ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixteen ADVERTISEMENTS has exceeding interactive in the insertion of the property of the country for each subsequent insertion. Three of greater length will be charged propertiently. Ceartifeders and Judicial adversisement will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable de laction will be made to those who absertise by the year.

Book and Joh Printing done with neatness and expatch, and on accommodating terms.

Letters togethe Editor must be post paid.

stablish the "Bank of Narth Carolina," ("Pro-pice Bruk.")

Ma. Charamas: It is the pride and boast of stery North American, whose heart is right, that his country is free and independent, and in it the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press are not only tolerated, but guaranteed, in all of our constitutions, to every one—I care not how hamile he may chance to be. Yes, sir, thank G-h, here, in the home of the hrave and the land of the free, there are he restrictions on the brain. houshle he may chance to be. Yes, sir, that G., here, in the home of the hrave and the land of the free, there are no restrictions on the brain, or the heart, or the lips of men; and the press is left and state of the press is left and state of the press is left and state of the lips of men; and the press is left and state of the lips of men; and the press is left and state of the lips of men; and the press is left and state of the lips of the li tom of sur country. I hope the committee will not hesitate to ex end to me the same degree of courtesy and respect on this occasion, that is invariably shown to the vilest of malefactors, that trust that even these who have condemned my bill without reading it, or investigating its mer-its, are not so blood-chiesty as to desire its execuits, are not so blood-thirsty as to desire its execu-tion overely upon the function of others who are desply interested to having the sentence of death specific promonand upon it, without giving me a clambe to say a word or two in its behalf. The der this riew of the case, though I be a bank re-ference, I appeal to that sense of justice and hon-or which I know characterises away member of this honorable body, to hear me patiently while I assign a few of the many reasons that have induced me to believe that the bill new claiming. our attention should speedily become the law of the land.

Mr. Chairman, you are well aware, no doubt. that the public has long been and will is divided into at least three parties, as regards the utility and insortance of our present system of back-ing and currency. The smallest, and perhaps most big and of the two old parties, with William H. Gorge, E. Q., at their heat, bestead most stream at may, that there should be a thing telerated to namely, that there should be a ching telerated to circulate an any the people, under any chrometances, but gold and aller. The see ad, and I may all much the largest and in er respectable of the two old parties, still alone a to the views of Dr. Adam Santh, as makined by the report of the colorated hallon committee, made to Parliames in the year 1811, if I mistake not. At the head of this strong and influential party, stands as their astmospherical beater, Mr. Riesands, wards recovered as a sololar and financier.—The third, or new party, favor free banking on State securitie. The party is not quite so automated as the party is not quite so automated. State socurities. This party is not quite so remerous as the party last mestioned; though, for utlent and numbers, it is quite respectable, and notified way recently, was, if not now, rapidly increasing in numbers and industate. At the local of this flourishing purty, I place the illustrious. James Mallison, with several able financiers of his day, for the following remement:

It will be remealered by all, I presume, that in 1814, when the country was engaged in a war with Great Britain, the Banks were universally firsed to suspend specie payments, and the currency was in the oby Beaums, so much decaged.

Uset the President recommunded to Congress, on the Street's of Desember, 1815, that a National Bank he charged to restore uniformity to the Rank he char eved to restore uniformly to the currency, and give relief to the government and the people. The bank he recommended was to liave a capital of fifty millions of dollars, chiefly of Treasury notes and United States six per cent of Treasury notes and United States six our cent stocks; was to lean the Government, on demand, thirty millions of dollars; and the President of the United States was to have power to authorize it to suspend srecie payments whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the country required it. H. Dallas, in p e-sing this may arrayon the favorable consideration of Congress, task occasion to say in his report. "It heart of the question to think of procuring species for the capital of the hank." However, be continues, "If it were practicable, it has some times been questioned whether it would be positic again to capture gold and silver for purposes of a national character."—meaning thereby, of course, as a basis for banking. Congress passed this bill with several modifications; and Mr. Madison vetoed the bill, because it required too much specie, and not a sefing. Congress passed this bill with several modifications; and Mr. Madison vetoed the bill, because it required too much specie, and not a sufficient amount of gavernment stocks, as a hasis, and not because he thought it unconstitutional, as in frequently asserted. At the opening of the next reasons of Congress, the same measure was recommended to the favorable consideration of the Naturnal Logislature, and after the measure was recommended to the favorable consideration of the Naturnal Logislature, and after the measure was republished. Dr. Bill mans, a decided friend of the similaritation, as able flumings of the times, published a parapolet, in which he recommended a National bank—the notes of which should be made redeemable in United States banks in the notes of the United States bank. Mr. Carey pronougest this plan a magnificent one, and said if a lopted, it would prove a sourcing remedy for all the flumicial differenties of the country. Mr. Wales also virtually appeared of the plan in a series of statys, published in the National Intelligences. This, then Mr. Chairman, is the first move on recent, in favor of banking upon the predict of the United States; and South Carolina has the high boner of organizing the first bank in the year 1s12, upon this bank, to wit The Bank of the State of South Carolina. And the limit of the State of South Carolina. And the limit of the land of the Abbeville District, has the honce of the situation.

