From the Baltimore Republicau.

We ask of our readers an attentive perusal of the following able and eloquent speech, lately delivered in the Senate of the United States, by that distinguished and inflexible patriot, Col. Thomas H. Benton. And whether they be Jackson or Anti-Jackson, Bank or Anti-Bank no intelligent and candid man can fail to be convinced, of the great procuring causes of the present embarassments of the country. The Republicans of Baltimore now fully understand this agitating question, and are prepared in due time to pronounce their honest judgment between the contending parties, and to cry all Hail! to that noble band of Patriots, who have breasted the raging storm of battle, and with a magnanimity, ability and eloquence unsurpassed in the purest and best days of the Republic, sustained the great cause of the People, against the gigantic strides of the mammoth Bank.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Benton commenced by remarking upon the repeated complaints which were made upon this floor against the President for not sending in the cabinet nominations. The complaint had become a sort of standing order of the day, and from the frequency of its repitition, and the impatience with which the message of nomination was called for, the People at a distance might begin to believe that the Senate was out of work; that it had transacted all its ordinary business; had nothing more on hand—and would be ready to advance as soon as they could despatch the nominations to the Treasury and State eDpartments, and the Attorney General's office. Such would doubtless be the inference; but would the inference be correct? Would the People be right in believing that the Senate had finished all its business, and could do no more until a presidential message had put this little job of the cabinet nomination into their hands? Would the People be right in that belief? Let a view of your table, loaded with untouched bills, answer the question. Let 300 cases, standing upon the general orders, many of which have stood there for months, respond to the inquiry! Never since he had been a member of the Senate, and he had now been a member for 14 years, had a session of six months passed off with so little attention to the business of legislation, and with so large an accumulation of business, public and private, all in arrear, untouched and unthought of, while this loud and incessant cry is set up for a new job, as if the Senate had nothing to do.

The legislative business was in great and flagrant arrear, and so far as he might be permitted to speak of Executive business, it was in the same miserable condition. He would speak, of the Bank Directors, for the Executive proceedings on the subject of these Directors was now published, and the whole subject was open to public remarke. Have we any Directors at this time in the Bank of the United States? No! not one! The year half gone for which they were to serve, and no Directors for the Government yet in that institution. Whose fault is this? Is it the fault of the President; upon whose shoulders every fault is now to be thrown? No, sir! It is not his fault, but the fault of those who have converted this chamber into a hall of accusation—a sort of club-room—for the incessant attack and denunciation of the President. Early in December last, the President sent in his nomination of Bank Directors; it was not until the last of February that these nominations were acted upon, and then they were rejected. Ten or twelve days afterwards, the President sent in a re-nomination of the same Directors, with a message, explanatory of his reasons for doing so; this renomination lay in the Senate almost two months,—from early in March, till the 1st of May,—and the nominees were again rejected. Immediately upon this rejection, other persons were nominated for Directors, and these nominations, are to this day, without the action of the Senate.

The nominations of these five Directors are now upon our hands, and instead of acting upon them, instead of doing what we can to give the Government its share in the management of the affairs of the United States Bank, we leave those nominations untouched and unattended to, and call out for new nominations, as if we were idle, and had nothing to do, and could not go to work until the President would send in fresh nominations. A cormorant cry is set up for new nominations, when we have five Bank nominations on hand, awaiting our action, and demanding our attention.—Surely the People will see that it is not for want of work that we are thus crying out for new work.

Why, said Mr. B., why this call for the cabinet nominations; and especially for the Secretary of the Treasury? are the offices unfilled, or unconstitutionally filled? Is the public service suffering in either of these cases in which the nominations are called for? Certainly, not sir. The places are all filled, and the duties of them are in a state of regular discharge.—They are constitutionally filled; for every body knows that the appointments which are made by the President to fill vacancies happening in the recess of the Senate, continue in force until the end of the next session of the Senate.

