This, too, is another misstatement,—The expenditures purporting to be made under these resolutions during the years 1831 and 1832, were. as will be explained in this report exactly $48,287 90.

The fifth is, "That publications have been prepared and extensively circulated containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government; and the money which belongs to the Stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade in public estimation those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution

"The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now, vested in the president of the bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter."

Here are two mistakes. *It* is not true that any "publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government" Nor is it true that any power is vested in the president "for preparing and circulating articles, and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter." No such power is given, and no such power is exercised.

The power actually given, which has been exercised, and will continue to be exercised, is for the defence of the bank against the calumnies with which for four years, the institution has been pursued. The sixth is,

"The fact that the bank controls, and in some cases, substantially owns—& by its own money supports some of the leading presses of the country, is now more clearly understood."

The whole allegation is denied.

The bank does not now control, and never did control, any press whatever; the bank does not own, & never did own any press; the bank does not support nor did it ever support by its money, any press—Created for the purpose of giving aid to every branch of industry, it has not presumed to proscribe the conductors of the press from their share of the accommodation due to their capital and industry. Of the extent and security of these loans, the directors claim the exclusive privilege of judging.

The course of this inquiry has now brought the committee to the second paper referred to them by the board, signed by the Government directors. It appears from their report that the President of the United States addressed a letter to them, "directing them to examine and report upon the expense account of the Bank of the United States, particularly "that portion which embraced the expenditures calculated to operate on the elections"—which examination they state, "undoubtedly present circumstances which in our opinion, warrant the belief you have been led to entertain." This assertion of a right in the president of the United States to enquire into the expenses of the bank, with a view to ascertain whether any money was expended which might directly or indirectly interfere with his own personal election, is alike novel and untenable. His authority, as we have seen, is limited to the power of issuing a scire facias. But in no part of the charter of the bank, in no law of this country is there found any power in the President to interfere in the internal concerns of the institution, or to direct secret investigations But that which they regard with surprise & regret is, that these directors, having such a commission to execute from the President, never communicated the facts to their colleagues, nor to the officers of the bank, and while these officers were giving to them the freest and most unreserved access to all the books and papers of the bank, and while their colleagues were sitting in perfect confidence by their sides, neither those officers nor the directors had the remotest suspicion of this official investigation, begun nearly two months before under orders of the President—until they read it in the newspapers. When, at the meeting of the board, after its publication, the subject was introduced, one of the Government directors in effect acknowledged that they had purposely concealed their object, lest if their colleagues had been aware of it, they would not have permitted it—What the committee deem, therefore, a subject of just complaint; is the want of candor in thus trying their colleagues without apprizing them that they were on trial, or giving them any chance of knowing or answering the charges made against them by the President.

The report itself bears manifest evidence of the haste with which it was prepared, Thus "we proceeded," say they, "to look into such of the vouchers on which they are founded as we had time. and opportunity to do." They state that they would have sent copies of these vouchers, but "the time and labor necessary for this mode would have prevented our resorting to it at present,"—When the truth is, that a few hours of tranquil industry would have enabled them to copy every word of these vouchers.

Again they say, "we are obliged to depend on our own partial inquiries."—The errors of this hasty and partial inquiry the Committee will now proceed to notice.

1st. The first impression attempted to be made is that, whatever is here stated are discoveries of things hitherto concealed, and which now see the light in consequence of their exertions. Thus they speak of the expenditures "discovered by us," and of their investigations," that they requested a particular statement from the Board, which "request was not complied with," and that they were "obliged to depend on their own partial inquiries." And finally, they say with an air of despondency, "we must infer from the course pursued by the Board, when our resolutions were submitted to them, that a more exact statement can only be obtained by an agent directly authorized by the Executive." Nothing can be more erroneous than such an impression. No one concealed, no one desired to conceal, no one could conceal, this whole matter. The resolutions of the Board were on the minutes, the expenses under them were all recorded in a book, the vouchers all referred to by number in that book; and all of them, minutes, expense book, and vouchers, were always to be seen and examined by the Directors, so that the whole process of discovery was to ask for the books and vouchers, and to receive them. In the same spirit, they remark, that "the expense account, as made up in the book which was submitted to us, contained very little information relative to the particulars of this expenditure, and we were obliged, in order to obtain them, to resort to an inspection of the vouchers." What did these Direcsort expect in an expense book. This book contains the name of the party, the sum paid, and the number of the voucher which supports it; and the voucher is at hand to verify it. If they meant that each item of each account should be copied into this expense book, they mean that which no expense account ever did contain, or ever ought to contain; and the objection, shows only the spirit in which the inquiry was conducted.

