

The North Carolinian.



"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

Volume 3.—Number 111.

TERMS

OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

For annum, if paid in advance, \$2 50
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

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CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS!

Kept constantly on hand

AND FOR SALE AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE:

CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.
PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct. MARRIAGE LICENSES.
VENDI EXPO., constables levy COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. court.
APPEARANCE BONDS.
WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.
CA. SA. Supr. Ct.
INDICTMENTS for Affray, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Supr. Ct.
CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.
JURY TICKETS.
ORDERS to overseers of Roads.
BASTARDY BONDS.
TAX RECEIPTS.
WITNESS TICKETS.
PATROL NOTICES.
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds.
Deeds, common, Sheriff's Deeds, Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds, Do Delivery do Appeal Bonds, Equity Subpœnas, Superior Court Fi. Fa. County Court Sci. Fa. to receive judgment.
County Court Subpœnas, Superior Court Warrants, Bonds for Col'd. Apprentices.

New Tailoring Establishment,



B. D. KEELY, & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the Tailoring Business, in the store lately occupied as a Jewelry Shop, by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line, in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.
Feb. 25, 1841. 103-3 mo

IMPORTED



Flatterer

Will make the ensuing season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber. Terms, \$50 the season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July 1841. Breeders who have patronized him two seasons will be allowed a deduction twenty per cent. and of ten per cent. for one season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the spring, will be permitted to attend him in the fall (if desired) gratis—or in the following spring for half price.

—PEDIGREE.—
FLATTERER was got by MERRY, (sire of imp. Leviathan &c.) his dam Clare, by Marmion—E. d. Harpallie by Gohanna—G. E. d. Amazon by Driver—G. S. G. d. Fraculous by Mercury—Woodpecker—Evolving by Eclipse—Hyona by Snap—Miss Belsa by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c. Extended Pedigree and other particulars in hand-bills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasture gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for accidents.

JOHN BLACK, 102-1f.

Fayetteville, Feb'y, 2, 1841.

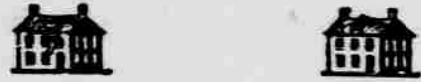
Pay the Printer

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.
E. SMITH,
108H.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841.
My House is on the corner of Gillispie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.
E. S.

PRESIDENT HOTEL,



No. 142 Broadway, New York.

THIS Splendid Establishment is now open and ready to receive those who may be pleased to favor it with their patronage. The House is in excellent order, the furniture new and elegant. The ladies' parlours are furnished in a style not surpassed by any in the Union. The cellars are well stocked with the best of wines and liquors. The larder will be constantly supplied with every delicacy the markets can afford.

One of the proprietors, has been long, and he trusts, favorably known, as a Hotel Keeper; the other, as a Captain of Steam Boats, to Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston, &c.
T. B. REDMOND,
JAMES PENNOYER,
Proprietors.
New York, February 13, 1841. 103-3mo

FIGS!

FIFTY Boxes Malaga Figs. Bunch Raisins in Boxes, halves and quarter, all the growth 1840.
Also, 100 TIERCES THOMASTON LIME, for sale to-day by
WILLIAM MCINTYRE,
Feb. 13, 1841. 103-1f

Blank Warrants,

State and Civil, with and without judgments, just printed and for sale at the Carolinian Office, where all kinds of Blanks are kept for sale. Will our friends give us a call?

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

Among which are—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinos, Chalmers, and Moulines d'Lains, (some of which are very fine) Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, Black and Blue Black Bombazines, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c., &c., with many other articles; All of which being bought at the lowest package price is offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail. 104-1f

Loco Foco

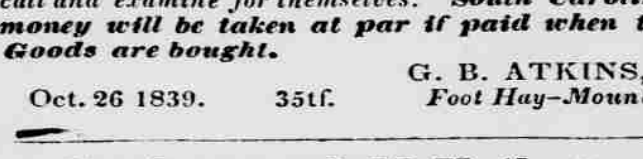
FRICITION MATCHES.
50 GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Matches, just received, and for sale by the Gross or Dozen, at the surrounding country, and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.
A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low, to sell again.
Fayetteville, September 5, 1840. 80-1f

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of—
DRY-GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c.
The Stock is very heavy, Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. South Carolina money will be taken at par if paid when the Goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot Hay-Mount
Oct. 26 1839. 35-1f.