Such appointments are made by commission; and that commission has a constitutional duration. The President grants a commission—that is the language of the constitution; and the commission so granted confers upon the holder all the rights, and subjects, him to all the duties, and all the penalties, for the constitutional period of its duration, which attach to the commission issued upon the appointments conferred by the President and Senate, when acting in their respective spheres, under regular nominations. The Secretary of the Treasury has a commission—the Secretary of State has a commission—the Attorney General has a commission; and these commissions are all granted under an express clause in the constitution, and will remain valid until the end of the session The public service is going on in all these departments. Then why this cry for the nominations? Surely not from an impatience to immolate victims! That would be unworthy of the Senate—of this high tribunal, composed of men of mature age, wise heads, and generous hearts. Rumors had gone into the papers, that one of these nominations, the Secretary of the Treasury, would be rejected by the Senate. It might be that the Senate wished to negative that rumor, and to show that the Bank presses had spoken without authority when they announced the certain rejection of Mr. Taney's nomination. The business of rejecting nominations was in itself a painful, and ungracious office. It was a sort of condemnation. It was a disagreeable duty in itself, and therefore, could never be anticipated, or eagerly sought after by the Senate.

Judges do not call out for victims, it is enough to pass sentence when brought regularly before them.—Would the Senate exhibit itself as impatient for a victim which it had pre-doomed to condemnation? Certainly not! Such a course,—*and such a temper*—would be supposed to belong to the branch of the government at the other end of the Avenue, judging from the manner in which that branch of the government is daily characterized here; and could not be supposed to belong to Senators here, who from the profuse application of odious epithets to the President, and from a constant denunciation of his violence, would certainly have themselves to be understood as the reverse of the character which they ascribe to him. Gentleness, charity, benevolence, *sweetness of temper*, should doubtless be the characteristics of those who complain so much of violence in the President It cannot then be, that this impatience to get hold of Mr. Taney proceeds from any disposition to condemn and reject him, but rather to clear the Senate itself from an unjust imputation which has gone abroad, and which has attributed that intention to them. Be that as it may, said Mr. B. one thing is now certain, and indisputable, that the year is half expired, and that we have no Directors yet in the Bank of the United States! These Directors only serve for one year, and half that year is now expired. A most eventful and critical time has occured in the Bank. The rights and interests of the American People have failed to be represented there; these rights and interests are not now represented there: the places are vacant; nominations for Directors all on hand, and the Senate, instead of passing on these nominations, to fill real vacancies, where the public service is suffering, is calling out for nominations to offices which are constitutionally filled, and the duties of which are in a state of regular and punctual discharge been made that the President, by keeping his temporary appointments in office till the end of the session, might virtually fill them with persons of his own appointment, to the perpetual exclusion of the Senate. Mr. B. said the supposition was a far fetched and improbable case—such as had never happened yet, and was only theoretically conceived now to furnish a new head of accusation against the President. But how stands the conduct of the Senate, and that not in theory but in practice? Has it no found a way to keep offices vacant. and that in a most important case, and during a most critical period, and under circumstances which must now rouse and fix the attention of all America? He alluded to the same case of the bank Directors, on which he had been already dwelling. The Senate had found a way to keep these offices vacant. It was a very simple way. It was merely to let the nominations lie two months and then reject them;—lie again 2 months and the reject them again. and so on itll the year is nearly elapsed, and a committee of the House of Representatives has been repulsed from the doors of the bank, by a directory, exclusively appointed by the stockholders! Mr. B. said that many persons were now setting up for prophets, and trumpeting the fulfilment of his own predictions. He must be allowed to figure a little in that character also, and to recall one of his predictions, made at the commencement of this session, and in reference to the state of things which now exists in the bank of the U. S., where the people have not a shadow of a director for their seven millions of stock, in the present new and extraordinary attitude of the bank. He then said it was probable there would be no more government directors in the bank of the U. S; that it was questionable whether any more directors could be appointed without first obtaining the consent of the bank & conforming to herwill in making the selection; This is what he said in January last, and it is what the even is now corroborating.*

Mr. B. passed to another topic, which was no novelty in the Senate,—one which had been repeated so often that all seemed to have it by note, and many, who, in all probability would never have thonght of it, were now fluent, if not flippant, in its endless and incessant repetition; he alluded to the removal of the deposites, and the wound which that cruel act had given to the constitution of the land, and the prosperity of the people! Dreadful blow, under which a happy and prosperous people were truck into misery and poverty! Our dear constitution was shivered to atoms! Trade, industry, commerce, agriculture, all, prostrated! and the whole of these dire effects, the result of one man's will, and one man's word, in ordering the deposites of the public money to be made hereafter in the State Banks, instead of the United States Bank? Ample cause, truly, for such desolating, and terrific effects! But what are the facts? Why, that the Bank of the United States is no longer to receive the public moneys, and is to pay out the moneys on hand not at once, and in mass, but in sums and parcels from time to time, as the public service should require. This order was given the first of October last, and so gently has it been executed, that up to this day a large deposite of public money remains in the hands of that Bank! No less than THREE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER at the last return, on the first of this month. This is the mighty cause for the ruin, the distress, which is daily proclaimed from the floor of this chamber, and echoed from the friends of the Bank and the ranks of their political allies. Mr. B. said that he denied, in the first place, that any thing like the amount of distress had taken place which had been proclaimed; and he affirmed, in the second place, that nearly all that had taken place had been produced by the Senate of the United States, and the Bank of the United States; and these positions he meant to maintain, not by assertion and declamation, but by facts and reasons.

