

AM. M. PORTER, EDITOR. HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

Carlisle. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN BANKS, OF BERKS COUNTY.

Democratic Whig Ticket. SENATE.

Thomas G. McCulloh, Michael C. Clarkson.

ASSEMBLY. Major Samuel Givin, Christopher Au.

COMMISSIONER, James Hoffer.

TREASURER, Jacob Zug.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, Col. John Wynkoop.

AUDITOR, Thomas B. Bryson.

CORONER, William Culbertson.

LOCOFOCO TICKET. Senate—William R. Gorkas, James X. McLanahan.

Assembly—William Barr, Jos. Culver, Commissioner—Major Jacob Reharr.

Treasurer—W. Montgomery Mateer, Director—Samuel Graham.

Auditor—Peter Barnhart, Coroner—James Williamson.

Conferee Meeting. At a meeting of Conferees from the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, and Adams, friendly to the election of the Hon. JOHN BANKS, held at the house of Mr. Robert

Observant in Shippensburg, on the 9th day of September, 1841, the following named gentlemen appeared as conferees, viz:—

Cumberland—Col. William H. Woodburn, Major William M. Henderson, and Simon Oyster.

Franklin—James Davidson, Jasper E. Brady, and Dr. David S. McG. wab.

Adams—Daniel M. Snyder, William Morrison, and William Russell.

On motion, the conferees proceeded to nominate candidates to represent this Senatorial District in the Senate of Pennsylvania, in that it appeared that THOMAS G. McCULLOH, Esq., of Franklin county, and Col. MICHAEL C. CLARKSON, of Adams county, were unanimously nominated.

The following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the Senatorial ticket this day nominated, is hereby recommended to the undivided support of the Democratic Whig Party in this Senatorial District, as every way entitled to their votes and approval.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the amendment to the State Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, limiting the eligibility of the Executive to a single term, and as the subject is to be brought before the people at the coming election, we invoke for it the same support and recognition which they gave it at the ever memorable election of 1840, when the lamented Harrison was the embodiment of this salutary and popular principle.

Resolved, That we approve of the bill passed by the last Legislature, providing for the election of the Canal Commissioners by the people, which has been pocketed by the present Executive, after having vetoed a previous bill, expressly upon the ground that it did not provide for such election.

Resolved, That we entertain the confident assurance that in the election of "honest John Banks," as the next Governor of this Commonwealth, Pennsylvania will be arrested in the downward career of progradality, which has, under the present administration, involved her in almost irretrievable ruin.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in all the Democratic Whig papers in the district.

W. M. H. WOODBURN, Pres't. J. E. BRADY, Secretary.

Our advertising friends have been sending in their favors so liberally this week, that our readers and correspondents must excuse us until we get more elbow room.

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS, Portrait and Miniature painter, has his office at Beeten's Hotel, where visitors may examine specimens of his work. His prices are very moderate, and his likenesses excellent.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, as the train of passenger cars was passing through a deep cut, one mile east of Chambersburg, a man riding a colt suddenly darted toward the engine, from an excavation on the side of the railway, and was thrown by the animal directly on the track. The engine passed over the upper part of his head, cutting it off, and causing instant death. Both the man and colt were entirely concealed from the view of the engineer, until the train was actually upon them. Those who were present entirely exonerate the engineer from any censure. Within ten yards of the place where the rider had taken shelter, there was a cross road by which he might have got off the railway, and thus have avoided all danger. The deceased was named SAMUEL LINDSEY, more generally known as "Lawyer Lindsey," and whose suicide some few

weeks since was erroneously reported.—He resided in the South Mountain, near Shippensburg, and was remarkable for his eccentric habits and fondness for litigation.

The sum of \$420 has been subscribed by the members of the house of Representatives, for the benefit of the widow and children of the Rev. Mr. Cookman who was lost in the steam ship President.

Are You Assessed? We urge upon our friends the propriety of having themselves assessed as soon as possible. It must be done at least TEN DAYS before the Election! Those who neglect to do so will lose their votes.

OUR TICKET. By reference to the proceedings of the Whig Conferees, our readers will find that two candidates have been nominated to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature. Our ticket is now complete, and all we ask is that our friends may "too the mark," and secure its election by a handsome majority. The coming election is not only important with regard to the Governor and the county ticket, but it is doubly so with regard to the Senate.

The next session of the Legislature will be a very important one to the citizens of this Commonwealth; and as the complexion of the Senate may depend upon the result in this district, it is incumbent on the whigs to secure the election of their candidates, so as to maintain their ascendancy in that body. Then, if the worst comes, we shall have an influence in, at least, one branch of the Legislative power, sufficient to control the villainy of State plunder, and hold in check the enemies of democratic principle.

