

The long expected and much talked of report of the Bank Committee has been made at last, and truly it seems a striking verification of the old adage, "The Mountain labored, &c." In this report a bare majority of the Committee, all of them avowed enemies of the Bank, concurred; and the minority have already proclaimed their intention of disputing every principle, and to some extent impugning every fact, contained in the document.

We have not room for even an abstract of the report in our present number, but can only present our readers with one or two leading points. In conducting the investigation, the Committee directed their inquiries to two general objects. These were,

1st, Whether the provisions of the charter had been violated?

2d, Whether there have been any circumstances of mismanagement, against which future legislation might guard, or which should destroy its claims to further confidence?

On the first point, they follow the example of a former committee making a similar investigation, without expressing any opinion on such cases as had been subject of imputation against the bank.

These cases they conceive to be six in number, and are as follows:

1st. In relation to usury.

2d. In relation to the issuing of branch orders,

3d. The selling coin, and particularly American coin.

4th. The sale of stock obtained from Government, under special acts of Congress.

5th. Making donations for roads and canals, and other objects.

6th. Building houses to rent or sell, and erecting other structures in aid of that object.

In reference to these matters, various facts are adduced, none of which, in our opinion, make out a case against the Bank, though all of them, when unexplained, might be construed into censurable conduct. Such as they are, the President has fully detailed them to the Committee, and given all the information in his power.

In considering the second topic of inquiry, the Committee have thought proper to examine into the accounts of the bank with private individuals, and they find that the editors of a paper in New York, and an individual here, have received larger accommodations than the security offered, and the general scarcity of money at the time warranted the Bank in allowing. On these topics, though we cannot by any means admit the conclusions which the Committee endeavour to draw, we are free to confess that some circumstances of seeming impropriety are exhibited, but not of such importance as to endanger the safety of the Institution.

We do not think proper to enlarge upon the subject now, contenting ourselves with quoting the result and recommendation, to which the investigations of the Committee have led them:

“ It would, therefore, seem to your committee to be most judicious not to act upon the question of rechartering that institution, or of chartering any other national bank, until the public debt shall have been paid off, and the public revenue shall have been adjusted to the measure of our federal expenditures.”

Those members of the Committee who agree to the report are Messrs. Clayton, (chairman,) Cambreleng, Thomas, and R. M. Johnson; those who are opposed are J. Q. Adams, McDuffie, and Watmough.—*Saturday Courier.*