

THE PRESS VS. THE U. S. BANK.

From the Troy Budget.

United States Bank.—The report of Mr. Clayton from the majority of the committee which was appointed to "inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the U. States, is sufficient of itself to convince every unprejudiced and candid mind that the charter of that institution ought not to be renewed. Multitudes who have heretofore been in favor of that bank, will, upon learning the facts stated in this report, resolve to suffer its existence to cease with the expiration of its present charter.

The report also gives instances of the conduct or management of the bank, which do not reflect much to its credit. We copy so much of it as relates to the loans which were made to the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer. Taking these facts in connexion with that print, the reader will be at no loss to determine the truth of the remark that this Bank "can buy votes and presses like cattle in the market."

From the Boston Statesman.

Report on the U. S. Bank.—We have neither time nor room to give a synopsis of the whole report, but we cannot refrain from pointing the attention of the reader particularly to a few of its prominent points. The loan to the New York Courier and Enquirer of \$52,975, and the circumstances under which it was made, is, perhaps, one of the most alarming and shameful transactions of the kind on record. It seems to justify fully, and to the utmost extent, the charge against the bank of subsidizing the press. The attempt to cover up the transaction under the plea that the loan was made by Mr. Burrows to Mr. Webb, is a most abortive and flimsy apology. We say, taking the whole transaction into view, that the Courier and Enquirer at the time of the first loan, changed its course relative to the bank, and from an opponent became an advocate for the renewal of the charter—that the notes had an unusual time to run for bankable paper—that the sum was unusually large, and the security, considering the amount, not the most ample—that the withdrawal of the notes indicates conscious guilt, and the concerted absence of Burrows, whose testimony was much desired by the committee, constitute a chain of circumstances which produces the irresistible conviction of collusion between the parties, implicating the character of the President of the bank, and the parties to the note. Argument will not remove this impression from the public mind.

From the Ontario Messenger.

United States Bank Report.—It is an able document and contains much matter of interest and importance. It fully confirms the rumors respecting the Courier and Enquirer, and furnishes, we think, a satisfactory explanation of the causes that led to the sudden change of the course of the editors of that paper, in relation to the Bank.

From the Cooperstown Journal.

The Bank Report.—Its developments are such as to destroy all hope of a renewal of the charter of the greatest moneyed corporation in the world, and to teach future conductors of such institutions that corruption will not be tolerated by a free people.

From the (Salem N. J.) American Statesman.

We have been highly in favor of the Bank—but truth is powerful in its operations upon the mind, and if the facts stated in the report are true, (and we are bound to consider them true) no reasoning, no sophistry, no excuse can be offered, which will be satisfactory to the American people! No man can rise from the reading of that report, without conviction of the fearful consequences of such an institution to the republic, and the future permanence, prosperity, and safety of this nation.