by the committee, in virtue of the twenty-third | without its province, both of legislation and meetings in the requisition, it was of course valid ever this may be, as the fact is undoubted, that | withholding their consent to the person nones detail of the objects to be investigated, and of It may be observed that, if the right of mas committee of the directors of the bank to claim ches; which, by party of right, the committee of the Board; as their I think it my duty, therefore, to protest, and the means for attaining the knowledge concern- king such ascarch of the Bank of the United- the right of being there present with their might to do so is unquestionable; as the chair- I do protest, against the vilidity of any resolu-

the majority of the committee, to claim, under tends to every State Bank in the Union, as mittee of the House of Representatives disclaim- them brought to the committee's room at the vestigation that the former could not be re-as- authority but the single one before mentioned. the terms of the resolution, an unlimited pow- fully as to the Bank of the United Stetes. The ed having decided that they should in point of North American Hotel) they should there be sembled at, the very short notice given, but It is scarcely necessary to add, that nothing er of inquiry after all the conceivable corrup- charter gives a power of visiting the corpora- fact, exclude the directors from the room, du- submitted in person by the directors, or in- should be so, without unnecessary delay, to sub- herein is meant to question their right to contions and mal-practices of the bank, and of some second to the books for inspection of the books for inspection; as the books for in tors, and for any and all of its books and papers, That power, as has been urged, can be applied appears from the documents appended to this ering that the committee ceased to hold their called on; the undersigned feel confident that, legislative power, placed by the constitution bers believe that no such power of general provisions of the charter have been violated or as being without foundation and objectionable. The books for inspection in person, it appeared thority of the House. search is given to the committee by the reso- not." But if we go further, and claim a right, in the first place it has been observed, they be- to the undersigned that, whether exercised or measures proposed by the committee,

law: They believe that the committee, of ted States, and subject them, at any time to a the citizen, and could not be claimed at com- the risks of transportation through the streets, years after their dates, 'when the passions of which they are members, was authorized to general search of a committee of either thouse mon law, and its exercise at best; and under and detention in private rooms, not construct the time are passed away, and the reasons of make such inquiries. They believed, however, of Congress. that these inquiries were to be conducted ac- Should it be contended that, as a great sto ke dious, and create a serious interruption of the While it is the constant practice of individuals cording to the charter; what is, according to law; holder, the Government has a right to institute business of the bank, it should be construed ra- to deposite for safe keeping valuable books and and according to those general principles of this search the answer is obvious. The flower then liberally, and not draw with papers in the vaults of the bank, the bank was transcended in virtue of any resolution of either the Government, as a stockholder, has no its exercise. The entire confidence, which the containing the evidence of pecuniary transaction of either the Government, as a stockholder, has no its exercise. The entire confidence, which the containing the evidence of pecuniary transaction of either the containing the evidence of evidence House of Congress; and which the undersigned rights not possessed by the other stockholders, undersigned feel, in the liberality and magna-

thing else in that resolution. No limitation of faith.

crament to the stockholders, and voluntarily be briefly examined.

lution: and that it was not competent for either under the general power of inquicition possess- lieved it to be contrary to the lex parliamenta- not, the right of an ex parte inspection was MR. JEFFRSON'S PROTEST. Before explaining their views more distinct- persons, books, and ports, than the corpora- principle involved the right of withdrawing their views more distinct- persons, books, and ports, than the corpora- principle involved the right of withdrawing their views more distincttion, that it is no part of their purpose to main- surance office, trust company, turnpike, ca- rectors, and taking them into the possession of it.

and to send for persons and papers. But had specified, insuemeanors and corruption.

