sciption in advance." RATES OF ADVERTISING. for every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent

mertion, twenty-five cents. The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent, higher; and a deduction of 531 per cent, will be made from the regular pri ees for advertisers by the year.

C Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

VOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE approaching General Assembly. The Subscriber would respectfult interm Members elect to the Legislature, that he is prepared to neintably with board and ledging, from commodate confortably with board and forgring, from 50 to 40 of their body. Having rested ten rooms in the expectors brick building of Mr. B. B. SMITH, (where the last Seaston of the Legislature was held) will be in his power to turnish elegible rooms to those who apply early. Address D MURRAY.

City Hotel, Raleigh.

Sept 25, 1840.

NOTICE.

On Monday, 12th of October next, will be sold for eash, before the Court House door, in Heriford, all, or as much of the following tracts of land as will sari ty the Tax due thereon for the venes 1838 and '39, and the cost of advertising:

By whom listed. 3 2 3 2 Situation of lands. Lames Boutters 73. Edm'd Barteliff 18 Samuel Most 100 100 Link Brate A E Humidness 42 Geo. Brothers 50° do do NAPHAN BAGLEY, SEE.

Perquimons county, Aug. 29, 1840 Price .d lv. \$2 50 cents. State of North Carolina. GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law and Equity

Spring Term, A. D. 1840. Henry F Ware,
This reserve

This cause coming a: to be heard, and it appear-ing to the satisfaction of the Court, that proper steps had been taken to notify the debudant. Henof the petition of plaintiff Sucah; Subparan and alas Subpense irsuing and returned Proclamation was made by the Sheriff at the door of the Court House, for the defendant, Menry, to appear sod answer as communiced by the Subposts. The detendant failing to appear, it is ordered that publication be given in the Kaleigh Resame; and that at the next term of this Court, ap-

Witness, Thomas H. Willie, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Oxford, this 30th day of May, A. D. 1840. THOS. H. WILLIE, C. S. C. May 30. 21 Sm. . Pr. Adv. \$7.

HORRID DEPRAVITY

Some notorious Counterfeiters have nearly killed several persons by selling them, a spurious and salse

written signature of CO V > TOCK & CO. - on the splendid wrapper. That firm are solely authorized to make and sell the true article. Original SOLOMON HAYS.

P. S. The true Hays' Liniment is warranted to care Piles and Rheumatism, in all cases, or no pay

THE BUMAN BAIR IS WARRANTED stand or restored, and the head kept free from dandenft, by the genuine OLD-RIDGE'S BALM OR COLUMBIA.

DARING FRAUD!

This article has been imitated by a notorious con terfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMS FOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrap-per. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

A constant supply of the above raluable prepara-ion will be kept for sale by W. M. MASON & CO. 11 evow 12m



RALEIGH, SEPT. 30, 1840. THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. The invincible Hero of Tippecanne—the incor ruptible Salesman the inflexible Republicanthe patriot Farmer of Chia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER, A State Rights' Republican of the school of '98 one of Virginia's noblest sons, and emphasically one of America's most sugarious, victuous and patriotic statesmen.

The broad banner of HARRISON, LIB ERTY and the CONSTITUTION is now flung to the breeze, inscribed with the inspiring motto -ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM-THE IN TEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS -THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MO NEY-THE DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS-THE DOWNFALL OF ABOLI-TION-AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF

THE PEOPLE. Whig Stectoral Ticket. Col. CHARLES McDowell, of Burks county, Gen. JAS. WELLBORN, of Wilkes. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln, JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell. Hon, ABRAHAM RESCHER, of Chatham, John B. KELLY, of Moore. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake. WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie. Land Ash JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hangver. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan. Col. WILLIAM L. Leng, of Halifax. Josian Colling, of Washington.

Banks .- The best bank ever yet known,

THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.

RALBIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

I NORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."

RALEIGH N. C WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7 1840.

NO. 407

always liberal.

Par the Star My ever faithful Compeers!

