THE BEE.

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The Money Crisis.

We should be amused if it were possible to feel any thing but unmeaning sensations and forebodings while listening and speaking on so serious a subject, at the efforts made by some of the opposition presses to throw the blame of the money pressure upon the acts of the Government, as if the Government had persuaded the banks to discount rotten paper, or had forced individuals to run in debt for ten times as much as they are worth. We are firmly persuaded that if by some magical process the cabinet of president Van Buren could put every man in the community in possession of a bale of pure gold, there would be loud complaints for want of money in six months afterwards.—What could the Government do more than it has done, to render the money of the country accessible through the banks to every individual? The whole amount of the surplus revenue and the current income of the nation, as fast as it is received, is deposited in the custody of banks chartered by the several States—and by those banks it is diffused through the commercial world in the shape of discounts. But suppose the remedy recommended by the enemies of the administration, were adopted—suppose (for that is what they mean) the bank of the United States re-incorporated, and the money of the Government deposited in its vaults—would the mend the matter? Would that overgrown institution, under the direction of one individual, acquainted from intercourse with the great mass of his fellow citizens, a stranger to their wants and to their ability—would the money of the Government thus re-entered in its circulation, be capable of sustaining so immoderate a flow and so great an excess, as under the present system, by which it is poured out in numerous streams over the whole country? And what guarantee have the public that the monied power, vested in a few monopolists at Philadelphia, would be used with judgment, with prudence, and with a steady eye to the best interest of the public? Experience gives no assurance of that kind. Experience shows that in the year 1825 the bank of the United States was in a worse condition as it could be without being insolvent—and that it was insolvent, but for the prompt and efficient assistance of the Government. When it was relinquished and raised from the dust, what was its conduct towards its benefactor? How did it show itself worthy of the patronage it had received? Let the panic of 1834 answer! Let its endeavors to overthrow the Government, and to dissolve the Union answer.

The present difficulties in the money market have been produced by causes over which the Government has no control whatever—with which it has no connection. If the one-sided system recommended by General Jackson and his friends had been pursued, the American citizen would not now feel any distress. If that system had been adopted by the banks, or rather if the resolution of members of Congress had not cried it down as absurd and impracticable, and made their partizans believe that it does evil there should be no such thing as a national currency—that the Government should not be bound to receive its revenue in the specie of the country—that the banking capital of the great enterprising community should be some fifteen or twenty millions, and not thousands of millions—that the Government should be a mere sponge to suck up the specie of the country, and squeeze it out in drops, or rather in more drops than it took up, and in more drops than it ever received—that the Government should have no fiscal agents, no banks, no paper currency, no bills of exchange, no checks, and in consequence of all this, that the whole mass of the specie of the country should be locked up in the vaults of the Government, and not a single one suffered to circulate—if all this, and much more, had been done, the present difficulties would not have existed