

"Life is only to be valued as it is usefully employed."

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TERMS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

True standard of respectability.

Long have we seen the necessity of the community's having accurate views of true and untarnished honor, and a correct standard of respectability. It is assuredly no very difficult task, to point out some of the most obviously incorrect rules by which to test genuine merit, and when we shall have done this, it will be equally easy to designate such rules as will always distinguish the "upright man." But before entering into particulars, we will dwell a few moments on the utility of this information. By not being judges of men, or seeing the true indices of character, hundreds and thousands of honest men have been cheated of fortune, and their families thereby have been brought to want and even beggary. From affluence and happiness, they have been plunged in a day into deep poverty, despair and degradation. How many virtuous women have we seen made slaves of funds, to linger out a life of wretchedness, just for want of instruction in discriminating between the false and true husband. To see a virtuous, accomplished, and pious woman bound to a debauched, drunken, inhuman husband, is the most pitiable object of the world. The heart that cannot feel for such, is insensible to every tender emotion, and its possessor is incapable of enjoying happiness or contributing in the least to the comfort of society.

We are by no means recluses in our feelings, but we are strongly persuaded that society is not always as it appears to be. It is, however, too often the case, if a man is deceived a few times by supposed friends, he falls out with all the world; and hence, we often hear it declared "there is no honest man living." Not long since we heard a man high in office say, that "every man has his price," which he interpreted by asserting "any one can be made a villain by placing sufficient temptation before him." This is a poor opinion of our race, and could we believe the position, we should prefer dwelling with wild beasts, than with those human beings who might be induced to rob us of property and even life. It was almost a reproach to a Prophet to suspect he was the only pure man of earth, and for us to suspect all are corrupt except ourselves, is declaring there is neither salt in the earth nor light in the world. Contracted, generally, are the views of partisans on any subject. A monarchist may pronounce it impossible for a republicanism to be honest, and a democrat is equally conscious aristocrats are impure in motive and conduct. Romanists and Protestants accuse each other of heresy and dishonesty; but all these erroneous views and uncharitable accusations originate, it is most probable, in an ignorance of each other's character and motives. Monarchists and democrats may be equally honest, and so may Romanists, Protestants, Jews, Mohammedans, and perhaps Atheists themselves; therefore, because others differ from us in many opinions, it is not positive proof they have impure motives. Men may as honestly advocate error as truth, and consequently, condemnation should be cautiously pronounced. We are not to conclude, however, there is no standard of truth on these various subjects, because men differ in their notions; neither are we to suppose because there are different characters in society, there is no rule to prove what is a good or bad character. In the present essay we can only specify a few traits which are deceptions, and in the possession of which men are not to be trusted.

There is an ancient, though good rule, which says "judge not by the outward appearance; and Solomon, who was a man of no very limited degree of wisdom, declared a "proud look" to be hateful to the Lord. Let us illustrate our idea by a familiar example;—we will visit one of our most fashionable evening parties, and contemplate some of the characters performed. Often we meet the wife, who has left her children at home to imbibe the corrupting lessons of servants, but she is all mirth, fashion, and gaiety. Is it probable a lady of family can do justice to her offspring, and spend one week "to fix for the party," and another to recover from the *enuei*? The example is bad to the young, and no one who notes thus can we presume pious, or suppose she possesses those charming domestic qualities which so eminently adorn the fair sex. The use we have for this, is to show that such ladies (I suppose) are out of their sphere, and only dazzle the eyes of the more unsuspecting, and thereby deceive. Such should not be counted models for youth, and those who judge a lady's amiable disposition and useful qualities by her smirks, smiles, and gay appearance in the ball room, have adopted a false rule,