Every man will be expected to do his duty. Remember, that one vote may decide the contest. Remember, that the Senate of Pennsylvania has been in times past the citadel of our hopes, and was betide that man who, by his negligence, suffers it to fall into the hands of the enemy.

THE VETO. Our readers will find, in this paper, the message of the President, vetoing the bill to establish a "Fiscal Corporation." The message is conciliatory in its tone, and is received in a much better spirit by the Whigs than was the veto of the former bill. But the expectations of the people have been so strongly excited in favor of a National Bank, as a measure of relief, and they have relied with so much confidence on the action of Congress on this question, that we doubt not, deep regret will be felt, when it is found that the extra session must close without a realization of their hopes.

The President pays a well merited tribute to the industry of the two houses of Congress; he adverts with pleasure to the fact that he has concurred with them in the passage of many laws, which he believes will prove highly beneficial to the country, and while he regrets that his view of the constitution compels him to withhold his approval from this bill, he expresses a hope that at the regular session, after time shall have been afforded him for deliberate reflection, he may be able to unite with Congress in the adoption of some measure of finance, "promotive of the good of our common country."

The Statesman, is tending so rapidly towards ultra locofocoism that Sanderson has become seriously alarmed. He is afraid that Crabb will shuffle him off the course, and become the organ of the Porter party himself.

The editor of the Pennsylvania Statesman, speaks of the Herald, as a "tottering concern." We desire to set Mr. Crabb right in this remark, no establishment can totter, which has for its basis the whigs of Cumberland county. The reader, by glancing at our advertising columns, will at once perceive the falsity of the assertion.

An interesting controversy is now going on between the Statesman and Volunteer in regard to the "consistency" of their respective editors. The less either of them say about consistency the better. They have both deeply sinned against their party—and we see no good reason why Mr. CRABB should not be forgiven and received into the bosom of that party as well as Mr. SANDERSON. In fact, the Harrisburg Keystone and Lancaster Intelligencer (both big-guns of the Locofocos,) speak in terms of high commendation of the Statesman, and seem to think that it would be a valuable auxiliary in their cause. But perhaps Mr. Sanderson is jealous of the Statesman, and is afraid that it may acquire such an influence among the faithful as may injure the prospects and standing of his own paper. If he is governed by the principle of DOLLARS and CENTS, we advise him at once to call together a county convention, and prevail upon them to certify that the Volunteer is the "only democratic paper in the county!" We think that would do

CORONER.—Some of our country friends are surprised that they should be again called upon to elect a Coroner, knowing, as they do, that last fall we elected one to serve for the term of three years, and they wot not what to make of it. The reason of it is simply this:—CHARLES BELL, Esquire, who boasts that he has more genuine democracy in his little finger than there is in the carcasses of a dozen common locofocos, was last fall elected to fill that honorable, though not very lucrative situation. In course of time this commission arrived, which he refused to fill, alleging that it would cost him some \$15 or \$18. This was certainly not very patriotic in the 'Squire, and was not carrying out General Jackson's doctrine of neither seeking nor declining office. We learn that he was this fall an applicant to the county convention for the nomination of Commissioner; but the convention, doubtless for good and sufficient reasons, entirely overlooked his claim.—In his thus seeking office, the 'Squire again ran counter to the principle laid down by the "old hero," and has shown that he is not the immaculate democrat he has always taken himself to be.

COUNTY TREASURER.—In case the people should elect W. M. MATEER County Treasurer, many persons in this neighborhood would like to know where he intends to keep the treasury—whether in this borough or at his own residence? and who would be the bona fide assessor—himself or "Honest John Moore," as the Volunteer was wont facetiously to call him? Mr. Mateer is a young man who has already evinced a considerable itching for office, and as it is notorious that he is the mere instrument of Moore, (by whose influence he was nominated, to the exclusion of better men,) John would no doubt have the management of the public funds. We do not assert that this would actually be the case; but 'tis Mateer's protegee and friend of Moore, the latter would certainly influence the former.

The "Volunteer" asserts that some of the Federalists sneer at Major REHARR because he is a poor man! The Federalists who do so, then, are confined to your own party, Mr. Veracity. We have heard many of them "sneer" at him, and assert that he procured the nomination through the united influence and management of Joseph Lobach, John Irwin, and Dr. Jacob Banghman, for the purpose of retaining this trio of worthies in office. Ife has no ill-feeling toward Major Reharr; still, we do think that from among the dozen individuals who were applicants for the nomination; a better selection could have been made. Dr. Poulke, for instance, who is an intelligent and competent gentleman, would have made an excellent Commissioner. He was too independent, however, for an agly fashion of thinking and acting for himself, and of course would not suit the purposes of the wire-workers. If Major Reharr should happen to succeed, he will be admirably calculated to carry out the wishes of the petty-little-clique by which he will be surrounded. We have a word to say to the Major, and that is—"Don't you wish you may get it?"

