

AGENTS.

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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.]

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

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DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS.

A severe case of Spiles cured at 100 Chatham street.—Mr. Dan'l Spiles of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Spiles for more than 20 years.

DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves; Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of flatulency, lowness of spirits, &c.

The Blood was hiderto been considered by Empirics and others, as the principal reservoir of the human system, and such is the devoted of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and Vigor, emanate, and vice versa, pain, sickness, disease and death.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

A supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and suffering, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

The extraordinary success which has attended the use of HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, is the best criterion of their superior virtues. They have been the means of raising a host of languishing patients from the bed of affliction, as it is clearly evinced in the following

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the indisposition of one on whose exertions a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skills of several medical advisers, at an expense I could not well afford. In the fall of 1838, finding the premonitory symptoms of the disease approaching, I was induced by a friend who had tried your medicine, to purchase a package of your Botanic Pills, and now have the happiness to inform you, that through you, those who may be similarly afflicted—that they counteracted the disease, nor have I been troubled with it since, and my confidence continues to uphold me in the belief that your Botanic Pills are the most safe, the cheapest, most efficacious, and radical cure for that distressing disease Fever and Ague. All I can for the present offer you for the blessing you have been instrumental in conferring on me, is my assurance of unceasing gratitude and esteem.

P. M. McCORMACK.

Newark, N. J., July 31, 1839.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Effectually Cured.

Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills, thinks it an indispensable duty to state certain facts relative to the disease under which he had so long suffered. The symptoms were habitual obstruction, with a constant rejection of food, head-ache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, a troublesome dry cough, dizziness, tightness at the chest and difficulty of breathing, almost constant pain in the side, loins, and shoulders, accompanied with much languor and debility. These affections, together with an unusual degree of flatulency, brought on such a state of extreme weakness, as to prevent him from attending to his business, and his health appeared lost beyond recovery. His friends and relatives became alarmed at the melancholy prospect, and strongly recommended Hunt's Botanic Pills—they were administered, and in a few days produced astonishing relief, and finally realized a perfect restoration to sound health.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents.

DR. WM. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

To Mothers and Nurses. The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of the saliva increases, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watching, starting in its sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions, universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms would apply the celebrated American Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady convulsions.

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SPEECH OF MR. RAMSEY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA. In the House of Representatives, Saturday, June 6, 1840.—On the Independent Treasury bill.

Mr. RAMSEY rose and said: Mr. CHAIRMAN: The bill under consideration has been so fully discussed, that I can scarcely hope to influence the deliberations of the committee by better or sounder arguments than have already been advanced. But, as a Representative of the people, holding an important trust, accountable to a generous and confiding constituency for its proper discharge, a sense of duty to myself impels me to ask indulgence whilst I briefly assign the reasons that govern my action in relation to this great financial measure.

The Law presented to us for adoption is plain and simple. It proposes the establishment of depositories for the collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public moneys, at different points in the Union, in the legal currency of the country. In other words, the bill provides for the separation of the Government from the banks, and requires the collection and disbursement of the revenues in gold and silver, instead of paper.

ENVIALE DISTINCTION.

In the midst of a general and, in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medicinal remedies of the day, Dr. Wm. Evans' CAMOMILE PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Wm. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen who, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undoubted and pre-eminent virtues.

More conclusive proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

CERTIFICATE.—The following certificate was handed to us by Mr. Van Schaick, of Albany, a highly respectable member of the community, and whose veracity cannot be doubted. Mr. September Kendall of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany, was for 27 years troubled with a nervous and bilious affection, which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to his business, and during the last 3 years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pains in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without obtaining any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, and was consequently induced to make a trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Kendall himself; there can, therefore, be no deception. STEPHEN VAN SCHAICK.

The above invaluable medicine together with DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP (for teething) are sold wholesale at 100 Chatham st., N. York.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Of whom may be had,

Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills. Do. Soothing Syrup. Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills. Dr. Goode's Female Pills. Do. Fever and Ague Pills.

Dr. Evans' only Office, 3, South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle. R. K. Kiley, and W. V. Davis, Chambersburg; Wm. Bell, Harrisburg; W. L. Lafforty & Co. Brownsville; B. Bannon & John T. Werner, Pottsville; Lippincott & Brothers, Mt. Pleasant; B. Campbell & Co. Wrensbrough; Lewis K. Arthur, Pittsburg; Barnside & Morris, Lockhaven; R. W. Cunningham, Newcastle; I. P. Olmstead, Bethany, January 10, 1840.

