

For compensation to Robert Mills, the architect employed by order of the House of Representatives to superintend the alterations in the Representatives Hall according to the plan of said Mills, one thousand dollars.

For the repair and completion of the United States Marine Hospital in Charleston, South Carolina, one thousand one hundred dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the intendant and wardens of the said city of Charleston.

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and Delegates, seventy thousand and eighty dollars, in addition to the appropriation made by act of the eleventh day of February eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

To enable the Directors of the Mint to procure the requisite apparatus for parting gold and silver by the sulphuric acid, and to establish a refinery for that purpose on the most approved principles under the control of the institution, seven thousand dollars.

For payment of preparing, printing and binding the documents ordered to be printed by Gales & Seaton, forty thousand dollars, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object by the act of the fifth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

For payment for printing the documents relating to the public lands, ordered to be printed by the Senate of the United States, and for binding and engraving the necessary maps, forty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate whose accounts for the same shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury in the usual manner.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, in addition to the appropriation contained in the act of the eleventh day of February eighteen hundred and thirty-four, forty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.—And for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, in addition to former appropriations, thirty-five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the act entitled "an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors," approved the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-four, five thousand dollars.

For payment of balance due the representatives of Samuel Babcock on settlement of his accounts, one hundred and forty-six dollars, twenty-three cents. For payment of balance due Gurdon Trumbull, Superintendent of the public works at Stonington Harbor, two hundred and sixty-two dollars sixteen cents.

For payment of Major P. H. Perrault, balance due on account of the survey of the harbor of St. Augustine, two dollars and eighty-four cents.

For payment of balances due Joseph D. Selden, superintendent of the erection of a light house at Buffalo and Erie, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-two cents.

For payment of the arrears due contractors on the Cumberland road in Ohio, one thousand six hundred and nine dollars thirty-six cents.

For the expenses of a "Digest of the existing Commercial Regulations of foreign countries" now in preparation under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the sum of five thousand and one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to pay to the collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers of the several agents of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to the said officers respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, had not gone into effect; and that the clerks employed by the respective collectors, naval officers and surveyors of the several ports, shall be paid for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three as if they had been specifically included in the third section of the act of the second of March, of said year, entitled "an act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, for the year, eighteen hundred and thirty-three;" provided however, that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers and surveyors, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars each per annum; nor shall the union of any two or more of these offices in one person entitle him to receive more than the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and provided, also, that no officer shall receive under this act a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to such officer for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, provided however, that the number of officers to be employed in any of the custom houses shall not be augmented beyond those now in service; and provided further that the said collectors, naval officers and surveyors shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury and the other officers herein named or referred to shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, of all the fees and emoluments, whatever by them respectively received, and of all expenses incident to their respective offices, which accounts shall be rendered on *h* or affirmation, and shall be in such form and be supported by such proofs, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, a will in his judgment enforce the provisions of this section new its operation and effect.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That out of the money, appropriated by other act passed at the time of Congress, shall be made, notes of any bank, which par value at the place

where such payment may be made, provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment, of any debt due from the United States to individuals.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Senate be and he hereby is directed to pay, out of the fund appropriated by law for the pay of members of Congress, to Elisha R. Potter of the State of Rhode Island such compensation as is allowed by law to members of Congress, for his travel from his place of residence to the city of Washington, to claim a seat in the Senate and for his return and also the per diem compensation for the days he was in actual attendance at the seat of Government from the commencement of the present session of Congress, until the final decision by the Senate against his right to the seat so claimed by him.

APPROVED, June 27th, 1834.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

THE BANK SEIZURE.

The article we copy below from the *Globe* must make a powerful impression on the minds of honest men of all parties. The Bank, rendered desperate by the vote of the popular branch of Congress against a renewal of its charter, and by the manifestations of public sentiment against it in Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, &c. is committing on its age upon outrage—violating its charter, defying the government, and seizing upon the public money in a most daring and unlawful manner.

The recent refusal of the Mammoth to submit to an investigation of its books and proceedings changed the minds of thousands with regard to the expediency of renewing its charter. That act caused Mr. Coulter and Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, to declare in their places in Congress that the course and conduct of the institution could no longer be justified, and increased the majority in the House of Representatives against it, from 53 to 75 or 80.

Now we find the bank seizing upon the dividend of the government, for the avowed purpose of paying damages to herself on the bill heretofore drawn by the U. S. government on the government of France. Thus the Bank decides on its own claim against the government, and proceeds to enforce what it pleases to term its own rights. A few weeks since it defied the House of Representatives—now it is violating the constitution and laws and defying the whole government—taking public money, which it could not rightfully use except under an appropriation by Congress.