Gardner and McKethan,

CARRIAGE MAKERS.



HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Reduced Prices,
6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light,
3 Buggy Gigs, do.
5 Sulkeys, do.
6 Spring Wagons and
4 Chair Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of work which we are daily finishing.
Also a general assortment of Coach-Maker's materials kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1841. 36-1f.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency, John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof), has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States; an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C. Chapter 72a.) and to the end, that the Freedom of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the place established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my Proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives," in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.
Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.
J. M. MOREHEAD,
By the Governor:
JA. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
50 Firkins (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 16 cents per pound!
for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
Nov. 24, 1840.

Political.
EXTRACTS
FROM THE SPEECH OF
MR ALLEN OF OHIO,

On the proposition of Mr Crittenden to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands to the States, submitted as an amendment, to the pre-emption bill, then under consideration. In Senate, January 25, 1841.

If, Mr President, a British minister were, upon this floor to propose measures for our adoption—measures most beneficial to his own country and ruinous to ours—he would, I presume, in the first place, advise this Government to mortgage its whole domain to the bankers of England, in security for the debts of the States. Next, he would insist that the five millions of dollars, now annually brought to the Treasury from the sale of this domain, should be paid to those bankers through the agency of the States—they being constituted those British factors to receive and to remit the amount. To supply the consequent deficiency in the national income, he would further recommend the imposition of a new tax, equivalent to that sum, upon the American people, and particularly upon those of the south and West. Then, should he advise that this additional burden should be levied as a duty upon the silks and wines received by us from France, in exchange for our cotton; and upon this latter would be more especially insisted, because the imposition of such a duty would inevitably divert our whole trade in cotton from that country to England; and by giving a monopoly to her of this great product of our soil, comprehending, as it does, one-half of our entire exports, enable the English purchaser to fix his own prices upon it.

Such would be the counsels of a British minister: but, sir, there is no British minister on this floor. And yet we have heard these very measures, one and all, urged upon us—urged with zeal and with passion—and that, too, by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr Webster,) the very man who is soon to become the organ of intercourse between his own and the British Government.

The Constitution was not, as many suppose, the recognition of a previously existing system but an original—a first government within itself; the old confederation having possessed not one—not even the first—faculty of a government: acting as it did, never on men, but States; and dependent, as it was, on volition solely for obedience. The ceding States—the States to which the cessions were made—all the parties to the cessions, were alike parties to the constitution. Their objects, in its adoption, were the same;

and, as the confederation was dissolved in that very act, a readjustment was necessarily made of their relative rights and interests, equally in the lands as in every thing else. For these reasons it was that Congress, by an express grant in the constitution, was authorized to "dispose of the public lands," a grant amounting, in itself, to a cession anew—to a constitutional cession—of whatever right or reversion, title, or trust, in the lands, the states might have held prior to, or during the confederation. And, sir, this new cession, if not old, is, upon the face of it, incontestably absolute. For, if not so—if, as is pretended, upon the contingency of having discharged the public debt, the remaining lands, or their proceeds, were to be diverted to a particular object, (as to distribution among the States,) and that object, too, not otherwise within the power of Congress, why was not such object declared? Why was the grant of power not made commensurate with it? Why were the lands—the whole of the lands—confounded with all other public property, and made subject expressly to the same power, as they certainly are by these words of the Constitution: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property, belonging to the United States." This is the single clause by which Congress has power over the lands and equally applicable is it to all public property.

