

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

HENRY B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND
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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JENNIFER.

By Masser & Eisely.

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Sixteen lines make a square.



From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.
Machine Poetry.

Summer is Nigh.
Miss Spring,
The fickle thing,
This year has been upon a spree;
One day
Quite gay,
And full of mirth and glee;
The next sad,
The next glad,
And next day after, melancholy;
But I can see
That we
Shall be
Soon rid of her folly—
Eor the welcome comer,
Summer,
Will be here soon,
Upon the rosy ear of June,
To deck with flowers
Those half-trimmed bowers
That lazy Spring so carelessly has alighted,
And see that all things once again are righted.
I love to hear
The hum
Of bumble bees;
And listen to the sum-
mer breeze,
While murmuring mid the trees,
With accents loud and clear.
I shouldn't wonder
Not at all,
If we had thunder,
Ere next fall,
To which big guns must all knock under.
Well, let it come
With its fierce bomb,
And knock things all to smash!
We cannot guide,
Nor turn aside
Its course, nor dodge the lightning's flash.
Wont it be hot
In dog days!
Aye—like a pot
Above a scorching blaze,
Man's blood will boil and bubble,
Dogs will run mad to cause us trouble;
If they don't bite,
Mug themselves,
Barn the crotchet!
Sorely will—at least, at night,
While we're asleep,
And make us keep
Fighting,
Smiting,
Thrashing,
Chasing,
Till morning sheds its light.
Yes, summer's nigh,
Its hard by—
The breeze its message bears;
'Twill soon appear—
'Tis now close here—
Well, let it come—who cares!—[SPOONS.

Tobacco—A Short Patent Sermon.

The following—by whom I know not, either do I care—must serve as a text to my present discourse:
Tobacco is an Indian weed,
It was the devil that sowed the seed.
My indulgent and indulging hearers—it was the devil, beyond all question, ho first sowed the seed, and who is all the sole owner and proprietor of all at is, or ever will be, raised of this ul-contaminating vegetable. Oh, you le-tobacco worms! I hardly know hether it is best to poke you about ith a long stick of rancor, or stand far-ther off and rely upon the enticing owers of persuasion. I expect, how-er, to accomplish but little, any way. My hearers—to such of you who are the habit of chewing, allow me to idress myself, butt-end foremost. If ou don't leave off the filthy practice, I all put you down upon my catalogue 'unclean beasts, to be shunned and voided by all decent society. It is a ractice productive of no good whate-er, and fraught with more evils than a venger's horse can carry. It ren-ders your carcasses as loathsome and gusting as those of buzzards. It aims your dickeys as well as your mol characters; blackens your teeth and ubs; causes an odoriferous stench to ow continually from your mouths; d not only infuses a deadly poison into your blood, but leads you to an in-ination for occasional dissipation—om that to semi-occasional intoxica-on. Man's mouth, my friends, was ver made for a tobacco-box; and I onder how any one can have the ouge to chew that which he dare not vallow. I'd like to see a man stuff me of the trash in his abdominal pany. If he didn't feel uncomfortable as out the waistbands soon after, it wou'd because sickness was afraid to come ar him.
Snuffing, my friends, is nearly, if not ite, as bad as chewing; and I grieve observe that females as well as males e addicted to it. When I see a wo-an who speaks as though her nasal gan was made of bell-metal—who ys "pud'n" for pudding—whose skin as yellow as the latter end of autumn, know she takes snuff in sufficient

quantities to make an Egyptian mummy sneeze in its sarcophagus; and I also know that her brains are equally as dirty as the handkerchief she uses—and that's enough to throw a pair of tongs into convulsions. Many pretend that they take snuff to clear their heads. It clears their heads in time of all sparkling, brilliant, and original ideas, and leaves instead a confused chaos of unfinished thoughts; wrecks of fancy, and any number of untamed chimeras. That is the only way in which it clears their heads, my friends. The less dust you admit into your noses, the clearer your heads will be, the better your health, and the more transparent your morals.

