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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Franklin Farmer.
ON SHORING HORSES.

Nothing engenders so frightful a chain of diseases in a horse, all tending to disable him, as improper treatment of the animal's feet. Nature had never taken greater pains to form an exquisite anatomical specimen of mechanical power than when it formed the foot of the horse; to this beautiful, delicate, and complicated formation, does he owe his power of speed over most others of the brute creation. In a state of nature, the horse's foot is seldom, if ever, diseased; in a state of domesticity it is more or less unsound, in seven cases out of ten. In a state of nature, the foot being unencumbered by a shoe, is not prevented from assuming that position on the ground which keeps it in a sound condition, and enables each of its component parts to discharge their several functions. In a state of domesticity, the animal is obliged to wear a shoe, for the purpose of protecting its hoof from the roughness of harsh roads; and this shoe is so constructed as to inflict considerable injury upon the foot, by incapacitating its several component parts from performing their functions, thereby producing a state of disease. Contracted hoof, sand-cracks, thrush, grease, stiffness in the flexor tendon of the leg, weakness in the pastern and the knee joints, and a tendency to genuflexion are some among the various disturbances produced by improperly shoeing a horse, so as to impede any of the necessary actions of the foot. And yet most of the London farriers totally ignorant of the anatomy of the horse's foot and of the various uses of its several parts, so apply the shoe as always to produce the effects we have just endeavored to describe. Having often before observed that we nowhere find such bad horsemanship as in the London parks—we may here add, that whenever we see an awkward fellow gallop by, riding upon his curb, and allowing his snaffle rein to hang loosely upon the horse's neck, we are sure, on further examination, to find the poor animal suffering from bad shoeing, ignorance in riding seems always the concomitant of ignorance in treatment of the horse, and he who takes no trouble to learn to do the former with the least possible inconvenience to the animal, will pay little or no attention to the latter.

One of the most important organs of the foot of a horse is that portion which every body knows under the designation of the frog. Upon the health of this organ depends that of the whole foot—and yet the ignorant farrier seems to have conceived so violent an antipathy to this frog he always endeavors to cut as much of it away as he possibly can, without actually wounding the animal—and as for the mode of shoeing generally adopted a great portion of the frog is often dried up and decayed, the blacksmith finds no great difficulty in paring it away to almost nothing. The consequence of this we shall endeavor to explain, by describing the use of the frog.

This organ is seated at the heel, just beneath the hoof, and behind its bars. It forms a sort of case for the end of the flexor tendon, which it covers like a bulb. It likewise secretes an unctuous liquor which serves to keep the horn of the hoof moist and to prevent it from cracking. The frog is also an elastic wedge, which contracts and expands with the hoof, and when this wedge receives its due pressure as the animal walks, it keeps the bars in their proper state of expansion and counteracts any tendency in the hoof to permanent contraction. Thus, then, its functions are indispensable to keep the foot sound—for if it were destroyed, the bottom of the flexor tendon of the leg would be exposed to disease—again, if it did not secrete oil to keep the hoof moist, the latter would crack—as is often the case, lastly, if it were dried up and deprived of its elastic power, the foot would become permanently contracted, and the horse lame, which is a matter of very common occurrence.

Two things are evident from what we have just stated. 1. The secretion, elasticity and mechanical action of the frog, are absolutely necessary to keep the foot of the horse in a sound state. 2. If from improperly placing the shoe, or from any other cause, the frog should be deprived of the stimulus necessary to enable it to carry on its natural action, the foot must fall into a state of disease. With reference to this latter, from the position of the foot, and the resources provided by nature, it can occur but very seldom that any accidental cause deprives the frog of its power of action—and as it is an undoubted fact that the shoe, when improperly put on (as it is in seven

cases out of ten) produces this effect, by raising the heel and preventing the frog from receiving the slightest pressure—and the necessary pressure can alone give the proper stimulus—it is reasonable to conclude that most cases of diseased feet in horses and diseased action is the effect of bad shoeing.

