they were the basis of the manure that was applied, it being perfectly impossible for all the dung, and lime, that was employed for the formation for the compost, to have produced half the effect, when spread over the soil, or used as the compost was applied.

PLANTER.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE—DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The packet ship Normandie, at New York from Havre, brings Paris and Havre papers to the evening of the 15th November. The Journal of Commerce acknowledges the receipt of Galignani's Messenger of the evening of the 15th,—the only paper of that date on board. The editors say:—It contains news of the breaking up of the new Ministry, after a very brief existence; but precisely from what causes, we are unable to as certain. The event appears to have been connected with the determination of the King to cause the bill providing for the fulfilment of the Treaty with this country to be presented to the new Chambers in the same form in which it was rejected at the last session.

### THE MINISTRY.

'PARIS, Nov. 15—The *Moniteur* of this morning is still silent upon the dissolution of the Cabinet.

The *Journal des Debats* says—"The Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, the Minister of War, who has also performed the duties *ad interim* of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of the Marine, of the Finances, and of Commerce, yesterday, tendered their resignations to the King, which his Majesty accepted."

The *Constitutionnel* mentions only four Ministers as having resigned, the Duke de Bassano, and Messrs. Teste, Passy, and Charles Dupin. It adds:—'On Thursday evening, after M. Dupin's dinner, the Ministry stil existed and assembled in Council. There the first important question submitted to the new Cabinet, the bill for 25 millions claimed by the United States, was discussed. It appears that the Doctrinary *coterie* although expelled from the Cabinet, was still powerful enough to give ascendancy to its opinions, since the bill for 25 millions, precisely as it had been rejected by the Chamber, was recommended.

This was enough to enable the new Ministry to foresee what was in store for the future. Moreover many circumstances contributed to show that obstacles of every kind would be raised. The cold reception, and the bustling intrigues of the Palace, diplomatic susceptibilities artfully excited the hostile attitude of the Doctrinary press.

The pitiful conspiracy on Change, for the purpose of crushing the Cabinet by a fall of 20 centimes; perhaps, also the presence in the Council of a Member of the former Ministry, all had concurred to excite that distrust, that uncertainty of the future which was again increased by the want of homogeniety among the new Members. One of the Ministers, whom the Opposition hailed as a graduate in the Council and as a pledge of better times, M. Passy, we say appeared too much absorbed by these obstacles. Upon these, however, he ought to have reckoned in accepting his appointment.

The anathema hurled against the Ministry, by one of the gravest organs of the Opposition (the *Courrier Francais*) seemed to have produced an unfavorable impression on the mind of a man who nevertheless had been accustomed to sacrifice to his conviction the transitory sweets of popularity, which can only be rendered durable by knowing how to lose it, in case of need, in order to recover it anew. Be this as it may, M. Passey thought he saw, and we are on this occasion of his opinion, a contradiction between the principles which he maintained, and the course into which he was to be led by this disastrous bill. He firmly stated that he could not consistently present, as a Minister, a bill which he had opposed as a deputy. He insisted, with the most honorable eagerness, that it would be flying in the face of the Chamber to reproduce, without a single modification, a law rejected by the most significant majority. Messrs. Teste and Charles Dupin seem to have supported M. Passy in this struggle, wherein the word 'resignation,' which is the *veto* of every honest Minister, was several times pronounced. The Council was broken up, and Messrs. Teste and Passy, having previously concentrated together, sent in their resignation at midnight.

M. Charles Dupin, on hearing the fact very early on the following morning, sent in his own, which was followed by that of the Duke de Bassano. Messrs. Mole & Thiers are commissioned to recompose this Cabinet, twice found to be impossible. To complicate the embarrassment of the affair, M Bresson, whose acceptance was guaranteed, is doubtless on his road to Paris, and will learn on the frontier that there is but one resignation more to give in. His return to Berlin is impossible, for he would be overwhelmed by ridicule, although he is innocent of this deception, in which France has participated with him."

The *Impartial* notices the resignation of the four Ministers mentioned by the *Constitutionnel*, and adds: "It was asserted last night that M. Thiers, who seems to have become an indispensable personage, was charged to re-construct the Cabinet. But however strong may be the wish to collect again the elements which composed the preceding Ministry, it is probable that M. Guizot will not be invited to make one of it—but we should despair of nothing. We have been also informed that Count Mole has declared in the most positive manner that he will never consent to come into any Cabinet, and has expressed the utmost disgust at the intrigues to which he has been a witness during the last fortnight."