From the Boston Transcript of May 21st.
Reminiscences.
Wednesday was the anniversary of the memorable "Jaik day," which occurred on the 19th of May, 1780, sixty-one years ago. A friend has brought us a copy of Nathaniel Low's Almanac for that year, in which is the following memorandum written on a blank leaf:—

"May 19th:—A remarkable darkness overspread the Heavens, inasmuch that candles were lighted at Noon Day. A dispute among the Philosophers about the cause—Some attributing it to Smoke, others only to the detached appearance of the clouds, many to a concurrence of both these. Among the last the Professor of Mathematics in Harvard College."

The Almanac from which the above is copied, belonged to a venerable and highly distinguished clergyman of this city, who was accustomed to note down what he termed, "important occurrences."—Among other events which he chronicled during the year were the following:

April 29.—Marquis de la Fayette arrives in Boston.
July 19.—French regiment landed in Boston.
August 25.—The Students of Harvard College present a petition against the President and he promises to resign.

It was the custom in those days for the parishioners to make numerous presents to their Pastor.—Those which this distinguished Clergyman received during this year (1780) we find duly recorded in the almanac. Some of them would hardly be deemed appropriate in these temperate times. They are as follows arranged by months.

January.—Mr. Parsons, 3 gallons Jamaica Spirit; Mr. Carter, one quart shrub; Capt. Runny, one box wine.
February.—My Brother Sammy, a trunk; Deacon Sharpe, 2 quarts Rum; Mr. Townsend, a 60 dollar bill; Mr. Vernon, in Esquebo, cloth and trimmings for a suit of clothes.

March.—Capt. Thompson a lb. Green Tea.—Mrs. Barrett, a pattern for breeches; Mr. Welsh; a cambic handkerchief; The Society a black coat.
April.—!!!!!!!

May.—Mr. Ingram, a pair of silk stockings; Azora, half a guinea; My Mother, a curious pipe stopper, tipped with gold.
June.—Capt. Soyer, 12 doz. wine, 12 doz. rum 1 bottle sweet Oyle; Mrs. Homes a guinea; Mr. Parsons, Velvet for Shoe trimmings, &c; Mr. Hammet, 12 doz wine, 2 lb. tobacco; Brother Sammy, Soles for a pair of Shoes.

August.—Mrs. Holmes left me a Guinea; Mrs. Fowle gave me 20s hard money; Mrs. Welsh, a pair of Silk Gloves; Mrs. Hall, 5 bottles of Wine.—Deacon Simpkins, a pair of silk stockings.
September.—Capt. Jarvis, some Oranges and lemons; Deacon Sharpe, 6 lb. Sugar; Capt. Bigelow, 3 doz. limes.

October.—Mrs. Hammett, a Handkerchief; Brother Sammy, a pair of Shoes; Capt. Jarvis, 1 doz. Apples; Deacon Barrett, 3 Gallons Wine; Mr. Appleton, a beautiful inkstandish; Mr. White, a quire of paper; Nero Spear, a pair of fowls.
November.—Mr. Sam'l Skillings, a Cane; Pico & Avis, some linen; Capt. Runny a dozen of times; Mrs. Mitchell, two Handkerchiefs.

December.—Mr. Larkin a turkey; Mr. Howard, Oranges and limes; Capt. Runny, a dozen of limes, Mr. Barrett, 3 Gallons of Wine; Mr. Vernon, 240 dollars; Mr. Adams, pair Silk Gloves.

Temperance.
It may be noted, as one of the evidences of the beneficial effects of the temperance reform which is now going on throughout the land, that on the last election day, the polls exhibited quite another scene than the usual one of violence and confusion, of profanity and indecorum, which has heretofore usually disgraced them. Let the good work go on, and society will reap the benefit throughout all its channels.—Frederick Herald.

To TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN.—Take a piece of mould candle—or common candle will do nearly as well—melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow. It may then be washed, and the spots will disappear without injuring the linen.

Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, with a small quantity of scraped mace, all mixed together and placed in a silk bag, is a choice article for a lady's toilet.