and therefore are certain to be deceived. Who are the men that figure most largely at fashionable parties? Are they the well educated, the talented, and enterprising? Not usually, though often we see men of all classes at such places, and sometimes a talented gentleman is the lion of the day; but nine times out of ten, a mere fop, dandy or exquisite is the hero. Hence you hear it said, such a young gentleman appeared so well. Pray what did he do? In the first place, it is probable he is in debt for his finery, and secondly, it is generally the case, the loudest talkers and busiest bodies on such occasions have the most brainless heads. How many pure hearted, frank girls are, at such places, allured by these show boys of men? As in the former instance, airs, smirks, smiles, many words, loud laughs, &c. are the evidence, and the young who are not taught better are almost sure to be deceived. The modest, refined, agreeable, and useful classes, attempt no show. If they have fine clothes, they wear them not to exhibit them; and even if they have learned they talk not to let it be known. Having spoken, thus far, of the gaudy in appearance, and found that effort at show is not a good rule to test merit, we will reverse the matter. It is not the coarse clothing that indicates either wealth, poverty, or good qualities. We have seen some persons pride as much in mean appearance, as the form or character does in gorgeous apparel. One is as culpable as the other. There is reason in all things, and the man who delights in eccentricities in any way, has a corrupt motive, and though he may dazzle for a while, yet he is sure to deceive. The Saviour of the world was never known by his dress or singular appearance, and no one can attempt to signalize himself by such conduct, without deceiving.

Never judge a man to be pious, who is remarkable for a low—g face, and general austerity of appearance. Hypocrites always stood in the corners of the streets, affecting piety; but their deception was ever manifest. Though lightness is objectionable. Always select him who is not over righteous, or filled with levity, for the honest man and christian. From the foregoing rules, there is, perhaps no objection, and we are thus led to see how easy it is to be deceived.

There are many other deceptive rules in estimating respectability; but one we mention, of all others more universal in its bearings and more corrupting in its influences. We mean "the unrighteous mammon"—wealth. Money is essential to comfort; that is, it is the most convenient medium of procuring that which is essential every day. Solomon asked "neither poverty nor riches;" and the experience of the world has demonstrated, that under the daily influence of either, no one is likely to be happy. There is pride in poverty as well as in wealth, but either is an unsafe rule by which to prove the correct principles or contentment of the individual under the influence of either. To labor for a support is a virtue; but he who ceases exertions to acquire a support, and becomes an anchorite, is disobeying every law of property, and is not to be trusted. In this country there is no excuse for poverty in any person of good health, and therefore, he who suffers with hunger, is culpable for his indolence.

It may be well to spend a moment on the use of property. Food and raiment, or the articles of every day's consumption, are all we do really need; and to have these without any exertion, they will become a burden to us. The toils of the day give a relish to our food, sweeten sleep, and indeed constant attention to business is the true seasoning of life. The lady who would have others to lay the beautiful nosegay on her table every morning would, in all probability, soon become weary in looking at it; but she who would rise early to enjoy the freshness of morning air, and attend to her flower beds with her own hands, could see much more that is beautiful and lovely, than the one of inactivity.

The gentleman who has so much property, that it requires not daily labor to support, is of all others most perplexed with the cares of life. The troubles of a large fortune are insuperable barriers to happiness; at least we do not recollect the man of large estate, who had so much leisure and taste for reading, contemplation, and social enjoyment, as those who, by industry and frugality, just have a competency. "The cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches" choke, often, every desire to benefit others, and even to improve our own intellects and hearts. If a rich man gives up the management of his affairs to others, it is seldom he does not indulge in some habits of intemperance to kill time, till he completely stultifies his own intellect and wrecks his health. We do not say it is impossible for a gentleman of large estate to be as happy and useful as those of more moderate means, for we have seen a few of the most wealthy, as good citizens as the world affords; but we contend, that the tendency of much wealth is to diminish happiness and render less useful to his fellow citizens its possessor. He that is burdened with cares, has scarcely time to think of the many incalculable every day blessings of life, and assuredly such an one is not apt to know the situation of his more indigent neighbors, and therefore, can have but little sympathy for the distresses of his fellow man. The very reflection at night, that we have, in the day, conferred a favor where it was needed and where it would be appreciated, gives more satisfaction than

the idea of immense treasure, or great power.—We cannot extend our essay in the present No., but we shall expect to demonstrate in our next, that wealth is, in many instances, the only rule assumed to prove respectability. When we are done with this, we wish to discuss the doctrine of *marrying for money*.—*Agriculturist*.