The Congress who granted the charter under
It is not necessary for the undersigned to en
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It is not necessary for the undersigned to en
It is not necessary for the undersigned to en
It is not necessary for the undersigned to en
It is not necessary for the undersigned to en
It is not necessary for the undersigned to enthe Congress who granted the charter understood that this authority to send for persons and deavor to define what are the limits of the poworder to furnish the Committee of the House the little argument to show that a chain, on the deed fit to be appointed, but the grade fixed on deavor to define what are the limits of the poworder to furnish the Committee of the House the little argument to show that a chain, on the stood that this authority to send for persons and papers extended to the inspection of the books are of inquiry possessed by the House of Conpapers extended to the inspection of the bank, they could not have deemed it neof the bank, they could not have deemed it necessary to provide that it should be lawful, at to have shown, (and the proposition is proved to attend. This proposed manner of conducting tary power of inquiry, to demand, as a matter of Investigation. This demand, and the answer of inquiry of the Committee of the cessary to provide that it should be navided by the Constitution to be acquaint surface of Congress to apin its enunciation,) what they are not and canthe examination was regarded by the majority of right, the production, and to take possession in its enunciation,) what they are not and canthe examination was regarded by the majority of right, the production, and to take possession in its enunciation,) what they are not and canthe examination was regarded by the majority of right, the production, and to take possession in its enunciation,) what they are not and cannot be. It cannot be within the competence of the Committee of the House of Representation, what they are not and the papers (Nos. 35, 36) ed with the concerns of the Executive department. The resolution passed on the 4th of April of a Committee of the House to institute a gen- tives as inadmissible, and formed the subject of vidual or a corporation, in order to search there- appended to this report. last, under which the Committee of Investigated to them; nor can they, theretion was appointed, is expressed in the followthemselves if guilty; and bring with them their House adopted two resolutions, by one of which a claim at once, of the means of conducting the inspec- which calls for a mission to any particular The committee thus appointed is clothed with papers to be ransacked in a roving hunt for they agreed that their proceedings should be nicious character. They confidently believe tion of the books, apart from those to whom the place, or of the particular grade, more or less the ver granted to either House of Congress, unspecified crimes. The Constitution reseves confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential, unless otherwise ordered by the that no court of justice in the United States, or directors had confidential to th by the twenty-third section of the charter, the to the people the right (a right inviolable with- Committee; and by the other that no person any other free country, has ever chained such them to the Committee of the House of Repre- may call for. All this is left to the President.

Hal he resolution stopped here, its interpreta- dividual or corporate, with a view to find (if it an understanding on the part of the Committee eral powers of the House, and resting on the part of the Committee eral powers of the House, and resting on the part of the Committee eral powers of the House, and resting on the part of the Committee eral powers of the House, and resting on the part of the Committee eral powers of the House, and resting on the part of the Committee eral powers of the House, and resting on the House, and resting on the House, this would be a breach of trust, an abuse of the tion would have been easy. It would have been, should happen to exist) matter of crimina- of Investigation, that no publicity would be lex parliamentaria, as unwarrantable, and in that the directors, by an authentic act, of which powers confided to the Senate, of which that (and would so have necessarily been under too against that person. A general scarch given by them, until otherwise ordered, to the disposal of the Committee of the President has a power to convoke the Legisla
stood) a resolution creating a committee under for any purpose is unreasonable; for the object matters that night appear in the course of exthe power granted by the twenty-third section of crimmating the individuals searched, it amination. The undersigned assented to this the occupation of the minimation. The undersigned assented to this the occupation of the minimation. of the charter, and for the precise objects, and would be at war with the first principles of resolution with the understanding of the parlies bouse, for the reason stated, adopted a resolution with the understanding of the parlies bouse, for the reason stated, adopted a resolution inspection. The said Committee of the Direction by refusing to come. This equally amounts no other, therein provided for. But the reso- justice, and, as exercised by a committee of the reso- justice, and, as exercised by a committee of the resolution of the House goes much further. It House of Representatives, one branch of a Le-mittee are open, unless ordered to be secret by bank to submit certain of the books of the bank ability to depart from the instructions of the nobody will say they possess such a negative, purports to authorize the committee to engage gislature of limited constitutional jurisdiction, the Honse; and that it was not in the power of to the inspection of the committee of the or would be capable of usurping it, by such in a much wider range of inquiry than the vi- an enormous assumption of power. It would the present committee, by a vote of their own, room in the North American Hotel. (See House were apprised that the books asked for oblique means. If the constitution had meant olation of the charter. It declares the objects be unreasonable, because, as no man is beyond either to shut their doors, or impose secrecy on 10c. No. 25.) With this requisition the Comof investigation to be three-fold, viz. 1st, the the possibility of doing wrong, the right to in- any persons who might attend. But they as- mittee of the Directors declined complying, for at the voluntary disposal of the President and destination, as well as the person, it would have causes of the commercial embarrassment and stitute a general search, if it existed would be sinted to the injunction of confidence, in confordistress alledged to exist; 2d, violations of the a right of inquisition into the affairs of every mity which has prevailed in other committees, ed May the 3d. (Document No. 30.) The charter; 3d, corruptions and abuses in the man- individual in the community; a right to extra- of inquiry of the House, for their own conveagement of the bank, of which several are allu- vagant to be claimed by any Covernment pre- nience, as a rule binding on themselves, and committee as open to the objections already their production, supposing them to have been the abuse of another. ded to in very general and comprehensive tending to be limited by law, and never exer- with the express reservation that the adopt on urged against an exparte inspection of the books, de facto in the keeping of the said officers. For terms, as will be perceived by recurrence to the assolution sust quoted. Of these three objects, bunals which are handed down to the undying an assent to the principle asserted in the sethe second only is the one on which a commit- execution of mankind. It would be at war cond. To that principle, viz: that no person submit certain of their books to the inspection books now ander considerations, as a measure nieate to me their resolutions, purporting a tee, raised in passance of the twenty-third sec- with the first principles of justice, which, as a should be permitted to attend decision by them, that it is expedient, &c., &c., general rule, compel no man criminate him- spection of the books of the bank, and the ex- if, by the term required, nothing is to be un- fectual, unnecessary for the making up of the from whence an implication arises, that in 3. As the resolution of the House enumerates self, directly, nor to furnish the amination of its proceedings, whose presence derstood but a request, with which the directors desired issue, and open to the objection of wear- their opinion they might have decided that no objects of inquiry not named in the charter, so it specifies means of attaining information, not provided for in that law. It authorizes the comprovided for in that law is a second for interesting the law of the law is a such appointments were expedient.

