

years has been to unsettle and derange a circulating medium, whose currency was confined only by the limits of the trading world, and to endeavour, through the unhallowed agency of universal distress and suffering—the lineal offspring of crude and wretched experiment—to force upon the people of this Union a currency repugnant to and unfitted for the nature of their internal and foreign relations, and which, unsanctioned by their wishes or judgment, can only be imposed upon their unaided necessities.

8. That the attempts to substitute the sub-treasury scheme for the vaunted but broken league of State institutions, is an evidence of a disposition, on the part of the Executive of the nation, to wring from popular distress the sanction of a power dangerous to the rights of the people, and subversive of the republican institutions of the country, as an effort to organize a band of trained and zealous partizans, chained to the advocacy of measures emanating from the Executive department, by (what means the proscriptive precedents of the late administration has become) the all powerful bond of official dependence, and exercising an extensive and corrupting influence through the medium of the national revenues. That the proposition is a scarcely disguised deception. That proceeding from a party professing to deny the power in Congress to create a national bank, is intended to erect such a corporation, liable to all the objections which party prejudice and design urged against that institution, without one beneficent feature to recommend it to popular support. That we look upon the attempt of the present Executive to force this measure into existence, against the manifestations of popular will evinced within the last year, as the first advance of executive power towards an unlimited exercise, as the first struggle in the contest between the people on one hand and the government on the other, and upon the result of this struggle will depend the adjustment of the question, whether the Executive is the servant or ruler of the people? That we regard the erection of a national bank as clearly within the powers granted to the Congress of the United States, and demanded by the interest of the people.

Which were read.

Mr. Risteau, chairman of the committee on divorces, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Samuel Roberts, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from his wife Mary Ann Roberts;

Which was read the first, and by a special order the second time;

Mr. Gallagher offered as a substitute for said report, a bill, entitled, an act to divorce Samuel Roberts, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Mary Ann Roberts;

Which was read the first and by special order the second time;

On the question being put, will the house adopt the substitute, It was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass?

Resolved in the affirmative.