Individuals having claims against the government, however just, are compelled to petition for relief—to ask appropriations to meet their demands. But the Bank cannot condescend to petition Congress. She not only seizes what she claims, as damages, on the bill on France, but threatens to take additional sums of the public treasure, to indemnify her for the losses, which she pretends she has sustained by the removal of the deposits.

Though she was curtailing before the deposits were removed—though she had avowed her determination to go on calling in her resources—though she had no disposition to bank on the deposits, but had resolved to hold on to them, and to press the commercial community in order to make them cry out for a renewal of her charter, she now contemplates the seizure of the future dividends of the government, if not the stock of the government, to satisfy a claim which she intends to set up, for damages sustained by her in consequence of the removal of the deposits. If the people of this country should countenance (much less justify) such conduct, they will be considered by the whole civilized world, as mere slaves of a moneyed aristocracy:

LATEST BANK OUTRAGE.

On inquiry at the proper Department, we learn that the rumors alluded to in our paper of Monday last, are well founded. The Bank of the United States, taking the law into its own hands, has seized on a portion of the dividends on the government stock, to cover the pretended damages claimed by it on the French bill, stated in their accounts reported to Congress to be \$158,842 77. This act has no parallel for audacity, except depredations sometimes committed on the treasures of nations through fraud and violence.

In the first place, there is no equity in this claim. The Bank has never incurred the damages claimed, nor any part of them. The Bank agreed to give for the bill drawn on the French government, as appears by the report of their Directors, published in December last, \$903,565 80, but the price of the bill was never paid.

Not a dollar ever came into the public treasury on account of that purchase!—It remained in the Bank, and was used by it during the whole period the bill was absent in Europe. The bank may have entered the sum to the credit of the Treasurer on its books; but the Treasurer never recognized the credit by bringing it upon his own books. Had he done so, it could not have been refunded to the bank without an act of Congress; for "no money can be drawn from the treasury but by the constitution no money could be drawn from the treasury to pay this claim, but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" but the Bank attempts to evade the constitution by seizing the public money before it gets into the treasury, snatched the case out of the jurisdiction of Congress, and relying upon the Judiciary to *make an appropriation for its payment*, thus prostrating one of the most important barriers raised by the constitution for the safeguard of the public moneys. It is a device to get a claim upon the government paid *without an appropriation*, and take the management of the public moneys, as far as the Bank is concerned, *out of the hands of Congress*, and *put it into those of the Judges*.

And what may we expect next? Why, the Bank has told us what we may expect. We understand that on the same day that this resolution of the Bank was communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, it was also officially informed, that it was in

the house of Hottenguer, & Co. of Paris, stepped forward, and paid it out of the funds of the Bank, then in their possession.

Now, what damage was this to the Bank? It had the use of the original purchase money of the bill, amounting to \$903,565, in America. It had raised about the same sum which was then in the hands of its agents, by sale of the bill, in London.—Instead of advancing a dollar of its own funds to take up the bill in Paris, it had previously raised those means out of the bill itself, in London. The Barings had but to pay over to Hottenguer, & Co. the moneys they had received for sale of the bill, and the whole affair was adjusted in Europe, as it was in America, by an entry upon the books of the bank. So far from paying out any of its own funds on account of this bill, either in America or Europe, it actually obtained, through its instrumentality, the use of an additional sum equal to its proceeds, from the day its sale in London, to that of its payment in Paris.

But if the Bank had advanced its own funds in Europe to pay this bill, it had the use, at the same time, without charge, of public moneys in America to many times the amount; and considering that it was the fiscal agent of the Treasury, this demand for excessive damages would still have been most unconscionable. The average amount of public moneys on deposit in the Bank of the United States from 1818 to 1833, inclusive, exceeded six millions seven hundred thousand dollars, which at an interest of six per cent, would yield 402,000 dollars per annum, or \$6,432,000 in all. During the time covered by this transaction, the deposits of public money, were as follows, viz:

1833—February,	\$9,520,699
March,	10,115,625
April,	8,466,830
May,	8,324,432

Now, if this *honest* and *faithful* agent of the government had advanced the money in Europe to pay this bill, it would seem that the gratuitous use of so many millions in America, at the same time, would have been an adequate remuneration. But when it is considered that it did not advance a dollar, but actually raised in Europe, out of the sale of the bill itself, the means by which it was afterwards paid, (never having paid into the treasury the original purchase money of the bill at home,) the claim appears a thousand times more unconscionable and wicked.

