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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.] "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Whole No. 1422. Carlisle, Pa. Thursday October 28, 1841. New Series—Vol. 6, No. 20.

LEMUEL TODD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 10, Harper's Row, in the room formerly occupied by Isaac Todd, Esq. Carlisle, August 26, 1841.

LAW NOTICE. SAMUEL R. HAMILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the several courts of Cumberland county. Office in Main street, the office now occupied by James H. Dorer, Esq. Carlisle, September 30, 1841.

WILLIAM B. KNIX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Pa.

OFFICE a few doors west of the Post Office, in Main street.

CHARLES M'CLURE, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in Main street, a few doors west of the Post Office, Carlisle, April 29, 1841.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice and attend to collections in the county of Venango. In any business that may be entrusted, and in moderate prices, by Samuel A. Purviance, Esq. of Butler, Franklin, August 12, 1841.

NEW HAT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has rented the shop heretofore occupied by L. Lindley, Spotswood, near the corner of Harper's Row, street, and one door west of Mr. John Snyder's store, and will keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order.

Hats of every Description, such as RUSSIA, BRUSH, NUBIA, CAS TAINS, &c. &c. His work will be done in the most judicious and moderate prices. He solicits a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM H. ROLLE, Carlisle, May 20, 1841.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the west, will dispose of public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 30th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a first rate farm of prime land, situated in South Middleton township, about two miles south of Carlisle, containing 100 acres of PATENTED LIMESTONE LAND,

80 acres of which is cleared, and the residue covered with thriving young timber. The improvements are a two story

STONE HOUSE AND KITCHEN; a weatherboarded, There is also a thriving young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

The Bony Brook Spring rises on this farm a few rods from the house, which ensures a never failing supply of water to the house, and also to the cattle from every field on the farm.

ANDREW OATMAN, September 23, 1841.

Estate of William M. Duncan, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of William M. Duncan, late of Southampton township, Cumberland county, dec'd, have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township: All persons knowing themselves indebted in any way to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM G. DUNCAN, Adm'r. September 16, 1841.

A GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Creamer, late of Southampton township, Cumberland county, dec'd, will offer for sale by public outcry, on the premises, on Friday the 5th of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described Real Estate of said decedent, situated part in Cumberland and part in Franklin counties; viz:

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY ACRES OF PATENTED LAND, 100 of which is first rate limestone land, and the balance is excellent slate land about 100 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the residue covered with thriving timber. The portion of the tract is excellent meadow. The improvements are a

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE PART STONE—STONE BARN—TWO APPLE ORCHARDS, &c. &c.

The Mill, House and Barn, and about 25 acres of the land, are in Cumberland county, and will be offered for sale separate. The balance, 145 acres, is in Franklin county, in two separate tracts, adjoining each other. The whole is situated about two miles north-west of Shippensburg on the Middle Spring—said stream running through the premises. It is one of the most desirable properties in the two counties.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by JACOB CREAMER, Jr. Esq. September 9, 1841.

LOOK HERE!

The subscriber, having sold his stock of DRUGS, &c., intends settling up his business, and would hereby notify those indebted to call and settle their accounts, before the first of January next, when his books will be left with J. R. LANE, Esq. for collection.

A. J. NORTH, Newville, Sept. 20, 1841—5m.

Trusteeship Account.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county: 9th August 1841. George Belthoover, trustee for Daniel Leidel, under the will of Adam Leidel, deceased, presented to the court an account of the execution of his trust, and Monday the 8th of November next, is appointed for the confirmation of the same by the court, of which all persons interested will be notified.

GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y. October 14, 1841.

SALMON just received and for sale by J. & E. Corraman.

Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry.

CINCINNATI, February 15, 1840. Dr. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—Permit me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time to express my approbation, and to recommend to the attention of heads of families and others your invaluable medicine—the Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry Bark. In my travels of late I have seen in a great many instances the wonderful effect of your medicine in relieving children of very obstinate complaints, such as Coughing, Wheezing, Hoarseness of Plethra, Asthmatic attacks, &c. &c. I should not have written this letter, however, at present, although I have felt my duty to do my testimony to it for some time, had it not been for a late instance where the medicine above alluded to was instrumental in restoring to perfect health an "ugly child," whose case was almost hopeless, in a family of my acquaintance. "I thank Heaven," said the doating mother, "my child is saved from the jaws of death! Oh how I feared the relentless ravager! But my child is safe in his bed!"