223,000,000; in 1817, £37,000,000; and in 1818, £23,000,000.

In point of fact, however, a very large part of these advances has been nominal only, or what has been the same thing, has been virtually cancelled by the balances of the public money in the hands of the Bank. Thus, from 1805 to 1810, both inclusive, (says McCulloch,) the average advances to the Government amounted to £14,000,000. But the average balance of the public money in possession of the Bank during the same period, amounted to about £11,000,000, so that the real advance was equal only to the difference between the two, or about £3,000,000. The bank being enabled to employ the greater part of the balances of public money in her hands as a capital, they have formed one of the main sources of the profit she has derived from her transactions. It will thus be perceived that the charter of the Bank of England was built upon the necessities of the Government, and, in fact, exacted for a loan of £1,200,000, subsequently confirmed by another bonus in the shape of a loan, and at the present time she continues the agent of the Crown, in the manner of an exacting creditor towards a spendthrift debtor.

This is a hasty glance at some of the principal banking establishments of Europe.—Until a very late period, however, commerce and the arts seem to have flourished almost wholly without the aid of these institutions. Egypt, under Alexander and the Ptolemies, became the emporium of a confined dominion, built up the magnificent cities of Sidon and Tyre, whose merchants were princes, and whose traffickers were the honorable of the earth. Carthage, the proud rival of Rome, owed her greatness to the frugality and industry of her citizens, combined with an extensive commerce. Venice, the humble owner of a few insignificant islands in the Adriatic, became the mistress of the seas, and at one period, besides several extensive, populous, and well cultivated provinces in Lombardy, was possessed of Crete, Cyprus, the greater part of the Morea, and most of the islands in the Egean Sea. She had also secured a chain of forts and fortifications that extended along the coast of Greece from the Morea to Dalmatia. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, the annual value of the goods exported from Venice by sea, exclusive of those exported to the States adjoining her provinces in Lombardy, was estimated by cotemporary writers at 10,000,000 ducats; the profits of the out and home voyage, including freight, being estimated at 4,000,000 ducats. At the period in question, the Venetian shipping consisted of 3000 from 100 to 200 tons burthen, carrying 17,000 sailors; 300 ships with 8000 sailors, and 45 galleys of various size, kept aloft by the republic for the protection of her trade, having 11,000 men on board. In the dock yard, 16,000 laborers were usually employed.—Their trade seems to have been conducted principally by ready money. So completely were the pretensions of Venice to the sovereignty of the Adriatic maintained, that when, in the year 1650, just before the conclusion of the Mantuan war, a princess of the Spanish dynasty wished to pass by sea from Naples to Trieste, to espouse the son of the Emperor; the Senate refused to allow the Spanish squadron to escort her, as an infringement upon their right of excluding every foreign armament from the gulfs; but they gallantly offered their own fleet for her service. The Spanish Government at first rejected the offer, but the Venitians, says Giannone, boldly declared that a trial of force would be resolved to prefer a trial of force to their friendly proposal, the infantia fought her way to the harbor, and the Venetian Admiral Antonio Pisani, then having the princess escorted in splendid barge to Trieste with a squadron of light galleys. Such was Venice, without the assistance of paper money, Venice for whom the whole habitable globe was ransacked, for whom the caravans of the East were continually in march, and whose ships covered the remotest seas.

Genoa, the city of palaces, rivalled Venice in her extensive commercial enterprises.—Portugal, Spain, and Holland, afterwards successively contended for the trident of the ocean, carrying on the trade of the world, causing obscure fishing villages to rise by degrees into splendor and magnificence, and pouring the wealth of the Indies into their coffers, almost wholly through the medium of hard money.

At the present day, have we not a continuation of this commercial system to a great extent in all most every country on the face of the globe?

In Russia, Austria, Prussia, the German and Italian States, France, Spain, Portugal, and Holland, there is but an insignificant circulation of bank paper, when compared with that of Great Britain and the United States; indeed, in some of these countries, gold and silver is the only currency recognised, and yet the condition of Holland has always been more prosperous than that of any other nation, as history will prove, in despite of their limited territory and unproductiveness of the soil. In 1690, Sir William Petty estimated the shipping of Europe, at about 2,000,000 tons, which he supposed to be distributed, as follows: England, 500,000; France, 100,000; Hamburg, Denmark, Sweden, and Dantzic, 250,000; Spain, Portugal, and Italy, 250,000; that of the Seven United Provinces, amounting to 900,000 tons or 46 nearly one half of the whole tonnage of Europe! The foreign commerce and navigation of Holland during the seventeenth century was of course greater than that of all Europe besides; and even at this present moment, after being trodden under foot by the invasion of hostile armies, the Dutch are amongst the most commercial and opulent people of the world. Their territory not larger than one of our smallest States, sustains a population of 2,000,000, has maintained wars of a bitter & sanguinary character against the most powerful King-