chartering this institution.

It is not my purpose. Mr. Chairman, at this time, to give avera the faintest outline of the voluminous arguments relied on by the parties named, to sustain their respective theories. I shall yest satisfied if I succeed in presenting my own views on the interesting subject, is seen a light as to have them chearly comprehended by those who do see the honor to hear me with so much patients and sate manufacture of the hank, they are not likely to become revealess or proligate, when it is remiered certain that the hank will have no patients and satember. For the wake of treatity, then, I desire explicitly to state, that lagree with no one of the parties exactly, and in part with all.

As to an exchange module.

North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLVI.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1855.

SPECH OF MR. CALDWELL,

OF GUILFORD,

In the Hurs of Common, on his proposition to establish the "Bamb of North Carolina," ("Fee at a factor of the Bamb of North Carolina," ("Fee at a factor of the Bamb of North Carolina," ("Fee at a factor of the Bamb of North Carolina," ("Fee at a factor of the Bamb of North Carolina," ("Fee at a factor of the present banking system, because I believe it to be sadly defective.

system, because I believe it to be sadly defective "Truth's system in broken fragments lying.

As light in chose glue cast through the glueon."

It is true, Mr. Chairman, that we now hear the Free Banking system freely denounced, but who can look to the past instery of banks and any banking in this State is perfect. Noone, who has any regard for the truth or respect for his character, will venture such an assertion.

Sir, the very fact that all banks that have been organized on the present plan have suspended more than once, and over two hundred of their uninber have falled, proves that it is not only interested that sailly defective. I have no means of ascertainm, lie and the same of the present specie basis system, and, if I had, I would as soon undertake to cleanse the Augean stables thems selves us to ascertain what the amount is exactly. selves us to ascertain what the amount is exactly. Suffice it, then, to say, I have the American Aleirculation, deposities, &c., amounted to no less than three hundred and two millions of deliars! labor and other property, than that just men-tioned, amounted, in the same time, to the stapendous sum of fice thousand, nine handred and thirty millions of deltars, making in all, it correct, the prod glous sum of six thousand, two hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars. Large and startling as this sum is, let it never be for variably shown to the vilest of malefactors, that have yet stood convicted at the bar of our common country. Common courtesy demands this much of the House, if the great importance of the question I propose to discuss, and the duty of its mambers as Representatives of a free people on this floor, do not require it. I humbly the first have spike have condemned and defective plan. And the friends of the presentatives of the great support of the presentatives of the great support of the presentatives of the presentatives of the great system, who are availing themselves of the run that is now being made on the free and independent banks of the West, most of which were improperly permitted to hypothecate, as a basis of their circulation, five per cent. stock hasis of their circumann, are per cont. sales instead of six, as it usually required, would do well to remember that imperied as this system may be, the public have not yet and probably never will lose half as much by it as they have and will be the system now in use in North Carolina. I am well aware, Mr. Chairman, that I subject myself to the ridicale, secors and conhelieve that they are saturations in the way of inanciering by making this conjecture. But while they treat of their great knowledge, the hearty and enfert of their favorite system, they cannot, if they be housed men, but how their heads and blash in sname when they remember,

> both actually called in existence on account f that period to furnish a sound and reliable cir arcely at all to producate their circulation upon her than the faith and credit of the governments hat had the wisdom to call them into existence furn to the debates had in Congress on this sub-Sirre, with Mesars. Giles and Berbour, of Virginia, and many others, predicted that the bank proposed by Mr. Madison would prove a disgraceful failure in less than three months after

he present bank of the State of South Carolina.

