

THE BANK COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

This document has come in *part*, in the columns of the U. S. Telegraph—it has come to sink to irretrievable infamy, *James Watson Webb* and M. M. NOAH of the Courier and Enquirer, and the despicable tool of the Bank, SILAS E. BURROWS—it has come to blast the high reputation of Mr. BIDDLE, the President of the Bank—it has come to destroy all hope of a renewal of the charter of the greatest monied corporation in the world, and to teach future conductors of such institutions that *corruption* will not be tolerated by a free people—it has come to rescue the editor of New-York Standard from the imputations cast upon him by men destitute alike of moral and political honesty, and to establish beyond all dispute, the truth of the statements published by us on the 11th of April, 1831, and the various statements since made in reference to the editors of the COURIER AND ENQUIRER and SILAS E. BURROWS, who are, so far as principle is concerned,

“As deep beneath the infernal centre hurled
As from that centre to the ethereal world.”

Where now are their gibes about *lunacy*, and *madness* and *falsehood*? The mark of the beast is set indelibly upon their foreheads—they are the “*cattle*” that have been “bought” and sold “in the market.”

market.
The important witness this day brought forward, is Mr. Biddle himself—the President of the Bank—the friend of *Silas E. Burrows*, who testifies that he at first gave *Burrows* the money out of “*his own funds*”—“the notes” says he, “remained with me a long time.” He gave the money before he had the notes. It will be remembered that the bargain between Noah and Webb and Burrows, was suspected by us to have taken place on Saturday the second of April 1831, and it now appears that they would not act until they touched the money on that very day. The first notes bear date on the first of April 1831.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Biddle intended to make the amount of the loan a *douceur*, a regular gift and bribe for services to be rendered—else why not enter the notes on the books of the bank until the succeeding January? He says the committee “agreed to do” the notes, and yet nine months afterwards, he felt bound to call upon the chairman of the committee to enter them in the books: because, says he, “I thought it right that every thing done by the bank should always be distinctly known and avowed. Aye, after nine months, during which it had been kept a secret from the board and the public, when the voice of one or two fearless presses had reached his ears—when the appointment of a committee of investigation by congress was talked of—but not before—he thought it “right” An “exchange committee” is made the scape-goat for Mr. Biddle. He thought “the same committee

which made the loan should consummate it." A consummation indeed!

And now, what notes are these? Why, the notes of M. M. Noah and Jas. Watson Webb—men known to have (comparatively) no credit! * *

* * We shall give extracts from records to prove our assertions, and if need be, revert to the files of the Enquirer and Courier, respectively, to show what each knew of the other on the subject of responsibility.

And on the promise of such notes [some of them to run beyond the time when the charter will expire] at one, two, three, four and five years, before he had actually received them, Mr. Biddle says he agreed to let Mr. Burrows have the money, and did let him have it, and "out of his own funds" at first, because he (Mr. Burrows) "was desirous of befriending Mr. Noah, and assisting him in the purchase of a share in a newspaper." A newspaper known to be specially, bitterly, wickedly, hostile to the U. S. Bank. Does any man believe that there was not an express bargain, projected by the President of the Bank? What interest had Burrows in doing Webb and Noah a favor? He had been Webb's

doing Webb and Noah a favor? He had been Webb's bitter enemy—had actually written against him, and desired the editor of the Standard to print his ebullition, because Webb had insulted another of Burrows' "*friends*," the collector of the port of N. York, as marshal of the day at the French celebration.—How came Mr. Biddle to trust such a creature as Silas E. Burrows with such an amount, without even the shadow of security at the time of the compact?—a compact for \$15,000 for from one to five years, on the notes of men of straw!

What but consciousness of guilt could have induced the withdrawal of the notes on the 2d of March last? and what was substituted in their place? The coming investigation made the guilty tremble.

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Having found their way into the vaults of the bank, the editors subsequently made direct applications for other loans and obtained them, not to aid Noah to ~~any~~ ~~and~~ ~~Enquirer~~ for that had already been accomplished, and for what else could it have been but to continue the corruption already begun? These are the men whose paper was established "beyond the remote contingency of aid from *banks of any kind.*" They had capital—they had one "generous friend"—(we will show how hereafter)—they were not like their neighbors, "shinning it in Wall-street—they had all the patronage of the party—they were the organ—they were the men of principle—the only men ever honest and true!!

To establish the corruption of the press was our main purpose. Hence for the present, our remarks are confined to Webb and Noah and Burrows and Biddle, as connected with that subject. There are other parts of the report which will demand our attention and that of the public. We commend the document to attentive and candid perusal as far as received, and shall publish the residue as fast as it arrives, having made arrangements for that purpose.