2d. Another effort is to make it appear that these expenditures were exclusively at the Bank in Philadelphia, leaving of course, the inference open, that the expenditures at the branches might be in the same proportion. "All expenditures of this kind," says the committee, "introduced into the expense account, and discovered by us, we found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of stationary and printing."

Now, the truth is, that these expenses were not confined to Philadelphia, but embraced all the United States.—The expense book showed, and the vouchers proved, that these expenses were made in various and remote parts of the Union—a fact too apparent to escape immediate observation.

3d. The next misrepresentation is this. After quoting the resolutions of these resolutions, the item of stationary and printing was increased, during the first half of the year 1831, to the enormous sum of $29,979,92."

Now, it appears on the very face of the expense account, that the increase of this enormous sum, so far from having been occasioned by these resolutions, was caused by the purchase of large quantities of paper and engravings for bank notes, and by the supply of common stationary for the bank.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The enormous sum in question was | | 29,979 92 |
| This consisted of the following items— | | |
| Common Stationary, | $1080 32 | |
| Printing blank forms and rules | 443 77 | |
| Books | 267 68 | |
| Newspapers, | 179 91 | |
| Engraving bank notes, | 4178 38 | |
| Paper, | 300 00 | |
| Silk for making paper, | 2886 67 | |
| Sheeting for do | 1421 94 | |
| Silks for do | 2121 64 | |
| Silks for do | 788 13 | |
| Subscription to the C. House | 10 00 | |
| | $13,678 42 | |
| Printing & circulating Mr. Gallatin's book on banking 3941 23 | | |
| Do Smith & McDuffie 2512 06 | | |
| Reviews & addresses to legislatures and miscellaneous items 9848 21 | | |
| | $16,301 50 | |
| | | $29,979 92 |

So that this *enormous* increase was occasioned, in a great degree. by having a new set of bank notes prepared and engraved, amounting to $11,696 75—and moreover, nearly one half of this enormous increase has no relation to the expense to which it means to ascribe it.

4th The next is, that among the expenditures noted is one of $1447 75, for printing "agreeably to order and letter from John Sergeant, Esq. The gratutious introduction of the name of this gentleman is obviously designed to connect his agency with some political purpose. But there is not the slightest foundation for it. The fact itself was known to the Committee of, Investigation in 1832, and although urged to make the same use of it as is now attempted, they had too much sense of justice and honor to employ it. The truth is this: Early in the year '31, while Mr. Sergeant was a member of the Board of Directors, he received a letter from Mr. Wilson, a very respectable printer, in Steubenville, proposing to print the reports of Messrs. Smith and M'Duffie, about the Bank. Mr Sergeant presented this letter to the officer of the Bank who was charged by the Board with the multiplication of these reports, and was requested by him to apprize Mr. Wilson, that he might print a certain number of copies. He did so. In sending his account, as he had not communicated with any officer of the Bank, he referred to his authority to do the work, as having come through Mr. Sergeant; and thus the receipt stands. So that the whole agency of Mr. Sergeant was to answer an application to him as a Director from a printer, to print some reports of the Committees of congress and other documents on the concern of the Bank.

5th. The next is, the effort to make it appear that all the expenses reported, had been made to influence public elections. This is not expressly asserted, but it is so stated as inevitably to convey that impression. Thus they say: "We deemed it expedient at present to confine our investigations to that portion which embraced expenditures calculated to operate on the elections. All expenditures of this kind introduced into the expense account, and discovered by us we found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of stationary and printing. To it therefore, we chiefly directed," &c &c.