VOL. XXXI

In our dark counset room, where I hoods do us harm. had the honor last to meet you, you assign-

plished on this planet, ontil within a few my mission. All of this was foreseen by the Listle Magician, as well as us, when he wrote of Rome. But another blessing, of which myself into an angel of light, as I am on nativities of her illustrious and of the property of the pro

gainst white men, besides that other vote he if they don't find me out, I think they will ings." Read the following proceedings. gave in New York, which gave free ne- print it. groes a vote in certain cases above white men. Now, in case of his re-election, men, your very weary and disappointed, when this state of things should get fully but ever persovering Chief. under way, it would be a feast to our old To the Council of Beliel, ? Casar and Herod, the blood that would be RINGE'S BALM OF COLUMINA.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be shed; for the people in the south of the U-

must end in disappointment.

this cool climate, thou-ands of them, which From the Alabama Times we learn that were not so fiery, and were swallowed by

this condition of things is, mend the bel- citizens of Perry county in that State .lowses, if you can possibly spare the time; The following is their letter: then direct the blowers to double their dil- Marion Perry county, Ala., June 20, 1840. voting with all the non slaveholding Sevaigence. Let those who prepare the mate- TO MARTIN VAN BUREN, & rials (you know the oldest liars) lose no time-all is at stake. Forge fast-and as soon as you get ready one quarter of a do-Richmond Enquirer and the other to the tain inquiries propounded to you by the unction upon her soit? He certainly must N. C. Standard or to the Shirt-tail Orator. Democratic Central Committee of Ken- be, unless his opinions have undergone a tion, (which they had promised me to do,) mittee, dated Washington, April 21 1840, upon the Missouri restriction and upon them on the steam cars all over America. Ist. Do you regard the institution of unchanged, the South will be guilty of sut-post free. But here let me add a word of Slavery as it exists in the Southern States cide to confide her dearest and most vital to --- but blushed many a time in se- evil? cret, and almost promised that I would do Sd. Do you admit that Congress have and ought to know that fact. And we ver dollar, just who so no more. But in a day or two comes the constitutional power to refuse any tersubmit it to the candid and dispussionate, is to a brass yard. Hawkins's and Montgomery's slander a ritory now belonging to the United States, even of the Administration party them. go not Harrison. I thought at first I could or which may bereafter belong to them, selves, if his position upon this question not go it; but a loco focu candidate prom- the right to be received in the Union with-

earnestly believe such overgrown false- justly denounced,

Day before yesterday I saw a caricature ed to me the arduous and all-important purporting to sepresent the selling of a tour of the United States, which is a coun | poor old white man under Harrison's law, try situate, lying and being in that planet to a fat free negro for debt, and that too which I ruined by the first lie I told the in a village where there was a copy from first woman who ever lived in it. I prom the journals of the house, (where the law ised, when leaving, to keep you informed was said to have passed,) the ninth section swered. (after a manner of his own.) some and meaning of the constitution of the U. of my labours and success. My labours of which law, as it truly was, (namely, to of the interrogatories addressed to him, nited States. We are now told, by Mr. have t uly been immense-my success up sell certain thieves, instead of putting we might be disposed, in charity, to preto the amount of what I wished and was them in the pentientiary,) states distinctly sume that his failure to answer the forego. paper currency and bank notes have been instructed to do, hangs yet in doubtful that no negro, mulatto or Indian shall buy ing was not dictated by improper motives. in use and circulation, as money, for fifty scale-and my spirits, were I to suffer a white man under any circumstances. I But when he has promptly responded on or sixty years, still it was all wrong and them to quail, would be down very low. was under the painful necessity to forbid some occasions, is it not strange that he unconstitutional; that nothing but gold or You know that the United States have my willing subjects thus to act with the should be so very reluctant to answer these silver coin is constitutional currency. This been a Republic for 64 years; and every shameful carricature; and such is my mor- questions? Why is it, we ask, that, he is a new reading, and strange perversion, man who chose to worship God as he dification at this low and scandalous effort is thus costive now? If it be that he still of the original intention and practical thought best, might do it, none daring to to decrive ignorant people, that if I find hold the opinions which he avowed and meaning of the constitution. This state of affairs has continued in he shall have a fed upon, when the Missouri question of instrument declares, "Congress shall continually operated very much against our no office in hell except that of throwing shook the Union to its centre, and is a have power to coin money, regulate the king lom. Hence my first proposition, out with a hot shovel the dross at its bot- traid to answer them ought he to be trusted value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix eleven or twelve, years ag , to reduce this tom. I expect to return after November, by the South? If he has renounced those the standard of weights and measures." Republic to a despotism. Every thing, when you shall know the result. Meansince that council, has succeeded exactly time accept the assurance that nothing should pay so, however ewkward may be the to my wishes; and the thing was in prog- shall be wanting on my part to make sure dilemma in which it will involve himself; clous metals, just as it is required to fix ress as fast as such things can be accom- our hopes and accomplish the objects of But is it not the inevitable inference, so the standard of weights and measures.

