

CLAYTON'S BANK REPORT.—The following are a few and but a few of the paragraphs, we see of similar tone, in papers from every part of the United States. It is but candid to say, that we have seen some squibs against the report, but they are comparatively few and light of metal.—Bad Grammar, we recollect is one charge they bring against the report of the majority.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

From the Rochester Republican.

THE BANK REPORT,—Submitted to Congress on the 20th April, confirms the foulest suspicions with which the people are already familiar.

The report was concurred in by four of the committee:—Messrs. Clayton, Cambreleng, Thomas and Johnson. Messrs. M'Duffie and Adams will each present a report of a different nature. From the first mentioned document we quote all relative to the corrupting influence exercised over the press. The agency of *Silas E. Burrows* in this nefarious business, is one of the most remarkable features of the case. This guilt stricken man eluded all the vigilance of all the officers despatched to arrest and bring him before the committee! An honest yeomanry will draw correct inferences from such dark transactions!

(From the Cayuga Patriot.)

THE UNITED STATES BANK.

The long looked for report of the committee's inquiry into the affairs of this institution, has at length been laid before the public. So far as yet received, the report affords abundant matter for reflection. It must arouse every well wisher to the country, to a sense of the folly of longer continuing this powerful and corrupting monopoly.

(From the Catskill Recorder.)

The bank committee have at last made their report. Its length will prevent us from furnishing it to our readers. It exhibits the bank in the light in which it has been viewed by almost every FREE press in this country, as a mighty engine working in every city, village and hamlet, in our land, as a corruptor of the press, and as a great monied power, trampling on our local rights, & holding the keys to the ballot boxes. We have never met with even one paper, among its supporters, that *dared* to advocate its recharter, with its present privileges. Even its warmest supporters would lop off its branches—maim some of its members. If it is dangerous, we say destroy it at once—leave not a head upon the Hydra. Then if, as it has been asserted gravely, we cannot live without it, it will be as easy to create it anew, as to recharter now. At any rate, we should be glad to see the experiment tried,—and we venture to predict, that all the embarrassment which its discontinuance will possibly occasion, will be more than compensated by the reflection, that as our fathers have shaken off the yoke of a foreign power so have we ridden ourselves of an aristocracy, which has too long exerted a baleful influence on the destinies and liberties of our country, and tampered with the dearest rights of our citizens.

(From the Johnstown Herald.)

THE BANK REPORT.

We received this long looked for document by yesterdays mail. It is quite voluminous, but we shall endeavor to publish it entire in our next paper. In the mean time, we can assure the public that it

fully sustains what our patriotic and independent President said in his first message, that *the U. States Bank is an institution dangerous to the liberties of our country.*

(From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.)

THE UNITED STATES BANK REPORT.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the concerns of this banks has been received; and we regret it is not in our power this week to lay a portion of it before our readers. We have only time to remark, that it exhibits a scene of corruption and bribery beyond any thing that has been alledged against it by its most violent opponents.— Those who have honestly supported the bank will be astonished and astounded at the facts disclosed by this report. If they have been honest in their support, to continue honest, they must now come out in opposition. The predictions of the immense power and corrupting influence of this mammoth institution have been more than verified. The reputation of the country, the character of the public press is concerned in frowning into retirement and merited disgrace the vile instruments of such corruption. The prospect of the renewal of the charter of the Bank may now be considered at an end — Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained on the constitutional question, no one can any longer contend for its renewal on the ground of expediency.

(From the Geneva Gazette.)

It [the Bank Report] more than confirms the suspicions which had been previously entertained and expressed, that all was not right in the management of the Bank.

(From the Bennington (Vt.) Gazette.)

It [the Bank Report] is an able & interesting document, and reveals facts in relation to the proceedings of the bank which cannot fail to excite the just indignation of the public against this mammoth institution.

(From the N. Y. Standard.)

SOLVENCY OF THE U. S BANK.

The report after giving a tabular statement of the condition of the bank at certain periods for a number of years past, proceeds :

“The preceding table shows, that at no period in 1819, when the bank was very near suspending payment, was it less able to extend relief to a suffering community than at the present moment.

“What is the state of the bank now ?

“On the 1st of March, the bank had \$6,800,000 specie, \$2,840,000 notes of other banks; and of funded debt none !! making an aggregate of \$9,640,000 to meet its circulation of \$23,717,000, deposits \$17,050,000, and foreign debt owing \$1,876,000, making an aggregate of \$42,643,000, and this evil exists while a reaction or contraction is operating to a considerable extent.”