Beyond doubt Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry Syrup is the most valuable medicine in this or any other country. I am certain I have witnessed more than one hundred cases where it has been attended with complete success. I am using it an obstinate attack of bronchitis, in which it proved effectual in an exceedingly short time, considering the severity of the case. I can recommend it in the fullest confidence of its superior virtues. I would advise that no family should be without it; it is very pleasant and always beneficial—worth double and oftentimes its price. The public are assured there is no quackery about it. R. JACKSON, D. D.

Formerly Pastor of the 1st Presby'n. Ch. N. Y. September 23, 1841.

AGENTS—J. J. Myers & Co. Carlisle; Martin Lutz, Market street, Harrisburg; G. & R. W. Davis, (254 Market street) and Rev. J. P. Cook, (53 Market street) Baltimore.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a first rate farm of prime land, situated in South Middleton township, about two miles south-west of Landisburg, on the M'Clure's Gap road, leading from Landisburg to Newville, being 9 miles from the latter place—the adjoining lands of the heirs of Mathias Hollentz on the south, Samuel Numenmacher on the west, and Daniel Miller on the east. Said land is divided into eight tracts or lots, the smallest containing 40 acres and the largest 66 acres.

One of said lots, marked No. 2 in the plot or draft, contains 45 acres and 18 perches, with a

LOG HOUSE AND STABLE THREON

erected—about 30 acres cleared, with 4 acres of meadow—a good Orchard, and a never failing spring—a large run and a small one passes through the same, the latter of which is taken through the garden.

The other seven lots of Woodland, are heavily timbered with LOGS, CHESTNUT, CHESNUT, NUT OAK, BLACK OAK, WHITE OAK, HICKORY and POPLAR. Each of said lots adjoins the public road, and possesses the advantage of running water, with the exception of No. 8, in the plot. A large stream passes through five of said lots, with water sufficient for a Saw Mill or other water works.

An inalienable title will be given. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to examine the same, as it is believed to be the best tract of timber land in that section of country, the timber having been carefully preserved for twenty five years.

Persons wishing to view the same will please call with Mr. Jacob Ruhl, living on the premises, or Mr. Jacob Evinger, Intceptor at Landisburg—each of whom are furnished with a plot or draft, and will accompany and show them the different lots. A draft of the same can be seen with the subscriber, living at Waggoner's Gap, Cumberland county.

Terms of sale.—One half of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds. ABRAHAM WAGGONER, September 30, 1841.

HEARING AND EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Baring, to the Printer.

MY FRIEND, Doctor Green's remedy is to be taken inwardly, is innocent, and performs the cure by strengthening the nerves. My neighbor Jones' wife, though she would try it too, being a long time troubled with a weak and sore eyes together, with her deafness (caused by serious weakness), so she went to the customary fee of five Dollars and got some, which, in little more than a week made them as good and strong as eyes—doing needle-work without spectacles, and now is restored to her eye sight as well as to her hearing—therefore, friend printer, by publishing the above, no doubt you will receive the blessing of many a distressed creature, together with the thanks of your subscribers. Yours, Pa. 1841. C. F. BARING.

Until quite lately the people had to go to the Doctor to get help.

This was to them great trouble.

1st. Absence from home and business neglected.

2d. Danger of travelling.

3d. Running the risk of getting sick from home which often happens.

4th. Being obliged to stay with the Doctor at times from 1 to 3 weeks and sometimes longer.

5th. Generally cost from 20 or 30—up to 40, 50, and sometimes more dollars.

6th. Now by this new plan of sending help to people at their homes all this is saved, and costs so little that 'tis not worth mentioning.

JURY LIST, For November Term, commencing on Monday the 8th of November, 1841.

GRAND JURY. Allen—Joseph Beaman. Carlisle—Wm. Alexander, Jacob Fetter, Chas. Fleeger, John P. Lyne, Stewart Moore, Jacob Rehner. Dickinson—Jacob Beeton, Anthony Fishburn, William Galbraith. East Pennsboro—George Boyer. Frankford—George Koht, Alex. M. Lecky, William Wallace. Hopewell—David Smith. Middletown—George Knittle, Jon Lindsay. Mechanicburg—Michael Hoover. N. Middleton—William Comman. Newville—James Herron. Southampton—James Coffey. Shippensburg B.—James M'Neal. Shippensburg T.—Samuel Smith. West Pennsboro—James M'Callough.

TRAVERSE JURY—1st week.

Allen—Philip Bovenmyre, Michael Cocklin, Samuel Eckles, Christian Hersh, Lewis Hyer, Abraham Gilmour, William Gould, John Harper, John Kernan, George Mathews. Dickinson—Solomon Brindle, Montgomery Donaldson, David Line, David Swords, George Wolf, James Myers, John Moore.