doms, and has been enabled to loan hundreds of millions to foreigners, after constructing her immense dykes and canals. Holland, and always has been, a country of short credit, and, in consequence of the preference given (says a distinguished writer) to ready money transactions, it is not a country in which adventurers without capital have much chance of speedily making a fortune; but the reverse. It prevents commerce from degenerating, as it has too often done in other places, into gambling adventures, and places it on a comparatively solid foundation. And it should be mentioned to the honor of the Dutch, and as a proof of the excellence of this system, that notwithstanding the distress and loss of trade occasioned by the invasion and occupation of their country by the French, the bankruptcies in 1795, and subsequent years, were not, comparatively, so numerous as in England in ordinary seasons! Holland, too, has always maintained free institutions; and was the first to sympathize with us in our Revolutionary struggle.

From these historical reminiscences, it may be inferred that long credits are not necessary to trade, and that despotic countries are not the only nations that carry on their commerce through the medium of gold and silver, as asserted by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Cushing.] Such is the dull and hazy atmosphere through which we are permitted to glance at the operations of banks, that their prerogative would seem to be ranked, like that of the King of England, amongst the *arcana imperii*; and their mysteries, like those of the *bona dei*, are not suffered to be pried into by vulgar mortals. With profound reverence, nevertheless, for the mighty power they wield, I purpose continuing my examination into the nature of these institutions, by the aid of the few glimmering lights I have before me.

It appears that, prior to the twelfth century gold and silver constituted the currency of Europe; but at a still earlier epoch, cattle are mentioned by Homer, as the measure of value. He says the armor of Diomedes cost only nine oxen, but that of Glaucus one hundred oxen. Salt is said to have been a common medium of exchange in Abyssinia; a species of shells in some parts of India; hides, or dressed leather, in other countries; iron in Sparta; and copper amongst the Romans. Money, however being the standard or measure by which the worth of all other commodities is estimated, it being essential, too, that its own value should be invariable, and the precious metals, possessing this quality to a greater perfection than any other commodities, they were adopted by civilized nations. Paper (says a learned writer) possesses only conventional, not intrinsic value. Coin not only measures the value of commodities in exchange, but it is the real equivalent for them; it is the veritable substance of which paper currency is only the representative. Whether paper money is worth any thing or not, depends on the guarantee under which it is issued; but coined money depends on no such contingency—it is its own guarantee, the universal medium of commerce, and in every market in the world will be accepted as an all equivalent for merchandise in proportion to its weight and purity. Such conditions do not attach to a currency of paper. A parcel of bank notes, if they are not valuable as money, are valuable as nothing. No one can make a profit by converting them into anything else. If the bank becomes worthless that issued them, they become worthless inards were resolved to prefer a trial of force to their friendly proposal, the infantia fought her way to the harbor, and the Venetian Admiral Antonio Pisani, then having the princess escorted in splendid barge to Trieste with a squadron of light galleys. Such was Venice, without the assistance of paper money, Venice for whom the whole habitable globe was ransacked, for whom the caravans of the East were continually in march, and whose ships covered the remotest seas.

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The most essential requisite in money is stability in value.

Where the power to issue is vested, is vested the power to alter its value, to alter the rate of wages, and the terms of contracts. Can a power so universal in its operation, touching every one from the richest to the poorest, be safely wielded by any other authority, than that of the State, whose interests, if it may be supposed, are not partial, but identified with those of the whole community? In the management of our monetary system, there has been singular inconsistency. The guarantee of the value of the coinage is the purity and weight of the bullion it contains, and the public stamp impressed upon it, authenticates both. But a banker's note, which represents the coin, executes all its functions, and on which a profit is realized, has been suffered to circulate without any other guarantee than a promise, that might be valid or allusive, or according to the folly or covetousness, or ill fortune of the issuer.

The profit arising from the issue of a national currency should not be conferred by

acts of legislation upon private corporations. Is there any reason that the bankers should share the whole, or any portion of this revenue, any more than the manufacturers, farmers or merchants? Most assuredly not; it is not a commercial profit, arising from the risk and trouble of buying and selling commodities—it is a perquisite appertaining to the people in their national capacity. The privilege of making and issuing money is one of the oldest prerogatives of the State; it may be delegated, but it never can be alienated, and forms a legitimate source of public income, not individual emolument.