The distress of the country, he affirmed had been exaggerated. There was no doubt individual loss, and individual suffering, and some worthy people seriously injured, but this daily proclamation of the wide-spread ruin—of universal desolation—of general bankruptcy—loss of all confidence—fall of all prices—cessation of all enterprise—was mere imagination and declamation: all sound and fury signifying nothing, and having no basis, in fact, on which to rest. Prices of property, of produce, and of labor, were now as high in general, in some cases higher, than they have usually been heretofore. The great staple in the South—cotton—was now a cent higher in the pound, at New Orleans, than it was at this time last year. The domestic exchanges, which had been deranged for awhile, by the power and policy of the Bank of the U. States, were now recovering, and in nearly as goood a condition as ever. The notes of the Virginia banks, though proclaimed in this city to be ten per cent. discount, are quoted in the New York price currents at three per cent. North Carolina and other Southern notes, at from three to four; the Louisiana and Mississippi notes at five per cent; and these are the exact rates at which they have stood in that market in those happy and prosperous times which gentlemen paint in such glowing colors, and the loss of which they deplore with such incessant wailing, and such incontinent grief.—Money,—real money—is more plenty than ever.—There is more specie now in the country, said Mr. B. than for many years past, and the quantity is now rapidly augmenting, and giving to the country the assurance of an ample and secure currency of gold and silver. On this point Mr. B. said he would state particular, as obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, under the weekly returns of specie Mr. Taney had directed to be made by the Collectors of revenue. He referred to a paper, and read the aggregate of the returns of gold and silver, since the first of December last, when the order for the weekly retturns was first given This statement showed the following result:

Imported:	Gold bullion.	$176,603
	Silver bullion,	119,165
	Gold coin,	279,909
	Silver coin,	7,358,654
		$7,634,331

To this amount, which might in general terms, be stated at eight millions, was to be added the quantity not entered at the custom houses; for specie paid no duty, and none was entered but what appeared on the manifest of the vessel. The innumerable parcels brought by passengers, and traders in their own trunks and custody, was still to be computed, and at New Orleans alone these parcels were computed at one million and a quarter of dollras. Making a reasonable allowance for the whole quantity not entered, and the importations of specie, for the last five months, could not be less than TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! and this amount was clear gain, for the exporation for the same period only amounted to about a quarter of a million of dollars.

These statements, Mr. B. said were facts authentic undeniable facts; and proved that money—real money—was more abundant in the United States now than it had been for many years past; so ruin, as predicted and proclaimed in this Senate, was proved to be flourishing and thriving more rapidly than ever. Scuh a vast importation of specie was not merely a sign of prosperity, but constituted prosperity in sitself. It was welth —nationa wealth,— active vivifying wealth,—which migorated, and stimulated, every species of industry and enterprise, and would carry forward the nation, in spit of the Bank of the United States, to the highest state of felicity. He said, hwever that another remork was due upon this point; these TEN MILLIONS OF SPECIE THUS IMPORTED, were uncurrent money in the United states.

The laws of Congress condemed it as a currency, and sunk it to a price below its value Come it had, but stay it could not unless those laws were repeated, and foreign gold and silver made current, at their full money value; here then was a great duty which Congress owed to the country, never to adjourn until these great measures were accomplished,—till the foreign coins which are thus flowing into the country, are naturalized and domiciliated by our laws, and permitted to abide among us If these measures are passed, before Cofrgress rises, the ten millions which have come in will remain; another ten millions will arrive before Cristamas, and will remain also successive millions will constnatly arrive, and as such wil remain, and remain permaently, as the business of the country will require. The demand and supply will regulate itself; but if Congress adjourns without passing these measures then the afflux of this specie will commence? it will flow out just as fast as it came in; for specie will not stay in a country where it is illegalized and undervalued by law.