that honied letter to his holiness the Pope nothing without me. I intend to transform country was indebted to the genius and

I remain, my lords, council and gentle-

July 1st, 1840.

STILL "MUM!"

We have heretofore apprized our ead-And here let me tell you, that the ers of the failure of Mr. van Buren to Champion of the Sou h so dear to us all, reply to certain interrogtories addressed among what they call here the wise and to him by several gentlemen of Lincoln, line thereof, the residue of said section, as good, is no more respected than a wolf. N. Carolina, in reference to the princi-In candour, I must also say, that I ple involved in the Missouri question, and strongly suspect that without edoubled of as to the 'expediency" of adherence to indirectly, be introduced into the said forts, our high hopes of success will be that principle, of which he was a volun- Territory except by a citizen of the Unioverthrown by the election of one William | teer champion in 1821, should Florida ap-Henry Harrison-a man with whom we ply for admission into the Union, as a have had no acquaintance, except that we Slave State, during his term of service. know he did much to free his country from Perhaps he may take the ground, in relatyranny and barbarism some years ago. tion to this "delicate question," as he The people here, from what I understand does in reference to Mr. Poinsett's Army from our folks, are determined to go for Bill, that it will be time enough for him to him. If this should be so, our projects express an opinion when he is called upon to "act officially" upon the subject .-Thus much for candour's sake, which But when a candidate for the Presidency be entitled to and receive his or her freemust not be lost sight of by even devils in gives voluntary pledges, in advance as to dom." council. And now, though I have said to the course he will pursue upon some matyou this much, permit me to deliver it as fers-such as the U. S. Bank and the abmerely my own public opinion, that we olition of slavery in the District,-we can shall still succeed, if you will all be up see neither propriety nor consistency in and doing, and attend to my counsel; and such an expression from his lips, touchit would do your very hearts good to see ing other questions, of equal and even the efforts and unanimity of our people of greater magnitude. One, indeed, might are, here. You know the lies you have sent infectious the readiness with which he me for publication, hot from our forge in pledges himself on some measures hell. They have been almost all swatlow- which are unpopular, and his claim that, cd with avidity by our friends; though I upon others, which are of a dubious char- Lloyd of Md., Macon of N. C., Noble of Indiana, have laughed to see how nearly some have acter, the people must wait to ascertain escaped being choked-particularly some his opinions from his official acts, that he N. J., Stokes of N. C., Van Dyke of Del., Walkwho professed to be Christians-and more is governed, alike in his responses, and especially one fellow I noticed, who in his silence, by a motive as selfish, he, of Ten. seemed like his bowels were parched by if he be so governed, it argues his ambithe burning heat. I myself have made, in tion to be unchastened and unprincipled.

enquiries, similar to those addressed to were not so fiery, and were swallowed by enquiries, similar to those addressed to of R L Lanman of Con., Lowie of Pa., Mills of throats like open sepulches, without much apparent pain.

Mr. Van Buren by the citizens of Lincoln, have been, as long ago as June last, Vi., Parout of N. H., Ruggles of Ohio, Seymour Now, my noble lords, my counsel in forwarded to him by a committee of the of Vt., Thomas of Ill., VAN BUREN of N. Y."