If the farrier would observe the horse in a state of nature,—if he would examine the yet unbroken, and consequently unshodden colt he would find that the broad, circular foot presses fully on the ground, the frog receiving as the animal walks, at each elastic rebound caused by the play of the pastern, a slight pressure against the ground, which excites it, keeps it in healthy action, and indeed preserves the whole foot from disease. He would also perceive, after a more minute observation, not only is the frog an elastic body, but that the hoof itself, though a horny substance, is elastic, and that it contracts and expands by the action of the muscles of the sensible foot, of which it is only the case or covering, preserving it from injury, but yielding to all its impulses. He would then, if he were not a dolt reason upon what he had observed, and infer that for a horse to be sound upon its feet, it must walk in that exact position is unnatural, and deprives the horse of a portion of his power. He would also think that nature, by placing the animal firmly on his heels, and not on the front edge of his hoof, as most horses stand when improperly shod, did so for some wise purpose, and that the slight blows given to the frog as the animal walked, were not without an object, and therefore ought to be continued even when the shoes were on,—unless, indeed he had the presumption, like the be-breeched and be-booted louts in London liverly stables, to fancy that he knew better than nature. He would at least conclude that the shoe ought to be made to fit the horse's foot as shoes of Christian folks are made, not the foot pared and burned down to fit the shoe—and that in fitting on the latter, idiosyncrasy's (dear reader, excuse the term) must be as fully attended to as would be done by the fashionable boot-maker in Regent street, when taking account of bunions and other peculiarities on the feet, of one of his fashionable customers.

Unhappily for the poor horses, there are but few observing farriers in London, for there are too many cockneys who ride in the park on their curb rein, and know nothing of the habits or comforts of the poor animal they bestride, to allow farriers time for improvement in their craft—and as we have before observed the oracular sayings of ignorant grooms being received in preference to the dicta of men of information, there is no encouragement held out to those who would otherwise devote their time or their energies to the question.

It is much to be desired that a shoe were invented which should have the faculty of yielding to the different impressions which the hoof would impart to it through its elastic action, which action, however, is but slight. In applying a hard, unyielding iron shoe to a substance which gently contracts and expands during the action of walking, a degree of inconvenience must always be felt by the animal—but this inconvenience is increased when the natural position of the foot is altered. It becomes, therefore, a matter of vital importance to the well-being of the animal that the shoe should be so formed and fastened on as to allow that the action to continue unimpeded which nature has imparted to the horse's foot. For this purpose we offer the following directions, hoping that, as we have called the attention of our readers to the subject, they will give it their earnest attention.

The horse's foot being circular and not oval, the shoe should be made in that form—or rather the hoof should be measured, and the shoe made exactly to correspond. An oval or elliptic foot is generally, nay, we may say always, diseased. It has assumed that shape in consequence of the contraction of the bars, brought in solely by a diseased state of the frog for want of pressure—and in no one instance of oval formed feet will the frogs be found healthy. The moment the foot is lifted from the ground, the small indicates the diseased frog, though perhaps cockney equestrians consider this the natural perfume of the organ when in health.

The shoe should be as light as possible consistently with the labor the animal has to undergo. Before it is put on, the hoof should be pared away towards the heels, in such a manner that with the shoe the horse should stand with the frog close to the ground, as when in a state of nature—when the shoe is on, it should be filed away towards the heels, being left sufficiently thick to enable the frog in the natural position of the animal without a rider or burden, just to clear the ground—so that when the horse bears its burthen or its rider, the frog of the shod foot should receive the same pressure from the ground that it would do if the shoes were taken off and the animal turned loose. When a horse is shod according to the present system, besides the various diseases brought on by the want of the action of the frog, the animal walks upon its toes, (the expression cannot be misunderstood,) and the proper muscular action of the foot and leg is perverted. Hence many horses fall dead lame without the farrier being able to assign any cause for it, although he will talk dogmatically enough on the subject to confound those who know no better than himself.

