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THE RULLAND HERALD.

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PORTRY.

From the New York Mirror SHE KNEW SHE WAS DESERTED. BY MISS PROPARETH BOCART.

She knew she was deserted and when once The full conviction settled on her mind. That he had left her, she broke through the spell That he had left her, she broke through the spell Which had each sined her heart a strong earger. And was herself again. No longer bound By love's despote power, she strove to fill. The sching rod in life, with her rich thoughts Which sprung again unfestioned; and coaved. With fancy's dreams to charm the weary hours, And cheer the induted solitude. Which he had left sround her. She despised Which he had left sround her. She despised His atter selfishness; and yet twas long. Enc her crushed sprits could revive, with all Their early classinity and power.

She knew that they were surred, and forever—As wide as though the broad Atlantic's waves. Between them rolled; or death had formed a gulf Darker and despise than the trackless sea. She cared not that the sky of their own land. Spread the same clouds and sunshine o'er them both. Twere all the same to bee—she only felt. That the heart's chain was broken, and that life Were all alike, in any place, or part.

That the heart's chain was broken, and that life Were all alike, in any place, or part (A'the vast univerce. It was a blank—The future, nothing—and the past one thought Of his inconstancy. This haunted her With an undying memory, blighting hope, And making the green earth a deaset waste. She asked not why he had forsaken her—If wealth had bought his hore, or beauty made To his own conscience an apology For broken rows. Whatever it might be, She deemed that hers was but the common lot, And called in reason and phylosophy. To dissipate her heart's first agony. Philosophy and reason 'oh how vain Their lessons to the feelings' they but teach To hade them deeper, and to show a calm Unruffled surface to the idle gare. And yet she studied them till passion's force Yielded to their cold precepts, and her mind Surmounted woman's weakness. She had borne To see his love decrease by slow degrees; So slight the change at first, it was not seen, But only felt—a doubt, a dread, a pang—Passing at intervals across her heart. Passing at intervals across her heart,
And waking many a dark and bitter thought
Of man's inconstancy—but when the truth
Flashed suddenly upon her, clear and full,
The anguish and the bitterness were past.
The fountains of affection in her heart

As men love, who love often. Hers had been A single sentiment for one alone—
An all-engrossing passion which had lived On hope and faith—till hope, fond woman's hope, Fled from her heart; and faith, vain faith in man, Mid from its resting place—and then she felt. That love which clung to aught of earthly mould, As well were cast on the unstable sea, Or the inconstant winds. Change passeth on And seachable all things human, as it sweeps D'er nature's face with ever-varying shades.

And so it came at last, at last to her—
The change from her deep love, to cold contempt—For woman's heart, though it forgiveth much, And trusteth long, is stronger in its scora, As it has greatly felt its trust deceived.

SELECTED TALE.

A MARRIAGE ADVENTURE.

BT JANES HALL.

Miss Simper appeared at Saratoga in an elegant ouit of sable. She was said to be in mourning for her father, an opsient broker in Baltimore, recently deceased. Grief had wasted her health, and ie to recover her appetite and reanimate her pirate, by thunder !" roured Captain Halliard. blushes. Miss Simper, of course, was an heiress, and attracted great attention. The gentlemen called her a beauty, and talked a great deal of her real estate, bank stock and securities. Some of the ladies thought her complexion too sallow, and some objected to the style of her dress. Mrs. Highflyer said she had not the sir of a woman of fashion, while Captain Halliard pronounced her a suspicious seil, and declared that she was a privateer in disguise. The fair stranger, however walked daily to the fountain, modestly cast down her eyes when gazed at, and seemed quite unconscious of every thing but her own harrors.

About this time, Major Fitzconnell appeared upon the busy scene. He was a tall, handsome man, of address, and polished manners, who seemed to regard all around him with an air of very polite unconcern. He was announced as an officer in his Britannic Majesty's service, and a brother to Earl Somebody in England. It was reported that he had large landed possessions in the west. He did not appear to seek society, but was too well bred to repel eny civilities which were offered him. The gentlemen were pleased with his good sense, his knowledge of the world, and the sunvity of his manners; but as he seemed to avoid the ladies, they had little opportunity of eatimating his qualities.