East Pennsboro—Jacob Bixler, Jacob Eichelberger, David Huns, William Hatchett. Frankford—Jacob Bowman, John Hefflinger, William F. Swiger.

Hopewell—William Boyd, David Haas. Middletown—George Asper, Jacob Hemminger, Andrew Middleton, Thomas Scouler. Mechanicburg—Crowell Fernald. Newville—Simon Westheffer. Shippensburg T.—David Bowers.

Middleton—Joseph Culver. Newville—Thomas M'Callough. Southampton—Jacob Zin, John Dick. S. Middleton—Philip Brechbill, Michael Baker, Abraham Kaufman.

Silver Spring—George Beltzhoover, Francis Dickinson, George Boyer, George Biner. Shippensburg T.—John Dunham. West Pennsboro—Josiah Hood.

TRAVERSE JURY—2d week.

Allen—Daniel S. Hamaker. Carlisle—Jacob Fritley, Robert Irvine, John Keller, Jacob Shroem, N. W. Woods, John Underwood.

Dickinson—Isaac Cassel, George L. Line. East Pennsboro—Daniel Deltis, Isaac Hunsberger, Andrew Sheely, Jr. John Sprout, William Stakeholder.

Frankford—John Clay, Adam Hiser, John Oris, John C. Snider. Hopewell—Robert Clark, Samuel Plickinger. Middletown—Armstrong Black.

Newville—John Brandt, Henry Enk, sr. Adam Givler, Jacob Krohn, Peter Stanbush. Mechanicburg—Martin M'Callough. Newton—John Eckert, David Foreman, Jacob Ramp, Peter Strohm.

Newville—James R. Irvine, John Moore. N. Middleton—David Spahr, Jacob Wert. Silver Spring—George Biedeman, Wm. Culbertson. Southampton—Adam Duke, John Kenney.

South Middleton—John Bitner, John M. Lesher. Shippensburg B.—John Butts, George Butts. Shippensburg T.—James H. Wallace. West Pennsboro—Samuel Graham, Jacob Myers, Joseph M'Keenan.

Application for a Tavern License.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Cumberland, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House in the Borough of New Cumberland, in the house recently occupied there as a tavern by George Poorman, who has removed therefrom. My application will be for the unexpired term of the license that was granted by the said court to the said George Poorman.

JACOB DIFFENBAUGH, October 14, 1841.

The undersigned citizens of the borough of New Cumberland, in the county of Cumberland, hereby certify, that the tavern above prayed for, is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers, and that the above named petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

JOHN CHRIST, JOHN G. MILLER, JAMES R. BOAK, JOHN YOUNG, ANDREW KETTERMAN, RUDOLPH MARTIN, CHARLES OYSTER, H. BRENNEMAN, JOSEPH YOUNG, JOHN HICKERELL, R. R. CHURCH, D. REICHHARD, LEWIS YOUNG, CHARLES W. DEHN, THOMAS ORR.

Dyspepsia.

We have frequently witnessed the ravages of this disease, and have heard and read of many remedies, but for often saw them fail than result in success.

The writer, however, of the latter to the agent of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, which may be found in another column, is delineated we, now know and we meet him daily as a hale hearty man. Though no advocate of nostrums of any kind, we cannot without a notice of what we consider the efficacy and virtues of Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills. The case before us is a living monument to both—Spirits of the Times.

For ourselves we cannot withhold a notice respecting the virtues of Dr. Harlich's celebrated medicine; we believe them to be of a very superior class, they are said to be a very safe and effectual remedy, for many of the distressing diseases of the present day. A fair trial will convince sceptical of their virtues.—Sat. Chron. October 14, 1841.

Office for the sale of this Medicine, No. 10 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, also at the store of Dr. JOHN J. MYERS, Carlisle, & WILLIAM PEAL, Shippensburg.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, at Shippensburg, October 14, 1841.

Adar Mary Myers Jacob Esq. Dunlap John H A Seewage Alexander Graham Victor Woodburn Skiles Highlands John JOHN STOUGH, P. M.

PERM Certificates for sale by J. & E. Corraman. Carlisle, Oct. 14, 1841.

SPEECH

MR. BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania,

The Fiscal Corporation; Delivered in the Senate of the United States, September 2, 1841.

Mr. ARCHER having concluded— Mr. BUCHANAN rose in reply, and addressed the Senate nearly as follows: The Senator from Virginia concluded his remarks, by telling us that the Whig party had done a great deal at this extra session. I admit that they have done much; and they have done one thing for which the country ought to be grateful—they have done for themselves. (A laugh.) The gentleman quoted to us, on the subject of our abstractions, a couplet from Halliburst; but he stopped with the first two lines. Let me supply the couplet immediately following; which the Senator did not quote; but which, I think, applies quite as well to the pretended difference between the present bill and that which the President has returned to us with his veto:

"What mighty difference can there be 'Twixt two-dollum and two-dollum-dee."