The Diplomatic dinner, noticed above is thus spoken of in Galignani's Messenger of the 14th.

M. Dupin, President of the Chamber of Deputies gave his first preliminary dinner, yesterday, to an assemblage of personages of all shades of politics. With the new Ministers the Duke de Bassano Baron Charles Dupin, M. Passy, Gen. Bernard, and M. Teste, appeared, Marshall Gerard, Count Mole, the Duke de Cases and Viscount de Caux. By the side of Messrs. Mauguin & Odillon Barrot was seated M. Berryer, and next to Messrs. Etienne & Calmon were Messrs. Bertin de Vaux and Dumon.

The Diplomatic Body was represented by the Swedish, Wirtemberg and American Ambassadors; the Clergy, by the Bishop of Nevers, the Rectors of St. Eustache and St. Louis, and the Abbe Garibaldi; the Bank, and the mercantile and manufacturing interests by Messrs Garcias, Rothschild, Odier, J. Lefebre and Benjamin Dellessert. There were also some distinguished members of the Magistracy and of the Arts and Sciences

Notwithstanding the mixed composition of the meeting, the utmost harmony and cordiality prevailed. The *soiree*, which followed the dinner, was unusually brilliant, and was also attended by numerous other personages of all parties.

PARIS, Nov. 13—The following telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid November 8, addressed by the French Ambassador in that capital, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was received by the Government at four o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"The Chamber of Procuradores has this day adopted by a large majority, and without any alteration, the amendments made by the other Chamber in the Foreign Loan Bill. Thus, Guebhard's Loan is acknowledged, and placed in the same category as all other loans."

The *Compilador* of Madrid of the 3d inst. has the following:—"A conspiracy has been discovered at Cuenca, and 50 persons have been arrested. Among them is the Superior of a Convent, in whose possession was found a list containing the names of 35 persons who were to be assassinated. Don Manuel Poloy Alcaver, Administrator of the Papal Bulls who had appropriated part of the funds of his office to raising men in some of the towns of the province of La Mancha Don I. Gamboa, a Canon, and Don Santos Valente, one of the late Commanders of the Royalist Volunteers"

HAVAN, Nov. 15—Since my last of the 7th inst, the demand for cotton has been limited, speculators having remained quite inactive, and the trade buying very sparingly. The sales of the week have amounted to only 1500 bales against an import of 1600, leaving our stock this day, at something under twelve thousand bales. Holders have in general succeeded in obtaining fair prices, and still continue very firm.

Coffee has improved—from 6 to 7,000 bags have been sold at an advance of 2 a 3 centimes, and there is still a good inquiry for merchantable St. Domingo, at 12½ Ashes remained without variation until yesterday, when upwards of 900 bbls. were taken off on speculation, at 38f. for pots, and 41f. for pearls, a single sale of 29 ceroons Indigo has taken place at a decline of 25 a 50 centimes upon previous rates. Whalebone continues very dull.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Chronicle)
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8th 1834
Tuesday Evening,

The House did not adjourn to-day until nearly 3 o'clock. Mr. Watmough introduced his bill for the purpose of increasing the pay of our naval officers. He spoke some time in favor of his proposed measure. You will perceive that the Hon. member wishes to fix the salaries of our naval commandants at 5500 per annum. To this clause of the bill objection was taken by Mr. Harper, who submitted an amendment, proposing to reduce that sum to $4500; but the amendment was lost. The bill, it is thought, will produce a good deal of discussion and, perhaps, opposition. It may nevertheless, pass both Houses and become the law of the land, with certain modifications.

