

Your committee, therefore, after mature consideration of those passages of Governor Carlin's message which have been referred to them, and of all the important subjects connected therewith, beg leave to submit the following resolutions, viz:

*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That the present condition of the currency and the interests of the country, generally, do not seem to require the establishment of an Independent Treasury, and the collection and disbursement of the public revenue in specie.*

*Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against any law or resolution having for its object the adoption of the Independent or Sub-treasury System, in any form whatever.*

*Resolved, further, That they be instructed to use all their efforts to prevent the recharter of the late National Bank, or the chartering of a National Bank of any kind.*

*Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.*

And then the House adjourned until two o'clock, P. M.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Copeland,

Leave of absence was given to Mr. Webb of Alexander.

On motion of Mr. Happy,

Leave of absence was given to Mr. Cloud.

Mr. Walker of Vermilion, from the minority of the committee on Finance, made the following report, which was read, viz:

*The minority of the Committee on Finance, to which was referred that part of the Governor's Inaugural address relating to the currency, beg leave to report:*

That in an investigation of the matter, they were compelled to differ with the majority of the committee. This difference, however, they are willing to concede as an honest one on the part of the majority, as they wish to have the same accorded to them in the minority.

The committee having decided that it is neither necessary nor proper to establish a National Bank, this inquiry must therefore be limited to the two remaining propositions, which are, substantially, whether the Government shall renew a connection with the State Banks—a connection dissolved by the acts of the banks themselves—or whether some plan cannot be adopted better for the banks, the Government, and the people.

The first inquiry that naturally presents itself is, whether our paper-money banks possess any peculiar right to be the depositories of the General Government. The history of our banking institutions shows, conclusively, that they are established, for the most part, by those who wish to borrow, and not by those who wish to lend; and that their loans, so far from being extended alike to all responsible persons, are confined