Before I conclude, I think I shall be able to show that, if the President would have deserved the condemnation of all honest men, had he approved the bill to establish a Fiscal Bank; having rejected that, he will deserve, not only the condemnation, but the contempt and ridicule of all mankind, if he shall sign the bill to create this "Fiscal Corporation." But, while I express this opinion, I do not desire to say anything which shall wound the feelings of my honorable friend from Virginia, Mr. ARCHER; for I can in all truth and sincerity declare, that, if there is such a thing in the

(and I doubt not that there are many,) I believe my friend is that man. I think, indeed, that he has, by some means, got himself involved in a strange delusion; but, if he has changed his opinion, I certainly am not to blame for not changing mine.

I desire to say a few things concerning this bank, before any execution shall have been done upon it either by the President or the Senate; for I believe no human being anticipates such a thing as the present bill will ever become the law of the land. I believe, further, that if all hearts here could be searched, it would be found that this bill is not what gentlemen on either side desire.

A word or two as to the constitutional argument of the Senator from Virginia. If I characterise a State-rights man, as one of the Senator's need now no longer apprehend any thing from that Senator's competing with him for the palm; he has avowed himself a consolidationist, and one of the most thorough of the sect. The Senator says that the Government of the United States has a right to purchase bills of exchange; that it may, if it pleases, instead of "wagoning" the specie (to use the Senator's phrase) to the head-waters of the Missouri or Mississippi, purchase a bill, which will accomplish the same purpose. Undoubtedly it may; though, in practice, this is rarely, if ever, done. There is not the least difficulty in the Government's transferring its funds to our extreme western frontier; because even the very Indians will accept a Government bill drawn on New York, and will prefer it to specie, knowing that it can be sold at a premium anywhere in the far west for gold and silver. As the next step in his argument, the Senator tells us that it is perfectly incontestible that, having a right over a part, the Government must have a right over the whole; that if it possesses the power, it possesses the whole power; that a constitutional power cannot be broken into fragments; but if the power be given at all, the whole power must be given. And so, because Government may purchase a bill of exchange to discharge its obligations on the western frontier, it can therefore set up a bank of exchange, with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, and confer on it the power of dealing in bills, not only for the purposes of Government, but for the use of all the people of this country! A proposition like this needs only to be stated. The men who framed the constitution of the U. States were jealous of Federal power, and they dealt it out to Congress with a parsimonious hand. What do they say in the Constitution? Any thing which gives the slightest sanction to the Senator's doctrine? Not at all. The power to transfer the public funds from one part of the country to another, by bills of exchange, is palpable. Nobody denies it. But that it should follow, as a necessary inference, that it has power to deal in exchange to every extent; to buy and sell foreign bills between this country and Europe, and bills between State and State, in which it has no interest,—is a position such as I never heard, in all my life, from the greatest and most avowed consolidationist.

Why, at this rate, an ingenious expositor may make the constitution mean anything or nothing. The United States may, confessedly, buy and sell bills of exchange as a means of transferring its funds; this it has done uninterruptedly and without objection for the last fifty years. But, before my astute and very ingenious friend from Virginia made the discovery, I believe, it never was dreamed of that such a simple power as this laid a foundation for the erection of an immense bank of exchange.

If I understood the Senator from Georgia (Mr. BERRIN) right, he advanced a constitutional opinion such as I never heard before, save from one other gentleman (Mr. WASHINGTON) that the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations; and among the several States; and with the Indian tribes," conferred upon Congress power to create a paper currency, as a medium with which to conduct commerce. The present Secretary

of State did advance some years ago, this same latitudinous doctrine. I then contended, and I am happy to say that the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) concurred with me in opinion. Congress has power to regulate commerce; therefore, says the Senator from Georgia, Congress possesses power to create a paper currency, with which commerce may be conducted.—This is the doctrine. Yet even this is not quite so strong as the position of my friend from Virginia (Mr. ARCHER.) A power to "regulate" means a power to "create!" Were any two words in the English language ever better understood than these? To "regulate" is to prescribe rules for conducting something that already exists. To "create," is to bring that into existence which before had none. We know that the constitution had its origin mainly in the general wish to regulate with uniformity the commerce of this country. Previous to its adoption, the different States of the confederation had established different regulations, which they were always changing; and hence foreign Government would form commercial treaties with the then Government of the United States, which it could not enforce. Besides, the commercial regulations of the different States were constantly in conflict with each other. To remedy these evils, power was conferred on the Federal Government to establish uniform rules in relation to commerce, which should apply alike to all the States. Up to the year 1859, I never found who would contend that this simple power of prescribing rules for regulating our foreign and domestic commerce, was an unconstitutional power of creating a bank with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, and with power to issue a paper currency sufficient to supply the demands of the country. But, the doctrine, says the Senator, and I advise the friends of a national bank to be

careful, from his Veto Message. And, what my friends on this side of the House will consider worse than all, he will not interfere with the Legislature, or their refusal to assent, without his further views upon the subject may be, it is impossible for me to say.