Major Pitzconnell and Miss Simper met at the fountain. The officer, who had just filled his glass at her approach, presented it to the lady, who, in cipping the transparent element, dropped her hand kerchief. The gentleman very gallantly picked up the cambric, and restored it to the fair hand of its owner-but the blushing damsel, abashed by the easy attentions of an elegant stranger, in her confusion lost her reticule, which the soldier gracefully replaced upon her wrist, with a most respectful how on the other, terminated the civilities of this meeting. The gentleman pursued his wa'k, and the lady returned to her chamber. That Miss Sunper felt duly sensible of the honor of having elscited three graceful congress from the brother of an English earl, cannot be doubted ; nor can we suppose, without injustice to that gentieman's taste, that he saw with indifference the mantling blushes which those attrations had drawn forth; certain it is, however, that as they separated in opposite directions, neither of them was seen to cast "one longing, lingaring look behind." As I had not the privilege of intruding into either of their drums, and epaulettes. In short, I am not able to to procure another conveyance." mform the inquisitive reader whether the parties difficulty of again bringing two such difficult per- you see."

som into contact, I am inclined to think the adventure would have ended here, had not "chance, which of decides the fate of nighty monarchs," decided

Miss Simper's health required her attendance at the fountain on the following murning at an un-usually early hour, and the Major, while others were snoring, had sallied forth to enjoy the invigorating freshness from the early breeze. They met again by accident at the propitious well; and, as the altendant who is usually posted there to fill the glasses of the invalids, had not yet taken his station, the Major had not only the happiness of performing that office, but of replenishing the exbausted vessel, until the ludy had qualled the full measure prescribed by the medical dictator of this community. I am not able to say how offer they pledged each other in the salubrious beverage; but when the reader is informed that the quantity prescribed to a delicate female varies from four to know not whence to copuly my eight glasses, according to the nature of her complaint, and that a lady cannot decorously sip more than one mouthful without drawing breath, it will be seen that ample time was afforded on this occasion for a tete-a-tete. The ice being thus broken, and the water duly quaffed, the gentleman proposed a promenade, to which the lady, after some little hesitation, acceded to the request. The bell summoned them to breakfast, they repaired to the table with excellent appetites, and cheeks glowing with healthful hues, produced by the exercise of the morning.

At ten o'clock the lady issued forth from the chamber, adorned with new charms by the recent labor of the toilet, and strolling pensively, book in hand, to the further corner of the great piazza, lady, commenced her studies. It happened, at the same moment, that the Major from his valet's hands, hied himself to the same cool retreat, to breathe forth the melancholy musings of his soul upon the flute. Seeing the lady, he hesitated, begged pardon for his intrusion, and was about to retire-but the lady assured him "it was no intrusion at all," and laid aside her book. The gentleman was soon seated beside her. He begged to know the subject of her researches, and was deligated with the taste displayed in the choice of her author; she earnestly policited a display of his musical talents, and was enraptured with every note; and when the same innertinent bell which had curtailed their morning walk, again sounded in their ears, they were surprised to find how swiftly time had flown, and chagrined that the common place operation of eating was so often, and allowed to interupt the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

At four o'clock the military stranger handed Mis-Simper into an elegant gig, and drove to the neigh- to the door of the ma, she heatily rose, and hav boring village; where rumor soon proclaimed that ing previously made up her bundle, without which the interesting pair were united in the bands of mstrimony. For once the many tongues of fame spoke truly-and when the happy Major returned with his blushing bride, all could see that the embarranament of the lover was exchanged for the triamphant smile of the delighted bridegroom. It is hardly necessary to add that such was the salutary effect of this pleasant event, that the "young couple" found themselves restored instantaneously to perfect health; and on the following morning bade adien to Saratogo Spring.