CONFIRMED.—The nomination of C. B. PENROSE as Solicitor of the Treasury, has been almost unanimously confirmed by the Senate. We congratulate the locofocos on this event, the news will no doubt give them very great pleasure.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' BILL. The Governor has not yet signed the bill, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, giving the election of the Canal Commissioners to the People, and it is our opinion that he does not intend to do so. Of course, fraud, peculation and extravagance will continue to abound to the great detriment of the honest and laborious taxpayers. The Governor "has no confidence in the people," and is unwilling to leave the fate of his favorites in their hands.—How these locofoco gentry love to hold on to power!

SPUNK!—The Locofocos of Lancaster county, with the modest and unassuming JOHN W. FORNEY at their head, actually talk of nominating a ticket to be supported by them this fall! The gentlemen who will consent to run upon it must be blessed with an extraordinary degree of moral courage, and truly deserve a better fate than that which inevitably awaits them. These locos are always making themselves ridiculous.

The Volunteer, with its usual recklessness and disregard for truth, asserts that the Whig candidates for Assembly are Distillers. There is no truth whatever in the assertion. None of our candidates are distillers. They are all honest, competent, intelligent and sober men, and in every way deserving the confidence of their fellow citizens.

We are not aware that any of the Locofoco candidates are distillers. Some of them, however, are capital fellows at preventing new whiskey from becoming old. The temperance men should seek them out.

Why did not the Volunteer add the word "Abolition," to the heading of the Whig Ticket? It is usual for that paper to do so on such occasions. The reason is obvious: there is not a single Abolitionist on our ticket; whilst WILLIAM BARR, who leads the locofoco ticket, is a red-hot Abolitionist. Did Sergeant Sanderson wish to keep this fact out of sight?

The Volunteer says that the candidates of the Locofocos are all "working men." That's all gummion. True, we admit that some of them occasionally condescend to soil their delicate fingers by a little hard work, but the fact that there is not a single mechanic upon their ticket, should be sufficient to damn it in the estimation of those who toil and labor for their daily bread.

Keep it before the People! That the editors of the Harrisburg State Capitol Gazette (the organ of the Porter Administration) after giving utterance to a base falsehood in relation to the pay of the Carlisle Volunteers for their services in 1838; and after they are fully convinced of the absurdity of the story which they attempted to palm upon their readers, refuse to apologise or admit their error. This is a pretty fair specimen of locofoco honesty and locofoco justice.

The Mr. Wise, who ascended in a balloon from Harrisburg a week or two ago, is not the great HENRY A. WISE, member of Congress from Virginia, as some folks have foolishly imagined. Poor Wise is just about as high in the world now as he is destined to be, and he is sinking every day. We have no malice in our composition, nevertheless we do think that if the immortal leader of the Abstractionists were fool enough to go on some aerial voyage, never again to return to our halls of legislation, it would be a happy riddance for the country.

Henry Morris is the Whig candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia county; and James H. Hutchinson is his Locofoco opponent. If we mistake not, this Hutchinson is the same fellow whom Gov. Wolf dismissed from the Philadelphia Custom House on account of his skill in pipe-laying. The Locos are certainly very consistent fellows.

Importance from Washington. Correspondence of the Herald & Expositor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1841.

The Fiscal Corporation—A Veto thereon.—A Disgraceful Row in the House of Representatives.—Dissolution of the Cabinet.

This has been a day of excitement, anxiety and suspense, in the city of Washington. On the countenances of all—Whig as well as locofoco—the man who runs may see that something more than usual has taken place, or is looked for. Most, if not all, of the feeling was the result of an expected message from the President of the United States in relation to his approving of, or rejecting the bill passed a few days since by Congress, incorporating a Fiscal Corporation of the United States. The suspense on this matter was brought to a close about 12 o'clock on Thursday, at which time the private Secretary entered the House of Representatives, and informed that body that he had been instructed by the President of the United States to return to the House, with his objections, the bill to provide for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the Public Revenue by means of a Corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. The message was then read, and Friday at 12 o'clock, fixed upon for its consideration.