The bank which you propose to establish by this bill is a perfect speculation! All the "bulls," and the "bears," and other speculating animals in Wall street, will hail it with exceeding great joy; while all other men, to whatever party while all other men, will have reason for sorrow and lamentation. Your industrious mechanic—your discreet retail merchant—your plain farmer—your enterprising and ingenious manufacturer—will get no accommodation therefrom. It is an exchange bank, confined to buying and selling foreign bills of exchange, including bills drawn in one State or Territory, and payable in another. To deal with such an institution, a man must be known on "Change; he must have foreign correspondents. You can't fly your kite from one city to another within the same State. This bank is to deal in kite-flying only between different States. Now, Mr. President, what is kite-flying?—I hold the contrary sentiment to that advanced by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. BENTLEY) and I maintain that the "kite-flying facility" is a better name for this institution than the "Meal-tub Bank." Let me explain my notion of it; and, if I am wrong, there are gentlemen here who, no doubt, understand a great deal more about it than I do, and who will kindly put me right. Kite-flying, then, as I understand it, is never predicated on a real business-transaction. A speculator in Philadelphia, wishing to raise the wind to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, cannot obtain the money from his bank on an accommodation note; as he could have done from an old-fashioned Bank of the U. States; and to what expedient must he resort for this purpose? He gets a brother speculator in New York to consent that he may draw a bill of exchange on him. The Fiscal Corporation which cannot discount his note, buys his bill thus drawn; and he puts the money in his pocket. The bill, at its maturity, is not paid in money by the New York speculator, but he squares the account by simply drawing another bill back on the speculator in Philadelphia. This second bill, when due, is also satisfied by merely drawing a second bill on the speculator in New York; and so they keep it going backward and forward between the two cities as long as they please. This, in the technical language on "Change, is called kite-flying. The bank, meanwhile, pockets the legal interest, and as much more as it can get for exchange. This process evades the usury laws, and enables it, without danger, to demand and receive more than legal interest for discounting bills.

Now, gentlemen will perceive at once how exclusively this facility will become a speculator's bank. A plain mechanic goes to the counter, and asks an accommodation for a moderate sum—say from five hundred to five thousand dollars—on a promissory note, with good endorser; and what is the answer? "We can't accommodate you, sir; we only deal in exchange." The poor man turns away disappointed, and walks out without his money. But as he passes along, there comes in one of these kite-flying speculators, follows who are up to the tricks of trade. He resides in Philadelphia, and draws his bill on the city of Camden, within five minutes run across the Delaware, for five, ten, or twenty thousand dollars. That is an accommodation note; and it is a bill of exchange and while the poor mechanic did not know how to do the thing, the more astute speculator gets all the winds.

Now, I shall not assert that this bill was drawn with a view to benefit speculators; but I do say it will accomplish that purpose as effectually as if this had been the intention of its framers. In several essential particulars it is worse—much worse than the Fiscal Bank bill of the Senator from Ken-

of State did advance some years ago, this same latitudinous doctrine. I then contended, and I am happy to say that the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) concurred with me in opinion.

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To "create," is to bring that into existence which before had none. We know that the constitution had its origin mainly in the general wish to regulate with uniformity the commerce of this country. Previous to its adoption, the different States of the confederation had established different regulations, which they were always changing; and hence foreign Government would form commercial treaties with the then Government of the United States, which it could not enforce.

Besides, the commercial regulations of the different States were constantly in conflict with each other. To remedy these evils, power was conferred on the Federal Government to establish uniform rules in relation to commerce, which should apply alike to all the States.

Up to the year 1859, I never found who would contend that this simple power of prescribing rules for regulating our foreign and domestic commerce, was an unconstitutional power of creating a bank with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, and with power to issue a paper currency sufficient to supply the demands of the country.

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Your industrious mechanic—your discreet retail merchant—your plain farmer—your enterprising and ingenious manufacturer—will get no accommodation therefrom. It is an exchange bank, confined to buying and selling foreign bills of exchange, including bills drawn in one State or Territory, and payable in another.

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