One of the clauses of the bill, as submitted by Mr. Watmough, proposes to *reduce* the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the Navy. Of course this clause stands in broad relief to the whole spirit, tenor, and language of the bill. *Cui bono?* It really seems impossible to account for this provision of the bill on any other principle of fair and equitable legislation? Is it not desirable that our gallant officers and seamen should have gentlemen of education and talents to take charge of their lives and limbs, in case of sickness, misfortune, or disability, who having the same exalted opinion that the Hon. proposer of the bill entertains of the importance of our naval service, and the policy of adequately compensating its officers, could consistently wish to see the pay of the medical and surgical officers reduced? Can there be found a reflecting, candid, and generous commander in the United States Navy, who would not be glad to see his ship provided with medical officers of talent and character? And how can they be accomplished without the latter being liberally compensated for their services? Why this odious distinction? this unequal legislation? It is to be hoped that Congress will act deliberately and fairly in this matter; and if the Hon. gentleman does not withdraw the clause of his bill now under consideration, he may be taught by the vote of the House, that they cannot and will not sanction so unequal a provision.

The Senate has to-day elected their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Hatch, an Episcopal minister of this city. He is a very worthy man; not, however, remarkable for eloquence, or a popular delivery. I am told there has been more electioneering in this city for the last week or two, by the parsons and their friends, for this paltry salary of $500 per annum, than has ever been known, at any former election of chaplains for the two Houses. Now it does strike me, as it has struck many independent and intelligent members, with whom I have conversed, that this practice of *direct* and *indirect* electioneering, by those clerical aspirants, is a practice that would be

"More honored in the breach
Than the observance."

WHIG IN WASHINGTON.

*From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.*

"WASHINGTON, December 10, 1834.

"In looking around to day upon the re-assembled talent of our national legislature—upon men who have drawn their knowledge from the classic and instructive lips of History—who have burned the midnight lamp in becoming acquainted with the destroying vices of every ancient republic, that they may be the better enabled to detect and exclude them from their own; and then upon others whose study of their country's welfare has been personally pursued in the more practical school of experience—who with an eye of unsleeping observation followed in the footsteps of the original founders of our republic, and perceived that they never deviated from the path of public virtue, because it was the path which led to individual happiness and national independence—in looking around, I repeat, on those men, I could not but indulge the hope that the noble principles of the modern school; and the admonitory examples of the ancient ones, may never be vitiated or rendered ineffective by the unprincipled and the meanly ambitious—those who, like him of Ephesius, would destroy the pure temple of our Constitution to make for themselves even an inglorious immortality. I have never so well understood the high honor conferred upon, and the corresponding responsibility assumed by the law giving intelligence of the Country towards their respective constituents and the nation at large, as I now do, being "a looker on in Venice," nor have I ever before more strongly appreciated the happiness of that legislator whose acts have been directed by the "*mens conscia recti*," nor the glory that dwells around and above the bed of the dying patriot, who, with his witnessing hand upon his conscientous breast, can say, "My existence is the precursor of posterity—freedom I have inherited—freedom I bequeath!" This is life's most glorious consummation! to live for mankind, and to die in the full hope that your exertions have not been mistaken, or been supposed to have been directed to objects which patiotism would discountenance, or judgment condemn.

"These observations naturally lead to a subject which has no unimportant influence upon our republican interests, and particularly on the purity of our literary institutions. The latter subject has been productive of a debate, which, although merely conversational, is pregnant with the developement of facts, which, in the progress of their developement, must elicit what it would be imprudent now to make too elaborate a commentary upon; but which, when it will, and it must, come before us, will be like unexpected light."

"The Military Academy—the mental armory of the nation—the repository in which are preserved our military sources of defence or rather the progressive improvements in "the science of War"—the school, or if you will have it so, the national seminary for *Republican Aristocrats*, is "at the bar," and the influence of its defenders may be estimated by the divisions which took place upon the various amendments proposed in the house on the introduction of the motion of Mr. Hawes.

"Do not consider, from these observations, that they who are willing to inquire into the affairs of that Institution are equally willing to condemn; no, thank Heaven, we live in no such political latitude. Many members of the House will vote for the inquiry, called for by Mr. Hawes, because they have an implicit confidence in the integrity of the Superintendent of the Institution, and that of his professional assistants, believing that they are "all honorable men," and that although "out of evil cometh good," out of good can come no evil: The principle may be very correct, but how often do we draw wrong inferences from right principles? But at the present stage—the very threshold of the matter—the first glimmering of a debate, of which the full power and scope cannot be surveyed by the most telescopic eye, it would be idle to speculate upon the event, not that I, well and practically acquainted with the United States Military Academy as I am may not dare to become prophetic, but that *Institution*, even in its errors, pleads for my silence, and it is not my wish that any of those connected with it should have the unenviable chance of saying, with the Psalmist, "Thou tellest me of my flittings, put my tears into thy bottle."

