notes, obligations or monies, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time of such demand as aforesaid: *Provided*, That congress may at any time hereafter enact laws enforcing and regulating the recovery of the amount of the notes, bills, obligations or other debts, of which payment shall have been refused as aforesaid with the rate of interest above mentioned, vesting jurisdiction for that purpose in any courts, either of law or equal of the United States, or territories thereof, or of the several states at they may deem expedient.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bill or note in imitation of or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall falsely alter, cause or procure it to be falsely altered, or

willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass utter or publish as true, any false forged or counterfeited bill or note purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank; or any false, forged or counterfeited order or check upon the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true any falsely altered bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank, or any falsely altered order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely altered with intention to defraud the said corporation or any other body politic or person; or shall sell, utter or deliver, or cause to be sold, uttered or delivered, any forged or counterfeit note or bill in imitation or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president and directors of the said bank, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeited; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for not less than three years nor more than ten years, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states of a jurisdiction under the laws of the several states, over any offence declared punishable by this act.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate, engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes or bills issued by the said corporation shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bill or bills engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes or bills issued by said corporation, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of bank notes or bills, and similar to the paper upon which any notes or bills of the said corporation shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a term not exceeding five years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That in consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act, upon the said bank, the president, directors and company thereof shall pay to the United States out of the corporate funds thereof the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars, in three equal payments; that is to say: five hundred thousand dollars at the expiration of two years, five hundred thousand dollars at the expiration of three years, and five hundred thousand dollars at the expiration of four years, after the said bank shall be organized, and commence its operations in the manner before provided.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States during the continuance of the corporation hereby erected, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged: *Provided*, congress may renew existing charters for banks in the District of Columbia, not increasing the capital thereof, and may also establish any other bank or banks in said District with capital not exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars, if they shall deem it expedient. And, notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the said corporation is erected, it shall be lawful to use the corporation name, style and capacity, for the purpose of suits for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal and mixed; but not for any purpose, other or in any other manner whatsoever, nor for a period exceeding two years after the expiration of the said term of incorporation.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if the subscriptions and payments of said bank shall not be made and completed so as to enable the same to commence its operations, or if the said bank shall not commence its operations on or before the first Monday in April next, then and in that case congress may at any time within twelve months thereafter declare by law this act null and void.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall at all times be lawful for a committee of either house of congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of this charter have been, by the same, violated or not, and whenever any committee as aforesaid shall find and report, or the president of the United States shall have reason to believe that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for congress to direct, or the president to order a scire facias to be issued out of the circuit court of the district of Pennsylvania, in the name of the United States, (which shall be executed upon the president of the corporation for the time being, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the term of said court,) calling on the said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the return of the said scire facias, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation, and if such violation be made appear, then to pronounce and adjudge that the said charter is forfeited and annulled: *Provided* however, every issue of fact which may be joined between the United States and the corporation aforesaid, shall be tried by jury. And it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid to require the production of such of the books of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts; and the final judgment of the court aforesaid, shall be examinable in the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error, and may be there reversed or affirmed according to the usages of law.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 10, 1816—APPROVED,

James Madison.

## AMERICAN PATRIOT.

"To speak his thoughts—  
In every Freeman's right."  
BELLEFONTE, MAY 18, 1816.

We have anticipated our usual day of publication in consequence of the "Review" being on that day.

"Pay me what thou owest."

It is indispensably necessary, that all persons indebted to the editor, either for his paper, or otherwise, should now comply with this scriptural injunction. A term of three weeks will be given, that every one concerned may be prepared; at the expiration of which, they may expect to be personally called upon for a full discharge of all the arrearages due him. Could the editor grant a still longer indulgence to his subscribers, most cheerfully would he do it; But circumstances are imperious, and absolutely demand immediate payment from all those indebted to him. Are any of his subscribers so poor, and "full of poverty," as that it would really distress them to pay four dollars; these he will pass by; but by others in better circumstances, he hopes, he confidently trusts, he will not be "sent away moneyless." Three or four dollars from four or five hundred subscribers, would, now-a-days, make a fellows' dreams dreams of pleasantness, and his nights of restlessness those of comfort and ease.