From the American Farmer.
WASHINGTON COUNTY FARMING.

J. S. Skinner, Esq. MAY 17th, 1840.

Dear Sir:—I am truly gratified to find by recent publications in the American Farmer, you have enlisted in behalf of the agricultural interest, a gentleman whose talents to be useful, and zeal already manifested, will be an acquisition of material benefit.—The gentleman to whom I allude, Wm Carmichael, Esq., of Queen Ann's County, has set us an example worthy of imitation. By a free interchange of opinions, and by disseminating our experience in agricultural pursuit, we may hope to elicit from others, similar efforts, which ultimately must produce beneficial results. Stimulated by such incentives and convinced that the best mode to attain the desired object, is by a full and free disclosure of our practical experience, I now offer for your consideration and better judgement the following:

In order that many farms should be brought under the most productive and profitable system, I have for some years pursued the eight field system.—I will take for example the farm on which I reside, "Rockland," containing, clear of woodland and lots, eight fields of 23 or 24 acres each, making in the eight fields 189 acres.—My mode of cultivation has been three fields in wheat, one field in corn, one field in oats, and three fields in clover.

—One of the clover fields intended for hay, (clover and timothy mixed,) is the other two clover fields are for pasture.

My farm yard is a basin, from which none of the water or lye can escape.—I commenced making my crop of manure in the month of August, by throwing into my farm yard any old straw or rubbish collected about the farm; as soon as cold weather commences, my cattle are confined of nights in the yard and turned out during the day, until the pastures become short, then, the cattle are confined altogether to the yard, and horses are stabled—straw is then scattered over the yard, and the manure from the horse stable, once in each week, is taken in a horse cart from the stable and scattered over the farm yard, and immediately thereafter, a cart of straw strewn over the manure.—This process is continued until the month of March, at which period we commence carrying out the manure for our ground. By this plan I carted out in the spring of 1839, two hundred and eighty-nine wagon loads of manure, and in the spring of 1840, two hundred and fifty-three wagon loads, completely saturated with the lye contained in the yard, which was before described in a complete basin. The manure as carried out, is immediately ploughed in. Now, Sir, permit me here to remark, that is your frequent statement of loads of manure, we are left in the dark as to the kind of load, whether it be a one, two, or three horse cart or wagon load,—consequently we are ignorant of the quantity deposited on each acre. In order to remove the same objection as to my statement, I will remark, that four planks constitutes the whole body in which the manure in each wagon is loaded. The floor of the wagon body is three feet six inches wide, and the length fourteen feet long, the sides the same length and two feet three inches height; the plank being one inch and a half thick sawed for the purpose. The manure, saturated with lye, is piled up on the planks, so as to make a heavy draught for four or five horses. The crop of manure for the spring operations, is thus all taken out, and my farm yard cleared off by the last of March.—At this period commences the making of the summer crop of manure, when the remaining wheat straw and the corn stalks are used as before stated, with the stable manure spread over, &c., until the cattle have the yard for the pasture fields, about the middle of May. The manure then in the farm yard is covered over with a thick layer of straw, until the month of August, by which time the manure is sufficiently decomposed and in good order to be ploughed under in our fallow fields, then preparing for wheat. Of this crop of manure we take out every summer about one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy wagon loads, making altogether, (on this farm of one hundred and eighty-nine acres of arable land) at least four hundred wagon loads of good manure.

I have this year made a change in my system of farming, and in future my operations will be—two fields in wheat, one field in corn, and one field in roots, and out—say 11 1-2 acres in roots, and 11 1-2 acres in oats—three fields for pasture and one field for hay. Thus having every year four fields in grass—one of them to cut—still pursuing the eight field system. By this plan I shall increase my blooded stock of cattle, &c. We consider the increase of cattle particularly essential, as our land is becoming entirely too light for wheat, requiring the pressure of the hoof.