"This is a very ungenteel affair," said Mrs Highflyer. "I never heard the beat of it in my born days !" said a fat shopkeeper's lady. 'How funny !" cried one young lady. "Egad, that's a clean smart girl," said one gentleman. "She's a tickler, weeping had washed away her roses, and she was [']] warrant her," exclaimed a second. "She's a

> pursuing their journey, by easy stages, towards the city of New York. We all know "how the blest charms of nature improve when we see them reflected." and so on ; and we can readily imagine "how happily the days of Thaliba passed" on the unrestrained by the presence of third parties, surrounded by all the blandishments which give enchantment to the rural scene, it is not surprising that our lovers should often digress from the besten road, and as often linger at a romantic snot or a secluded cottage.

Several days had now elapsed, and neither party had made any disclosure to the other upon the mportant subject of finance. As they were drawing near the end of their journey, the Major considered it advisable to broach this delicate subject to his bride. It was upon a fine summer evening, as they sat by a window, at the inn, enjoying the beauty of an extensive landscape, that this memoable conversation occurred. They had been mumuch they love each other, and how happy they intend to be, and what a fine thing it is for two fund incontinently hanged themselves for their mistress, a hundred. and the gentleman as often asseverated that not his passion with half the fervor which he felt for heard of. his own, dear, sweet, darling, precious little Anne! At last, throwing his arm over his wife's chair, he said, carelessly,

"Who has the management of your property,

You have my darling," replied she.

"I shall have it when I get it," said the Major; "I meant to inquire in whose possession it was at

Do not trifle with me," said the gentleman, patting her cheek; "you have made me the happy keep out the weather. In these items alone the

the disposal of your fortune." "My face is my fortune," said she, laying her head on his shoulder.

"To be plain with you, medam," said the impaschambers, I cannot say what fairy forms may have sioned bridgeroom, "I have need of money immefloated round the Major's pillow, nor whether the distely—the hired gig in which we came to this tair one dreamed of coronets, coats of arms, kettle place has been returned, and I have not the means

"To be equally candid with you," replied the thought of each other stall ; but from the extreme happy bride, "I have nothing in the world but what

starting upon his feet.

'Not an scre."

"No bank stock ?"

"None."

"No securities - no jewels -- no money ?" "Nothing of the kind,"

"Are you not the daughter and heiress of a rich broker ?"

"Not I indeed,"

"Who in the devil are you then?"

"I am your wife, sir, and the daughter of a very nest blacksmith."

"Bless me !" exclaimed the Major, starting back with astonishment-then covering his face with both bands, he remained for a moment absorbed in the't Resuming his screnity, he said in a secering tone. Leongratulate you, madam, on being the wife of a beggar like yourself. I am a rusted man, and

"Can you not draw upon the earl, your brother mid the lady.

"I have not the honor of being allied to the no--Perhaps you have recourse to the paymaster of

your regiment," "I do not happen to belong to any regiment."

"And have you no lands in Arkansas !

"Not an acre."

"Pray then, sir, may I take the liberty of ask ng who you are ?"

"I am your husband, madam, at your service and only son to a famous gambler, who be left heir to his principles and profession."

"My father gave me a good education," said the "So did mine," said the gentleman-"but it has

not prevented me from trumping the wrong trick this time.

So saying, Major Fitzconnell bounded out of the hamber, hastened to the bar, and called the land lord. His interesting bride followed on tiptoe and listened unobserved. The Major inquired 'at what hour the mail stage would pass for New York." 'About midnight," was the reply. "Please to secure me a seat," said the Major, "and let me be waked at the proper hour," 'Only one seat?" inquired the host. "One seat only," was the reply. The landlord remarked that it was customary for gentlemen who set off in the night to pay their fare in advance, upon which the Major paid for the

The Major and his bride retired to seperate chambers; the former was soon locked in the arms of sleep, but the latter repelled the drowsy god from her eyelids. When she heard the stage drive up a lady never steals a march, hastened down stairs. Upon the way she met the landlord, who inquired if her husband was awake.

"He is not," said the lady, "and need not be disturbed."

"The sent was taken for you then?" inquired the innkeeper. "Certainly."

"Oh, very well -we'll not disturb the gentleman -the stage is ready, Madam-jump in." Fitzconnell jumped in accordingly, and was soon on her way to New York, leaving the gallant and ungenerous Major to provide another conveyance and a new wife, at his leisure.

GOOD ADVICE.

