THE SATURDAY EVENING POST---EXTRA. May 26, 1832.

U. STATES BANK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, May 14.

MR. ADAMS, of the Committee appointed on the 15th of March, 1830, to examine and report on the books and proceedings of the Bank of the U. States, submitted the following

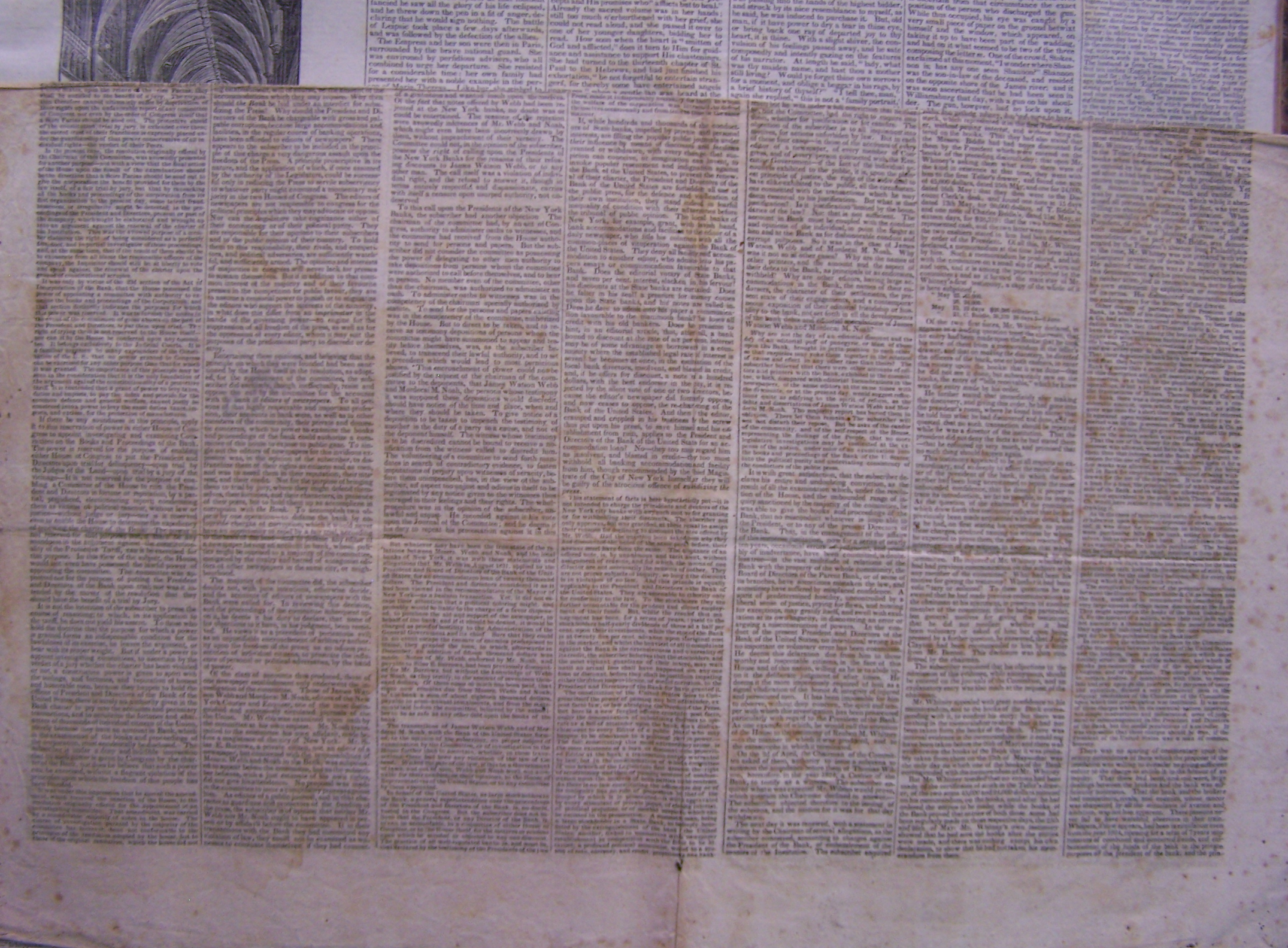
REPORT:

The subscriber, one of the members of the Committee appointed on the 15th of March last to proceed to Philadelphia to inspect the Books, and to examine the proceedings of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, and report thereon—and particularly to report whether the Charter of the Bank has been violated or not, dissenting from the report of the majority of the Committee, deems it his duty to submit to the House the considerations upon which his own conduct in the proceedings of the Committee has been governed, and the conclusion to which they have brought his mind in relation to this subject.

