

WASHINGTON, April 30th.

Mr. CLAYTON this day presented the Report of the majority of the Committee on the Bank Investigation. Before any further proceeding in regard to it, Mr. McDuffie addressed the Chair, and stated that a counter-Report was in preparation, and he hoped to be able to complete it in a few days; but he took this occasion for stating the grounds on which he dissented from the conclusions of the Report. He took up some of the leading topics of the Report, such as bank orders; bills of exchange, foreign and domestic; purchase and sale of coin; real estate, and donations for internal improvements; stock-jobbing; the solvency of the Bank; and the history of the postponement of the redemption of the 3 per cent. stock from July to October, and showed, with ease, that as to each of these points, the majority of the Committee were mistaken, either in their facts or conclusions. Mr. Clayton replied, and bitterly complained of the disadvantage to which his report was put by the attempt thus made to discredit it, before it had even been read; and he made a lame attempt to sustain the report against Mr. McDuffie's attacks. As to the solvency of the Bank, he strongly insisted that it was not better able, at present, to meet its engagements, than it was in the year 1819, when it is admitted that it was on the verge of bankruptcy. The immediate means of the Bank, at the crisis, in 1819, were ten millions, and the direct demands fourteen millions. Now the immediate means of the Bank were eleven millions in specie and paper of other Banks, and the direct demands upon it, which might be presented in an hour, were seventeen or eighteen millions of government and individual deposits, twenty-four millions of notes in circulation, and a debt of three or four millions due in London. He considered it to be due to the people of this country, to put them on their guard against this institution. He did not believe that it could withstand a run. Mr. McDuffie, on the other hand, had shown that the notes of the Bank in circulation, were but twenty-one millions; to meet which, they had twenty millions in domestic bills of exchange, with which alone, they could meet any run upon them, without touching their ready cash, which exceeded eleven millions, and without calling in a cent of the millions due to them on notes discounted. The two gentlemen differed thus widely on every other point. Mr. McDuffie did not say a word about Printers, and their accommodations; but we learned subsequently, from Messrs. CAMBRELENG and THOMAS that the majority of the committee had closely investigated this point, even to the printing of blanks for the Bank, and had, in reference to the corruptions of the Press, tales unfolded in their Report, which are to make our hair stand on end. Mr. ADAMS, as soon as he could obtain possession of the floor, said he stood in a peculiar situation as to this matter. It would be recollected that the resolution, under which the committee was appointed, was one which he had himself proposed as a substitute for the resolution offered by the gentleman from Georgia. He (Mr. Adams) had, in the discussion, avowed the opinion that the resolution, as proposed by the gentleman from Georgia, imported an investigation which it was not competent for the House to institute, and which would be productive of serious evils. That resolution was not adopted, and the substitute was agreed to by a large majority. But the Speaker, in selecting the committee, appointed four members who voted against the amendment, and three who voted for it. The two resolutions were entirely different in their character. The question immediately arose, after the committee arrived at Philadelphia, which of the two resolutions should govern their proceedings, and it was determined to pursue the investigation according to the resolution which was first proposed to the House, and not according to the resolution adopted by the House. Much time was, therefore, spent in examinations which were irrelevant to the objects proposed in the resolution. The character of the report which the committee intended to make was not indicated till within two or three days. The vast mass of documents collected by the committee, he had scarcely seen: the majority of them he had not been able yet to get access to. As to the Report presented, he would say this, at present, that there was not a sentence in it to which he could give his assent. In this situation, he had determined to make his own Report to the House of the results of his investigation as a member of the committee, and he should finish it in a few days.

Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. WATMOUGH said a few words, and the House adjourned.