The rotation in my new system is, 1840, corn, 1844, clover, 1841, roots, or roots and oats, 1845, wheat, 1842, wheat, 1846, clover, 1843, clover, 1847, clover.

From the above I consider an average crop will be of
Wheat, 1200 bushels,
Corn, 1000 "
Oats, 500 "
Roots, I have not sufficient experience, Pork, (as at present) 8 to 10,000 weight, Beef Cattle, 15 to 20 head for sale, Hay, say 25 tons from the one field of 23 acres. Sincerely, and respectfully yours,

F. TILGHMAN, Rockland.

Leaves of Trees, Fodder for Cattle.—A remarkable feature in the Agriculture of France, and in most warm countries; is the use of leaves of trees as food for cattle. Not only are mulberry, olive, poplar, vine and other leaves gathered in autumn, when they begin to change color, and acquire a sweetness of taste, but spray is cut green in July, dried in the sun or in the shade of trees in woods, fagoted, and shocked for winter use. During that season they are given to sheep and cattle like hay; astringency of some leaves, as the oak, is esteemed medicinal, especially for sheep.

From Stewart's Stable Economy.

THE HORSE—PRINCIPLES OF FEEDING.
The principles of feeding are facts which influence and ought to regulate the practice of feeding. The word feeding refers to the manger food, given at intervals, not to the hay or fodder, which is almost constantly within the horse's reach.

People who are unacquainted with stable affairs make many blunders in the management of their horses, and particularly in feeding them. They reason to much from analogy. The rules which regulate their own diet are applied to that of the horse. Medical men are remarkable for this. A skillful surgeon expressed his conviction that stablemen are full of error and prejudice regarding the diet of horses. He said, "I order my patients to live on plain food, in that which does not tempt excess; and I tell them to desist when satisfied. It is thus I treat my horse," continued he, "I give him plain wholesome food, as much as he likes, and when he likes."

This is sufficiently absurd; it is a common way of speaking only with the ignorant. It might be a very good rule, if there were no food for the horse but grass, and none for man but bread. Horses may eat more grain, and men more beef than their work requires; or the plain, wholesome nourishment, as it is called, may not suffice for certain kinds of work. It is this, it is the work which renders care and system so necessary in the feeding of horses. Men have to work too, but very few have labor bearing any resemblance to that of the horse and those few are compelled to regulate their diet by rules which are not known to the bulk of mankind. The diver, the boxer, the runner, the wrestler, must not live like other men. The fermentable nature of the horse's food, and the peculiar structure of his stomach which forbids vomiting, and the abstinence from food and drink occasionally required by the work, are other circumstances which demand particular attention to the mode of feeding.

Slow work aids digestion, empties the bowels, and sharpens the appetite. Hence it happens that on Sunday night and Monday morning there are more cases of colic and founder than during any other part of the week. Horses that never want an appetite ought not to have an unlimited allowance of hay on Sunday; they have time to eat a great deal more than they need and the torpid state of the stomach and bowels produced by a day of idleness renders an additional quantity very dangerous.

The Indigestion of Abstinence may in some cases arise from an enfeebled condition of the digestive apparatus. The stomach and bowels may partake of the general languor and exhaustion, and be in some measure unable to perform their functions; but of this there is no proof. When a horse has fasted all day, he is very apt to have colic. The voracious manner in which the horse feeds has something to do with it. He devours his food in great haste, without sufficient mastication, and he often eats too much. The sudden and forcible distension of the stomach probably renders it unable to perform its duty. The quantity, the quality, and the hurried ingestion of the food, account for the frequency of colic, after a long fast, without supposing the stomach is weak. The appetite seems to indicate that it is not.

The result may be prevented. Give the horse food often. When prolonged abstinence is unavoidable, give him less than he would eat. Divide the allowance into two feeds, with an interval of at least one hour between each. In this way the appetite dies before the stomach is overloaded. To prevent hurried ingestion, give food that is not easily eaten. Boiled meat, after a long fast, is unsafe, and grain should be mixed with chaff.