Yet, sir, such has been the purpose, the single purpose, of all the reasoning of the Senator from Massachusetts. He claims for Congress the power to distribute the fund derived from the lands, for the sole reason that it is so derived: thus making the power of appropriation depend not upon the object for which revenue may be raised, but upon the source whence it come. Well, sir, if this principle be sound—if the source of revenue be not limited by the objects of appropriation—if, on the contrary, the number of those objects depends upon that source—if the power to appropriate does not limit, but rests upon, the power to tax—then are both unbounded, the constitution impotent, and the Government absolute.

But why distribute the five millions yearly drawn from the lands? Is it thought to be a surplus beyond the wants of Government? No. So far from it, that the Senator admits its withdrawal from the Treasury will require the imposition of a new tax upon the people; and actually proposes the levy of the tax, to an equal amount, as the first step in the distribution. Why, then, this circuitous legislation? Why not advance directly to the end in view? Why not distribute the tax to be raised, and retain the money derived from the lands? The reason is manifest: the one process may conceal, the other would expose, the real object to the people—taxation for distribution. For in what, at last, does this process end, if not in a distribution of revenue generally—in the levying of taxes upon the people for that purpose; and, in reference to the annual income from the lands, only as fixing, for the present, the sum to be imposed for distribution?

In the spectacle of starving millions, England—that England so often commended to our imitation here—affords an example of this unbounded power of taxation. Never, in any part of the globe, have an equal number of human beings produced, by their toil, in a single year, an amount so great of the necessities and comforts of life, as are annually wrought by the laboring English. Upon every principle of justice, then, their own comforts should be proportionally great—their social condition happy. Yet, is this the fact? Are they who toil so incessantly—whose labor produces so much—are they even fed, clothed, sheltered from the storm, themselves, or families? Have they hope, for the future, of relief this side the grave? No! One-half of the entire nation—I speak it not from rumor, but upon the authority of British statistics—one-half of the entire nation are reduced to absolute pauperism. One-fourth dependent, through the year, on the pauper fund alone for support; another, fed occasionally from it, whenever they are brought, as often they are, to the alternative of charity or death. And why this misery, this degradation, of the most laborious people ever known? Why this suffering of the mass, whilst the Government and the ruling orders are notoriously the richest in the world? But is the evil temporary? will it soon pass away? did it arise from natural or from fortuitous causes—from a dearth—the failure of a crop, or the ravages of a pestilence? Never!—the cause and the misery are alike human and permanent.

No wonder that such a government the natural enemy of ours—yes, sir, I say the natural enemy, regardless of the federal cant so often heard about "our affinity of interests with the mother country;" regardless of the studied efforts daily made to justify here every abuse, usurpation, corruption, and fraud upon the authority of British example;—no wonder that such a government, with a view to its great object of our humiliation and ruin, should have violated our territory, fired our vessels, murdered our citizens; and, by its stocks, its corporations, its capital, and its mercenaries among us, should have deranged our affairs, reduced our prices, distressed our people, forced thousands to cry out for relief, and seek it in the expulsion from our councils of those who dared to resist British domination. No, sir; nor is it wonderful that now, when these things are done, England's bankers should demand a mortgage on American soil, or that men should be found here ready to give it. Yes, to give it; because

"the Federal Government (says the Senator from Massachusetts) is bound to uphold the credit of the States." And how? By the payment or the assumption of their debts.—There is no other way, but even this is insufficient. For the Government, to uphold their credit, must guaranty, likewise, all debts the States may in future contract, or assume the power to restrain them from contracting any more. If it can do the latter, then are the States made powerless, and brought in subjection to its will. If it cannot restrain them, and yet is bound to uphold their credit, then must it tax the people as much as the States desire to spend; whilst they are induced to spend as much as they can. For if this Government be bound to pay their present debts, so is it their future; if one class of debts, then equally all; if bound to pay those incurred for internal improvements or for banking capital, (as were most of these now contracted,) it is bound also, and for the same reason, to defray all the charges of State administration. And where is Congress to find means to satisfy a demand so insatiate? In unbounded, interminable taxation.