An article containing some very just remarks as good advice, for the present crisis, in the N. Y. Star, concludes thus :-

To the citizens at large we say diminish your expenses. Do it at once, and by an united move-

The people in the country must be made to know occasion. Uninterrupted by ceremonious visits, and sympathise in your sufferings. It is difficult if not impossible for the farmers to understand your difficulties, while they are receiving for every art iele produced from their farms dauble price. Let the rich set the example, and pursue it, and the rest will follow, and in less than six months the effect will be felt in every section of the country.

Diminish the quantity of meat you purchase in the market, select the chespest piece : in sixty days there will be an overstock of cattle, and poul try, and prices will come down, and butchers will escape from monopolizing drovers. Forego the use of butter, except in small quantities, health will be improved and price will come down.

Instead of having a fire in every room, collect the family together at one cheerful grate, and the sing themselves with that kind of small talk which surplus of coal will soon reduce it to a reasonable new married folks find so vastly pleasant; as how price. Burn but one light in your parlor, and a smaller light in your hall, and oil and candles will soon bear a moderate price. Seil your horses, or hearts to be disolved and melted into one, dec. if you keep them, limit their allowance, walk more Many examples of love and murder were related - and ride less, cuts and hay will be selling at the the lady told of several distressed awains who had old rates of three shillings a bushel, and sixty cents

Use rice, beans, meal and vegetables instead of one of those martyred lovers adored the object of flour, and twelve dollars a barrel will no longer be

By nursuing this advice you will render a most grateful charry to the poor; for now, even with their present high wager, they can scarcely live. Upon the reduction of prices, wages might be reduced, and their employment continuer. As the matter now stands our city will be filled with men out of work and wholly destitute.

Instead of laying aside your hat when the for is rubbed off from the conners or your cost when 'It is all in your own possession," replied the the map is wern from the cuffs and shoulders-or your boots as soon as the soles or uppers are broken -keep them in use until they are insufficient to master of your person, and it is time to give me city might save in one year two millions of dollars. Let our wives and daughters come down to the plain cambrick frock and frill, and four shilling

pocket handkerchiefs. They will be just as agree . able. Those that are married will be more belowed by their husbands, and those that are not will be more likely to get them.

We conscientiously believe, that if the foregoing suggestions are followed for only sixty days the good effects would be made manifest, and when meat, flour and articles of consumption come down to their old prices, and yet afford a lair profit to

"Have you ro real estate?" said the Major, the seller, and the money is easier and confidence restored, we will all feel more happy and content

> HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS. Conservant your calling the most elevated and the most apportant; but never be above it, nor be alraid of the frock

important; but never be above it, nor be alread of the trock and the spron.

Put off no businesse, which ought and can be done to day,

until to merrow.

As eson as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure or culti-

ate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in

Reep no more stock, than you can keep in good order, and at of the best kind.

Never run in debt, without a reasonable probability of sol-

Remember that economy and industry are the two great lars, the Jachin and Bons of the firmer's prosperity. Never parry your notes in your pockethook, as the desk trunk is a more appropriate place. Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when anned.

Never buy any thing at an auction because the article is only cheap, unless you have use for it.

Keep a place for your tools—and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending rainy day at the dram shop as many
to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—post your

By driving your business before you, and not permitting

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in all innocent diversions.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard.

When interest of a debt becomes due, pay it at the sime, whether your creditors want it or not. Never ask him to "wait till next week," but pay it. Never insult him by saying, "you dont want it." Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual mederate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and sherif, gain a good report, and probably add to your existence at least ten years of active life.

POLITICAL.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Delivered at Niblo's Saloon, New York, on the evening of the 15th of March, 1887.

"Our Country---our Constitution---our Destiny."

[Concluded.]

In March, 1829, Gen. Jackson was inaugurated. He came in on professions of Reform. He announced reform of all abuses to be the great and leading object of his future administration; and in his inaugural address he pointed out the main subjects of the reform. But the hank was not one of them. It was not said the bank was unconstitutional. It

was not said that it was unnecessary or useless. It was not said that it had failed to do all that had been hoped or expec-ted from it, in regard to the currency. In March, 1829, then the bank stood so well, very well,

In March, 1829, then the bank stood so well, very well, with the new administration. It was regarded, so far as appears, as entirely constitutional, free from political or party taint, and highly useful. It had, as yet, found no place in the catalogue of abuses to be reformed.