"The present public feeling towards the academy seems to be that is an enemy to the Republic, that it has been accused as an aristocracy—convicted as an aristocracy and that it should die as an aristocracy. This feeling may be perfectly correct, but it is only a mere act of justice to say that there is one department in the Institution whose affairs are transacted with a rare fidelity and correctness—that is the Paymastery Department. To Lieutenant Leslie's administration of that branch of the West Point Military Academy, I must because I can bear ample, satisfactory and practical evidence—his books are pictures, and the arrangement of them is an army museum—a systematic case and accuracy direct his bureau and, as I am informed by many of those who have graduated at the Institution that the wishes of Lieut. Leslie are met in the most friendly yet uncompromising manner, by his assistant Mr. T. O. Maker.

"I have thus far descanted upon domestic affairs as they seem to have seized upon the "*in limine*" interest of all the latents." Foreign affairs are, at this period, not less important than the one I have alluded to. Our claims upon France, dishonored or neglected as they undoubtedly are, occupy a very leading place in the public mind here, and yet the most experienced political theorists will not venture an opinion in regard to the subject.—By many the warlike attitude of the Message is considered correct—by as many it is considered objectionable, and by others it is deemed a child of a time serving *political* Braggadocio Between these belligerent opinions it would, at this early stage, be injudicious to offer an opinion—on the whole, however, the idea of presenting a hostile front to our ancient and faithful ally, is rather repulsive to the general feeling, and it is ardently hoped that France, by an early compliance with her engagements to this Country, will prevent any collision, which, however it may eventuate, must place upon her escutcheon a stain which will not be speedily obliterated.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th.

You will see that Mr. Polk has already brought forward his bills for the sale of the Bank Stock of the U. S. and for the regulation of the deposites in the local Banks, in conformity with the recommendation of the President, and they are made the special order the day for the first Monday in January next. Both of these bills will create much debate, and it is scarcely expected that they will pass both Houses during the present session. The first bill, confirmed the President in the power assumed by him over the public money necessarily brings up every question connected with that act, and also many and complicated questions of details respecting the mode proposed to be adopted of keeping and disbursing the public money. As to the sale of the stock, it will not be altogether a party question. Even the Secretary of the Treasury in his Report does not positively recommend it, but rather intimates the propriety of clothing him, or rather the President whose agent the Secretary, according to the established doctrine, is—with discretionary power to sell it or not, as may be deemed expedient.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, have received from the President of the United States, a confidential communication on the subject of our relations with France embracing the *secret* correspondence between the two Governments.

[From the National Intelligencer.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1834.

TO MESSRS. GALES & SEATON.

Gentlemen:—A friend has pointed out to my notice an article in the New York Evening Post, copied from the Albany Argus, which article asserts that the Agent for the claimants for indemnity for French Spoiliations before 1800, had entered into a pecuniary arrangement with Mr. Webster, by which he was to act as counsel for those claimants.

I am, and long have been, agent for those claimants, and I know of no other agent; and no such an arrangement, nor any other arrangement has been made between Mr. Webster and myself. The whole statement is entirely false. Mr. Webster has no personal connection with the claims whatever.—He has been induced to take a part in bringing them forward by my request, in behalf of many claimants, and after expressing an earnest desire that some other gentleman would take the lead in the business.

I feel it a duty, not only to Mr. Webster and myself, but to the claimants also, thus to declare the falsehood of the statement in the Albany and New York papers.

With much respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES H. CAUSTEN.

*Correspondence of the U. States Gazette*
WASHINGTON Dec. 20, 1834.