The Shake of the Hand.
The hand of the heart is the index, declaring
If well or ill, how its master will stand;
I heed not the tongue, of its friendship that's awanting.
I judge of a man by the Shake of his hand.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,
To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:
You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office. Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government in view of a residence of four years must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the dispositions of the representatives of the States and of the people will be found to a great extent a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and a controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish under such circumstances would necessarily have been to call to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain, founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject, may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty, accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not as yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the

weakest of the family of nations as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which which duplicates in a period of about 23 years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770 millions of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly-growing family; and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wilderness, and to introduce into our depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby reserving a just balance between the powers granted to the Government and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at \$860,000. This includes the sum of \$215,000 deposited in the Mint and its branches, to procure metal for coining and in process of coinage, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories, the sum of \$645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of \$6,058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year, and interest thereon to the estimated amount of 5,280,000. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the fourth day of March last, was \$44,429,616 50, of which \$24,210,000 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of 2,511,132 98, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and the first quarter of the present year, amounted to \$12,110,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to \$2,742,450; showing an average revenue

from both sources of \$1,236,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade, growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year from the fourth of March at \$12,000,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at \$500,000; and from miscellaneous sources at \$170,000; making an aggregate of available fund within the year, of \$14,670,000; which will leave a probable deficit of \$11,406,132 98. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months, Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about \$2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period, for arrears for taking the 6th census \$294,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about \$9,100,000, making the aggregate demands upon the Treasury, prior to the first of September next, about \$11,340,000.

The ways and means in the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consist of about \$694,000, of funds available on the 28th ultimo; an unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to \$1,965,000, and estimated receipts from all sources of \$3,800,000, making an aggregate of about \$6,450,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the 1st of September next, of \$4,845,000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, an intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burdens. But it is nevertheless important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country, growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the 23 March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act, should not be altered except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, at which time provisions made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results. Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue, in union with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect unjust regulations.

In intimate connexion with the question of revenue is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends in an eminent degree the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society; and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations not only with the interests of individuals but with those of the States that it may be regarded in a great degree as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other, or if banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surpluses from day to day as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering. In the one case, political considerations, directed to party purposes, may control, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraced States as well as individuals; the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all kinds rapidly decline individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest on their debts. Such, unhappily, is the state of things existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to. The public revenues, on being removed from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State banks, which, actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same. Large dividends were declared, which, stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the Legislature of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the States, and under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted, and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration, derived from the land sales of the period allu-

ded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded 2,000,000 per annum. In 1834 they attained, in round numbers, to the amount of \$6,000,000. In the succeeding year of 1835 they reached \$16,000,000. And the next year of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$26,000,000. Thus crowding into the short space of three years upwards of twenty-three years' purchase of the public domain. So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became increasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administration of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may reduce the first, and the prompness of a boundless cupidity will assalt the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past, three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitations in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised his veto power, and the measure was defeated. A resort to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the Chair of State unofficially pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposits with the State banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiments. The existing sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit doubt. Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the United States Bank charter which expired in 1811 had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is to say the least, problematical; and whether the United States Bank of 1816, produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is that, for the first years of the operation of that Bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful. As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And, as to the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmutation, from paper and specie to nothing but the precious metals, it say nothing of the insecurity of the public moneys, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unqualified condemnation. What is now to be regarded as the judgement of the American people on this whole subject, I have an accurate means of determining but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The late contest, which terminated in the election of Gen. HARRISON to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared; and while the sub-Treasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seems to have concurred in. To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit to the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions.

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Hence the demands for specie became increasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administration of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may reduce the first, and the prompness of a boundless cupidity will assalt the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past, three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitations in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised his veto power, and the measure was defeated. A resort to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the Chair of State unofficially pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposits with the State banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiments. The existing sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit doubt. Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the United States Bank charter which expired in 1811 had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is to say the least, problematical; and whether the United States Bank of 1816, produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is that, for the first years of the operation of that Bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful. 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