lina. But what, Mr. Chairman, have been the pasults? The Bank of the United States, which arted with but ten per cent, of its capital paid Candina, with not half that amount, naver sus-pended or yet failed to meet their promises to pay when presented at their counters. No, sir, pay when presented the states with larger capitals than that of the State of South Carolina organized on the present system failed again in 1837, as in 1815, to redeen their notes in coin, specie. I am desirous, Mr. Chairman, that this important fact should be noted and remembered: that it was the failure of the specie lassis banks of 1814 and then again of 1837 to furnish a sound and raliable currency that led the sagsious and practical financiers of these periods to devise and per in successful operation the banks. I have mentioned, as also to give the free Lanking law a general preference and popularity with the people since the year 1837; nor can say one show a single instance where a bank organized on this plan has ever failed that has branches as our links have. I am far from believing how-ever that the plan, as it now exists, is faultless, but, air, the brilliant success of the United States Bank under the most trying circumstances, the Bank of the State of South Carolina, with many chers that I might name, organized upon the ame principles, shows most condusively that old and silver are not essential as a basis to the gott and siver are not essential a bank to ecosible it to do a zafe and profitable haviness. I am clearly of the opinion, however, that every bank should be required to keep constantly on hand at least thirty per cent of its circulation in gold and siler, and, in place of the personal listbility clause in its charter, it should be required to deposite rith some efficer of the State double the amount of its circulation in stock notes and certificates of Rail Road stock, as collateral security. By adopt thall float shoes, as conservat security, by acquiring this plane, the banks are made abundantly aste and reliable, without impairing the profits of any one, to gay considerable extent, if any at all; and certainly it will operate well for the ank with the public to know that every dellar-has in circulation has an actual and contingent asis of two to our to rest upon, instead of one gold for every ten or more of notes in circula-on, as is now the case. The great advantage tion, as is now the case. The great advantage of this plan is the bank is required to give security to the public for the altimate redemption of all its issues, instant of issuing two-thirds of their motor on credit. This, as I have just sald, will not operate to the projudice of the hank and the stockholder, as the stock note will never be collected or any part of it, no more than a note in an insurance company, unless the bank first meets with a loss, and it is then highly important to all concerned that it should have recuperative

has one or or of the parties exactly, and in part with all.

As to an exclusive metallic currency, I think that entirely out of the question. This can but appear to any reflecting must, who will certainly reflect on the vast amount of tenie in the world and the parties of the

teresting nor unless to trace their present diffi-culties to their source." And what, sir, does that great and good man say they were? Hear him:
"Partly tenned by the derive of large dividends
and partly induced by the solicitations of unfortuand applicants, they did what they should not have done—extended their learnst eyond all reasonable bounds." He then continues as follows:
"I will only remark whether you determine to often subjected by the anxiety of the stockhol-At the same session of the Legislature Judge Gasten, who was then connected with at least one of the banks, presented a series of resolations, of which the following were the two

s n medium of circulation and for the purpose of wit, unless restrained within narrow limits. d controlled by strong checks, always has been

and always will be aloned. Resolved further, That in the charters of the anks of this State the limits imposed on such is, was ween tourngue and the cheeks two feeble—that general restiness in t e community to borrow, sined with the desire of profit on the part of the tockholders, could not fail to produce an large of per out of proportion to the specie finds of the darly to redeem; and that the consequence has durious to the interest of its citizens and the character of its public institutions, and leading to exasions and expedients in the managers of those nstitutions, always disreputable, sometimes at ariance with the provisions of their charters and Hen oppression to their customers.

This, Mr. Chairman, is strong, if not harsh lan This, Mr. Limitman, is strong, it not marks increase is expecially when we remember it proceeds from the mouth of the strongest friend and advected the banks had at that time in the Legislature; and if I could produce no other proofs than these for the strong checks and well-defined limits to which I have confined the office w of the proposed hank, as regards the issues they have it in their power to make, I think Gov. I redely a message and Judge Gaston's resolutions would justify me their un ng for the great reform I propose in

