

of those intended by the Constitution to be placed under his protection.

VETO MESSAGE

From the President of the U. S., returning, with his objections, the Bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States, August 16, 1841.

To the Senate of the United States: The bill entitled, "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions.

With a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the U. States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I felt and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere.

For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation.

sales of its own drafts, and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchange were carried on at the lowest possible rates.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the states, at this time exceeds \$350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world.

The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit, in any state in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such state, Congress may by law, require the same.

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn, except by order of Congress.

What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of a bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

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in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be presumed to speak, as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances. But this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full authority to do so.

On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States.

JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, AUG. 16, 1841.

We invite the attention of all who desire a chance for a FORTUNE to the following.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES. 4 prizes of \$25,000 amounting to \$100,000, for 25th September: and \$50,000, \$30,000, \$25,000, for 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY, & CO., Managers. VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 23, for 1841.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Quantity. Includes prizes of \$25,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$250, and \$100.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78. Tickets \$15 - Halves 750 - Quarters 375 - Eighths 187.

\$50,000, \$30,000-\$25,000. VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 25, for 1841.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Quantity. Includes prizes of \$50,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$2,500, \$2,311, \$2,000, \$1,750, \$1,500, \$1,250, \$1,000, \$500, \$400, \$300, \$250, and \$200.

16 Drawn Numbers out of 78. Tickets \$20 - Halves \$10 - Quarters \$5 - Eighths \$2 50.

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid schemes will receive the most prompt attention, and the drawing of each lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us, Address J. G. GREGORY, & CO. Managers, Richmond, Va.

The people have recorded their votes against the U. S. Bank as follows: 1. In 1811, in refusing to recharter it.

2. In 1832, in re-electing Andrew Jackson, after his veto. 3. In electing the Twenty-fourth Congress.

4. In electing Martin Van Buren, after his letter to Sherrod Williams. 5. In passing the Independent Treasury Bill.

6. In electing Harrison and Tyler; for the banners carried by the Whigs, during the campaign, had on them "NO BANK OF THE UNITED STATES!"

Vote for the Bank by States. States against the bill in italics.

Table with 3 columns: State, Yeas, Nays, Absent. Lists states from Maine to Illinois with their respective vote counts.

*No Representative elected.



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

WM. H. BAYNE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Saturday Morning, August 21, 1841.

Consideration of the Veto Message postponed till Thursday 18th. The Whigs can serve upon nothing. The Bankrupt bill has PASSED.

Our thanks are due to the Globe and Baltimore Sun, for the first copies of the Veto Message.

We furnished our Town readers with the Message on Thursday evening. We were aware that it contained many errors, but we were too hurried to correct them, and trusted, besides, to the intelligence of our patrons to discover and correct them themselves.

The Veto Message. Our friends will find this document in another part of this paper. We can only say to you, read it.

We confess we did not believe Mr Tyler to be the man that he has shown himself to be, by this message. We thought he would be swayed by Mr Clay.

Hon. Francis Thomas has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

The Baltimore Sun says that immediately on the announcement of the veto message, in the Senate, precisely at 12, the roar of cannon started every one from their place.

David R. Cockran has been elected Clerk of the County Court of Montgomery county, over Jas. McRae; and C. W. Woolcy, over Mr. Martin, who has been Clerk for 20 years, of the Superior Court.

Mr. P. J. Carpenter, from Montgomery, Alabama, died in Wilmington, N. C., on the 10th inst. of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a schoolmaster, and a native of Vermont.

The Cheraw Gazette mentions peaches nine and a half inches in circumference. We are glad to hear of such fruit—it speaks well for the people.

Lightning. As many cases of the effects of lightning have been recorded in the papers of late, we are inclined to notice a case which happened in the vicinity of this town, a few weeks ago.

A pine tree was struck, and the fluid appears to have forked off into several directions; the main branch, however, entered a cornfield, leaving a track in the shape of the recent furrow of a plough, and finally entered the ground, making a hole about six inches in diameter. A rod forty feet long has been put down without finding any bottom, and every other means has failed to reveal where the fluid may have escaped or found a stopping place.

Perfect Yankee. A young man from "down east," a few mornings ago, stepped up to some gentlemen at the Hotel, and asked for 25 cts. to get a breakfast.

KEEP THE BALL GOING--NEVER TIRE. It is announced in the Globe that a meeting has been called at Centreville, Md., by respectable Citizens of both parties for the purpose of considering measures to prevent the use of money and treating in procuring votes at elections.

The thing is now fairly started, and may it never stop, until every voter from Maine to Mexico, and from the seaboard to the farthest western settlement be pledged against the disgraceful and corrupting practice.

Mr Thomas H. Pope, one of the Representatives of that District, in the Legislature, came out as a thorough Temperance man, before the last election. He publicly and perseveringly refused to treat to liquor to obtain votes, and notwithstanding the whole grog-shop influence was arrayed in virulent opposition to him, yet there were found men enough of sober discretion, who loved Temperance, morality and good order, to elect him.

Defeat is unquestionably far more honorable in such a case than victory; but we are far from being sure, that defeat would follow a refusal to treat.—Trust the good sense, and sober discretion of the intelligent and orderly portion of your District, and you will find, probably in every District, enough of such men, to sustain you, and ensure success. It is an honor to represent such men, but it is a foul disgrace to creep into office through the bung hole of the whiskey barrel.—S. C. Agricultural Register.

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