But the bill under discussion does not propose any restrictions upon commerce or the banks, as has been alleged. It simply provides for the collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the revenues of the Government, which no one will pretend to say should be converted into capital for speculation, either in trade or banking. The bill maintains the principle that the money of the public is to be held sacred—that it is to be set apart for the support of Government, and is not to be diverted into other channels. Is there any thing wrong in this? Are we violating any privilege belonging to individuals or corporations? No. But the argument is, that under its operation, and the wages of the banks will be prostrated, and the wages of labor reduced. I meet this issue most fearlessly, and will prove conclusively that no such results can ensue. I deny that sound trade or legitimate commerce can be injured by the passage of this law. It is true that a check may be given to the ruinous expansions and contractions of the banks, and to the insane system of gambling that has characterized the traffickings of our merchants; but this salutary effect will, in a great measure, be unlost, in consequence of the antecedent operation of the natural laws of trade, which have, within the last year, reduced the bank circulation of the country from \$155,000,000 to \$106,000,000, and, as a consequence, ruined thousands of those, who without capital, and prompted by a vain desire of suddenly amassing wealth, embarked most rashly on the wide sea of speculation, without compass or chart to guide them in their perilous navigation. It seems, however, inherent in man to enquire the whole world, rather than himself, for the misfortunes that result from his own stupidity, folly, or ignorance; and whilst the unerring principles of political economy point out the causes that have produced disasters that ought to have been foreseen by every well-regulated mind, gentlemen shut their eyes to self-evident truths, and continue to quaff intoxication and delusion from the Circean cup. The Administration is denounced for all the dispiriting speculations in town lots, wild lands, and foreign merchandise, whilst the U. S. Bank and its thousand auxiliaries repose on the laurels they have achieved, contented that the Government shall be made responsible for every species of swindling and extortion practised under the "broad seals" of their charters.

We are gravely informed that the country never suffered pecuniary embarrassments to the same extent with that which now weighs upon her. This may be so, but the magnitude of a present evil is always felt at the moment to be greater than that which preceded it, and I deny that such is the fact. For the last twenty-five years the history of the United States has presented but one continued series of expansions and contractions of the banks, followed periodically by distress and commercial prostration. Even at the close of the Revolutionary war, when relief was sought from the disasters of the continental currency, we discover the issue raised by the illustrious Washington between paper money and specie, in a letter to a member of the Legislature of Maryland, in which he declares his hostility to bank bills as the "shadow and not the substance" of a sound currency. In 1814, that wise and virtuous statesman, Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania, being impudently by the Legislature of that State to co-operate with them in the passage of a law creating forty-one new banks, with a capital of seven and a half millions of dollars, for the benefit, as was asserted, of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, responded as follows, in a message to the two Houses:—"The bill entitled an act to regulate banks, was presented to me for my approbation on the 9th inst. I have given to its consideration all the facilities of my mind, and the feelings of my heart, and regret to say that my conviction of duty to the community will not permit me to approve of its passage into a law. I cannot divest myself of the fear that its passage would tend only to enrich the wealthy and the speculator, while it would in various forms, heap burdens on the poor and industrious. I ask a patriotic Legislature, in this auspicious era to try so vast an experiment? Shall we increase this pressure? Shall we individually aid our internal and external enemies to destroy our funds, and embarrass the Government? Is there at this time an intelligent man in Pennsylvania who believes that a bank note of any description is the representative of specie? Is there not just ground for fear? I may confidently say, that industry is the only permanent source of wealth; it secures subsistence, and advances our interest by slow, yet sure and regular gains, and is the best preservative of morals. Not so speculation, which this bill seems to invite. It has the direct effect of exposing the people to the risk of ruin, and the loss of their property. It is a direct violation of the sacred principle of ingenuity, ever on the alert to take advantage of every in the accidental variation of things. The success of the speculator by profession tempts the farmer and mechanic to forsake his accustomed honest pursuits; lured on by the wild sea of speculation, ever exposed to dereliction from excessive, his moral principles become perverted, and eventually all sense of comparative justice is destroyed."

Thus do we find Gov. Snyder forewarning his countrymen of the disasters that were to follow: the creation of this swarm of new banks. The bill, however, was passed into a law by the constitutional majority of two-thirds of the Legislature, and, in addition, two years afterwards, the Bank of the U. S. was chartered. The prostration and embarrassment that ensued is thus described in a report of a committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, made thro'