EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.---No. 61. EASTON, MD.---SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1834 WHOLE No. 341.

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EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, Jr. nearly opposite to that of Wm Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R. Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

oct 1

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

dec 3 6mo*

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended.

march 4 3t

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories *expressly* for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."

Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price $1 50.]

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

3 NEW GIGS,

price from 180 to 200 dollars, of various patterns and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a fast rate Coachee, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

feb 18 3m A. & H.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support already received, and begs leave to state, that he still continues to carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street, near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop,) the above business in all its various branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, such as ploughs, harrows, drags, rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, cart saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which will be made to order at the shortest possible notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner, as any other establishment in the State.

Repairs of every description done at the most moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.

Being a practical mechanic and having carried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 years, (to whom he refers the public,) and intending to execute in person the orders for all the wheat cradles, with which he may be favored, he intends to warrant all work sent out of the shop to work well. He has also a large assortment of materials in his line of every description, and well seasoned, and intends keeping on hand ready made wheels of different sizes and heights.

april 22 3w (G)

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Eartin's and Emualls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his colts.

To JOHN W. JENKINS.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries respecting the Pedigree of your Naukin coloured Horse, I can only state that I crossed from Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamboat Maryland, with the gentleman who bred your horse, who informed me that his dam was a thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized for her superior paces—that he sent her to the "Dey of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a spring's chance, and that your horse was the produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the dam; and I can state with great sincerity that I have the highest opinion of the "Dey of Algiers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON.

15th April, 1834.

N. B. The grand dam of my horse Dey of Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Mason's Dey of Algier's.

april 22 E. N. H.

Overseer Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, a single or married man, to manage a set of hands the remainder of the present year, to whom liberal wages will be given. Satisfactory reference respecting character and a knowledge of farming is required. One with a small family would be preferred.

JOHN L. N. KERR.

Perry Hall, april 29

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER
EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.—Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane, will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.

feb 18

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of February 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pantaloons, red flanned shirt, coarse shoes and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.

march 4 3w

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the mischiefs which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society; and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, through which the advocates of constitutional law can address the public intelligently, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a *semi-monthly*

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.

To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the people, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and with embody the leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal interests, unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obtain subscribers.

†All subscriptions *must* be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN.

march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Ann Washington Ridgly. She says she belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek.—She appears to be about 30 years of age, five feet high; her clothing when committed, was an old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs.

The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.

April 23, 1834—may 3 4w

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH
GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, april 22 tf

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.
SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, *Master,*

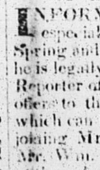
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry, on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—returning, will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WEDNESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

march 18 (G) tf

To Rent,
for the remainder of the year,



The House on Washington st now occupied by the subscriber. It has been kept for many years as a tavern and retail grocery store, and is a good stand for business.

Apply to H. D. HARWOOD.

april 1 (G) 3w

JOHN HARPER,

INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors especially, that he has just received the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834, and as he is legally authorised (by Mr. A. F. Saguaz, Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings, which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of $6 per year, to subscribers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in Easton, and from the assurance he has generally given of satisfaction, he would invite the public to give him a call, as he is determined that neither expense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to please those who may favor him with their patronage. In a very short time, I expect to receive other fashions in addition to those Reported by Mr. A. F. Saguaz; thereby gentlemen will be able to see, judge and determine for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their work.

april 15 eow3t

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goldrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander, Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Cæsar
Clarke's Homer
Smarts' Cicero
Cæsar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Ruddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romæ
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

UNITED STATES BANK.

REPORT
Of the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States.

[Presented May 22, 1834.]

The Committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th day of April, by which it was,

Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials, which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the U. States has been violated; and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power, to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure, a Select Committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and, also, what abuses, corruptions, or mal-practices, have existed in the management of said Bank; and that the said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said Bank and branches. And they are further authorized to visit the principal Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable—

Respectfully submit the following Report in part of their proceedings, so far as they have found it practicable to discharge the duties devolved on them.