## DAVID LEWIS.

This daring & enterprising individual, like an arduous and able General, under whatever circumstances, in the most embarrassing dilemma, always manages to make good his retreat. He was seen in Cambridge, Ohio, on the 11th ult, was recognized by a coloured man who had been present at his trial in Bedford; was arrested and partially examined. His examination was postponed until the next morning but not being confined decamped in the night. Two men have gone in pursuit of him.

## COMMUNICATION.

### ASTRONOMICAL NOTICE.

Several spots have been observed for some days past in the sun's disk. They may be distinctly seen in a clear day on the Sun's N. W. limb, through any telescope; they may be even perceived through a common spectacle glass, coloured, on his rising or setting.

Through a small glass it has the appearance of but one spot: but through the three feet reflector, of Dickinson College, three large spots may be distinctly seen conti-

guous to each other, with several smaller ones, surrounded by an umbra of considerable extent.

The motion of the spots are from east to west, and will not be seen for more than seven or eight days.

It is by observing the motion of these spots, the time of the sun's revolution on his axis, has been ascertained. From repeated observations, these spots have been seen to appear on the eastern margin of the sun, to cross his surface, to disappear and to reappear again in twenty seven days and seven hours, from whence astronomers have calculated, allowing for the motion of the earth, that the sun revolves on his axis in 25 days 9 hours.

These spots have been, by attentive observers to change their shape—to separate into different parts—the nucleus to encroach on the umbra, and even to disappear entirely. It has frequently been observed, that that part of the sun where the spots have appeared, has been much the brightest.

The Rev. Mr. Wolaston states, that he saw a spot burst to pieces, while looking at the sun through a twelve inch reflector; the appearance was to him as if a piece of ice, when dashed on a frozen pond, breaks to pieces.

No astronomer has ventured to account with any certainty, for these appearances in the sun. The great Herschell has given us his conjectures on this subject.

He supposes, in his paper in the Philosophical Transactions of 1795, that the sun is surrounded by a luminous atmosphere, which when interrupted, gives a transient glimpse of the body of the sun—That it is a world inhabited like our own, and that the heat of the sun is accounted for on the principle "that heat is produced by the sun's rays, only when they act on a calorific medium."

Others have supposed, that they are burning mountains of immense size, and that when the eruption is nearly ended and the smoke (which partly occasions the black spots) dispersed the flames appear as luminous spots.

Others have imagined (but which appears so improbable as to me, it prompts rejection) that they are bodies revolving round the sun as the moon about the earth.

The largest of the spots seen in 1779, has been supposed to be greater in breadth than six times the diameter of the earth. The nucleus alone of those now visible are probably much larger than the whole continent of America. CAR. HERALD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

This day, at about three in the afternoon, the Sessions closed, and Congress was adjourned *Sine Die*. Little business, but the ceremonials attending adjournment was done. The resolution adopted by the house on the motion of Mr. Webster, respecting specie payments, was returned from the Senate with an amendment of no importance; and that amendment was concurred with. The Pension bill too was brought from the Senate with some amendments, which going to strike off some of the persons appointed by the house to pensions, were discussed at some length, but ultimately agreed to. Compensations were voted to the messengers and other attendants of the house. The senate sent to inform the representatives that the house was ready to adjourn. The representatives returned the compliment to the senate—a joint committee of both was then sent to inform the President, of the same, and on his secretary's arriving, and delivering a message at the bar of the house, enumerating the bills he had agreed to, the speaker rose and wishing the company safe home to their respective districts and houses, declared the house adjourned *Sine Die*. Fed. Rep.

## CONGRESS.

From the Nat. Intelligencer April 25.

The bill which has been several days before the House of Representatives, to provide for the collection of the revenue in specie, &c. is at length ordered to be read a third time in its simple form, merely directing that bank notes of banks paying specie shall alone be received in payment of debts to the government after a certain day. The provisions for an issue of Treasury Notes was withdrawn and several other proposed amendments rejected, amongst which was that to impose a heavy stamp tax on the Notes of Banks not paying specie. Nearly the whole day was occupied in an arduous discussion of the various amendments.

April 26.

### SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The bill to enforce the resumption of specie payments has, after an arduous discussion, been rejected, by one vote—119 members voting out of 180. This important proposition has been ably and labori-