But fortunately for me, I have other, if not tronger proofts justify the course I have taken. And all these proofs also come from the very And all these proofs also come from the very highest authority. I will here read but a few of them. Nichelas Biddle, referring to this great evil in his celebrated letter, published in the National Gazette, on the 16th of April, 1828, says: "The constant tendency of the banks of this country is to lead too much money, and put too many notes in circulation." Sir Charles Grant, speaking of the same evil, remarks, "That the of—over-issues—may be arrested before it takes stare. The principle should be presentative rather than curative, to seems the public against loss.** if the bank to issue notes for discounting and cir-culation? No language could be used more prop-er or commendatory of the bill now under discusion, than this sentence. But again: Mr. Ga la-tin, speaking on the same point, says, "Against a power so termendons in banks what harrier has been arcated? Against a power which, at dif-ferent periods, has baffled the legislative wisom of our revolutionary sages, of the governare we imposed? The interest account of each ank; as well might Canute control the waves of the cone with a breathe." Could I ask for a stronger commendation of the principles I advocate than this? Evidently not. Nevertheless, I will now proceed to give another, and a still stronger proof of the necessity and propriety of having a State officer to prepare, countersign and superin-tend the issues for general circulation of all banks. This proof shall be of a practical nature, and he fearm from the transactions of our banks, and shill hed by the tabular statements furnished in definece to a below scattering the statements furnished in

exhibited by the tabular statements furnished in obstitute to a joint resolution, passhd by the present Legislatere, by the bank of Cape Fear and the bank of the State. It will be seen by a glance at that document, that the nest resists of the hank of Cape Fear have regularly and gradually increased from the day it was last chartered up to the present time. In 1834, they amounted to nighty-eight thousand, seven hundred and forto nighty eight thousand, seven mindred and for-ty-eight dollars and seventy five cents; and in 4854, to the handsome spin of two hundred and thirty six thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents. Now, Mr. Chairclotters and sixty-eight cents. Now, Mr. Chairman, after unaling all due and reasonable allow-nuces for the increase of the capital of the bank, allow-nuces for the increase of the capital of the bank possibly thus legitimately increase her profits to almost troble the amount in 1854, to what they were in 1830, without gradually continuing to swell her circuition, until new, to say the least, she has out the last dollar she decuas it safe to issue. But sep will not convers one bank, for a great fault that all are guilty of Still, it is an important fact, and worthy of all consideration, that all banks chartered upon our present plan do, for the puspose of accommodating their customers, and realizing handsome dividends for the stockholders, usually go on, from the day they commence business, gradually to increase their circulation, until they are actually forced to contract it by a run being made upon them for specie. Hence we they are actually forced to contrast it by a run being made upon them for specie. Hence we have found it invariably the case, in his State, that when the banks think it predent to apply to the Legislature to have their charters removed, there is by some strange mishap or other, a penic on the courtry, and they are from fear, prudence or mus less landable motives, found gradually to diminish their circulation and discounting. If it be true, that the banks centrihate nothing to bring about these results, then they are very backy, or unbacky, as the case may be, or it is coughn if they do not design sends mustles, that they left North Carolina always avail them selves of these money panics to apply for a renew all of shair charters.

NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14. 1855.

NUMBER 7

to export specie in large quantities from one point to another, to a ser nothing about receiving and delivering if, would make the exponess equal his art of a power; of these make passage and delivering if, would make the exponess equal his art of a power; of the make passage and the gold and silver now in action and set against the gold and silver now in action and the gold and silver now in action from a state of the gold and silver now in action from a state of the gold and silver now in action from a state of the gold and silver are strictly speaking, but the ingredity maked by the gold and silver are strictly speaking, but the speaking the speaking the gold and silver are strictly speaking, but the support and the gold and silver are strictly speaking, but the speaking the speaking and the gold and silver are strictly speaking, but the speaking the gold and silver are strictly speaking, but the speaking speaking the speaking and the gold and silver are strictly speaking, but the speaking speaking the speaking speaking the speaking speaking the speaking speaking and speaking gold and speaking and speaking gold and speaking and speaking and speaking gold and speaking and speaking gold and speaking gold and speaking and speaking go

have a friend, a Director in the bank of France. in the public funds. Sametimes he made in the public funds. Sametimes he writes to me desiring me to sell, because the bank is going to withdraw its potes. At other times, he hids me to bay, for we are going to issue a quantity of notes, and so, through the kindness of my friend. I always make money, though living two hundred miles from Paris.