Then follows a list of expenses, all of which it is intended to represent as calculated to influence elections. Thus, in the case just cited, they proclaim the enormous sum of $29,979 92, which they presume to have been expended in pursuance of the resolutions, and of course as having a bearing on elections. Now we have just seen that of this whole $29,000; more than $13,000 were for bank notes and miscellaneous stationary; that $3,941 23, was for Mr. Gallatin's book on currency, which could have no possible connexion with elections; that 2,500 were for re-printing Mr. McDuffie's and Gen: Smith's reports, which Congress itself had re-printed in unusual numbers, and that of the whole remaining sum of $10,000 for miscellaneous expenses, none could be spent on elections from the simple fact, that in this first half year of 1831, no elections of any kind in which the bank could, by any possibility, have an interest, were impending for eighteen months to come, or even in remote agitation, yet this report would convey to the majority of readers the belief that the whole of the $29,000 were lavished upon elections.

But the most signal [illegible] They say "it appears by the expense account of the bank for the years 1831 and 1832, that upwards of $80.000 were expended and charged under the head of stationary and printing during that period; and that a large proportion of this was paid to the proprietors of newspapers and periodical journals; and for the printing, distribution and postage of immense numbers of pamphlets and newspapers," &c. Now it is true that the expense of printing and stationary for those two years was upward of $80,000, but by using the vague phrases of a "large proportion" an "immense numbers," the impression conveyed to the mind is, that the whole, or nearly the whole of this amount must have been disbursed for the object to which the President objects; and, accordingly, the President in his paper states in so many words, that "the expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of these resolutions during the years 1831 and 1832, were about $80,000," and thus the misstatement insinuated in the report becomes declared in the manifesto.

Now, these directors must have perceived that of these $80,000—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| There were paid for making and printing bank notes, | $24,591 96 | |
| For printing forms and other necessary papers | 1,848 08 | |
| For books and stationary, | 6,053 88 | |
| For various miscellaneous expenses, | 653 25 | |
| Making a total of | | $33,593 76 |

So that, at once, more than thirty three thousand dollars of the eighty thousand dollars are shown to have no connection whatever with the matter of this reproach.

It is moreover to be observed, that the committee of investigation, of 1832 examined the subject; had this very expense book before them, remark in their report the increase of expense of printing but it may be presumed that neither they, nor any other authority till now, thought such a subject worthy of being pursued.

Having thus exposed the errors of this report, the committee will briefly state the facts in regard to these disbursements.

The course adopted by the bank has been simple, plain, and avowed. It is this:

The Bank of the United States, like every other bank derives much of its advantages from its credit and its general reputation for solvency and the directors are, therefore, bound by official as well as personal considerations, to remove unfounded prejudices, and to repel injurious calumnies on the institution entrusted to their care.

Soon after the first message to Congress, issued by the signer of the present paper, it became necessary to counteract the schemes for the destruction of the Bank by the diffusion of intelligence among the people. Accordingly, the following resolutions have been adopted by the Board.

On the 30th of November, 1830, the President submitted to the Board a copy of an article on Banks and Currency, just published in the American Quarterly Review of this city containing a favourable notice of this Institution, and suggested the expediency of making the views of the author more extensively known to the public than they can be by means of the subscription list—whereupon it was, on motion.

"Resolved that the President be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of said article, either in the whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank."

On the 11th of March, 1831, "the President stated to the Board, that in consequence of the general desire expressed by the Directors at one of their meetings of last year, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, and a verbal understanding with the Board, measures had been taken by him in the course of that year, for printing numerous copies of the Reports of General Smith and Mr. M'Duffie, on the subject of this Bank, and for widely disseminating their contents through the United States; and that he had since, by virture of the authority given him by a resolution of this Board, adopted, on the 30th November last, caused a large edition of Mr. Gallatin's Essay on Bank's and currency to be published and circulated in like manner, at the expense of the Bank.—He suggested, at the same time, the expediency of extending still more widely a knowledge of the concerns of this institution, by means of the republication of other valuable articles which had issued from the daily and periodical press.

Whereupon it was, on motion,

"Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the bank."