The Bank has on its side as little law as equity in this transaction. The paper was not a mercantile bill of exchange, and if it had been so in form, no rule can be found, either in the legislation of the states or of Congress, or in the law of nations, which subjects the government, in its pecuniary transactions, to the responsibilities prescribed for the purpose of sustaining mercantile credit. Neither the law, nor the reasons of the law, relative to exchanges, apply to the transactions of government. But we are not prepared, if we were competent, to enter into a minute disquisition upon these points.

If this claim were valid, the circumstances, time and manner, in which an attempt is made to enforce it, characterize the movement as most extraordinary.—*The Bank has never asked payment of it from the proper authority.* Mr. Biddle very well knows, that the Secretary of the Treasury has no more right to pay it, even if its justice were undoubted, than he has to apply so much public money to his own use. It can only be allowed by the Congress of the U. States, and paid out of an appropriation made by them for that purpose. The claim was first set up in May, 1833, and the Treasury Department then refused to recognize it. In July, 1833, a dividend was declared, and the government's proportion paid into the Treasury. In January last, another dividend was declared, and the government's proportion again paid into the Treasury. Congress met on the first Monday in Dec. 1833, and sat until the 30th June, 1834; but no application was made to that body to allow this claim. Although Mr. Biddle well knew that no other power in the government could allow it, or provide for its payment, no petition, no request, no appeal, no remonstrance was addressed to that body, praying or demanding an adjustment. But as soon as Congress has adjourned, he comes forward and asks the Secretary what is the final determination of the government in that respect, knowing that the Secretary has no power over it; and when answered that the views of the Treasury Department remain unchanged, he takes the law into his own hands, and seizes on the public money in possession of the Bank, to satisfy the most unfounded and wicked claim!

There is a law on the statute book which provides that no debtor of the government shall be permitted to plead any matter or claim as a set-off in a suit against him, unless it shall first have been presented to the proper authority for settling such claims, and rejected. The bank has not submitted its claim to the proper authority—but has undertaken to settle its own account, enter up judgment in its own case, and do execution on the property of the government in its own possession!! By the constitution no money could be drawn from the treasury to pay this claim, "but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" but the Bank attempts to evade the constitution by seizing the public money before it gets into the treasury, snatched the case out of the jurisdiction of Congress, and relying upon the Judiciary to *make an appropriation for its payment*, thus prostrating one of the most important barriers raised by the constitution for the safeguard of the public moneys.

So long as Congress continued in session, it was not deemed hopeless to look for some decision upon the great questions of Finance, which were agitating our country from its center to its extremities, and that measures of relief would naturally have flowed from the definitive action of the National Legislature—but disappointed in this expectation, we are of opinion that the time has now arrived when the United States Bank, in safety beyond all contingency, with resources abundant and increasing beyond all example, can and ought to come forward to

the relief and support of the commercial interests of the country—and we will not doubt its concurrence with us in these views, which so naturally result from premises which must be equally apparent to it and so to us.

In the true spirit which should characterize the intercourse between mercantile men, and the direction of the great organ of commerce, a National Bank, (and in the increased necessity for such an institution, our latter experience confirms our former opinions,) we will frankly state our views to be that the system of restriction adopted by the Bank last autumn, should now be entirely abandoned, and in its stead, that a course of free and useful enlargement of its loans, should be substituted, to the extent of five or ten millions of dollars, at such places, in such amounts, and in such manner, as may most effectually restore the operations of the Bank to its former beneficial influence and support to a community, accustomed by numerous eminent gentlemen connected with our public affairs, to whom it has been submitted. Instead of printing it on a large imperial sheet, with the long and dull drawn reports of the proceedings and speeches in Congress, inserted at the tedious and unreadable length in which they have heretofore been presented in the journals at the seat of the General Government, our Daily paper will be issued on a medium sheet, containing brief and comprehensive sketches of the proceedings of both Houses; the most important public documents, as soon as they can be procured for the press; and editorial articles on general politics, literature, and other matter of general public interest, and comprising full views of the state of affairs at this Metropolis, and of the news of the moment, up to the hour of the closing of the eastern mails. Each Daily number will present a brief account of what shall have been going on in both Houses of Congress, up to the hour of its being put to press, every evening, which it will be within the hour before the departure of the eastern mail—For this purpose instead of employing, as at first contemplated and heretofore practised, mere reporters to detail, at minute length, the proceedings and speeches in Congress, we have engaged the services of two gentlemen of extensive political information and known talent, who have been prevented by a continuance of toward events, to furnish leading men in influence and wealth.

By such a course adopted by the United States Bank, publicly proclaimed and zealously persevered in for twelve months at least, (which will afford ample time for any measures of precaution on its part prior to 1836,) the most beneficial consequences will be secured—the almost extinct impulse of private credit would be revived—many of the great evils of our present condition would be removed—the usual facilities of business in all its ramifications would be promoted—the recent lessons of suffering would be a security against overtrading, and the commerce and trade of the nation would at last measurably resume, activity, and prosperity.