Charged, particularly, to examine into the conduct and condition of the Bank of the United States, they have endeavored most anxiously to ascertain correctly the true character of that high, responsible and delicate trust.

To judge rightly of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, and of its committee towards the Bank, it must be borne constantly in mind, that that corporation differs essentially from an ordinary banking company, incorporated for private benefit. The Bank of the U. States was chartered for great public purposes, as an agent, deemed necessary to the Federal Government, in the efficient exercise of its high prerogative, to fix the value of money, and thereby secure the benefits of a sound circulating medium to the confederacy.

It was designed to aid the Treasury Department to collect conveniently and disburse the national revenue—of its stock the U. States held seven millions of dollars. And its notes are by law made receivable, at par value, in payment of all dues to the government. Concede, as we must, that the Bank was established for great public ends, and that the House of Representatives is the grand inquest of the Union, and as such has power to visit and inspect all Departments of the Federal Government, to correct their abuses, reform their errors, and confine the exercise of their powers within the limits prescribed by law to each, and it follows that the House has power to appoint a committee to make a minute and full inquiry into all the multiform operations of this powerful corporation.

But that there might be no doubt of the existence of the power here contended for, it has been expressly reserved in the 23d section of the charter of the Bank, which provides, 'That it shall be at all times, lawful for a committee of either House of Congress appointed for that purpose to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not.'

The language in which this authority of the House is described, is so plain and so full, that an attempt to illustrate it appears to be supererogatory. The committee to be appointed are to "inspect *the* books and examine into the proceedings of the corporation" without exception. The section contains no reserved power to the Bank to designate the places where, or the persons in whose presence the examination shall be made. These modes of exercising the main power are necessarily, as its incidents, dependant on the discretion of the sovereign with whom it is lodged. A contrary construction would make either or both Houses of Congress dependant on the agents whose conduct is to be the subject of inspection.

If the Bank can attach any conditions to its exercise, not found in the charter, then it could render nugatory the power, by which it was intended it should be checked and controlled. That the great conservative purposes for which such Committees of Investigation were to be appointed might not be thus defeated, the extent and character of their inquiries are rightly made to depend on the wisdom, patriotism and justice, of either House of Congress.

The only restriction to be found in that clause of the Bank charter which we are considering, is that which relates to the committee, and not to the House; and has reference not to the extent of the examination, but to the character of the report to be made. The committee is directed to report, amongst other things, "whether the provisions of this charter have been violated or not." The object of this specific requirement is to be found in another clause of the same section of the charter, which provides, "whenever any committee as aforesaid, shall find and report, or the President of the U. States shall have reason to believe, that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for Congress to direct, or the President to order a *scire facias* to be sued out of the Circuit Court of the district of Pennsylvania, in the name of the U. States, calling on the said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted, shall not be declared forfeited."

But if there ever had been a well founded doubt as to the true construction of this reserved power of the House the committee did not suppose it had been long since yielded.

In 1818, Mr. Spencer, of New York, offered to the House of Representatives a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the Bank. In the debate to which that resolution gave rise, the opinions now entertained by your committee, were well expressed by many distinguished gentlemen.—For presenting short extracts from one of the speeches then made, no apology, it is supposed will be needed. Mr. Lowndes said, he had no "apprehension of defect of power in the House to prosecute the inquiry in the terms proposed. He had no doubt of the power of the House if the public interest required it, to direct a committee to make such a report. The nation, said he has a deep interest in the conduct and management of the Bank; our duty to the people whom we represent, the nation's interest, as owners of a large portion of the stock, its interest in the revenues being wholly payable in the notes of the Bank, will justify a constant and vigilant attention to its proceedings. If there had been a doubt whether the conduct of the Bank had been proper or not, the House was fully justified in investigating into the facts, and inquiring whether abuses had been committed or not. He would vote for any inquiry, in its broadest shape."