Resting upon the position, that the distress of the country had been grossly and systematically exaggerated—that it was slight and transient compared to the studied and affected clamor that was raised about it, Mr. B. went on to his next assertion, that all the distress that had occurred, was occasioned by the conduct of the U. States Senate, and the U. States Bank, and not by the conduct of the President, in discontinuing the public deposites in that Bank.—The friends of the Bank asserted the contrary—but they had no fact, no argument, no reason, to sustain their assertion. They rested their charge upon assertion alone; and, at the end of five months have not a single reason to give in favor of what they assert. They do not even condescend to explain *how* the removal of the deposites could operate to distress the country, or even to distress the Bank. It was a plain case. The Bank had had the keeping of the public moneys for eighteen years; the average *monthly* deposite was six millions and three quarters; she had it without interest; and at last the government gives notice that it will no longer deposite with her, and that she will be required to pay out gradually, the amount on hand. This is the state of the case; and for this a state of war is proclaimed between the Government and the Bank, and ruin and desolation is predicted for the people! What said Mr. B. would be thought of an individual who had the keeping of another's money for 18 years without interest, and then should proclaim war upon the owner of the money for asking for it to be paid out for his service? The individual who should act thus would be universally condemned; yet this is the conduct of the Bank, with the superaddition that its wealth and organization has enabled it to punish the community for the act of the government. The assertion that the removal of the deposites had distressed the country, was a mere naked assertion; unsupported by fact or argument; contradicted by facts and arguments; unintelligible in itself; and a mere experiment upon the simplicity and credulity of the People.

He, Mr. B. on the contrary, would assert, that all the distress which had been created, had been produced by the Senate of the U. S., and by the bank of the U. S., and this assertion he would prove to be true by public and notorious facts. The first fact which he relied upon was the notorious circumstance that, for two months after the removal of the deposites, there was not the most distant rumor, or intimation of this dreadful distress which has since been so diretully proclaimed. The removal was made on the 1st of October; U. S. Bank stock, instead of falling, rose two per cent. in the ensuing month; all the presses in the service of the Bank proclaimed this rise, and openly exulted that the removal had not hurt the bank, and could not hurt it.—The stocks of many state banks, especially the deposite banks, rose also, and for the two months that elapsed after the removal, and before the meeting of Congress, the country was tranquil and contented. The removal was not felt by the country, no more than the fall of a pea in the Atlantic sea, would disturb the waters of the ocean on the coast of China.

It was not until Congress met, and the cry and signal for ruin and distress, was held out from the Senate Chamber, that the country ever thought of such a thing! Gentlemen were wrong in their chronology—he must beg to correct their date and set them right as to their epoch,—when they asserted, as they had for many ten thousand times, that the country was happy and prosperous up to the time of the removal; they must accept an amendment, and insert, for the first of October, the first of December; they must say, hereafter, that the country was tranquil and happy for two months after the removal;—was tranquil and happy until Congress met, and until the distress flag was run up, and the alarm guns were fired, from the floor of the Senate of the U. States! Then the Bank of the U. States took it into her head to get distressed also. Her stock immediately fell! Fell 5 or 6 per cent! That same stock which had risen 2 per cent. in a month after the removal of the deposites!—The rise, said Mr. B. was a bravado, to show the Bank strong and powerful; the fall was a trick, to show it weak and distressed:—The whole was the work of the Bank itself,—a mere gambling transaction, and a sporting with the property of the People; for all other stocks had to sympathise with those of the great Bank; and a general depression of prices ensued, by which a great many worthy citizens were seriously injured.—This, then, was one leading fact upon which he (Mr. B.) relied, to prove that the Senate and the Bank, and not the President; the meeting of Congress, and not the removal of the deposites, had occasioned all the real injury and distress which the country had actually suffered. The next fact upon which Mr. B. relied, was that the distress was greatest where the cry was the loudest, and all the injury suffered, was precisely in proportion to the distance that the place was from the source of alarm. That source was the Senate of the U. States; and here, in the presence of the Senate has the greatest mischief been done. Four Banks have stopped in the District, within the range and fire of our alarm guns; two have stopped at Baltimore, within five hours' ride of our distress speeches; and that is the end of the story, and the limit of our capacity to break banks by false alarms. The Virginia Banks are all safe, though proclaimed to be gone; the New York Banks are all safe, through the selected objects of attack and diurnally assailed for an entire month. The safety fund system has rode out the storm. It was too far off to be affected.—The alarm speeches made here could not be heard in New York; and now the safety fund seems to rest in peace. Not an orator has alluded to them for months past. After being for thirty days the object of all attention, they now attract no notice; get not a word, good or bad, and are left to silence and their own fate.