Mr. Chairman, the bank I propose has been contempountly speered at a propose has been

ontemptuously speered at a * "a powerful bank, with stringent conditions and strong restraints arousel, are as suple-minded and moutally vig-laid upon the stockholders to keep them from banking." As far as the strength of the bank and the conditions and cheeks spoken of are concerned, this is true—but if the bill is passed, concerned, this is true—but if the bill is passed, to give their opinions great weight—no matter that they will keep those who are authorized to engage in banking under it from doing so is not true and if they do it is infinitely better for usual I shall have arrayed against us in this conto have no banks at all than to have unsound or test. There are many here, I fear, who will join to have no banks at all than to have unsound or rotten ones. If I know anything at all, I do know that the regulation of the currency is one of the most inportant prerogatives of a sovereign State, and this prerogative, great and important as it is, is in point of fact fast becoming above as it is, is in point of fact fast becoming above of whose stock belongs to a few of our most of whose stock belongs to a few of our most of the banks or the principles upon which they can see a policy of letting well erough as contained and liberal fellow as one policy of letting well erough to have no banks and their dependencies, a large share of whose stock belongs to a few of our most of citizens. To speak plainly on this point, I look of the time of the strong side and gow with these gentlements of were anxious to free the people of the State from direct uxation altogether if possible. This is improvements and we are empty on the proposition of the currency of any provincing all the strong side and gow with these gentlements of the time were auxious to free the people of the State from direct uxation altogether if possible. This is improvements and were accounted at the reason why the hill proved to be and direct uxation altogether if possible. This is improvements, and we are empty on the reason why the hill proved to be a popular. It is in the condition of the time the strong side and provincing all the strong side and provincing all the strong side and provincing all the reason why the hill proved to be so popular. The point of fact fast becoming show and regarded in the reason why the hill proved to be so popular. It is in the reason why the hill proved to be so popular, that it required the conditions of interturbations to the strong side and improvements as it is, is in point of fact fast becoming the provincing all the reason why the hill proved to be so popular. It is in the provincing all the strong side and improvements as the reason why the hill proved to be so popular. It is in the training our position allow of whose stock belongs to a few of our most wealthy but not most patrictic and liberal fellow-citigens. To speak plainly on this point, I look upon this as the most important and shameful surrender of power that the freemen of North surrender of power that the freemen of North the banks are sound and profitable, and popular at least with some very influential men in the contains, and one whose heart throts true, I true, to laboring humanity every where, I feel has witnessed the events that have transpired bound to make war upon it, and, if it is still entire the last few weeks. Buttons, button-holes are country of the State, I was through the last few weeks. Buttons to laboring humanity every where and contains the last few weeks. Buttons, button-holes are countried within the last few weeks. Buttons to laboring humanity every where I feel has witnessed the events that have transpired within the last few weeks. Buttons, button-holes are countried and confeshiots of many members could also bear took in the listory of the State. It was this that bound to make war upon it, and, if it is railised the weeks. Hallons, followed betweeks against it. Mr. Chairman, it is meally, politically and socially wrong thus to rob the State of her power, her severeigity and her wealth, especially when, by so doing, we entail intolerable butters on the public and put in isopardy their irights and property as free men. It is no reply to this rangument to say that Bank Directors are too high gaining to make an improper use of whoir americally not not be proved that between the product of the power and privileges to make a morey. Therefore, the provest the great power of the state of the provention of the rangument to say that Bank Directors are tike other men; some of them are good, some indifferent and others very corrupt. The great majority of them are workly of all especie, however, were they were desirous to exercise it, to their hurt and prejaidine. Under the property, if they were desirous to exercise it, to their hurt and prejaidine. Under the property of a few same of them are good, some this position that they occupy gives them great power over their fellow citizens and their property of a few same of them are good, some that the position that they occupy gives them great power over their fellow citizens and their property, if they were desirous to exercise it, to their hurt and prejaidine. Under the property of a few same of them are good, some banking in this State, it is placed to the property. If they were desirous to exercise it, to their hurt and prejaidine. Under the property of the great political and the eventual that and prejaidine. Under the property of a few same of them are good, some indifferent and others very corrupt. The great majority of them are good, some the property of the great political and the eventual that and prejaidine. Under the property of the great political and the eventual that the property of the great political and the eventual that the property of the great political and the eventual that the property of the property of the prop