And finally, on the 10th of August, 1833, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President, and propriety of the resolution of the 30th of November, 1830, and 11th of March, 1831,—and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the objects of the resolutions; and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said objects.

The resolution of 1830 and 1831, were [illegible] Board the two Government Directors who attended concurring in them—and they had been carried into effect without the least reserve or secrecy. The form of the resolution was the same as that adopted on a kindred subject—the arrest of counterfeiters—a short time previous, on the 25th of October, 1830.

"Resolved, That the President of this Bank be authorized to take whatever measures he may think proper for the discovery and arrest of counterfeiters of the notes and drafts, and to incur such expenses from time to time in effecting, that object as he may deem useful or necessary.

The expenses incurred, as stated in the expense account, in executing these resolutions, from December, 1829, when the first assault was made on the Bank by the President, to the present time running through the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833, amount to $58,265 05 making an average for the last four years of $14,583 76 a year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| During that period, the expenses under the head of printing and stationary, amounted to | | $105,057 73 |
| Of which the proportion for the defence of the bank was | 58,265 04 | |
| And for the miscellaneous expenses of books and stationary, | 46,792 69 | |
| | | $105 057 73 |

This will be seen most perspicuously in the following statement.

| | Printing and Circulating Reports to Congress. | Speeches in Congress and other Miscellaneous publications. | Books and Stationary. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1830, | $5,085 67 | $2 491 47 | $6,704 33 |
| 1831, | 2,650 97 | 19,057 56 | 21,496 26 |
| 1832, | 4,395 63 | 22,183 74 | 12,098 57 |
| 1833, | | 2,600 00 | 6,493 53 |
| | $12,132 27 | $46,132 77 | $46,792 69 |

So that the general result is, that within four years past the Bank has been obliged to incur an expense of $58,000 to defend itself against injurious misrepresentations:

This has been done with regret that it should be necessary. but with the strongest conviction of its propriety, and without the slightest wish either to disavow or to conceal it. On the contrary, the Bank asserts its clear right to defend itself equally against those who circulate false statements, and those who circulate false notes. Its sole object, in either case, is self-defence. It cannot suffer itself to be calumniated down, and the interests confided to its care sacrificed by falsehoods. A war of unexampled violence has been waged against the Bank. The institution defends itself. Its assailants are what are called politicians, and when statements which they cannot answer, are presented to the country, they reproach the Bank with interfering with politics. As these assaults, too, are made at the period of public elections, the answers of the Bank must of course follow at the same time, and thus, because these politicians assail the Bank on the eve of elections, unless the institution stands mute, it is charged with interfering in politics and influencing elections. The Bank has never interfered in the slightest degree in politics, and never influenced or sought to influence elections; but it will not be detered by the menaces or clamors of politicians from executing its duty in defending itself. Of the time and manner and degree and expense connected with this service, the Board of Directors claim to be the sole and exclusive judges.—Whether the defence is too costly, is for the Stockholders, whose interests are sustained by it to decide, but certainly, the assailants themselves have no right to complain of the expenses they have occasioned. Their own duty in the full proportion which may be needed for defending the institution entrusted to them, the Board of Directors will cheerfully and zealously perform.

The Committee conclude this examination by offering as the result of their reflections the following resolution:

*R*esolved, that the removal of the public funds from the Bank of the United States, under the circumstances, and in the manner in which it has been effected, is a violation of the contract between the Government and the Bank; and that the President be instructed to present a memorial to Congress, requesting that redress should be afforded for the wrong which has been done to the Institution.