[From the Baltimore Argus.]

A Bargain.

The following actually took place in our city a few days since. The dialogue was conducted in a sort of low-toned voice, and therefore it is not likely the bargain was overheard by any of the bystanders; but, as an evidence of the truth of the matter, the mates of the fortunate young lady have by this time, perceived that one of their number has all of a sudden left their ranks.

"How do you sell those flowers?" said a good looking stranger, from one of the Southern States, to a pretty little damsel in market, the other day, who has hitherto been compelled to sell pinks, posies and similar notions, honestly to maintain herself and parents.

"Twenty-five cents, sir," said the maiden, holding up to the gaze of the gentleman a sweet scented bunch.

"Cheap," said the Southerner.

"Indeed they are," said the maiden. "So much so, that I cannot possibly conceive how you can make a living at the business."

"Ah, sir," said the pretty damsel, "the times are hard, and we are compelled to do the best we can. By economy, sir, we do manage to get along. Did those who live in glittering palaces but know how severe is the lot of the dejected and poor, we might perhaps get a trifle more for our labor. But alas! sorry am I to be compelled to say it, justice is blind, and dim indeed is the vision of opulence."

Here the stranger, touched by the powerful remarks of the young flower girl, was seen to drop his head and let fall a tear of sorrow. Recovering, however, he continued as follows:

"But, Miss," said the gentleman, "why not turn your attention to something more profitable?"

"I know not what, sir," said the girl.

"Turn your attention to speculation."

"I know not what kind, sir; and if I did, I am not possessed of the capital."

"Oh Miss," said the gentleman, "there are some kinds of speculation in which, to meet with success, a capital is not required."

"Name it, sir."

"Marriage, Miss."

"Sir," said the maiden, "my chances in that kind of speculation are poor—poor indeed."

"Perhaps not so poor as you imagine."

"I have now on my hands a dear, dear father and mother to support by my little earnings, and to marry a youth as poor as myself, would only be heaping misfortune on our already overburdened shoulders."

"But perhaps in the search you might fall in with some one who has more of this world's treasures than yourself?"

"But to get him," modestly articulated the young lady.

"Twere an easy task, if he loves you."

"But where shall I find him—which way shall I look?"

"Here, my pretty one," said the gentleman, at the same time throwing his eyes upon the young flower girl in such a manner as to leave not a doubt in her mind that she was adored by the stranger.

The reader will please pardon us for not giving the remainder of the dialogue; for we do not think it right that every one should know all the little love talk of two hearts united in one common cause. Suffice it to say, that the couple became more intimate with each other—that the stranger did buy the flowers of the maiden, and as compensation, he gave her his fortune of almost two hundred thousand dollars, with, by-the-by, a written contract that herself should be thrown into the bargain. They are now man and wife—the aged parents are comforted in their declining years—the maid is no longer compelled to vend her nose-gays—the pair are now on their way to their new residence, and the stranger, doubtless, blesses the year he visited the city of monuments, and went to buy the blue-eyed maiden's charming posies.

To STOP WASHES AND FILL GULLIES.—It is quite astonishing to see many farmers much injured by washes which might be stopped by very little trouble, if taken early, or if the right plan were pursued. Corn stocks, brush, loose stones, old logs, or almost any kind of rubbish thrown into the ditches made by collections of running water, will have a salutary effect in preventing further violence, and frequently in stopping them entirely.

Locust trees planted in gullies will soon take strong root, and eventually prevent further depredations. In addition to the advantage of putting an end to the wash in a few years, the farmer will have a delightful shade for his stock and valuable timber trees on his land. We have known *Herd's Grass* (Red Top) sown in washes, and in a year or two, the roots had taken such strong hold as to prevent more injury. After noticing these items, each agriculturist will be the better able to judge of the extent of the gullies and washes in his fields and apply the most suitable remedy.—*Agriculturist*.

How much pain those evils cost us which never happened.

Take things always by their smooth handle.