But Gentlemen, nine months wought a wonderful change. New lights broke forth, before these months rolled away; and the President in his message to Congress, in Dec. 1829, held very different language, and manifested very different purposes.

purposes.

Although the bank had then five or riz years of its charter unexpired he yet called the attention of congress very pointedly, to the subject, and declared —

1st. That the constitutionality of of the bank was well

Ist. That the constitutionality of of the bark was well doubted by many;
2nd. That its utility or expediency was also well doubted;
3rd. That all must admit that it had failed an undertaking to establish or maintain a sound uniform currency; and
4th. That the true bank for the use of the Government of the U. States, would be a bank, which should be founded on the revenues and credit of the Government itself.
These propositions appeared to me, at the time, as very extraordinary, and the last one as very startling. A Bank founded on the revenue and credit of the Government, and managed and administered by the Executive, was a conception, which I had supposed no man, holding the Chief Executive power in his own hands, would venture to put forth.
But the question now is, what had wrought this great change of fet ling and of purpose in regard to the bank ?—
What events had occurred, between March and December, that should have caused the bank so constitutional, so use What events had occurred, between March and December, that should have caused the bank, so constitutional, so useand and an eafe an institution, in the first of these

onths, to start up into the character of a significe, and be-ome so horrid and dangerous, in the last? Gentlemen, let us see what the events were, which had

Gen. Jackson was elected in December 1823. His term was to begin in March 1829. A session of Congress took place, therefore, between his election and the commencement of his administration

place, therefore, between his election and the commencement of his administration.

Now, Gentlemen, the truth is, that during this session, and a little before the commencement of the naw administration, a disposition was manifested by political men to interfere with the management of the bruk. Members of congress undertook to nominate or recommend individuals as Directors in the branches or offices of the bruk. They were kind enough, sometimes, to make out whole lists, or tickets, and to send them to Philadelphia containing the names of those whose appointments would be satisfactory in General Jackson's friends. Portions of the correspondence, on these subjects, have been published in some of the voluminous reports, and other documents, connected with the bank, hot perhaps have not been generally breeded or noticed. At first the bank merely declined, as gently as possible, complying with those and similar requests. But like applications began to show themselves from many quarters, and a very marked case arose as early as June. 1929. Certain members of the legislature of New Hampshire applied for a change in the Presidency of the Beanch which was established in that state. A member of the Senate of the United States, wrote, noth to the President of the bank, and the Secretary of the Treasury, strongly recommending a change, and is his letter to to the President of the bank, and the Secretary of the Treasury, strongly recommending a change, and to his letter to the Secretary, hinting very distinctly at political considerations, as the ground of the Government. Other officers in the service of the Government took an interest in the matter, and urged a change; and the Secretary himself wrote to the hank, suggesting and recommending it. The time had come, thou, for the bank to take its position. It did take it; and in my judgment if it had not acted as it did act, not only those who had the care of it been highly consurable but a claim would have been yielded to, entirely inconsistent with the government of laws, and subversive of the very with the government of laws, and subversive of the very foundations of Republicanism.

foundations of Republicanism.

A long correspondence between the secretary of the Treasury and the President of the bank ensued. The Directors determined that they would not surrender either their rights or their duties to the control or supervision of the Escentive Government. They said they had never appointed directors of their branches on political grounds, and they would not especiate them on such grounds. They had avoided politics. They had sought for men of business, especity lidelity and experience in the management of perimary concerns. They owed duties, they said, to the Government, which they meant to perform fashfully and impartially, under all administrations; and they are distinctive to the stockholders of the bank, which required them to disregard political considministent as and her need agree to the recommences of the bank, which required them to disregard political considera-crations in their appointments. This correspondence ran along into the fall of the year, and finally terminated in a stern and anamous decisiation, much by the Directors and transmitted to the Secretary of the Teasury that the bank would continue to be independently administered and that the Directors, one for all, refused to submit to the supervis-tion of Execution subparts, in any of its branches, in the anon of Executive authority, in any of its branches, in the ap-pointment of local directors and spents. This resolution de-cided the character of the future. Hostility towards the printment of local directors and agents. This resolution decaded the character of the future. Howthly towards the
bank, thenceforward because the critical policy of the Government; and the diesarge of Der 1025, was the clear annonnesment of that policy. If the bank had appointed those
Directors, thus recommended by members of congress, if it
had submitted all its appointments to the supervision of the
Treassery; if it had removed the President of the New
Hampehne branch; if it had in all things, showed itself a
complying, political, party machine, I leave all men to judge
whether such an entire opinion, as to its constitutionality
its utility, and its good effects on the surrency, would have
happened between March and December