In this manner it is proposed to uphold State credit; and this is called a favor to the States. As if the State and Federal Governments did not both derive their only revenue from the same and only source—the pockets of the same people. But in what does this favor result? Plainly in this: Congress, the State Legislature, is in future to tax the people of the State for all objects of State necessity; and may, for a reason equally good, prescribe, by law, what those objects shall be, when and how to be executed. Thus would the State Governments, having become useless, be virtually abolished, and the people be deprived of the very benefits they obtained by the American revolution—local government, local taxation, imposed by themselves for local objects. For the Federal Government is, to the people of a State, in reference to their local affairs, a foreign power; and if, to raise revenue for State expenditure, it assumes the right to tax them, they are taxed without their consent—a condition which no other word than tyranny can describe. But for illustration, I put the case. The people of Ohio, acting through their local Legislature, now judge of their own wants as a State, and tax themselves to meet those wants. If a canal is desired, they determine when, where, how, and by what agents, it shall be executed. If a tax be necessary, they decide in what manner, when, and to what amount, it shall be levied. These questions, so important, are settled by a majority of that people, none other interposing; and in this fact they find the benefits of the State Government. But, if instead of this, Congress, in whose power the people of Ohio have but a limited participation—if Congress, whose action they cannot, therefore, control, should assume to judge for them of their local wants—to tax them for distribution to meet those wants—that is to say, decide for them when and in what part of the State a canal shall be cut, and tax them to defray the charges of the work—if Congress should act thus, would not that people receive their local laws, and pay local taxes imposed against their consent, by the will of others—as much so as did our fathers of the colonies before the revolution? For is it not evident that a people are taxed without their consent, when, as in this case, the disapprobation of a majority cannot prevent it? Nor does the fact that the State is represented in Congress affect the principle, so long as the tax and objects are local.

This illustration would seem sufficient; yet I will push it still farther. The people of Ohio owe a debt; and, to pay it, propose to tax themselves, at their own time, in their own way, to the amount of a million, through their own Legislature. Congress comes forth, and says to them, Keep your money; I will give you enough to discharge your obligation. The people reply by asking, Where will you get it? Congress answers, I will give you the million I have just received from the sale of my lands. The people then ask, If you give us that million, will you not yourself want another, to discharge your own obligations; and, if so, where will you get that other? Congress replies, Yes, that is true; and I shall indeed be compelled to tax you for this last million, before I can agree to give you the first. The people answer, If that be the case, what make we by it? You give us one million, we give you another; and we, moreover, have to pay you the cost of collection. Better, then, that we should keep our own million and pay our own debt; for what you propose is nothing more than to tax us a million to pay it, if, in addition to this, we will reward your trouble. Congress replies, That is even so; I am aware I must first take the million from you, by taxation, before I can return it in the way of distribution; but still, you had better submit to this, than to tax yourselves for the payment of the debt; because, when taxed by yourselves, you know it; the tax is paid directly, and each man sees what he pays; but when I tax you, though you pay even more, you do not exactly see the process as you pay to me, not through the collector, but the merchant, in the increased price of every thing you buy; and this I call my indirect tax or tariff duty, which the merchant had, in the first place, to pay, when he purchased the goods at New York. To this the people answer, It is not the manner of paying, but the payment itself, which takes money from our pockets; and your reasons are, therefore, insufficient. Congress again replies, That, likewise, is true; but the fact is, you, the people of Ohio, owe the British bankers a debt, and will not, I fear, tax yourselves to pay it; and I wish to com-

pel the payment, by myself taxing you for that purpose. The people rejoice by saying to Congress, You came here at first offering us money as a favor, in the name of distribution, to pay our debt; you have ended with an impeachment of our integrity; with an attempt to usurp the power of State taxation; with an impertinent interference in our affairs; therefore, depart.