The very great vehemence of Mr Benton on Thursday, in his denunciation of the report of the Committee on Finance, a vehemence which seemed utterly to overwhelm his discretion, and, to make him forgetful of the courtesy due to the place and to the person, has been much talked of yesterday and to-day, & the general voice condemns his display As usual, he addressed himself to Mr. ———, who was sitting on the sofa behind him; and when he had made a stronger emphasis than usual, or selected a more cogent term of vituperation, he would pause and look round him with an air of self-satisfaction, and appear to invoke a response from the auditors—His speech, however, as delivered, was full of tautology and reiteration, and was little calculated to elevate his character as a statesman, or an orator.—He closed in a state of considerable excitement; and in a state of equal excitement, Mr. Tyler rose in reply. The latter gentleman, however, had clearly the best in the collision, and the very severeness of Mr. Benton proves how closely the report struck home. I do not know whether the debate is to be considerd as terminated here, or whether it may not be resumed on Monday, on a motion to print an extra number of copies of the report: Should this be the case, I think Mr. Benton is destined to be handled with a good deal of severity, as the other members of the Committee on Finance will be found to be antagonists not very easily disposed of.

There was quite a discussion yesterday in the House on a petition for the relief of David Kilburn, in which Mr. Burges took a part. I do not mention the fact for the purpose of saying any thing concerning the subject which cannot interest any other than the parties concerned, but merely to state that Mr. Burges seems to be as vigorous in mind as he was years ago, and that he was listened to with just as intense an attention as he was in his best days. A great many of the members left their seats for the purpose of hearing him, his voice being less full and powerful than it was wont to be. It is pleasing to see the power of a superior mind controling commanding, and fixing a whole assembly like that of the House of Representatives, by the beauty, variety and energy of its own genius.

There was a joint resolution passed by the House, to authorise the President to dispose of the lion and two horses, transmitted to him as a present from the Emperor of Morocco. The resolution as it was about to pass, ran thus, "the President is authorized & *required*." Mr. Adams objected to the words "and required," as an unnecessary departure from that courtesy which should always characterize the intercourse between one branch of the government & another. He therefore suggested that the objectionable words should be stricken out, or, if that were not deemed proper, the whole expression should be changed and the President should be requested. It was, however, unanimously agreed that the two words above quoted should be expunged, and thus the resolution received the sanction of the House. The character of the resolution caused some merriment in the gallery as well as in the House.

Mr. Shepley has the floor for Monday in the Senate on the subject of the French Spoiliations. He is about to go over the whole ground, and intends to quote copiously from the public documents, and to go into full estimates. He will of course, occupy the whole day, and it is very likely that the bill will take up the week.

## REPORT ON THE BANK.

Mr. TYLER, in behalf of the Committee of Finance, yesterday presented to the Senate a Report on the subject of the Bank of the United States. It was read at the Clerk's table, chiefly by Mr. Tyler, and occupied, in the reading, nearly three hours. It will be found to be a highly interesting paper, and we shall seize the earliest opportunity to display it in our columns.

Meanwhile having listened to the reading of the Report, we anticipate the reader's perusal of the whole of it by a brief sketch of its contents as they struck our ears.

The Committee of Finance, it will be remembered, were instructed to sit during the recess for the purpose of examining into the condition of the Bank. For this purpose, they repaired to Philadelphia on the 13th of September, and proceeded forthwith to perform the duty with which they were charged. In pursuit of their object, the report says, every facility was afforded to them by the officers of the institution. No hesitation or reluctance was manifested to furnish any book or paper which they wished to examine. Every avenue of information was thrown wide open to them; and, if there be any defect or failure in developments which the Committee present, it must be considered the fault of the Committee alone. The inquiries of the Committee were not prosecuted back further than the year 1820, when the celebrated Report of a Committee was made in the House of Representatives, and acted upon by that body.—This action by the House seemed to prelude re-investigatson of transactions anterior to that date, and the Committee confined themselves, therefore, to the allegations against the mismanagement of the Bank which have been subsequently made.

The first charge into which the Committee inquired was that of violations of the charter, and other abuses in the constitution and functions of *the Exchange Committee*. To this charge they felt it to be the duty of the Committee to pay more attention, because it was formally enrolled in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr TANEY, among his reasons for removing the deposites of public moneys from the Bank. Proceeding thus from a high officer of the Government, the Committee considered this charge to demand the fullest investigation. They examined it accordingly, and took testimony of the Government Directors, as well as Officers of the Bank as to the rise, progress, and operations of this Committee. In the whole matter the Committee discovered any thing but cause for censure of the government of the Bank, concluding on the contrary, that the operations of the Exchange Committee have been legal, advantageous to the Bank, and convenient to the Public.