how honest they may be, I humbly submit, are not the persons to leave it to to say what quantity of notes these banks shall pet in circulation.—
There should be a State officer to superintend this department in every State. And every Bank, in my humble judgment, should be required, as in the bill now under consideration, to pledge certificates of finitend Stock with the said State officers, in addition to its empiral, as collateral security to the whole amount of its circulation as a criterion or reserved basis upon which to lesue the notes of its circulation. By adopting this the netes of its circulation. By adopting this system, we have a safe and practical rule to guide us in regulating the paper circulation of each bank, as well as all the banks throughout the State. For example, if we, as legislators, will but come to the conclusion that we will in future invest the same smount of capital for the State substribe to the rail roads now completed or in contemplation, and that no one shall be permit-ted to take a share-in any of the banks of this State, who has not taken a similar amount in some of our rail roads, then, sir, we will have a sound, uniform and eafs paper circulating medium I hold that it will be utterly impossible for us t

put afoat too much paper money, or overlank ourselves, if this plan be adopted and strictly ad-hered to. Surely, where there has been a dollar invested in public works to develope the resources of the State, it will be abundantly sufe to seven a dollar for general circulation, upon the basis in-dicated in the bill under consideration. I wish it to be borne distinctly in mind, that I wish it to be horne distinctly in mind, that the system I propose for banking is one to which there are well-defined bounds, nod sure and excitin tests to prevent any one-bank, or all of them together, from going beyond safe and proper bounds with their issues and discounts. This remedies the great evil of our present system, and should be spendily adopted for the benefit as well as the security of the public and the banks.

I am well aware, Mr. Chairman, it is impossible to have a currency that will always remain perfectly stable. There must, of necessity, he some fluctuations in our circulation, and they are seened for the sea is to its purity; but let us remained to the sea and said, "Hors far shalt that go and no further."

to the sea and said, "Thus far shalt thou go and an further,"

The prosent loose system is, to use the language of the Duke of Wellington, "founded on theory, and vague and uncertain theory at that; if it has a beginning, it is certain, there is no end to it," As proof of this, look at the multitude of bills before this Legislature, to charter and re-charter lanks.

that it will not do to charter all of them—and what to pass, and what to reject, is a matter of no little difficulty. Aye, sir, a duty the most doinate of all others we have to perform,—to decide among free men, and equals, who shall have the most profitable franchise the State can confer you any one for the next twent; or thirty years. For my own pur, I henitale a w to arow it as any painter, once nove, that we should grant to hank charter to any one for thurs, in which the State charter to any one in future, in which the State charter to any one in future, in which the State charter to any one in future, in which the State charter to any one in future, in which the State charter to any one in future, in which the State charter to any one in future, in which the parameted no take stock in any lank havenber againsted in North Carolina, miless be sure a shocker moment of surek in some one more of our pair

mercenary purposes. I here beg leave to quote a short extract from a letter written by the motorious Voltaire from Fierney in Switzerland;—
"Here I am," he says, "living in a style mited to my habits, and caring but little for to-morrow; to raise the shout, long and loud, "great is Piana, the goldess of the Ephesians." Beside these, I greatly fear that every one whose name is found on the muster-roll of the old Fogy party will ral-ly to the support of their particular friends, who mysteries and realized the profits of banking, on-til they have group fat and sleek as moles

> men of the highest order of intellect, and once aroused, are as suple-minded and mentally vigand cont-skirts of maky members con'd also bear leatimony to this respective fact. But does this prove that banks, organized on other principles, should never be created in this State, and the

Mr. Chairman, it may be well enough, at this point, for as to gramine into the principles laid down by some of the ablest men that have ever advocated the present plan of banking, as well as the history of banking in this State, to see if there be any truth in the grave charges that I have ventured to bring against the friends and advocates of our present banks, and banking system. We are told by good authority, "that there is no other mode of levying an indirect tax known upon earth, excepting by duties and imposts, by which such large tuns can be drawn from the pickets of all classes as by the present banking system." It has been estimated that known upon earth, excepting by duties and imposts, by which such large turns can be drawn from the pickets of all classes as by the present bapking system." It has been petimated that there is annually collected from the papels of this Union, ever and above the lagel interact on the capital of the banks, from fourteen to sixteen millions of dollars. The principle on which this tax is levied eannot be misunderstood. With a loanable capital of one hundred thousand dollars, says Mr. Googe, a bank can, by the help of its deposits and circulation, make loans to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars. Hence for every hundred thousand dollars, there for every hundred thousand of their own rapital emphysed in discounting, the banks draw twice or chirics as much as is drawn from the same amount in the hunds of prisate individuals. The gain of banks from their practice of taking the discount in advance and charging slavy-four days interest on notes which have but dety-three days is run is also considerable. Daublies it was some such ressons as these that led Mr. Ricardon, the great friend, charaptann and defender of the present system, to use the following language: "As it is public credit that support public credit, and as the deposits of the banks are the property of the commonity generally, and the profits derived from circulation came from the community generally they ought to go to the community generally they ought to go to the community generally they ought to go to the community generally and he med to lighten the bardens of taxtlem." Again "If a charter gave about to explar, the table might a nearing the policy of permissing a company in arise; all the advantages which arisement, about of received as affecting a seaguage of another: "It may be laid down may general runs, that no independent Suter and graphing language of another: "It may be laid down that is controlled as owners of an least spe built or free-thirds to spring upon their other to partied with the scatch of the stock of the inselfminomore de