Such was the progress of the distress—greatest where the Senate was—least where it was not—and none at all in the regions inaccessable to our voice. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri—all remote places—all places remote from the Senate of the U. States, and the Bank of the U. States,—were free from the ruin, and deaf to every appeal to send in distress memorials.—The next leading fact to which Mr. B. referred was the unprecedented sale of public lands in the Western country. It was foretold, upon the floor of the Senate, that the people of the West were to have nothing to buy lands with, that the removal of the deposites was to cut off all their money resources, and to disable them to purchase public lands. This was the assertion and prediction. What has been the fact? Why, that twice as much public land has been bought, and paid for in the first quarter of 1834, as was brought and paid for in the first quarter of 1833—twice as much, and a fraction over!—Such was the fact! What was the inference Why, that the new States of the West, being too far off to be affected by the false alarms got up here, in this Senate, and in the Bank at Philadelphia, have gone on with an accelerated progress to their high and prosperous destiny. Another leading fact to which Mr. B. adverted, to sustain his position, was the great influx of specie, of which he had previously spoken, and merely hinted at again, to preserve that striking feature in the general picture of prosperity which the country exhibited, in spite of all that was said, or sung, to the contrary.

And now, Mr. B. said there was one other circumstance in reserve, which would come forth in due time, and prove that all the distress which had really occurred in the country, was the work of the Senate itself; it was this, as that distress commenced with the meeting of Congress, so it would entirely vanish upon the rise of Congress! This was his prediction, and a few months would doubtless fulfil it. In fact, he said, it was hard work, and a heavy up-hill business, to keep up the alarm now. The cry was becoming thin and faint. Those prolonged memorials, which echo the alarm speeches, are beginning to share the fate of all sublunary things, and to drop in slower, announcing and indicating, the near approach and final catastrophe, of their mortal career. The morning speeches too, so replete with edifying geographical details, and so pathetic over woes which were never felt; even these diurnal speeches, which had been served up as a morning dish for 4 or five months, were evidently dying out; they were becoming short and scarce, and would probably soon cease to instruct the Senate, or to alarm the country.

Mr. B. concluded his remarks about these morning speeches, on distress memorials, by quoting what an ancient philosopher was accustomed to say of the soothsayers, and who wondered that any two of them could look in each other's faces without laughing. So with the orators on these memorials; they must surely laugh when they meet in the evennig, and look at each other with a consciousness of what they had been doing during the day.

Mr. B. touched upon the subject of the gold currency, and complained that the opponents of the administration could not be brought to the discussion, or even to the mention of gold. The bank men seemed to have an instinctive aversion to that metal. They had been loud and incessant in calling upon the administration for their plan, and when they have received it immediately shut thir eyes upon it. The Secretary of the Treasury had given in the plan of the administration. The restoration of the gold currency formed the leading feature of that plan. Was it fair to affect an ignorance of that plan when it was officially communicated, and now constituted a part of our records? The restoration of the gold currency, Mr. B. considered to be an easy operation, and a measure of the greatest importance to the country. Gold, as every body now knew, had been undervalued and driven out of circulation by the paper system party, because gold was the master of paper, and would supersede all the small Bank notes in circulation. For this reason, and to aid the circulation of United States Bank notes, gold was undervalued, and expelled from the country.

To show this undervaluation, and the absurdity of our laws, he read statements from the Director of the United State Mint, showing the rate at which gold coins were valued by our laws, and what they were actually worth in market. By these statements, the eagle of the United States was rated at $10 by law, and was frequently sold for $10 75, for exportation.—The doubloon was valued at $14 72 by our laws, and usually sold in market for $16 and upwards, sometimes as high as $17. The half joe was valued at $8 21, and was worth in market from $8 45 to $8 70.—The British guinea was rated at $4 76, and would sell for from $4 90 to $5 10; the British sovereign was rated at $4 57, and sold for from $4 72 to $4 90. These were a few of the instances in which our laws undervalued gold and drove it from the country.

