MESSAGE

FROM THE

President of the United States,

Returning, with his objections, the bill "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a Corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained, by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to that House in which it originated, the bill "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenune, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States," with my written objec-

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that my own opinion had been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise "of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate per se over the Union;" and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution. I readily admit, that whilst the qualified veto with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the Government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively; yet it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case imminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative.

He must either exert the negative power intrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection, and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority must not, in a constitutional republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The Constitution itself, I regard and cherish, as the embodied and written will of the whole People of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries-their mere trustees and servants. This, their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection, and defence, but the oaths which it prescribes to the public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe those oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereign will, which has made the Constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority, or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the Constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from (in this case I admit unintentional) change or infraction by a majority in Congress. And in that light alone, do I regard the constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly dis-

Is this bill, now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution, by creating a national bank, to operate per se over Union? Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. In style, then, it is plainly national in its character. Its powers, functions, and duties, are those which pertain to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue. The means by which these are to be exerted is a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in the character of a National Legislature for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purposes, meet the fiscal wants and exigencies, supply the fiscal uses, and exert the fiscal agencies of the Treasury of the United States. Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its title? They do not. It is true, that by its first section, it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia, but the amount of its capital---the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held .- the persons, bodies, corporate and politic, by whom its stock may be held -the appointment of its directors, and their powers and duties--its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union -- the corporate powers and business of such agencies -- the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation with similar powers for twenty years, with express reservation in the same clause, to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia, so that the aggregate capital shall | deliberation.

not exceed five millions; without enumerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic, clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of the United States, with powers seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted to such an institution. It operates per se over the Union, by virtue of the unaided, and, in my view, assumed authority of Congress as a National Legislature, as distinguishable from a bank created by Congress for the District of Columbia, as the local Legislature of the District. Every United States Bank heretofore created has had power to deal in bills of exchange, as well as in local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both exercised, by virtue of the aforesaid power of Congress, over the whole Union. The question of power remains unchanged, without reference to the extent of privilege

If this proposed Corporation is to be regarded as a local bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obnoxious to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a bank of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State bank. Yet who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a state bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill?

When I come to look at the details of the bill they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice.

First. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one State and payable in another, without any restraint. The bill of exchange may have an unlimited time to run, and its renewability is no where guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation paper. It is not required to rest on any actual, real or substantial exchange basis—a drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so on in turn the acceptor may become the drawer, upon a mutual understanding. It may, at the same time indulge in mere local discount under the name of bills of exchange.

A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Camden, New Jersey; at New York on a border town in New Jersey; at Cincinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might for any thing in this bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation. Cities thus relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly

to excite dissatisfaction. 2d. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange; thereby correcting none of the evils under which the community now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States, in which the inequality in the rates of assortment of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences. A resumption of specie payments by the banks of these States, would be liable to indefinite postponement; for as the operation of the agencies of the interior would chiefly consist in settling bills of exchange, and the purchases could only be made in specie, or in notes of banks paying specie, the State Banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly

Nor can it be passed over without remark, that whilst the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition of the Bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill; others might be urged, of much force, but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them; suffice it to add, that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years, without a competitor; that the defects to which I have alluded being founded in the fundamental law of the Corporation, are irrevocable; and that if the objections be well founded, it would be over hazardous to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious soicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others, and it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time

At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public moneys from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury, without being burthensome to the people or inconvenient, or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be regretted that this Department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional and other grounds, concur with the Legislative Department in this last measure proposed to attain this desirable object.

Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor, and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definitive recommendation in my own regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the Legislative will. In this communication, I am confined by the Constitution to my objections, simply to this bill, but the period of the regular session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty, under another clause of the Constitution, "to give to Cohgress information of the state of the Union and re- order. commend to their consideration such measures as 'I shall judge necessary and expedient.'"

And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session, by the performance of an immense mass of labor at a season very unfavorable both to health and action, and have passed many laws which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interest of the country, and fully answer its just expecta-

It has been my good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures except this, and why should our difference on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that they should not be. I have too been burdened with extraordinary labors of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection on this, the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause until a more favorable time, when with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our common country.