The next allegation against the Bank which the committee examined was that of the substitution of *Branch drafts* for the notes of the Bank; in regard to which charge also the committee acquit the Bank of all censure.

The next charge which they examine is that which touches the payment of the three per cent stock, which the committee examined with the greatest care, because of its having been solemnly preferred by the President of the United States, in his published address to his cabinet on the occasion of his avowing his determination to remove the deposites, as a violation of the charter, &c. The committee were equally unsuccessful, in this branch of their investigation, in detecting any violation of the charter, or dereliction of duty on the part of the Bank.

The next point investigated by the committee was the safety of the public money in the Bank, and the general solvency of the Institution. In the course of their examination on this point, the committee make the following statement of the actual liabilities and resources of the Bank, which, as it may be of use to both our mercantile and our political readers, we have with some care transcribed at large:

LIABILITIES ON NOVEMBER 1st, 1834

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes in circulation, | $15,968,731 | 90 |
| Deposite to the credit of the Treasury, | 429,465 | 07 |
| Do. Public Offices, | 1,837,168 | 66 |
| Private Deposites, | 6,741,752 | 24 |
| Capital Stock, | 35,000,000 | 00 |
| Total liabilites of the Bank 1st November, 1834, | $59,977,117 | 87 |

RESOURCES.

To meet the above, the Bank has the following resources, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Discounts, | $4,667,828 | 24 |
| Mortgages, | 87,591 | 29 |
| Domestic Bills, | 11,086,373 | 07 |
| Foreign Bills, | 2,727,782 | 11 |
| Real estate, | 3,024,788 | 45 |
| Due from State Banks, | 427,102 | 89 |
| Specie, | 15,910,05 | 31 |
| Total of resources, | $67,931,511 | 36 |
| Showing a surplus of resources over liabilities of | 7,954,393 | 49 |

By referring to the documents it will be seen that last July, the total of the ascertained and estimated losses were set down at $6,005,315 71

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On banking houses | 303,359 84 | | |
| On other real estate | 150,820 84 | | |
| On suspended debt | 1,744,127 33 | | |
| Desperate debts and losses on real estate already charged | 3,806,707 80 | | |
| | | 6,005,315 | 71 |
| And that the surplus funds of the bank provided to cover its losses, are | | | |
| Contingent funds to cover losses | | 5,901,955 | 71 |
| Fund for extinguishing the cost of banking houses | | 976,019 | 59 |
| Unapptopriated balance of profit and loss account | | 3,166,670 | 71 |
| Total amount of surplus fund | | 10,044,646 | 17 |
| Deduct estimate of losses | | 6,005,315 | 71 |
| Excess in favor of the Bank | | $4,039,330 | 40 |

[illegible] this very satisfactory [illegible] highest [illegible] by the [illegible] statement on [illegible] ty shows (the committee say) how deep rooted was the public confidence in the solvency of the institution, and how high the opinion entertained of the ability with which its affairs have been administered.

The report next proceeds to take up, and treat at large, each of the other particular points on which the conduct of the Bank has as at any time, or from any respectable quarter, been implicated—giving ample testimony on each case, to sustain the conclusions at which the committee had arrived. These points were too numerous to be stated in detail from memory, but we may enumerate as the most paramount, the following:

The case of the protested French bill of exchange, in which the course adopted by the Bank to bring the question before a judicial tribunal, for a fair and legal decision, is approved and sustained by the committee, as well as the just right of the Bank to damages on the bill in question.

The allegations against the bank of having multiplied its *Branches* for the purpose of influencing public sentiment: Shewing, from authentic documents, that the Bank had established Branches only where the business of the community had justified it: that in many of these cases, the influence of the highest public characters had been disregarded for years where the creation of Branches had been urged—especially in the case of Nashville—and 30 or 40 cases we should think, in various States, are particularised, in which the establishment of Branches has been refused to the present day, though pressed by great numbers of the most respectable citizens, because the business of those places did not warrant them; and, from the facts exhibited, the Report expresses the opinion that, so far from establishing Branches where they were not needed by the commerce of the community, if the Bank had yielded to the urgent solicitations from every quarter, it would have established them ad infinitum.

The charge of lending money to members of Congress, and other public men, for political purposes, which it shows to be unsustained by any evidence, and wholly futile.

