

The Independent Press.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS, &c., &c.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

"Let it be instilled into the Hearts of your Children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all your Rights."—*Junius.*

[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

VOLUME 5—NO. 33.

ABBEVILLE C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER 241

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The Proprietors of the *Abbeville Press* and *Independent Press*, have established the following rates of Advertising to be charged in both papers:

Every Advertisement inserted for a less time than three months, will be charged by the insertion at **One Dollar per Square** (14 lines—the space of 12 solid lines or less) for the first insertion, and **Fifty Cents** for each subsequent insertion.

The Commissioner, Sheriff, Clerk's and Ordinal's Advertisements will be inserted in both papers, each charging full price.

37 Sheriff's Levies, **One Dollar** each.

37 Announcing a Candidate, **Five Dollars**.

Advertising an Estate, **Two Dollars**, to be paid by the Magistrate.

Advertisements inserted for three months, or longer, at the following rates:

1 square 3 months	\$ 5 00
1 square 6 months	8 00
1 square 9 months	10 00
1 square 12 months	12 00
2 squares 3 months	14 00
2 squares 6 months	18 00
2 squares 9 months	22 00
2 squares 12 months	26 00
3 squares 3 months	21 00
3 squares 6 months	27 00
3 squares 9 months	33 00
3 squares 12 months	39 00
4 squares 3 months	28 00
4 squares 6 months	36 00
4 squares 9 months	44 00
4 squares 12 months	52 00
5 squares 3 months	35 00
5 squares 6 months	45 00
5 squares 9 months	55 00
5 squares 12 months	65 00
6 squares 3 months	42 00
6 squares 6 months	54 00
6 squares 9 months	66 00
6 squares 12 months	78 00

Fractions of Squares will be charged in proportion to the above rates.

Business Cards for the term of one year, will be charged in proportion to the space they occupy, at **One Dollar** per line per annum.

For all advertisements set in double column, Fifty per cent. extra will be added to the above rates.

DAVIS & CREWS,

For Banner;

LEE & WILSON,

For Press.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislature of South Carolina.

We regret that we cannot publish in our columns all the proceedings of our State Legislature which appear regularly in our Daily exchanges from Columbia, but we cannot do this, and therefore are compelled to make such selections as, in our opinion, would most interest our readers. Below will be found selections from the proceedings of the 5th and 6th instants:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

SENATE.

The Special Order at one o'clock was taken up, being the Report and Resolutions of the Special Committee on the Message of Gov. Adams, in 1856, in relation to the same.

Mr. Hayek moved that the Senate concur in the Report and Resolutions.

Mr. Palmer: If the Senate desires to speak on the subject of the Report and Resolutions, he would move to postpone the Special Order indefinitely. It was not his wish, in making this motion, to cut off all debate. On the contrary, he wished to hear what Senators might have to say on the question before us. But if no one desired to be heard, he would insist on his motion.

On the motion to postpone, Mr. Hayek called for the Ayes and Nays, and the call being sustained, they were taken, and resulted, Ayes, 22—Nays, 14.

Mr. Townsend offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the new State House be requested to lay before the Senate, as soon as possible, a statement:

1. Of the whole number of persons employed by him on said building during the current year.

2. The names and salaries of such officers or agents have charge of the various parts of the work, from the chief Architect, down to the lowest agent or officer.

3. What are the duties of each, and the number of hands under their supervision, with the daily wages paid to these hands.

4. And if practicable, the work actually done by each officer and gang under him.

Nothing more of importance was done, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

The proceedings were mostly of an uninteresting character, and our report is therefore brief.

Bills, Resolutions and Motions being in order, Mr. J. D. Pope offered a series of resolutions in regard to the Banks, attributing the present crisis to their operations.

Looking to an abolition of the Banking system; favoring at the same time a non-enforcement of the Act of 1840, imposing penalties for suspension, and proposing the appointment of a special Committee of five, to investigate the whole question of Finance and Banks. They were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Spain the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, so that the election district of Charleston shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Sumter, and also that the election district of Liberty shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Marion, which had been made the special order of the day for this day at half past 1 o'clock p. m.; read the third time, and the bill returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Memminger, the House proceeded to the consideration of sundry resolutions, in relation to Banks, also.