TURNIPS.—In previous numbers of the *Agriculturist*, we have given some directions for the culture of turnips, but as it is not yet too late for sowing, a few more remarks may not be untimely. We have had good turnips sown from the middle of April to the middle of September, but July and August are the best seasons for this climate. To make a good crop, have the ground rich, and break it deep early in the season, and be sure to pulverize it thoroughly harrowing before sowing. A pound of the seed is enough seed, if they are sown regularly, and if they are put in drills, they will answer; but it is best if we err at all, that we err on the safe side; therefore, while you are sowing, put down some seeds to be killed by the heat of the sun and others for the flies. If the sowing is broadcast, and drought is feared, it is best to plough in the seeds and then harrow or brush the land.

Ruta Hyssa and most other turnips do best drilled. Let the drills be made about two feet apart, and the cheapest and most expeditious mode of dropping the seed is, by having them in a common porter bottle, and letting through a goose quill inserted in the neck. By this plan a man can drill a row as fast as a horse can walk, and more expeditious is not needed. When the plants are sufficiently high to form rough leaves, they should be carefully weeded and thinned, so that from eight to twelve inches remain. If the ground is frequently stirred with the cultivator or some other convenient plough, the growth will be more luxuriant. Some farmers sow turnips in the corn ground the last time plowing, and succeed well, but generally the crop is more certain to prepare the land exclusively for it. We are inclined to the belief, turnips can be made one of the most profitable crops, in proportion to the labor required, that is. As to the manner of preserving them and feeding them to stock, we will speak more particularly hereafter.—*Agriculturist*.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—From our New York and Boston exchanges, we notice that Animal Magnetism has recently received new impetus in those cities. Some of the earned physicians have been made converts, and are lecturing with great success. It is also hinted that some of the venerable clergy are paying their respects to the subject, but at present the subject is under investigation by the most learned lawyers, physicians and divines of Boston. If our paper were the proper channel, we would amuse ourselves in giving a history of this art to the public, but we content ourselves by saying "there is nothing new under the sun." Animal Magnetism is of every day occurrence, under another name, in many parts of the world. Jo. Smith's mystical influences, and Dr. Collyer's putting the women to sleep by looking at them, all mean the same thing. Simon, the magician, gave out that he was "the great power of God," and thereby bewitched the people; and all who give into this black art, are as certainly bewitched as were the people of Samaria. We wish these animal magnetisers would come west. We do sincerely believe the people of the south-west are, at this day, the most intelligent and most difficult of earth to gull by these magicians. Though there are obviously some good subjects even in the west.—*Agriculturist*.

WRETCHED.—"Wretched," says an English writer, "is the man who has no employment but to watch his own digestion, and who on waking up in the morning, has no useful occupation of the day presented to his mind. To such an one, respiration is a toil, and existence a constant disease. Self-cobivation is the only resource, indulgence in alcohol, in various disguises, his remedy; and death or superstition his only comfort and hope. For what was he born? and why does he live? are questions which he constantly asks himself; and his greatest enigmas are the smiling faces of habit industry, stimulated by the wants of the day or fears of the future. He is excited to exertion, it is commonly to indulge in some vicious propensity, or display his scorn for those pursuits which render others happier than himself."—*Agriculturist*.

REMEDY FOR KIDNEY WORMS IN HOGS.—A gentleman not many months since, recommended in the Western Farmer and Gardener, that hogs troubled with kidney worms, should be fed with "corn boiled in ashes," since which, Dr. Martin and others have reported success by the remedy. To us the idea is new, for when a boy, we remember seeing *ley* given to swine down with this disease, and afterwards they got up. A gentleman of Davidson says it has failed with him, but one failure never disproves a remedy, for a remedy may not be continued sufficiently long, or not given in large enough quantities. Evidence is so strong in favor of the *ley*, or corn boiled with ashes, which is the same thing, that we feel confidence in recommending it.—*Agriculturist*.

Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself.

Never spend your money before you have it.

Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.

Pride costs us much hunger, thirst and cold.

We never repent of eating too little.

Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

DEBATE ON THE VETO.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY, On the Executive Message containing the President's objections to the Bank Bill—in the Senate of the United States, August 19, 1841.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President, the bill which forms the present subject of our deliberations had passed both Houses of Congress by decisive majorities, and, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, was presented to the President of the United States for his consideration. He has returned it to the Senate, in which it originated, according to the direction of the Constitution, with a message announcing his veto of the bill, and containing his objections to its passage. And the question now to be decided is, Shall the bill pass, by the required constitutional majority of two-thirds, the President's objections notwithstanding?

Knowing, sir, but too well that no such majority can be obtained, and that the bill must fail, I would have been rejoiced to have found myself at liberty to abstain from saying one word on this painful occasion. But the President has not allowed me to give a silent vote. I think, with all respect and deference to him, he has not reciprocated the friendly spirit of concession and compromise which animated Congress in the provisions of this bill, and especially in the modification of the sixteenth fundamental condition of the Bank. He has commented, I think, with undeserved severity on that part of the bill; he has used, I am sure unintentionally, harsh, if not reproachful, language; and he has made the very concession, which was prompted as a peace offering, and from friendly considerations, the cause of sterner and more decided disapprobation of the bill. Standing in the relation to that bill which I do, and especially to the exceptional clause, the duty which I owe to the Senate and to the country, and self-respect, impose upon me the obligation of at least attempting the vindication of a measure which has met with a fate so unmerited and so unexpected.

On the 4th of April last, the lamented Harrison, the President of the United States, paid the debt of nature. President Tyler, who, as Vice President, succeeded to the duties of that office, arrived in the city of Washington on the 6th of that month. He found the whole metropolis wrapt in gloom, every heart filled with sorrow and sadness, every eye streaming with tears, and the surrounding hills yet flinging back the echo of the bells which were tolled on that melancholy occasion. On entering the Presidential mansion, he contemplated the pale body of his predecessor stretched before him, and clothed in the black habiliments of death. At that solemn moment I have no doubt that the heart of President Tyler was overflowing with mingled emotions of grief, patriotism, and gratitude—above all, of gratitude to that country by a majority of whose suffrages, bestowed at the preceding November, he then stood the most distinguished, the most elevated, the most honored of all living Whigs of the United States.

It was under these circumstances, and in this probable state of mind, that President Tyler, on the 10th day of the same month April, voluntarily promulgated an Address to the People of the United States. That Address was in the form of a coronation oath, which the Chief of the State, in other countries, and under other forms, takes upon ascending the throne. It referred to the solemn obligations, and the profound sense of duty, under which the new President entered upon the high trust which had devolved upon him by the joint acts of the People and of Providence, and it stated the principles and delineated the policy by which he would be governed in his exalted station. It was emphatically a Whig Address, from beginning to end—every inch of it was Whig, and was patriotic.

In that address the President, in respect to the subject matter embraced in the present bill, held the following language: "I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example."

To this clause in the address of the President, I believe, but one interpretation was given throughout this whole country, by friend or foe, by Whig or Democrat, and by the presses of both parties. It was, by every man with whom I conversed on the subject at the time of its appearance, or of whom I have since inquired, construed to mean that the President intended to occupy the Madison ground, and to regard the question of the power to establish a National Bank as immovably settled. And I think I may confidently appeal to the Senate, and to the country, to sustain the fact that this was the contemporaneous and unanimous judgment of the Public. Reverting back to the period of the promulgation of the Address, could any other construction have been given to its language? What is it? "I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating

in Congress," shall have certain defined objects in view. He concedes the vital importance of a sound circulating medium to industry and to the public prosperity. He concedes that the origin must be in Congress. And, to prevent any interference from the qualification, which he prefixes to the measure, being interpreted to mean that a United States Bank was unconstitutional, he declares that in deciding on the adoption of the measure to the end proposed, and in its conformity to the Constitution, he will resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school. And who were they? If the father of his country is to be excluded, are Madison, (the Father of the Constitution,) Jefferson, Monroe, Gerry, Gallatin, and the long list of Republicans who acted with them, not to be regarded as among those Fathers? But President Tyler declares not only that he should appeal to them for advice and instruction, but to the light of their ever glorious example. What example? What other meaning could have possibly applied to the phrase; than that he intended to refer to what had been done during the administration of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe?