President of the United States. DEAR SIR: From the promptness and

N. C. Standard or to the Shirt-tail Orator. Democratic Central Committee of Ken-be, unless his opinions have undergone a They will immediately strike a new edition, (which they had become a strick, in your letter of reply to that Com-change upon that subject, since his vote and send them to the loco members of we are induced respectfully to address this attempt to limit the introduction of Congress, who in a few minutes will have you the following additional questions: vantion. I got off that Montgomery letter of this Union, as a moral or political interests to his keeping. If they are

ised to help me, and that they should be but making the abolition of slavery a preis a bank of carth-it never refuses to dis- seen only by the most ignorant, to whom requisite to admission?

count to honest labor; and the best share is he would read them behind some house or the plough share, on which dividends are chimney. So it was I performed the sick-your consideration, at the present time, ening job; but I humbly hope you will not when the peace and safety and the very call on me to stoop so low again-not so existence of the South are disturbed by much on account of my conscience-but I that fanatical association, which you so

Respectfully yours, &c. Joseph Pickens, D. Long. J. R. Webster, James A. Houze. J. F. Thompson, John Oswald, II. C. Len, Levi Lang ion, Hugh Davis.

long as his Missouri opinions are unre. The whole intention and object was, ceryears last past; since which time there has I think it due to my highness to have tracted, and particularly when he refuses tainly, uniformly, and a common standbeen strong opposition (by many who are some parts of this letter printed before I to asnwer respectful enquiries upon that and; whereby all currency, which purport known here by the terms Wise and Good:) leave, else I may be charged with the autopic while he cagerly responds to others ed to pass as money, or its equivalent against the acts and doings of our tittle thorship of whappers of which I am asham of less interest, -we say must it not be Yanny, whom we appointed the successor ed, and yet not so much so as one might the inevitable inference that he still enof the illustrious chief who began the pro-suppose; for when I return I would not toriains the opinion, as he did in 1821, ject so dear to all dur hearts. You know scruple to acknowledge them all. But, that Congress ought not to admit any new the conclusion which was unanimous a- where I now am, many men have a lively State into the Union unless such State mongst us in our last council, that could sense of truth, and are heartify indignant will remounce the right to tolerate slavery we succeed in placing him at the heathere at such barefaced lies; and if I own my within her limits? And if this be true for one more term, the forms a'so of a dark self the author of them here, no half-way how can the South trust him, with a gress to each of the Custom houses, to each despotism would be arknowledged and decent man would ever listen to me again. knowledge of the fact staring us in the rivetted. In that event I was of opinion, I do not know who will print this for me, face, that, within the next four years, Floras I still am, that morals and true religion Kendall, Ritchie and Co, never did re- ida will be an applicant for admission?would have surk down, as they always luse, and send to me daily for manuscript; And this consideration becomes still more have done, under its ponderous weight but I am sure they will not print this, be- important when we remember that in 1822, cause folks would say I was backing out after the settlement of the Missours Quesfrom them, and they know they could do tion, by the Compromise for which the

order to secure the votes of abolitionists quiring after the success of his extra Stan-jed by Mr. Van Buren, in company with and, in every day use, are made of wood, at the North, sanctioned the doctrine that dard, and when I get to the capital of the his federal colleague. Rufus King, and free negroes are competent witnesses a- State, I will apply at the Star office, and other Northern men with Southern feelas they appear in the Senate Journals of 1822:

"The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill been amended, it was reported to the House accordingly; and,

"On the question to concur in the afollows:

"No slave or slaves shall, directly or Territory except by a citizen of the United States removing into the said Territory for actual settlement, and being, at the time of such removal, bona fide owner of such slave or staves; or any citizen of the half-bushels and yard-stick measures in U. States travelling into the Territory every house in the United States were with any servant or servants, not exceed-suddenly converted into metal, and made with any servant or servants, not exceedbrought into the Territory, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall thereupon quantity, and capacity; would the articles

"It was determined in the affirmative; vens 23, pays 20."

" Those who voted in the affimative

"Messra, Barbour of Va., Benton of Mo. Brown of Lou. D'Wolf of R. L. Eatha of Ten. Edict of Ga., Gaillard of S. C., Holmes of Mt. Pleasants of Va., Smith of S. 12., Southerland of er of Ale. Ware of Ga. Williams of Miss., Williams "Those who voted in the negative are,

"Mesers, Barton of Mo., Boardman of Con. Brown of O., Chandler of Me., Dis a roon of N. J. Pindly of Pa., Holmes Me., King of N. Y., Knight

Now, we ask our readers, in view of these facts-when we see Mr. Van Buren tors, except D'Wo'f of R. Island, Noble of Indiana, and Southerland of N. Jersey, -to re-trict as far as possible, the introzen, send one to Kendall-one to the candor with which you have answered cer- probable that he is now in favor of its exslaves into Plorida. If his opinions are changed, the South is entitled to know, in the soundness of his opinions.