The Debility or Inaction of Abstinence is denoted by dulness. The horse is languid, feeble and offensive. Want of food takes the very vigour out, and sometimes vicious horses are purged starved to quietness. The time a horse may fast before he may lose any portion of his vigor, varies very much in different individuals. In some few it may depend upon peculiarity of form. Light-bellied narrow-chested horses cannot afford to fast so long as those of round and large carcass. But in general, the power of fasting depends upon habit, the kind of food only twice or three a day, he can fast longer by an hour or two, without exhaustion then when he is in the habit of eating four or five times. As a general rule, however, for many exceptions, it may be held that a horse begins to get weak soon after the usual hour of feeding is past. The degree and rapidity with which his vigor fails depends upon his work and condition. If idle, or nearly so, for a day or two previous, he may miss two or three meals before exhaustion is apparent. Languor is probably felt sooner. If in low condition, he cannot fast so long without weakness. He has nothing to spare. If his usual food be all or partly soft, he cannot bear abstinence so well as when his diet is all or partly hard.

By slow work, I mean that which hurries the breathing, or produces copious perspiration. The moderate exertion of which I speak does not, as some might suppose, interfere with the digestive process. It is attended with some waste; there is some expenditure of nutriment, and that seems to excite activity in the digestive apparatus for the purpose of replacing the loss. Farm and cart-horses are fed immediately before commencing their labor, and the appetite with which they return shows that the stomach is not full; but.

DURING FAST WORK, digestion is suspended. Of this we have not indeed, any positive proof, but there is good reason for believing it. In the general commotion excited by violent exertion, the stomach can hardly be in a favorable condition for performing its duty. The blood circulates too rapidly to permit the for-

mation of gastric juice, or its combination with the food; and it may be, the blood and the nervous influence are so exclusively concentrated and expended upon the muscular system, that none can be spared for carrying on the digestive process. But this is mere theory. It is better to appeal to facts.

The Effects of Fast Work on a Full Stomach are well enough known among experienced horsemen. The horse becomes sick, dull, and breathless. He is unwilling, or unfit to proceed at his usual pace; and if urged onward, he quickly shows all the symptoms of over-marking, to which I allude among the accidents of work. The effects are not always the same. Sometimes the horse is simply over-marked, distressed by work that should not produce any distress. Some take colic, some are foundered, some broken-winded. The most frequent result is over-marking in combination with colic. Perhaps the colic, that is, the fermentation of the food, begins before the horse is distressed; but whether or not, his distress is always much aggravated by the colic.

These effects are not entirely produced by indigestion. The difficulty of breathing may be ascribed to mere fulness of the stomach. Pressing upon the diaphragm, and encroaching upon the lungs, it prevents a full inspiration; and its weight, though not, perhaps exceeding eight or nine pounds, must have considerable influence upon a horse that has to run at full speed, and upon the who has to go far, though not so fast.

Some horses commence purging on the road if fed directly before starting. They seem to get of the food, entirely or partly—for these, which are generally light-bellied horses do not suffer so much, nor so often, from any of the evil connected with a full stomach. The purgation, however often continues too long, and is followed by great exhaustion. They should be kept short of water on working days, and they should have a large allowance of beans.

All work, then, which materially hurries the breathing ought to be performed with an empty stomach, or at least without a full stomach. Coaching horses are usually fed from one to two hours before starting, and hay is withheld after the corn is eaten. Hunters are fed early in the morning; and I believe racers sometimes receive no food on running days till their work is over. Abstinence, however, must not be carried so far as to induce exhaustion before the work commences.

AFTER FAST WORK is concluded, it is a little while ere the stomach is in a condition to digest the food. Until thirst has been allayed, and the system calmed, there is seldom any appetite. If the horse have fasted long, or be tempted by an article of which he is very fond, he may be induced to eat. But it is not right to let him; a little does him no good, and a full feed does him harm. The stomach partaking of the general excitement, is not prepared to receive the food. Fermentation takes place, and the horse's life is endangered; or the food lies in the stomach unchanged, and produces founder.