The resolution of Mr. Spencer was adopted, and a committee appointed, who visited the principal Bank at Philadelphia and some of its branches. They had free, unrestrained access to the books and papers of the Bank. They were furnished by the officers with such extracts and copies from the books and papers as they called for. They summoned before them the Directors and officers of the Bank, and examined them on oath touching their conduct and proceedings. And the Committee made to the House, on the 16th January, 1819, an elaborate report, from which we learn that their inquiries had been chiefly directed "to the general management of the B[illegible] the conduct of its officers. The transactions of private citizens with the Bank were then freely and fully examined. Individual transactions of the President and Directors of the Bank, in the purchase of its stock, were fully investigated, and those officers sworn and required to testify before the Committee. Though deeply affected, personally and officially, by these developements, they never hesitated or objected to obey the process or to give their testimony.

The names of the borrowers from the Bank were published without scruple, with the amount of money due from each, whenever, and not otherwise, such a publication was deemed necessary to illustrate the improper conduct or mal-administration of its officers.

This precedent, to which the Committee of 1832 strictly conformed, is entitled to high respect from the eminent character of those by whom it was established and who have justly enjoyed high reputations for purity of purpose and distinguished attainments.

If any additional reason for deference to this contemporaneous construction of the 23d section of the charter be necessary, it may be found in the fact that Directors of the Bank in 1819 themselves asserted to it. They conceded to the committee of the House the right to inspect *all* their books and papers in such manner as that Committee thought just and proper. Besides, those who now have management of the Bank, in 1832, without question or right, without hesitation, without protest, produced for the inspection of the Committee of the House all their books, papers, correspondence and accounts, and appeared when summoned, and testified on oath touching the transactions of the institution under their control. With these preliminary observations for which it is believed ample apology, if any be required, will be found in the subsequent portion of this report, the Committee will proceed with a brief analysis of their proceedings in the execution of the duties, devolved on them, showing the unexpected obstacles interposed by the managers of the Bank, to the progress of the examination, and the repeated refusals, in violation of their charter, and in contempt of the authority of the laws and of the House of Representatives, to permit their books or papers to be inspected or their proceedings to be examined.

The purposes for which your committee were appointed, are stated so distinctly in the resolution of the House, that they have experienced no embarrassment in deciding on the character of the duties imposed. They are required 1st, to ascertain, if practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and whether the Bank has had any agency through its management, or money, in producing the existing pressure.

2d. To inquire whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management.

3. To examine whether the Bank has used its corporate power or money to control the press—to interfere in politics, or influence elections.

The powers designed to be conferred on the committee if they could have been exercised are adequate to the performance of the duties enjoined; they were authorised to send for persons and papers—to summon and examine witnesses on oath—to visit if necessary the principal Bank and its branches—and to inspect the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management. Such are the duties and the powers of your committee, conferred on them by the house with extraordinary unanimity, and which your committee felt bound to regard, as consistent with the chartered rights of the corporators and their debtors.

Under a deep sense of respectful obedience to the decision of the House of Representatives thus solemnly expressed, and feeling that they had no right to question its justice or propriety, your committee proceeded to Philadelphia on the 22d April, to commence the performance of their duties.

On the 23d of April, their Chairman addressed to the President of the Bank, a communication, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, and notifying him of the readiness of the Committee to visit the Bank on the ensuing day, at any hour agreeable to him. In reply, the President informed the Committee that the papers thus received should be submitted to the Board of Directors, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose. It appears, in the journal of the proceedings of the Committee, herewith presented to the House, that this was done, and that the Directors appointed a Committee of Seven of their Board, to receive the Committee of the House of Representatives, and to offer for their inspection such books and papers of the Bank, as may be necessary to exhibit the proceedings of the corporation, according to the requirement of the charter. In the letter of John Sergeant, Esq, as Chairman of the Committee of Directors, communicating the proceedings of the Board, he says that he was directed to inform the chairman of this committee, that the committee of the Directors "will immediately direct the necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation of the Committee of the House of Representatives," and would attend at the Bank to receive them the next day, at 11 o'clock. Your committee attended, and were received by the Committee of Directors.

Up to this period nothing had occurred to