In regard to British gold, there was a peculiar solecism in our law, which he wished to point out: it was this.—By the tariff law of 1832, and for the purpose of helping domestic manufactures, the pound sterling of Great Britain was fixed at $4 80 of our money, so that twenty shillings worth of British manufactures would be rated here at $480, and would pay duties at that rate; but twenty shillings worth of British gold, the sovereign for example, was only valued at $4 57. Thus the two laws fixed different values for the pound sterling, and gold was held to be worth 23 cents less in the pound than cotton and woollen goods! Mr. B. said, that gold in the United States was undervalued about six per centum; its natural and proper relation to silver was that of 16 to 1, while our laws fixed it at 15 to 1. The consequence was that all gold was driven from the country, and workers of the gold mines in the United States lost six per cent upon their labor. They were now computed to produce two millions of gold per annum; the loss on that amount was $120,000, itself a handsome profit to be saved to the miners, but which they must continue to lose until the great measure of the present administration, that of raising gold to its true value, should be carried into effect. Until that was done, as friends of the administration shoul agree to adjourn; when that is gold will again become a common and ordsnary currency.

It will supersede small bank notes in all quarters, and give the People a currency really sounded, really uniform easily carried about, the true regulator of all banks, & the real master of all bank notes. As for the United States Bank notes which were now so much praised because they passed every where, that was owing to the law which made them receivable in public dues. The same law would make the continental bills of the revolution pass as well as the notes of the Bank of the United States. The same law would make the notes of any State Bank as good as those of the boasted Bank of the United States; but he, Mr. B. would never vote for such a law, because it was changing the money character of the Government—changing it from a hard money government to a paper government—and that was a thing that he would never do.

Mr. B. concluded with saying that he had come to the Senate to-day without the expectation of speaking a word. For two or three days past, the Senate had begun to do business and he hoped they were going on in that laudible course. He had flattered himself that they were done with lugubrious orations over distress memorials; but these sorrowful services had recommenced to-day, and has consumed the day. It was not until he saw that the day was ruined that he rose to speak; and now, he believed, the Senate had about as well adjourn. He did not mean adjourn for the session, but for the night; for he would never give a vote to leave this place until the great measure of the GOLD CURRENCY, and of the circulation of FOREIGN COINS, should be passed upon by a direct vote of YEAS and NAYS.

*Note.—The day after this speech was delivered, *three* of the nominees, for Government Directors, were confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. B. adverted to the remark which had

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1834.

The United States Bank.—Having given in the three last numbers of our paper, the reports at length, both of the majority and minority of the investigating committee, we will now ask the indulgence of our readers, while we submit as briefly as possible, our views in relation to the course pursued by the Bank,—not in the language of passion, but in a sober appeal to their understanding.—It will be borne in mind that the resolution by the House of Representatives, authorising the appointment of the committee, and clothing them with all the powers which they possessed, was not passed by a party vote, but by a vote of 174 to 41—a large number of the opponents of the administration voting for it. The following are the terms of the resolution.

"*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 United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management, whether it has used its corporate power, or money 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 malpractices 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."

The duties of the committee under this resolution, it will be seen, are of the most specific character, and their powers as comprehensive as the importance of the subject seemed to require. If then, the committee have not transcended the powers conferred on them, they are not to be censured, but those individuals of the House of Representatives who voted for the resolution, and conferred on them all the powers which they possessed.

Let us examine the points of difference between the majority of the committee and the Directors of the Bank. The committee, in the first place, claim the unrestricted right and power under the charter of the Bank, and the authority of the resolution of the House of Representatives, to inspect the books of accounts and correspondence of the Bank in the presence only of such persons as they might think proper to call before them; and in the next place claim the right and power to examine on oath any person, officer of the Bank or not, touching the administration of the affairs of that Institution, and to coerce their attendance. The Directors deny this right, and resist the inspection of their books, and refuse to answer the interrogatories of the committee unless under such circumstances as they the Directors, choose to prescribe. The books must be examined only so far as they say is right and proper. They say the committee, shall not inspect private accounts, nor will they exhibit their books and correspondence? What are the committee required to do, under the resolution which gave them existence? "*to assertain the cause of the commercial embarrassment, to enquire whether the charter of the bank of the U. S. had been violated, and also what corruption and abuses have existed in its management, whether it has used its corporate power, or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections, to inspect the books, acounts, correspondence and papers, and examine into the proceedings of said bank, to send for books and papers and examine witnesses on oath.*" What can be more comprehensive than the powers here given? Language cannot well authorize a more latitudinous range of investigation.

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