Food, then, is not to be given after work till the horse be cool, his breathing tranquil, and his pulse reduced to its natural standard. By the time he is dressed and watered, he is generally ready for feeding.

SALT AND SPICES AID DIGESTION.—On a journey, or after a severe day, horses often refuse their food. When fatigued, tired off his food, a handful of salt may be thrown among the horses' corn. That will often induce him to eat it, and it will assist digestion, or at least render fermentation less likely to occur. Some, however, will not eat even with this inducement. Such may have a cordial ball, which in general produces an appetite in ten minutes. I am speaking of cases in which the horse has become cool, and those in which the work has not favored him. The horse should always be cool before food is off-rod; and if his eye be red, and pulse quick, cordials, salt, and the ordinary food are all forbidden. The horse is fevered.

Abstinence unusually prolonged is connected with indigestion, and it produces debility.

Horses in daily and ordinary work should seldom fast more than three or five times a day, and during the feeding hours they are permitted to eat hay; so that, except during work, very few horses fast more than four hours. But some, such as hunters and racers, are often required to fast much longer. Hunters are sometimes out for more than nine hours, and they go out with an empty stomach, or very little in it. The evil arising from such prolonged abstinence is exhaustion, and among fast-working horses that cannot be avoided. The work and abstinence together may produce great exhaustion and depression, and the horse may require several days of rest to restore him. But if he had been fed in the middle of this trying work, he would have been unable to complete it. The evils arising from prolonged abstinence are less dangerous than those arising from fast work on a full stomach.

The work which must be performed with an empty stomach should be finished as quickly as circumstances will permit. In order that the raser or hunter may have all the vigor he ought to have, his work should be over before abstinence begins to produce debility. How long he must fast before he is fit to commence his task must depend upon the pace, the distance, and the horse's condition. The stomach, after an ordinary meal of grain, is probably empty in about four hours. For a pace of eight or ten miles an hour it does not need to be empty; if the food be so far digested that it will readily ferment, a little may remain in the stomach without rendering the horse unfit for exertion of this kind. Coaching horses, therefore, go to the road in from one to two hours after feeding. For a hunting-pace, perhaps a digestion of two hours will secure the food from fermentation; and in that time, after a moderate meal, the weight and bulk of the food which remains in the stomach will not encumber the horse, nor impede his breathing. For a racing-pace the stomach must be empty, and the bowels must not be full. I do not know exactly how long racers are fed before commencing their work. The time appears to vary, spare feeders not being required to fast so long as those of better appetite. I rather think that they are often, or sometimes kept too long without food, but I have little right to venture an opinion on the subject. It appears that racers sometimes receive no food on running days till their work is over. If they were withheld for twelve hours, and corn for three or four before starting, I should think such restriction would be sufficient. These horses however, are always in high condition; they can afford to fast for a long time before fasting produces exhaustion, and the distance they run is so short that the expenditure of nutriment is not great. With horses in lower condition, having less spare nutriment in them, a fast of twelve hours produces a sensible diminution of energy and in this state he is not fit to perform all that he could perform after abstinence of only four or six hours. In the course of working, either

for the course or field, the groom should learn how long the horse can bear fasting without losing vigor, and that will tell him how to regulate the diet on the day of work.

When the distance is considerable, or the work requiring several hours of continuous exertion, the waste of nutriment is greater than when the distance is short, or the work soon over, and the abstinence might be regulated accordingly. For a long road, the sooner a horse is fit to begin his task after feeding, the less will he be exhausted at the end of it.

To prevent in some degree, the debility of abstinence when the work is tedious, it is not unusual, I believe, to give a little spirits, or wine. Between the heats of a race a pint of sherry or two glasses of brandy may be given in a quart of water. The horse will drink it, and I do not know of any objection to such a practice. The energy it inspires is over in about an hour, and it is developed in less than ten minutes. From ten to fifteen minutes before running is, therefore, the proper time to give it; the horse may run in five, but in that case the race will be over before the stimulant operates.