Thus are the forms of indirect taxation and the name of the public domain sought to be the means through which this Government may assume absolute power over the States and the people—over the whole property and labor of the country.

And who are to receive the fund distributed? Not the people, who, in the first place, paid it; but the States—the Legislatures of the States. In what would this result? Extravagance and waste. Not, indeed, because legislative bodies are (for they are not) likely to be composed of men less virtuous than others, but because no body of men, however honorable individually, ever could, or ever can, with safety, be charged with the conduct of public affairs, in the absence of all responsibility. It was for this reason, drawn from the calamitous experience of the world, that the serious, the thoughtful, the cautious people of America imposed upon all the departments of power, as well as upon each public functionary, the most positive restraints and highest sanctions, by their wanton organic laws. The great, the only security the people of a State now have for the economy of its Legislature in the expenditure of the public money, is the responsibility under which the Legislature acts, of having, itself, first to tax its own constituency, in order to raise it. But, by the system of distribution, the responsibility of collecting revenue is to be separated from the power to apply it; Congress is to tax the people, the Legislature is to expend the tax. Each member of the latter body, aware, therefore, as he would be, that when the State Treasury was exhausted, Congress, not he, must bear the odium of laying a new tax to replenish it, would very naturally seek to obtain for all objects in his particular district or country the largest appropriations possible; considering, as he would, every dollar thus obtained a clear gain, to that extent, out of the common spoil. In this manner, the very desire now so strong with the representative, and justly so, to please his immediate constituents by his economy of the public money, would then become a reason equally strong for its profligate waste. Where, in such a case, would be the limit to expenditure? where to taxation necessary to meet it? Nowhere, until Government had consumed the whole substance of the toiling multitude, and left them here, as in England, clad in the ragged livery of pauperism—breadless and hopeless.

What with us has been the fact, and what its results, in the very first instance of distribution? To all it is known that \$2,101,645 dollars, then called its surplus revenue, were, in the year 1837, distributed by this Government, in the name of a deposit with the States. Where went that money? To the people? to the men by whom it had been advanced? No; not the fifth dollar of it; but to the Legislature first; and then, chiefly, to banking or to other corporate companies, and to the rich, for the very reason that they were so.

And now, that I may the more clearly expose this—the flagrant injustice inflicted by the practical operation of the distribution principle upon the tax-paying mass of the people—I shall trace briefly, yet with all the accuracy of which a matter so confused and complicated admits, the progress of this surplus fund, from the National Treasury to its last known destination. But here, before proceeding further, it is important to remark, that I speak in reference only to the \$25,234,131 received by the twenty out of the twenty-six States, by which alone reports have been made to this Government; the other six, to whom \$2,967,512 were distributed, having made no returns. So is it likewise material to observe, that fractions are, in all instances, discarded; because, anxious to present merely the general truth, I desire not to obscure it by immaterial particulars.

In the first place, then, out of the last instalment paid, as it was in the titles of suspended bills, (words on an average, at the time, but about ninety cents in the dollar,) those institutions thus manifestly gained, without an equivalent, near one million of dollars. To this, and next in order, are to be added \$8,554,000, which inured to the benefit of the banks, in the form of loans made to stock investors, and deposits made, in them. Then, as recipients of this fund, come the private companies, incorporated mainly with a view to internal improvements, and to whom \$969,000 went as stock and loans. And finally, of the total sum, \$10,933,000 were distributed to the towns and counties of the States, to be loaned by them (as was generally the fact) to banks, to other corporations, and to the wealthy few among the citizens who were able to pledge property for its payment.

Thus, from an analysis of the reports made by twenty of the States, does it incontestably appear, that of the twenty-five million two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars, drawn first by the taxing power of this Government from the whole body of the people, twenty-five million five hundred and fifty-six thousand inured, in its distribution, to the benefit of the banking and other chartered associations, and to the favored few—not the needy, but the rich—in the towns and counties; whilst, on the other hand, but about five millions (one-fifth of the great aggregate) was