From the moment in which the bank asserted its independence of Treasury control and its elevation above more puty purposes down to the end of its charter, and down even
to the present day, it has been the subject, to which the as-

lectest phrases of party denunciation have been plentifully

period.

But Congress manifested no disposition in establish a treasury bank. On the contrary, it was satisfied, and so was the country meak. On the contrary, it was satisfied, and so was the country meak unquestionably, with the bank then existing. In the emmeur of 1832, Corgress passed an act for continuing the charter of the bank, by strong majorities in both Houses. In the House of Representatives, I think, two thirds of the members voted for the bill. The President thirds of the members voted for the bill.

Houses In the Bouse of Representatives I think, two thirds of the members roted for the ball. The President gave it his negative; and as there were not two thirds of the Fennte though a large majority were for it, the bill fulled to become a law.

But it was not enough that a continuance of the charter of the bank was thus refused. It had the Deposite of the public money, and this it was entitled to by law for the few years which yet remained of its chartered term. But this it was determined it should not enjoy. At the commencement of the session of EST-3, a grave and subset doubt was expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his official communication, whether the public monies were asle in the custody of the Bank? I confess Gentlemen, when I look back to this suggestion, thus officially made so serious in its import, so unjust if not well founded, and so greatly injurious to the credit of the hank, and injurious indeed, to the credit of the whole country. I cannot but wonder that any man of intelligence and character should have been willing to make it. I read in it, however, the first lines of another charges. Law as a aftermyt was now to be made to remove the Deposites and such an attempt was most to be credit of the country. I cannot but wonder that any man of intelligence and such as attempt was most to be mode to remove the Deposites and such as attempt was most to be mode to remove the Deposites and such as attempt was most to be mode to remove the Deposites and such as attempt was most on the invoked, and invoked in vain, it was resolved to streetch farther the long arm of Executive power, and by that arm to reach and strike the victim. It was realized to streetch farther the long arm of Executive power, and by that arm to reach and strike the victim. It was realized to attent the long arm of Executive power, and by that arm to reach and strike the victim. It was realized that order was given.

Now it is obvious. Gentlemen, that thus far the changes in our financial and fiscal system were effected

the victim. It so happened that I was in this city in May, 1833, and here learned, from a very authentic source, that the Deposits would be removed by the President's order; and in June, as afterwards appeared, that other was given. Now it is obvious. Gentlemen, that thus far the changes in our financial and fiscal system were effected, not by Congress, but by the Executive. Not by iaw, but by the Will and the power of the President. Congress would have continued the charter of the hank; but the President assuting the bill. Congress was of opinion that the Deposits ought not to be removed; but the President removed them. Nor was this allo. The public monies been withdrawn from the custody which the law had provided by Executive power slone, that same power selected the piace of their future keeping. Particular banks, existing under state charters, were chosen. With these, capacits and passicular strangements were made, and the public moneys were deposited in their vaults. Henceforward these selected banks were to operate on the revenue and credit of the Government; and thus the original scheme, promulgated in the Annual Message of December 1229, was substantially carried into effect. Here were banks who had such as the public revenue. In all this Congress had neither prit nor lot. No law had caused the removal of the deposits; no law had authorised the selection of Deposit State banks; no law had prescribed the terms, on which the revenues should be placed in such banks. From the beginning of the obspicer to the end, it was all Executive Edict. And, now, Gentlomen, I ask if it be not most remarkable, that in a country professing to be under a government of laws, such great not here of the Podestiat, do not of the legislature whatever. Is such a power frusted to the Executive of any government of law, such great and important changes in one of its most essential and vital interest, should be brot about without any change of law, without any change in one of its most essential and vital interest, should be brot a