Lyachburg Virg.

SPEECH OF MR. GRAHAM. OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the Sub-Treasury Bill, delivered in the Hou of Representatives, June 30th, 1840. Continued.

SPECIE.

Mr. Speaker, the advocates of this bill have discovered that all our illustrious statesmen and Presidents from the first day of Gen. Washington's administration, down to the last of Gen. Jackson's) were Now, if Mr. Van Buren had not an mistaken and ignorant of the true reading

> might be tried, compared, and adjusted Under this very power, Congress has authorized standard half-bushels and yards, to be cast and manufactured out of brass. That metal is durable, and very little liable to expansion or contraction. One standard half-bushel and yard are sent by Conof the States and Territories, there to remain as the legal model and the right standard. The brass half-bushel weighs thirtyfive pounds. The cast brass yard, with the matrix, which is a part of it, weighs twenty four pounds. They are weighty and costly. These metal measures are too beavy for

and ninety-nine half bushelsout of a thousnot with standing the greater liability to expansion and contraction. The want of durability in the material, is made up in convenience, lightness and cheapness. To a plain man, like myself, a half a bushel of and the same; because things that are eure, it is his right to refer, under the stamp by the constitution. We are searching after practical truth, which must be tried by common sense and applied to every day business. Now, suppose all the wooden ing two; and every stave imported or of gold and silver, but still kept in the same use and retaining the same shape. sold and measured by them he any more valuable than if measured by the wooden instruments now in common use? I precas 23, navs 20."
"On motion by Mr. Mills, silver, and the cloth would not taste of silver, and the cloth would not sinell of gold. The value of the grain sold, and and the goods purchased, would be precisely the same. If there were no halfbushels and yard-measures in this country, but those cast and manufactured by the General Government, out of brass, there would be a great inconvenience and scarcity among the people; and very few poor people could afford to purchase and own

In like manner, I think, this coining clause in the constitution, when rightly understood and practically interpreted, neans, Congress shall have power to declare the quantite or number of grains and pennyweights there shall be in a gold eagle or silver dollar, stomp them with certain official scale, and finally fix the standard of money, whereby the value of all currency may be measured, tested, regulated and ascertained. In other words, Congress shall be the national standard, keeper, and regulator of value; and gold and siver shall be the only true na ional standard of money and currency; just as the brass vard is the standard measure of length and breadth whereby all wooden or other vardsticks may be measured, tested, and compared. Gold and silver coin is the standard yardstick of value in money matters; and all currency and circulation should be made and kept equal to it in value. We want a uniform standard of value for currency as well as for weights and measures.

In short, a bank paper dollar is to a silver dollar, just what a wooden yardstick

To my mind, we must have, Mr. Speak-

HUGH McQUEEN, THOS. J. LEMAY,

and interchange the business and trade of the people. I know of no better plan to fornish, and make up the deficiency, than by the use of banks. I may not be a cumpetent judge of the best kind, as I have no practical knowledge of their machinery, I have never owned one dollar in the stack of any corporation; nor horrowed one cent. from any bank in my life. 1 am concerned only as every planter, farmer, and business man is obliged to be, in a sound cursency. When we sell a bale of cutton, a barrel of corn, or a lump of gold, we want good currency in return, of specie par val-ue. I am in favor of sound specie paying banks, whose notes or bil's may, at the will of the owner, be redremed and converted into gold or silver cain. In other words, when it is impossible to obtain a sufficiency of cash to support labor and reward industry, then I approve of using a sound credit, as a substitute. This idea may be aptly illustrated by a familiar ex-ample in domestic life. When bacon and beef are as scarce and hard to get as guid and silver, we are obliged to use smaller quantities of the solids, and larger propertions of vegetable food, to preserve health and sustain life. But, sir, among the rich valleys, the green hills and blue mountains, in my district, where solid provisions abound, we always regard bacon and greens as a constitutional currency, and a legal tender, yes, sir, they pass very currently, and will satisfy any reasonable man. They are drafts that are always honored, and bills that are never protested of nels and credit may be united and advantageously used together, like meat and bread, so as to go further and supply a greater nun-