Mr. Chairman, this is no new fongled doctrice

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defeates, when the people were demanding of their representatives more banking facilities I—Fortunately for us, sir, the proceedings had in the Josepharer much this mystery perfectly phin. Inches using part the mystery perfectly the condition of the Scate by a large and triumphant majority and was defeated in the House by 6 voice only; and that, too, after Judge Gaston, and many others who were deeply interested as stockholders in the other banks, had exerted themselves, and all the poseer and influence that they could, with the aid of the banks then in operation, bring to hear against it. And I have been told over and often, that bud not durige Gaston declared most solemnly that he Jurige Gaston declared most solemnly that he believed the bill to be clearly unsunstitutional, and the old banks that there was no room for the preditable employment of more hawking capital in North Carolina, the bill would have passed in North Carolina, the bill would have possed the House by a much larger majority than it d'd the Sennie. Now why was it, that this bill had so much more popularity than any and all the others put together? It was popular, because the numbers of the Legislature saw that the Bank of the State of Senth Carolina brought in receive enough to defray nearly all the expenses of North Carolina, and the friends of the bill

in the banks or the principles upon which they are organized. The policy of letting well enough that we have always been bitterly opposed to alone is a good one, especially in banking. Now, heavy taxes—especially direct taxes. It will not Mr Chairman, for one, tam willing to admit that

expanded and contracted their circulations to make money is clear from Voltaire's letter and other proofs that we have already offered. The President and Directors of the bank, I care not how hoagst they may be, I humbly submit, are not the persons to have it to to say what quantity of notes these banks shall put in circulation.—

There should be a State officer to superintend this proves conclusively that all banks are not never State. And every Bank, in my humble judgment, should be required, as in the powers that are conferred upon the notes of Raifrond Stock with the sail State officers, in addition to its capital, as collateral secondly desired to the power of the allest men that have every form the present plan of banking, as well as criterion or reserved basis upon which to issue the present plan of banking, as well as the present plan of the present plan of banking as the present plan as the present day that the present plan as the present day proposition, if was construed by the formore not in give to Congress the power to construct all kinds of interval improvements within the limits of the States. Congress, also, in these early times, of the States. Congress, also, in these early times, of the States. Congress, also, in these early times, of the States of States, or rather, the provision should be re-corded to the Construction, are coming force to the Construction of the public lands to hook it are conducted to soon as the public dash was found to figure in them, for wholk the States of the Construction, the provision should be re-corded to the Construction, the provision should be recorded to the Construction, the provision should be recorded to the States of the Construction, the should be recorded to the States of the Stat

justs that normgiants and excise a and there ories from the people respond in an acceptable manner, those who will. We can neith Carolinh is poor and has actining the point she is as well off as the clier some of them here gene in dahs as in ty-free wittings for the purpose of go to existing Railroads and Crinilo. It is easy, it is these very expenditure created a necessity so sitting that it, got be safely resisted for similar was Carolina. It will not do now to star Carolina. It will not do now to start will are now or ampelled by the authors pressure around us to go forward and do as they dence. And how is this, Mr. Chairman? I debt and pledge the faith and credit of the S to the amount of millions and tax the people pay interest and principal, until the fast appearancelled. This, sir, is the Democratic, St Rights plan of constructing all kinds of into improvements, and we are or mpelled to grin hear it or do more. The States may arrande all right to collect duties and imposts in the real theorem. They are, in a sparie of a namicity, surrendered all of their faults in General Covernment to discharge the public of when the construction was more liberally con-