As you will doubtless give the message a prominent place in your columns, it is almost useless for me to make any remarks in relation either to its tone, or the ground taken by President Tyler for the exercise of the veto power a second time in the course of a fortnight. Our readers are fully competent to read and understand for themselves, and with them I leave it, merely remarking that it has been received by four-fifths of the Whig party in the metropolis in a much better spirit than the locofocos have desired. Although many of our friends are disappointed in not seeing the bill become a law, yet they are rejoiced to learn from the message that John Tyler is not disposed to throw himself into the arms of those who, at the last election, abused and vilified not only himself but the lamented Harrison, in the strongest terms. It gives satisfaction, because from it we learn, that although he cannot consistently agree with those of our friends who favor a National Bank, yet he is not disposed to be seduced by the wily arts of his enemies, to make war upon and desert his old companions in arms. It is satisfactory, because he tells us that in all other mea-

asures he has acted, and still intends to act, with that party whose rallying cry this time twelve months ago was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." It is satisfactory, because he tells us, that he has been glad to cooperate with the two houses of Congress in the enactment of those laws which the people demanded, and which he thinks will prove highly beneficial to the interests of the country, and fully answer all the expectations formed by the people in relation to their deliberations. It is also satisfactory, because it expresses the anxious hope that after time for mature deliberation and reflection has been given, the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, and enact some measure of finance, promotive of the good of our common country.

Those of the locofocos who have, for the last thirty days, been "blaying the flattering unctious to their souls," that John Tyler would desert the Whig cause and unite with them, present a wo-begone countenance, and instead of witnessing any scenes of rejoicing, which took place among them, on the appearance of the first veto, we see nothing but "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth."

Whilst it gives me pleasure thus to write of our excellent and conscientious President, it is with pain that I have to inform you of a most disgraceful scene enacted in the halls of Congress, between two honorable members, for one of whom, at least, I entertained the highest respect, not only for his private worth, but for the noble stand he has taken at this session of Congress in carrying on the business for which Congress was convened.

Whilst the bill making appropriations for the salaries and outfits of diplomatic agents was under consideration in committee of the whole, and just as Mr. Stanley, of N. Carolina, had concluded a speech, in which he replied to some remarks made by Mr. Wise, the latter walked across the hall to the seat of remonstrating with him, but as I think, to lecture Mr. S. in a manner peculiar to Mr. Wise. Sharp words ensued, and before the honorable members of the House proper, or even as gentlemen of the House, a new row was coming next.

Mr. Wise was seen to strike Mr. Stanley with his clenched fist—the blow was returned with interest, and a general fight ensued—some twenty or thirty of the members crowding around, dealing blow after blow on the heads of each other.—The two original parties to the battle were almost "lost in the fog," whilst their friends were carrying on the fight. The Speaker took the chair, and in tones of thunder demanded "Order! Order!" but in vain.—After several black eyes and bloody noses had been won by different gentlemen, the Sergeant-at-Arms succeeded in restoring order, when a truly laughable sight presented itself, in the shape of a large seventy-two pounder, named Dixon H. Lewis, the largest being in creation, holding the two grass-hopper combatants at arms length from each other. Disgraceful as was the scene, it could not avoid laughing at seeing Mr. Lewis, whose weight is about 350, holding Messrs. Stanley and Wise, neither of whom would weigh much more than a fifty-six, at each side of his huge body, and thus permitting them, at a respectful distance, to pour out fire and smoke. After the noise had somewhat subsided, Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanley in turn addressed the House, exculpating themselves, and giving their different versions of the story.

The city is filled with rumors of an approaching dissolution of the Cabinet, and you need not be surprised to learn ere long that at least four of the Secretaries will hand in their resignations—two of which I have no doubt will be accepted by President Tyler. Mr. Webster, and probably Mr. Granger, will remain.

It is a source of great pleasure to me to be able to inform you, that the nomination of your respected townsman, the Honorable CHARLES B. PENROSE, as Solicitor of the Treasury, was confirmed to-day, by a nearly unanimous vote. It also affords me pleasure to state that Mr. Penrose is held in decidedly high estimation by all our citizens, members of Congress and others, not only for his personal worth, but for the ability with which he fills the office tendered him by our late President. Your citizens will feel the loss of his absence from your town, whilst we will be the gainers by his residence amongst us. PHIL.

As the news from Washington is the all-absorbing topic, we have, to the exclusion of much other matter, taken up a large portion of our paper with it.

The following is an extract from a letter to the editor, dated

Washington, Sept. 12, 1840.