The intercourse of the Bank with its customers would thus be replaced upon its former footing of mutual benefit and the interest of both be promoted by so natural and wise a policy, which to be of the greatest advantage, should be of the longest possible duration, so understood by all parties.

We have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servants

(Signed) JAMES BROWN,
JOHN HAGGARTY,
JAMES G. KING,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
GEO. GRISWOLD,
THOS. TILESTON,
J. W. LEAVITT,
JON. GOODHUE,
JOHN A. STEVENS.

To N. Biddle Esq.

President of the U. S. Bank, Philad.

Bank of the United States,

July 11th, 1834.

Gentlemen.—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th inst. which was immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, from whom it could not fail to receive the respectful consideration due to the signers of it.

The general subject of which it treats, has, as you may naturally suppose, engaged the early and anxious attention of the Directors. For some months past, the principal object of their measures has been to provide for the safety, and to maintain the credit of the Bank, at all hazards.

The restrictions upon its business, which were under the necessity of imposing for this purpose, were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community, and they confidently trusted that the national legislature, if it sanctioned the measures which rendered these restraints necessary, would have provided other means of mitigating their inevitable pressure.—But the adjournment of Congress without adopting any measures either of redress to the Bank or of relief to the community, places both the Bank and the country in a new relation to each other, and imposes upon the diminished ability of the Bank an extraordinary demand for its assistance.

To that claim the Board of Directors cannot be insensible. They feel that the prosperity of the Bank is completely identified with that of the country, and they deem it not merely a duty, but a gratification, to interpose wherever the resources of the Bank can be safely employed in the relief and support of the great interests of the community. Accordingly, on the 27th ult. when it was perceived that Congress was about to adjourn without adopting any measures for the relief of the country, the Board appointed a committee to consider the new duties which that event might devolve upon the Bank, and their report was this day adopted.

That report contemplates two objects: the first is to put an immediate end to the curtailments of the loans hitherto directed, a measure which was forthwith adopted—the second regards the future expansion of the loans of the Bank—a subject, as you are aware, of far greater difficulty and delicacy. The long experience, and sagacity in business for which so many of you, gentlemen, are distinguished, will, I think, readily suggest to you that a general public declaration of a purpose to add to the loans of the Bank a sum from five to ten millions of dollars, might be productive of great disadvantage as well to the Bank as to the public, and that the more prudent course of expansion, if any be necessary, would be to increase the loans cautiously and gently, at those points which most require relief.

To such a policy the Board are well disposed—and they will proceed to the

consideration of your views with every disposition to concur in them, so far as the state of the institution and the principles on which they think it prudent to conduct its affairs, will permit

I have the honor to be, respectfully yours, N. BIDDLE, President.

To James Brown, John Haggarty, James G. King, C. H. Russell, George Griswold, Thomas Tileston, John W. Leavitt, John A. Stevens, Jonathan Goodhue.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE DAILY NORTH AMERICAN.

On the eve of being prepared to commence our Daily North American, we have concluded to alter our first arrangements for its publication, and to issue and conduct it on a plan believed to be entirely new in this country, but which has been successfully practised at London, Paris and other European Capitals, and which is highly approved of and warmly encouraged by numerous eminent gentlemen connected with our public affairs, to whom it has been submitted.

In the true spirit which should characterize the intercourse between mercantile men, and the direction of the great organ of commerce, a National Bank, (and in the increased necessity for such an institution, our latter experience confirms our former opinions,) we will frankly state our views to be that the system of restriction adopted by the Bank last autumn, should now be entirely abandoned, and in its stead, that a course of free and useful enlargement of its loans, should be substituted, to the extent of five or ten millions of dollars, at such places, in such amounts, and in such manner, as may most effectually restore the operations of the Bank to its former beneficial influence and support to a community, accustomed by numerous eminent gentlemen connected with our public affairs, to whom it has been submitted.

These of late has been most unfortunately interrupted, if not paralyzed, and cannot be generally or usefully renewed except by the full and free co-operation of the United States bank, as now indicated—especially by those who, although rich in enterprise, skill, and character, are yet deficient in actual capital—a class which constitutes the bone and sinew of our community, and is destined ere long, unless prevented by a continuance of toward events, to furnish leading men in influence and wealth.

By such a course adopted by the United States Bank, publicly proclaimed and zealously persevered in for twelve months at least, (which will afford ample time for any measures of precaution on its part prior to 1836,) the most beneficial consequences will be secured—the almost extinct impulse of private credit would be revived—many of the great evils of