It will be recollected by the House that the appointment of the Committee was made upon a resolution offered by the subscriber as an amendment to a resolution previously offered by the Chairman of the Committee. The amended resolution adopted by the House was predicated on the principle avowed by the proposer of the amendment, that the original resolution presented objects of enquiry, not authorized by the Charter of the Bank, nor within the legitimate powers of the House, and particularly that it looked to investigations which must necessarily implicate not only the President and Directors of the Bank and their proceedings, but the rights, the interests, the fortunes, and the reputation of individuals not responsible for those proceedings, and when neither the Committee nor the House had the power to try, or even to accuse before any either tribunal. In the examination of the Books and the proceedings of the Bank, the pecuniary transactions of multitudes of individuals with it, must necessarily be disclosed to the Committee, and the proceedings of the President and Directors of the Bank, in relation thereto, turned just and proper subject of enquiry—not, however, in the opinion of the subscriber to any extent, which would authorize them to enquire into individual other than the President, Directors and Officers of the Bank or its branches—nor them, otherwise than as forming part of their official proceedings. The subscriber believed that the authority of the Committee, and of the House itself, did not extend, under colour of examining into the Books and proceedings of the Bank, to enquiries, for mere diversion or pastime, into the religious or political opinions of the President and Directors of the Bank—for their domestic or family concerns—not their private lives or characters—nor their moral, or political, or pecuniary standing in society—still less could he believe the Committee invested with a power to embrace in their sphere of investigation, researches so odious and inquisitorial as the examination of individuals having dealings with the Bank other than what relate to dealings with them in their appropriate business of discounts, deposits, and exchange.

In these views he for himself the more confirmed, because he perceived no other source of enquiry that could be pursued, without the most flagrant violation of private right, and committing outrage upon the most precious of social rights. The transactions of the Bank with their customers, are in the ordinary course of their business, strictly private and confidential. The Bank, as such, has no right, so far as it concerns the individuals with whom the Bank has dealings, bears all the exceptionable and odious properties of Grand Warrants and domiciliary visits. Its right of visitation and inspection is individual rights is recognized in the charter of the Bank itself and is so by law. By the fifteenth fundamental article of the charter, a limited power is given to the officer at the head of the treasury department, to inspect the general accounts and books of the Bank, with an express exception of the amount of any individual, and to the by-laws of the bank, there is a provision that no stockholder shall be permitted to inspect any account of any person with the Bank other than his own. The same restriction is and indeed applied to the authority given to the adjutant of the militia of the United States, and to the Committee of Congress, appointed to inspect the books and examine the proceedings of the Corporation; but that section neither gave nor could give power of judicial authority to be exercised over individuals, or even over the officers of the Bank. Commissioners are to inspect the books and examine the proceedings of the corporation, and to report thereon. But they are not authorized to examine or report on the transactions of individuals.

The examinations by committees authorized by the charter, are from the nature of the authority, evidently given as precautionary measures, for bringing the corporation to the account of authorities, which, if they should find it necessary, form a judicial tribunal for trial—Whenever a committee is appointed, records that the charter has been violated, the Secretary of Congress shall cause to be issued to the Secretary power of directing that a scire facias should be sued out from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania, requiring the corporation to show why the charter should not be forfeited and revoked entirely. But no party and no study under was the Congress which constituted the corporation to reserve to the President and Directors of the Bank the exclusive right of visitation that the same author that gave, could withdraw, or modify, or qualify the power of visitation, or even the power of examination, given to other Committees of Congress, by the same authority that created the corporation, and which alone could modify, or qualify, or even limit



fancied he saw all the glory of his life eclipsed, and he threw down the pen in a fit of anger, declaring that he would sign nothing. The battle of Leipsic took place a few days afterwards, and was followed by the defection of the allies.

The Empress and her son were then in Paris, surrounded by the brave national guard. She was environed by perfidious advisers, who all combined to urge her departure. She resisted for a considerable time; her own family had presented her with a noble example in the person of Marie Therese. Like her, she might to

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