## MAJOR DOWNINGS CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, 14 Dec. 1833.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

We have got business enuf now on our hands, I tell you; and nigh upon every day we have a squall that brings all hands to the helm. We have had fair wind so long, that few on us know exactly how to steer now a days, when every wind comes right in our teeth. I nan't had my coat off since Congress met; and the Gineral says we must watch them fellows closely. "Keep a sharp look out, Major," says he, "on Clay—he is a *bold*, *independent* fellow, and will speak out his notions if the Devil stands at the door; and if he had the people with him," says the Gineral, "as *I* have, there is no tellin what trouble he would give us. He would make as good a Gineral as ever was. But it will never do to trust that man with power."—"Very well," says I, 'Gineral—but plague on't, says I, 'the critur some how keeps law on his side all the while. 'That's true enuf,' says the Gineral, 'and therefore we must keep a sharper eye on him, & the time is come now, Major, when we must all on us try our popularity; for when the law is agin us, we shan't have nothin else to stand on. There is nothin,' says the Gineral, "like war times, Major—for then, when those troublesome fellows talk about law, I'd give 'em Martial Law and that makes short work"

Just after breakfast yesterday, *I* and the Gineral had a high time together. *I* have been expectin every day to see the Bank come out with a *reply*; and I tell'd the Gineral, says I. 'Gineral, I'm afraid we'll git a stumper from Philadelphy one of these days that will nock us all into kindlin wood." But he kept sayin there was no fear of that. "Why," says he, 'Major you forgit that we first give the Bank a most mortal weltin 3 years ago, and left 'em no other defence than to print reports and speeches; and that show'd they hadn't much spunk; and we have been criplin 'em ever since. And when I see they began to stagger, I give 'em our hull Battery, and opened upon 'em in flank, front, and rear; our sharp shooters, headed by that amazin 'cute little District Attorney, open'd first on 'em. Then come my proclamation—& then my message—and then Mr. Taney's report—and the Globe all the while throwin Shells and Rockets. Why,' says the Gineral—gittin up, and takin his Hickory, and givin it a whack on the floor—"if the bank stands all that racket, Major, its tuffer than a pepperage log. No, no, Major," says the Gineral, "don't you fear that the Bank will ever say a word in reply—it's as dead now,' says the Gineral, 'as a skin'd racoon.' And the words want out of his mouth afore in came a hull bundle of letters and newspapers, and the first thing I see among 'em was the "Bank reply." "Now," says I, 'Gineral, here's trouble! here's the very thing,' says I, 'I've been afraid of all the while.' The Gineral laft a spell; and says he, "Major, suppose you and I now jist take a bout, and you'll see how easy *I* can nock that reply into nothin.' 'Well,' says *I*, 'Gineral, its a bargain—Now,' says I, 'let us sit down, and you may take,' says I, 'the Globe, or our District attorney's report, or your Proclamation, or your message, or Mr. Tany's report—any one on 'em—or,' says I, 'come to think on't, you may take 'em all together—for they are pretty much ALL ONE—and *I*'ll take this 'Bank Reply;' and then let's see what kind of a fight it will turn out.' 'Well,' says the Gineral, 'you are a man of spunk, Major, and I like you for it: if I make a prisoner on you, I'll treat you like a brave soldier.'

'And so will I you, Gineral,' says I 'and if you fall in the fight,' says I, 'Gineral, I'll bury you,' says *I* 'with the honors of war, and then we shook hands. Now, Major, says the Gineral, as I am to begin the fight, don't you fire till I fire, 'and then we'll go threw, shot by shot.' Well, says I, 'I want to know first if I have a right to fire back *your shot*, if they miss me, and I can pick em up?' 'O yes,' say the Gineral, 'that's fair in war.' 'Use the enemies, shot and shells, and guns too, if you can, Major—*that's the true art of war*.' The Gineral all the while kept fixing his papers all in a string on one side the table. He put his own Messages, and Proclamation in the middle, and flank'd off with our District Attorney and Mr. Tany's reports; and then he sifted the Globe about, and call'd them *scouts* and *foragers*—'there,' says he, 'Major, I am now nearly ready;' and he took off his Specks, and gin em a good rubbin, and put em on again. 'Now Major,' says he, 'take your station.' And I went round tother side, and sat down. 'Are you ready,' says the Gineral?—'All ready,' says I—and at it we went.