I will take this occasion to declare, that the conclusions to which I have brought myself are those of a settled conviction, founded, in my own opinion, on a just view of the Constitution, that, in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire than to uphold the institutions of the country as they have come down to us from the hands of our god-like ancestors; and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men, by a sacrifice of my duty and my JOHN TYLER. conscience.

Washington, September 9, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and orna mental Type, we are prepared to execute every des-cription of LTICA LUINITUC.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts,

JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS,

PAMPHLETS. &c. Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

engaged in the Mercantile business and Hotel day keepers, that they have constantly on hand at their manufactory on Elizabeth street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, a large and splendid body

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, been three years before the American public; and Cigars, &c.

manufactured from the best Leaf, and warranted to be good, which they will sell wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms (with cred-

Orders for Tobacco and Cigars will be strictly and immediately attended to.

Those who come in or pass through the place will please call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to use our best exertions performed by medicine. to accommodate the public, and merit a liberal share of their patronage. EYLENBERGER & BUSH.

Stroudsburg, July 14, 1841 .-- St.

REMOVAL. Wholesale and Retail CABINET WARE, AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFAC-

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment to the building on Elizabeth street, one door west of the Stroudsburg House, where he intends carrying on the Cabinet Making business in all its various

order all kinds of furniture

Wash Stands, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

together with every other article usually kept at such establishments; all of which he will sell at the Easton prices.

As his materials will be of the best quality, and all articles manufactured at his establishment will be done by first rate workmen, he confidently assures the public that his endeavors to render gen eral satisfaction will not be unrewarded.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Chairs, Settees, &c. will be kept constantly on hand and for sale.

CHARLES CAREY. Stroudsburg, May 5, 1841.

SIGN OF THE BARLEY SHEAF,



NO. 195, NORTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia.

MARMADUKE WATSON, Grateful for the generous patronage he reeived during the last year, takes pleasure in day, we know of none that we can more safely re-

The table will be furnished with every delicacy the market affords. The Bar will be stored

with the choicest liquors. There is also first rate stables attached to the

establishment.

that they will favor him with their patronage.

To the Electors of MONROE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens :--- Being encouraged by a are now more extensively used than formerly. number of my friends from different parts of the County, I offer myself as a candidate, at the next October election, for the office of

County Commissioner.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majorto the people and to myself.

ROBERT BROWN. Stroud tsp. September 1, 1841 .-- te.

Coach Body Varnish.

5 Barrels Coach Body Varnish, warranted not crack, just received and for sale by JOHN DICKSON, Druggist. Easton, March 31, 1841.

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease will be found in the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

North American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions, than medicine concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE, viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted-a perseverance in their use, according

of every name from the body. to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner if we wish to restore the body

to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE, because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease in an easy Extract of a letter from Samuel Griffith, Stewart-The subscribers respectfully inform those and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every town, York County, Pa.

> GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE, disease of every name is rapidly driven from the

The above named Indian Vegetable Pills, have we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all of the same. who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms: but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever

which have been received in favor of this extraor- idly; those who buy, generally remarking, "that dinary medicine have been published, as the med- they are the best pills they have ever used;" and icine obtained its present great celebrity more by my opinion is that they will in a short time superits own intrinsic goodness than from extensive ad- cede all others in this city. vertising. It has been deemed proper however to offer the following opinions of the public press, together with a few extracts from letters of Agents. merely to show, that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills, is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union. From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other He shall keep constantly on hand or make to parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious Sideboards, Eureaus, Sofas, Centre- articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. tables, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times. THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel, and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops, are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient; as a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the INDIAN VEGE-TABLE PILLS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH, sold at 169 Race street, Phladelphia; as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art. From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Of all the public advertised medicines of the

acquainting his friends and the public general- commend for the "ills that flesh is heir to" than ly, that his house has undergone a thorough re- the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North pair in all its parts, and is now completely in American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston. Several instances we know of John Laforge, Milford, Pike county. where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we PETERS & LABAR, Bushkill, Pike county. heard an eminent Physician of the city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the Well knowing that an enlightened public will community, a great repugnance to the use of always judge for themselves, he feels confident QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular

M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines Extract of a letter from Peter Christ, Uniontown,

Carrol County, Md., Nov. 17th, 1838. Dear Sir:-About two months ago, I had business in Baltimore, and called at your office, and bought a few boxes of the Indian Vegetable Pills; ity of your votes, I pledge myself to perform and upon trying them I found them to be far supethe duties of said office with fidelity and justice rior to - Pills, or any other medicine I had ever used. I had been subject to a cough for five years past, and during the time have taken a variety of medicines without any relief, until I got the Indian Vegetable Pills, and by taking four doses. the cough began to leave me; and I now enjoy better health than I have done for years past After I found them to be a valuable medicine, I immediately sent to Baltimore for a large supply. I have received so much benefit in using the IN-DIAN VEGETABLE PILLS that I cannot help but recommend them to every invalid I see, and think so well of the medicine that I have sent two dozen boxes to my invalid friends, in the State of Indiana. Signed.

PETER CHRIST. From G. C. Black, New York.

Mr. Wm. Wright-Pear Sir-you will please to forward as soon as possible, some of your Indian-Vegetable Pills; as we are almost out of the article, and they appear to be getting into general use here. We have a great call for the medicine at present, and those that have used them, speak very high of them. One gentleman attributes his being cured of Dropsy to the use of them; and another has been cured of Dyspersia, solely by the use of YOUR INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and is willing you should publish his case if you think proper.

> G. C. BLACK. No. 1 Chatham Square, New York.

Extract of a letter from Mr. A. Larrimore, Indiana. Doctor Wright-Dear Sir-Having some knowledge of your most excellent compound INDIAN When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass VEGETABLE PILLS, and not knowing how to get a fresh supply, my stock being nearly exhausted, and wishing to always have them in my family, I take this method to open a correspondence with you. The pills alluded to are well thought of here and very much wanted. I wish to make arrangements with you for a constant supply, as I think a very great quantity could be sold in this section

Mr. W. Wright-Dear Sir-I am selling the Indian Vegetable Pills by the dollar's worth, and at that rate the stock of Pills, left by your travelling agent, will soon be out.

I am pleased to find they are such ready sale. Those who have used them, speak in the highest terms of them. Many have already found great relief from their use, and when the cures are final. ly effected, I shall do you the justice to inform you

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

Mr. Wm. Wright-Dear Sir-You will have the kindness to forward me as soon as possible, too or three gross of the Indian Vegetable Pills. The Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials sales have, for the last two months, increased rap-

ROBERT FARNHAM. Washington City, D. C.

Extract of a letter from Lycoming County, Pa. Mr. Wm Wright-Dear Sir-On being appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN VEGE-TABLE PILLS in this place, we only took one gross on trial; but it would have been better if we had taken a half dozen gross; for on a fair trial they have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In fact so much so that we have been obliged to send to Mr. Zimmerman, at Lancaster, more than a hundred miles from here, for ten dozen; but these will last but a very short time, the way we are selling them since they have been fairly tested. In the first place, I gave some to our Physicians, to make trial of since which they have purchased a number of boxes, and highly approve of them. A few days ago, there was a lady sent 30 miles to get a box of the Pills, she at the time was very low, and unable to turn herself in bed; but in two days, my informant says she was able to help herself.

We could mention many other cases, but deem it unnecessary at this time; but would merely say; that as the season is fast approaching when there will be a great demand for the Indian Vegetable Pills; and if we only could get a supply of the medicine, we could establish other agents, which would be of immense advantage not only to the NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH; but to the public generally. Please let us know your views on the subject, and any directions relative to the same, will be promptly attended to by

Very respectfully, your friends, S. WINCHESTER & SON. Jersey Shore. Lycoming county, Pa. AGENTS for the sale of the above named IN DIAN VEGETABLE PILLS:-

CHARLES BOYS, Stroudsburg, Monroe county JOHN LANDER, Craigs Meadows, Monroe co STOLL & DIMMICK, Dingman's Ferry, Pike

OFFICE AND GENERAL DEPOT. FOR THE SALE OF THE

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 169 RACE STREET, Philadelphia.

August 25, 1941.-1v.