The predictions contained in my last letter in reference to a dissolution of the Cabinet, have been realized. Crittenden, Ewing, Bell, and Badger have resigned, and the following nominations have been made by the President to the Senate to fill the vacancies:

Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, Attorney General; Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy; and John McLean, of Ohio, Secretary of War. The Senate adjourned without acting on these nominations, having been engaged on the nomination of Gov. Everett, as Minister to the Court of St. James. It is also understood that Mr. Granger tendered his resignation. Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, it is thought, will take his place. Mr. Webster will not resign, he remains permanently in the Cabinet.

It is rumored that Isaac Roach, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has been nominated to fill the office of Treasurer of the Mint, as the nomination of Ex-Governor Ritner has been laid on the table, it is said, on account of real or threatened blindness.

We have to-day a rumor of war. It is thought by those high in authority that news may possibly be received by the next steam ship, (expected tomorrow) which will render it necessary for Congress to remain in session some time longer.

Granger resigns to-morrow. In haste. PHIL.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Washington, 10th Sept. 1841.

In the Senate, the Revenue Bill was passed on Tuesday the 7th instant, by a vote of 33 to 11. It was amended by taking tea and coffee from the articles proposed to be subjected to a duty. They would have been exempted in the House, but for the trick of Clifford, a locofoco from Maine, who, by having salt and sugar added to the amendment of Lawrence of Pennsylvania (whig,) killed the whole.— Railroad Iron was subjected to a duty of 20 per cent, affording some protection to this branch of our manufactures. The bill was sent to the house, and these amendments were agreed to in that body. Most of the time of the Senate since Tuesday has been passed in Executive session, disposing of a large list of appointments on their desks.

The House of Representatives was engaged during one day in the early part of this week with the Florida contested election. A large number of the citizens of that territory petitioned Congress that the seat of Mr. Levy, the delegate elect, should be declared vacant; on the ground that Mr. Levy was not a citizen of the United States. After a good deal of discussion, at his request, the matter was postponed until next session; although many of the Whigs believed that this desire of a postponement arose from the fact that he would be entitled to double mileage; which, for a delegate from Florida, amounts to a very large sum. The Whigs, to the honor of their party, although Levy is a violent locofoco, did not follow the example of their opponents in the New Jersey case, when the first regularly certified candidates were rejected on party grounds, by a party vote, no time allowed for the examination of testimony, and all opportunity of enforcing their claim by argument cut off by the previous question.

A disgraceful fight took place in the House yesterday, between Wise, who is at the head of all mischief, and Stanley, of North Carolina. The course they adopted to this, as there are to every story of the kind, but general opinion seems to be strongly against Wise. It appears that while some debate was going on, Wise went to the desk of the other, and as it is said, commenced by using some very hard language to Stanley, to which he replied, and one word bringing on another, at length Stanley struck Wise "a bar," who immediately struck him, and a regular fist fight commenced between the two. In a few moments a large portion of the house were crowded round the combatants, pulling, hauling, and in some instances striking each other. It was altogether the most disgraceful occurrence that has taken place in Congress for many years. Order was soon restored, when motions were made for a committee of investigation and the expulsion of Mr. Wise. The latter was withdrawn, and the first, for the appointment of a committee, carried.

To-day the veto was under discussion, but as two-thirds will be required to pass the bill, of course it will be lost.

A resolution passed in the House this morning, to adjourn on Monday next. I have not heard what was done with it in the Senate.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S SECOND VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States—

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the U. States, and in the best of my ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to the House in which it originated 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," with my written objections.

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, entering into that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligation 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 eminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President acting under his conviction, both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative. He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection and defence, or to commit a net 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 oath 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 reach the President, and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill, he 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 infringement, by a majority in Congress. And in that light alone do I regard the Constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

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 the 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 U. States. In style, then, it is plainly national in its character—the powers, functions, and duties are those which pertain to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue.

The means by which these are to be executed 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 its character of a National Legislature, for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purpose, 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 the first section it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia, but the amount of its capital—the matter in which its stock is to be subdivided for and held by the persons and bodies corporate and politic by whom its stock may be held—the appointment of directors—and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles—especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate power 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 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 power, 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 local discounts.— Both were trading privileges conferred, and both were exercised by virtue of the afore-said power of Congress over the whole Union. The question of power remains unchanged, without reference to the extent of privilege granted.

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.

1st. 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 amount, and its renewability is to be regulated against it. 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, in turn, the acceptor may become the drawer upon a mutual understanding. It may, at the same time, indulge in mere local discounts 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 in 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 labor, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States, in which the irregularity in the rates 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 selling Bills of Exchange, and the purchases could only be made in specie or the 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 of brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without remark, that whilst the District of Columbia is