Loans to Editors, in which it gives a mass of detail, shewing the groundlessness of much of the slang of the day on that subject.

There are many other points of a minor character, occupying a large space in the report, on most of which the conduct of the Bank is shewn to have been perfectly correct, and some in which it is disapproved.

The reading of the report having been finished Mr. Tyler, moved that it be printed: when

Mr. Benton rose, and with much vehemence and at considerable length, controverted the correctness of some of its statements, which he pronounced false.

Mr. Tyler replied, and averred, in the most solemn manner, the truth of every tittle of the Report; all the statements of which, he said, were founded on documents (submitted with the report,) which could not lie:

Having thus briefly run our hand over the keys of the report, it may be proper to state, in conclusion, that it is understood that the investigation into the affairs of the Bank was mainly conducted by Messrs Tyler and Mangum, with the occasional attendance & aid of the other members of the committee. The gentlemen whom we have named have we believe; given the greater part of their time, since the last adjournment of Congress, to this important subject. The report we understand, was drawn up by Mr. Tyler.—*Nat. Intel.*

Governor Hayne, of South Carolina, makes the following remarks in his late Message, which every freeman ought to read. *It* is the true, the safe ground.

"The Whigs of the *Union* are beginning to rouse themselves from that fatal apathy in which they have too long slumbered, & thanks be to God! the Spirit of Liberty is again round the land. I must be permitted however, to express my apprehensions, the result of a careful observation of passing events, and of no small experience in the councils of the nation—that the public mind is not yet fully awakened to the alarming condition of the country, and that even those who felt most keenly the effects of Executive usurpation, are not yet prepared to apply any effective remedy. The true remedy in my estimation, is a CONVENTION OF THE STATES—to reform the Constitution—to take fresh securities for the public Liberty—to secure Executive responsibility, and erect new guards against Federal usurpation. The rights of the States, and the Liberties of the citizens, must be effectually secured; the general Government must be brought back to its true limits; the executive must be confined to his appropriate sphere—and in a word, the restrictions imposed by a Constitutional compact between the sovereign States must be sacredly adhered to, or the *Union* cannot be much longer preserved.

"I am under the deepest conviction, that our Liberties are in danger. The Government is rapidly degenerating into an irresponsible despotism. With the Purse and the Sword, and the vast patronage of a consolidated Government in his hands, the President will appoint his successor. Congress will be held in subjection by Executive patronage, which will be brought into hourly conflict with the freedom of elections,' and if under such disastrous circumstances, any of the States shall be able to preserve their Liberties, they may not be able to preserve the *Union*. Let every man, therefore, who loves the land of his birth or adoption—every true disciple of Liberty—all who are sincerely devoted to the Constitution and the Union—forgetting minor differences—unite in one mighty effort for the salvation of their country. Our course, fellow citizens, at this momentous crisis, is perfectly clear. The path of duty lies plainly before us. Let us resolve to walk therein, pressing forward to that glorious consummation of our hopes—a RADICAL REFORM of all existing abuses. Unsubdued by the blandishments or the frowns of power, let us stand prepared, eagerly to embrace, and steadily to pursue, every measure—come from what quarter it may—having in view the glorious work of Reform—always bearing in mind, that upon the issue of our labors in this field, depend the preservation of that noble inheritance of freedom, which was purchased by our fathers, with their blood, which we are bound by the most sacred obligations to transmit unimpaired to the latest posterity."

*Important from South Carolina.*—We hear with the most heart-felt satisfaction, from the Seat of Government of this State, that a complete reconciliation has taken place between the two parties in the Legislature, heretofore designated as the Union party and State Rights' party. The test-oath, which has become a part of the Constitution, has been so explained, by those who have passed it, as to divest it of the exceptionable character given to it by construction. The Opposition then waived their intention to resist it. The bills [illegible] authority to enforce the test [illegible] called the Treason Bill and the [illegible] pacification having been made [illegible] the Board.

[illegible] of this pacification, and immediately after it, came on the election of Governor [illegible] *George McDuffie* was elected, [illegible] the *unanimous* vote of *the Union* [illegible] as of *the State Rights party*.—Who is there that does not rejoice in this restoration of concord in one of the great families of our Republic? For ourselves, it is a long time since we have heard of any thing which has given us as much pleasure.—*Nat. Intel.*

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