Entertaining this opinion of the Address, I came to Washington, at the commencement of the session, with the most confident and buoyant hopes that the Whigs would be able to secure all their constitutional measures, and especially a Bank of the United States, by far the one of the greatest immediate importance. I anticipated nothing but cordial co-operation between the two departments of Government; and I reflected with pleasure that I should find, at the head of the Executive branch, a personal and political friend, whom I had long and intimately known, and highly esteemed. It will not be my fault if our amicable relations should unhappily cease, in consequence of any difference of opinion between us on this occasion. The President has been always perfectly familiar with my opinion on this Bank question.

Upon the opening of the session, but especially on the receipt of the plan of a national Bank, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, fears were excited that the President had been "misunderstood in his Address, and that he had not waived but adhered to his constitutional scruples. Under these circumstances it was hoped that, by the indulgence of a mutual spirit of compromise and concession, a Bank, competent to fulfil the expectations and satisfy the wants of the People, might be established.

Under the influence of that spirit, the Senate and the House agreed, 1st, as to the name of the proposed Bank. I confess, sir, that there was something exceedingly *outré* and revolting to my ears in the term "Fiscal Bank;" but I thought, "What is there in a name? A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." Looking, therefore, rather to the utility of the substantial faculties than to the name of the contemplated institution, we consented to that which was proposed.

2d. As to the place of location of the Bank. Although Washington had passed through my mind as among the cities in which it might be expedient to place the Bank, it was believed to be the least eligible of some four or five other cities. Nevertheless, we consented to fix it here.

And lastly, in respect to the branching power, there was not probably a solitary vote given in either House of Congress for the bill that did not greatly prefer the unqualified branching power, as asserted in the charters of the two former Banks of the U. States, to the 16th fundamental condition, as finally incorporated in this bill. It is perfectly manifest, therefore, that it was not in conformity with the opinion and wish of majorities in Congress, but in a friendly spirit of concession towards the President and his particular friends that the clause assumed that form. So repugnant was it to some of the best friends of a National Bank in the other House, that they finally voted against the bill because it contained that compromise of the branching power.

It is true that, in presenting the compromise to the Senate, I stated, as well the fact, that I did not know whether it would be acceptable to the President or not; that, according to my opinion, each department of the Government should act upon its own responsibility, independently of the other; and that I presented the modification of the branching power because it was necessary to ensure the passage of the bill in the Senate, having ascertained that the vote would stand 26 against it to 25 if the form of that power which had been reported by the committee were persisted in. But I nevertheless did entertain the most confident hopes, and expectations that the bill would receive the sanction of the President; and this motive, although not the immediate one, had great weight in the introduction and adoption of the compromise clause. I knew that our friends who would not vote for the bill as reported were actuated as they avowed, by considerations of union and harmony, growing out of supposed views of the President, and I presumed that he would not fail to feel and appreciate their sacrifices. But I deeply regret that we were mistaken. Notwithstanding all our concessions, made in a genuine and sincere spirit of conciliation, the sanction of the President could not be obtained, and the bill has been returned by him with his objections.

And I shall now proceed to consider those objections, with as much brevity as possible, but with the most perfect respect, official and personal, towards the Chief Magistrate.

1. The first objection is, that the bill is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it purports to give to a National Bank the power to issue currency, which is a power reserved to the United States by the Constitution. The President says, "The Constitution does not confer upon Congress the power to issue currency, and therefore it is unconstitutional for Congress to give it to a National Bank."

2. The second objection is, that the bill is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it purports to give to a National Bank the power to receive deposits, which is a power reserved to the United States by the Constitution. The President says, "The Constitution does not confer upon Congress the power to receive deposits, and therefore it is unconstitutional for Congress to give it to a National Bank."

3. The third objection is, that the bill is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it purports to give to a National Bank the power to discount, which is a power reserved to the United States by the Constitution. The President says, "The Constitution does not confer upon Congress the power to discount, and therefore it is unconstitutional for Congress to give it to a National Bank."