ting approval; and an early moment was seized to array against it along list of objections. But the law passed. The
money in the Treasury, beyond the sum of five millions was
to go to the States; it has so gone, and the Treasury for
the present is relieved from the burden of a surplus. But
now observe other coincidences. In the Annual message or
December 1955, the President queted the fact of the rapidly
increasing sale of the public lands as proof of high unional
prosperity. He alluded to that subject certainty with much
satisfaction. There was not a word said about monopoly,
not a word about speculation, not a word about over issues
of paper, to pay for the lands. All was presperous, all was
full of evidence of a wise administration of Government, all
joy and triumph.

full of evidence of a wise administration of traveroniest, and joy and triumph.

But the idea of a deposit or distribution of the surplus money with the people suddenly damped this efferescing happiness. The color of the rose was gone and every thing looked gloomy and black. Now no more felicitation or congratulation, on account of the rapid sales of the public lands; no more of this most decisive proof of astional prosperity and ed gloomy and black. Now no more felicitation or congrat-ulation, on account of the rapid sales of the public lands; no more of this most decisive proof of national prosperity and happiness. The Executive muse takes up a melancholy strain. She sings of monopolies, of speculation, of worth-less paper, of loss text of land and money, of the multiplica-tion of banks, and the danger of paper issues; and the end of the cauto, the catastrophe, is that lands shall no longer be sold but for gold and silver alone. The object of all this is clear enough. It was to diminish the income of the public lands. But no desire for such a diministion had been mani-fested so long as the money was likely to be supposed to re-main in the Treasury. But a growing consistion that some other disposition must be made of the surplus, awakened at-tention to the means of preventing that serplus.

tention to the means of preventing that surpose.

Turs and the end of the last remains, Gontleman, a proposition was brought forward in Congress for such an alteration of the law, as should admit payment for public lands to be made in nothing but gold and silver. The mover voted his for his own proposition, but I do not recollect that any other member concurred in the vote. The proposition was other nember concurred in the vote. The proposition was other nember concurred in the vote. The proposition was other member concurred in the vote. The proposition was rejected at once; but, as in other cases, that which Congress refused to do, the Executive power did. Ten days after congress adjourned, having had this matter before it, and having refused to act upon it, by ensking any alteration is the existing laws, a transary order was issued communiting that very thing to be done, which congress had been requested to do, and had refused to do. Just as in the case of the removal of the Deposits, the Executive power acted, in this case also against the known, well understood, and recently expressed will of the Representatives of the people. There never has been a moment when the Logislative will cently expressed will of the Representatives of the people. There never has been a moment when the Legislative will would have anothinged the object of that order. Probably never a moment in which any individual members of Congress would have concurred in it. The act was done, without the seems of congress, and against the well known or prime of Congress. That act, altered the law of the land, or purport to alter it, against the well known will of the law making cover. making power.
For one, I confess, I see no authority whatever in the

he making power.

For one, I confess, I see no authority winstever in the constitution, or in any law, for this treasury order. Those who have succeptated to maintain it, have placed it on grounds, not only different but incompisions and contradictory. The reason which one gives, another rejects; one confutes what another argues, with one it is the point reallation of 1916 which give the authority, with another it is the law of 1920; with a field it is the general superintending power of the President; and this last argument, since it resulters itself into mere power, without stopping to point out the sources of that power is not only the shortest, but intrath the coast just. He is the most sensible, as well as the most candid reasoner, in my opinion, who places this treasury order on the ground of the pleasure of the Executive, and stops there. I regard the joint resolution of falls as mandatory, as prescribing a legal role, as pasting this subject, in which all have so deep un interest, beyond she caprice, of the trolitairs pleasure, or the discretion, of the Executive, of the Treasury. Indicate there is not the slightest legal authority, either in that officer, or is the President, to gake a distinction, and to say that paper may be received for debear at the Custom House but that gold and river only shall be iccoped at the Land Offices. And now for the sequal.