The object is to multiply, increase, and render abundant, that currency which is, so essential to markind, and enters into all we eat, and wear, and have. A good plough is the true emblem of a good curreney. No farmer is such a metal-lasing man, as to construct that us ful instrument entirely of iron. It would be too heaty, unwieldy, and expensive. That would impede, not speed the plough. A practical farmer makes the groundwork of his plough of iron, but the stock, beam and handf-s may be made to advantage of good would they are lighter, cheaper, and more convertent. In this way eve y body, the poor as well as the rich, may own and usu that useful instrument which cultivates the fruits of the earth. In like manner, a good currency may be made to general advantage out of precious metal and paper un ted; so that all who work may live, hold, and enjoy a portion of the currency, which is rendered more abandant, convenient, and useful by a proper mixture of suitable

have but little direct intercourse with banks; yet there is no class of the community who derive greater profits and advantages from the existence of sound banks. They want a good market to sell their cotton, grain, and other articles. The merchant obtains accommodation, and borrows salf is worth as much, measured in a wood. fifty thousand dollars of the bank, and en as in a brass half-bashel, provided the pays the planters and farmers that sum in for the establishment of a territorial Gov. quantity conform to the legal standard. A hank notes for their cotton and grain. ernment in Florida; and the bill having yard of cloth, sold and measured by a Fifty thousand dollars are then distributed wooden yardstick, is worth just as much and circulated in smaller sums, through as though it had been measured by one smaller channels, in the country, until made of brass, provided the length be one supply and demand have consummated their contracts, and administered comfort out, after the word 'freedom,' in the 14th qual to the same, are equal to one another. and convenience to all through whose hands line thereof, the residue of said section, as Still, if the purchaser doubts the correct. it passed. Again, it returns to the bank, ness and fairness of the instrument of meas. to afford accommodation and facilities to other persons and places, whose vocation and seal of the law, to the standard fixed and business require the helping hand of by the constitution. We are searching corrency. Like the heart, it distributes and circulates the blood through the veins, to all and every part of the system which needs the natural currency of life. Sound banks are useful instruments to

Government, and beneficial institutions to the people-they furnish and supply capital and currency for public revenue, and private funds, to maintain and fuster all the great interests of the country. Sull, I am always jealous and watchful of power, whether it be pecuniary or political; because it is constantly liable to abuse. The best instruments may be applied and perverted to the worst of purposes. I look upon a bank just as I do a fire in a chimney; useful in its proper place-a good servant, but a bad master. Fire, while confined to its appropriate sphere, within limited banks and safe bounds, is very useful, and absolutely necessary to comfort, and to sustain life; and vet that very element, which cooks our daily food, may by negligence, accident, or abuse, dethose useful and necessary instruments stroy all our comfort, property, and like itself. The fault is not in the use but abuse of the element employed. When a house is bornt, or a steam boat blown up, no one thinks of abandoning the use of fire and steam. So when a bank breaks, or suspends specie payments, the fault is not owing to any radical defect in the general principle used, but is attributable to the misapplication and aliase of banking. believe we have entirely too many banks, too much blink capital, and too many different kinds of notes circulating as money. The excesses and abuses of the system are felt and a knowledged Reform and cor-rection are greatly needed. The remedy and the rod are in the hands of the people themselves. I hope an enlightened public opinion will soon distinguish and separate between the good wheat and the tures. It is the duty of the Government, that ereates a corporation, to see that it faithfully performs its stipulations, and resleems its promises. This General Government can, at any time, exercise a commanding control and powerful influence, for good or for evil, over all the money matters and banking institutions of this country. When-ever this mighty machine, through whose treasury thirty or furty millions of dollars pass every year, receives the notes of any To my mind, we must have, Mr. Speak-bank in parment of public dues, that sineer, we are obliged to have, more currency gle fact inspires confidence every where, than gold and silver to supply the fiscal and its hills pass currently, as if endursed operations of Government, and to transact by the United States. And whenever the