A bill to regulate and limit the issue of Bank notes.

A bill to authorize Banks to pay out the bills of other Banks in this State, in all cases, and

A bill to refund and remit the penalties recently paid or incurred by the several Banks of this State, which have suspended specie payments, and for other purposes—wherein had been made the special order of the day for this day at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Committee of the whole House.

The Committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again to-day, which was granted.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., according to adjournment, when the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

Mr. Garrison, from Committee on Incorporations and Unincorporated Acts, made favorable reports on bills from the House of Representatives:

C. H. Church; a Bill to incorporate the Pictorial Union; a Bill to incorporate the Charleston Vally Turnpike Company; a Bill to incorporate the Charleston City Turnpike Company; a Bill to charter the Port Royal Railroad Company; a Bill to amend the charter of Sumner V. I.; a Bill to incorporate the village of Greenwood; a Bill to incorporate the Independent Company of the City of Columbia; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The following Bills were returned from House of Representatives, and taken up for a second reading and authorization: The Government of the United States to purchase a sufficient quantity of land in the City of Columbia, on which to erect a Post Office and Court House, and to exempt the same from taxation; a Bill to amend the Constitution of this State, so as to change the name of the election District of Charleston to that of Sumter. The Bill was amended by the House of Representatives, so as to change the name of Liberty to that of Marion; the amendment was adopted, and on the question, "shall the Bill pass?" the Yeas and Nays called, the question involving an alteration of the Constitution, and resulting on 27, Ayes 1.

The following Bills were received from House of Representatives:

The Special Order for 1 o'clock, was taken up, being Reports of the Committee on Finance and Banks, on sundry Bills, and Resolutions, in relation to the Banks of this State: 1. Unfavorable report on a Bill by Mr. Marshall, to amend and amend the law in relation to Banks, and to provide against the suspension of specie payments, &c.

On motion of Mr. Mayek, the report was laid on the table, and the Bill taken up for a second reading. On the question, "shall the Bill be sent to the House of Representatives?" the Yeas and Nays called, the question involving an alteration of the Constitution, and resulting on 27, Ayes 1.

The only penalty prescribed in the Bill before us, for a violation of its provisions, by the Banks is a forfeiture of their charters. It would not, if adopted, be a shock to the public mind, as the penalty can be enforced, it is better to enforce it. Why enact it if it cannot be enforced? A few years ago we entered a penalty of a per cent. upon the outstanding circulation of those Banks which were not in compliance with the law. But we are now to do that which we have done before, and which would be to enforce a penalty of thousands of dollars of property.

These enactments were designed to meet the emergency, and to give the Banks a chance to comply with the law. But the Banks have not complied with the law, and the penalty should not yield to this outside pressure. The Banks may be involved in difficulties by the enforcement of this penalty, but many of them went into business with this law of 1840 before they were chartered, and they have been previously chartered, and they are now to be chartered again. They engaged with the citizens of South Carolina, to take that Act as part of their contract, and they have no right to complain of it—to claim exemption from the enforcement of its penalty.

Again in 1852 it was enacted that no bank should pay out the bills of any other bank, except in settlement with one another. We are now called on to suspend the operation of this Act. These enactments were designed to meet the emergency, and to give the Banks a chance to comply with the law. But the Banks have not complied with the law, and the penalty should not yield to this outside pressure. The Banks may be involved in difficulties by the enforcement of this penalty, but many of them went into business with this law of 1840 before they were chartered, and they have been previously chartered, and they are now to be chartered again. They engaged with the citizens of South Carolina, to take that Act as part of their contract, and they have no right to complain of it—to claim exemption from the enforcement of its penalty.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.

Some of the difficulties we now experience are owing to the multiplication of banks and it may appear inconsistent to punish them in two ways—penalty them for suspension and for not furnishing more accommodations to the people. They are guilty of irregular action, not to call it by a more severe term. The penalty ought not to be remitted. If it is withdrawn now, all legislation will in future be nugatory. But the Banks should be dealt leniently with. We are told that unless the Act of 1852, they would absolutely suspend, and they would carry desolation to every side in the State. Something should be done for their relief, and in accordance with these amendments of their charters.