I have said that the only evil arising from prolonged abstinence is exhaustion. There is, however, one more, and though of little consequence, it deserves notice. When the stomach is empty, and the bowels containing very little the horse is sometimes troubled with flatulence. The bowels seem to contain a great deal of air. They are noisy; the horse has slight intermitting colicky pains, which do not last above a minute, are never violent, and cease as the air is expelled. I have never known this require any particular treatment; but a little spirits, or half a dose of the colic mixture, removes it at once.

CUL. CAMPBELL LETTER.
(Continued.)

But although I differ from Mr. Van Buren upon an important feature of the present Sub-treasury law, and entirely dissent from his recommendation to embrace the State Banks in a general Bankrupt law, I am opposed to allowing the Banks the custody of the public money to be used for private or commercial purposes, or to make them in any way the arteries through which the blood of the body politic must circulate. I am also opposed to a United States Bank; nor do I believe that such an institution is a necessary alternative, as has been asserted of the specie clause of the Sub Treasury law.

The absurdity of this assertion is, I think, manifest on the faces of the law itself, which is now in operation, and which, for the first year, requires only one-fourth of the public dues to be paid in gold and silver; for, is it within the bounds of human ingenuity to give an intelligible reason why the whole of the Government dues may not as well be received, as they have hitherto been, either in specie or in the bills of specie paying Banks, convertible on demand into specie, without the agency of a United States Bank as to receive three-fourths in such currency, without such an agent? In strong corroboration too of the position that I have often contended for before you, to wit, that the exaction of specie exclusively, was under proper regulations, not necessary as a security to the public funds. I will refer you to House Documents No 10, of the last Session, it being a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a statement of moneys expended by each Administration of the Government, from 1789 to 1837, &c. From this document it appears that from 1817 to 1836, both inclusive, embracing a period of 20 years, during the whole of which time the joint resolution of 1816, authorizing either specie or the bills of specie paying Banks to be received in payment of the public dues, was in full operation, except so far as it was limited by the Treasury Circular of 1834, and during which period the aggregate receipts of the General Government amounted in round numbers to five hundred and two millions of dollars, not a single cent is ascertained to have been lost by the depreciation of Bank Notes. Let it also be remembered that for a part of this time the United States Bank was in no way the fiscal agent of the Government—that the fluctuations in trade were unusually great, and that the legal organization of the Treasury Department was very imperfect. But enough of this. The Sub Treasury Bill with the specie clause is the law of the land, and should it operate injuriously on the Foreign commerce or internal trade of the country, or in any way be prejudicial to its general prosperity, it may at any time be repealed. A United States Bank on the contrary, if chartered, must remain in force till at least its charter has expired, which will probably be not less than 20 years. Mr. Van Buren would veto a Bill to charter a United States Bank, Gen. Harrison, tho' he cannot I think, in justice be regarded as the partisan, perhaps not even as the advocate of such an institution, would I have no doubt sign a bill to charter a Bank, should Congress pass it—particularly as from the sentiments of those, upon whom, if elected, he must principally rely for advice and support, it would not be difficult to induce him to believe that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue, would materially suffer without one, and that there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favour. The contingencies upon the occurrence of which he stated in his letter to the Hon. Sherod Williams, written in 1836, that he would sign a bill to incorporate a Bank. Wishing, however, gentlemen, to give you a full view of Gen. Harrison's position upon this subject so far as I am able, I will mention that in a letter written to the editor of the Inquirer in 1832, in which he gives an outline of his political opinions; other among things, he says, that he "believes the charter of the late Bank of the United States to be unconstitutional, it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect."

Both the candidates for the Presidency may be considered as implicated to the constitutionality of appropriations for internal improvements by the General Government. Since he has President, Mr. Van Buren has not only signed the Cumberland Road Bill, which if pre-