The Gineral, he open'd his fire first, as agreed, and he fir'd away from his first Message—And then his 2nd; & then he took the Globe. & then the reports, & he blaz'd away like all wrath, for an hour; and as soon as he stop'd to take breath—"Now," says I, "its my time,"—and I read the reply a spell, and answered all he said in three minits. And I gin him a look! The Gineral twisted his face most shockin, and scratched his head too. But he went at it agin as spunky as ever; for he is an amazin tuff critur in a fight, and hangs on like a snapping turtle when he gits hold. He banged away a spell agin like all natur; and jest as he *took* his specks off to give em rub, I *gin* him the reply again. The Gineral gin his face another plagy hard rumple; and I sat waitin for him to fire again. Says he, "Major, that's a sharp piece you are firin with there." "*It's* a peeler," says I, "Gineral, I tell you—but you haint got the best on't yet, it's jest gettin warm,' says *I*.

'Major,' says the Gineral, suppose we change batteries—let me take that reply, and you take all these documents. *I* like to fight,' says the Gineral, 'when there is ten to one agin me.' 'So do I,' says I, 'Gineral, and so we'd better fight it out as we sit.'

The Gineral looked a spell at his paper agin; and, says he, 'Major, *I* reckon we had better have a truce. 'Not now,' says *I*, 'I've got my hand in now, and want to see the fight out.' Well,' says the Gineral, 'you see Major what comes when any one attemps to drive the Executive;' and with that he got up, and took off his specks, and put em in his pocket and put on his hat and took his hickory, and fetched a whack on the table.—'VETO' says he 'that's enuff,' says I, 'Gineral.'

And now, says the Gineral, let's go and take a walk—and so we went. The Gineral didn't say nothing for more than a mile, and I nother. 'So, to rights,' says says he, 'Major, every body says money is very scarce.' 'That's true enuf,' says I, and it's not got as scarce as it will be afore winter is over;'—and then I, tell'd the gineral the cause on't. 'Well, says the Gineral, '*I* believe you are right; and if the worst comes to the worst,' says he, 'we'll have a new bank and that will make money plenty again, wont it?' 'Yes,' says I, '*I* suppose so; but we can't git a new bank, Gineral fore this ones time is out, and that's nigh three years yet; and long afore that time,' says I, 'there will be trouble enuf, as this one must all the while be collectin in its own money; & folks will fail & be bankrupt; and then twenty new banks will do no good.' '*I* don't see that,' says the Gineral. 'If we could make a new bank now,' says I right off & let it take up the business of the old one, it wouldn't make much odds. But law wont allow that you now, Gineral; & just then the General got in a way he had twiching with his suspender buttons behind & to rights he broke one off.

'There,' says he, Major, here is this confounded button off again. 'Well,' says I, that's a small matter—here's a tailor's shop,—let's go in and make him put it on—and so *in* we went. The tailor happened to be one of our party, and was tickled to death to see the President, and thought he was goin to git an office right off, and was plagily cut down when he come to find it was ony a button off; and so he jumped back on his board, and sat down on his heels agin, and said if the gineral would take off his pantaloons he'd put the button on in a few minutes. I looked at the gineral and he looked at me; and we both looked at the tailor. 'Why,' says the gineral, 'this is the worst thing major, I ever met—I'm stump'd completely! It will never do to risk walking home with this button off; for if 'tother one comes off, its all over with me; and if I sit here without my pantaloons till that fellow puts on a button, I'll kitch my death of cold! look here major, says the gineral, that other button is takin all the strain, and it will come off in less than five minutes—what is to be done? It seems to me major, said the gineral, 'that no man is placed so often in such real trouble as I am.' 'Yes,' says I, 'Gineral, but its fortunate for you, you always have me with you.' 'I know it, major,' says he, 'and I hope you will be as true a friend now as ever you have been—and with that says *I* to the tailor, 'can't you fix things now, so as to git over all this trouble?' 'There is only one way,' says the tailor, 'and that I've stated; and another thing,' says he, 'the gineral wants a new pair.' 'You rascal,' says the gineral, 'you can't make a better pair, and one that fits me better, if you try a month—these pantaloons, said the gineral, are better than a new pair; and if they only had new buttons here they would last me to my dying day. It takes me weeks and months to get a pair to sit easy. I wont have a new pair, says the gineral, that I'm determined on. *I* see, says the gineral, what you are after—you want a new job.'

'Well,' says *I*, 'Gineral, let me try—and

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