Having published the report of the majority, it may by some be expected of us as due of justice that we publish the minority reports also. But what can we do? Mr. McDuffies report so to call it, fills we think, seven, and Mr. Adams has dilated to the extent of nearly seventeen closely printed columns of the National Intelligencer, 24 columns in all. Instead of any comments of our own on those extraordinary papers, we copy those of the Richmond Enquirer, more to the purpose than any thing we could say.

We shall lay before our readers in our next the Report of Messrs. McDuffie, Adams and Watmough, on the part of the Minority of the committee. We have also before us the *especial* and *extraordinary* Report of Mr. Adams, in his own proper person, upon the self-same subject. We know not which is the more surprising, the length or the contents of this Document. It spreads over nearly 17 columns, or three close pages of the National Intelligencer. It gives us no pleasure to say that its style is not what a State paper should be. It is very rhetorical and here and there a bit of poetry. It has more in it of the air of the Professor of Rhetoric, than of an Ex-President of the United States. It is better suited to an astute special pleader, than to a profound statesman. It is occasionally bitter in its invective—too elaborately full of the *splendida bilis*—and its statements and arguments are too sophistical to leave any deep impressions upon the public mind. The last National Intelligencer is pleased to call it "able and popular." We suspect, it is too long ever to be generally read—and it can hardly, therefore be very popular. Its *ability* is scarcely worthy of the talents of its distinguished author. It can do the bank but very little service—and we should think, can add very little to his own reputation. It would have been better for him to rest quietly under the plain and unpretending Report of Mr. McDuffie.

It is obvious, from various indications, that the friends of the Bank are determined to press the renewal of its charter during the present session. Be it so! We will not permit ourselves to entertain any fears of the result. If both Houses of Congress should pass the bill, we must again look to the President—to save the constitution. He who put his veto upon the Maysville Road, will not hesitate to negative such a bill, as this will be, urged under such circumstances, fraught with such objectionable features, and violating the institutions of his country.

Richmond Enquirer.

From the Savannah Republican.

In the matter of the Bank Report, Mr. McDUFFIE with the concurrence of Mr. ADAMS, and WATMOUGH, has given his counter report. ADAMS, instead of infusing his notions into McDUFFIE's report, proposes to give a separate one. This old man's vanity, is surpassed only by his ambition,—for, what novelty,—what explanations—what financial talent can the ex-President state, or make, or display—what ground can he tread upon that has not previously been occupied by the zealous, and indefatigable Mr. McDUFFIE? It must be then the vanity and pride of the veteran, thus to desire his isolated opinion to be placed before the public under Congressional auspices. A speech from him would just have done as well, and would be more in character. But the old gentleman has always been tortured by *cacoethes scribendi*. This report when it is ushered forth, will be a final stroke to the little popularity which ADAMS retains among democrats.—He will have to countermarch to his federal partisans, and swear never to *betray* or desert them again.

Mr. McDUFFIE has not displayed as much talent in this report, as in others. He is evidently embarrassed in his expositions; and it is not extraordinary that he should have been so, for, with his acknowledged democratic reputation, there are thousands attached to *other* principles he has so manfully and eloquently defended, who deeply lament the inconsistency of his devotion to the interests of the United States Bank. It is a great and ugly blot in the escutcheon of this Southern Representative.

We merely add the following letter from Judge Clayton.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1832.

Prompted by a sense of self-respect, as well as a due decorum for the House of which I am a member, it was my sincere desire to present a report on the subject of the Bank free from all reflections upon the conduct and character of any individual whatever, and therefore in all matters of fact a plain narrative, without inference, was submitted. It was further my intention, and how far I have succeeded, is cheerfully submitted to the public, to produce a Report, temperate, impartial, respectful, & consistent but to this report, I find in the columns of your paper of to-day, an answer, in the shape of a counter Report, from one of the Committee, Mr. ADAMS, so violative of all these particulars, that the matter now no longer belongs to the proceedings of the House, but has become personal, and will accordingly be so held and treated. It is my intention to reply to it at some future day, when my public engagements will allow the leisure necessary to the undertaking.

It is true the author has, in the close of his remarks, declared, that "he imputes no injustice of intention to any one, and that he does all possible justice to [my] intentions, yet, as the whole drift of his answer is a labored argument to falsify his own declaration, and well calculated to cast the imputation—which he disclaims, I choose to answer his reasoning. In the meantime, catching something of the spirit of a production, that has more of *poetry* than *prose* in its composition, and perhaps, in imitation of the flourish with which it concludes, I will say—

"A civil, sensible, and well bred man

Will not *aspersc* me—and *no other can.*"

A. S. CLAYTON.