After mature consideration and consultation for a voluntary submission of the policy of the law is a such appointments were expedient.

After mature consideration and consultation for a voluntary submission of the policy of the law is a such appointments were expedient.

After mature consideration and consultation for a voluntary submission of the policy of the law is a such appointment which it was a such appointment where the policy of the law is a such appointment where the policy of the law is a such appointment where the policy of the law is a such appointment where the policy of the law is a such appoi mittee "to send for persons and papers, and to di tion does not extend to any considerable por- mittee, and (as the undersigned supposed, and House. But the majority of the committee deemed inadmissible, at the same time that no the President sole competent judge to what summon and examine witnesses on onth, and to tion of the conceivable crimes and misdemea- the committee of the directors of the bank ap- evidently regarded, as in some way obligatory, recourse was had to compulsory process, could places circumstances should render it expediexamine into the affairs of the said bank and nors which such a search might, if they had peared also to understand it) with an intention the demand, for the production, at their hotel, not but have the effect, though certainly not so ent that ambassadors, or other public ministers. been committed, bring out; and who can sure- to enforce the right. In parsuance of this in- of cert ain of the lark. Such intended, of gratuitously throwing upon the di- should be sent, and of what grade they should The point of chief question in this matter has y lay claim to no power of searching out mat- tention, (as the undersigned supposed), the demand the subscribers deemed to be unau-

been, what extension of the powers possessed ers, which, if the search be successful, are committee of investigation ceased to hold their thorized. If valid, in reference to the books requests of the Committee of the House. How- Executive act, but the single one of giving or banking house, as soon as they understood the as to all the books of the bank and all its bran- the directors had placed the books under the inated. States be claimed in virtue of the general pow- books, during the inspection of the same. It is lodgings, and there detained and used at their man of the Committee of the Directors had ap- tions of the Senate asserting or implying any The subscribers understand their colleagues, ers of inquiry possessed by the House, it'ex- true that, by a subsequent resolution, the com- pleasure. The question whether (supposing prised the Chairman of the committee of In- right in that House to exercise any Executive

papers from enlarging the charter power, that holder, or which were needed in reference to It was a claim to take the books out of the which would have devolved on the committee event. this latter in an addition to the power of send- any other relations of the country. possession of the directors into the possession of the directors into the possession of the country. ing for persons and papers. The power, there- To these reservations, the stockholders, by the committee, to detain them as long as they cate and valuable.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. EVERETT, from the minority of the committee appointed to mrestigate the fairs of the Bank of the United States, submitted.

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Mr. EVERETT, from the minority of the States of the United States, submitted to the States of the United States, submitted the United States, submitted to United States, having differed from the control of the States of the Cammittee of the House of the President, and the proposal of the States, submitted to the United States, submitted t

same being given to it by the express words of out the reservation) "to be secure in their per- should be present at the inspection of the books a power as a right, or attempted, in point of sentatives. It was avowedly intended only to They are only to see that no until person be the resolution, which authorizes it to "inspect sons, houses, papers and effects, against unrea- and examination of the bank fact, to execute it. They have never heard of make up, in another from, the issue which it employed. the books, and examine into the preceedings of sonable searches, and seizures." Of all unrea- except those whose attendance might be re- any statute which gives this power to any the said bank," and "report whether the pro- sonable searches that can be imagined, none quired or permitted by the Committee of Investigation, by the continual negatives on the person, do what the papers possessed by a person, whether in- The first resolution was regarded merely as House of Congress, as an incident of the gen-

meetings at the banking house, precisely be- in respectfully declining to produce them, those un ler peculiar modifications. tions and mal-practices exist. The subscri- to enable a committee to report "whether the This claim was regarded by the undersigned, cause the directors insisted on their submitting officers were guilty of no contempt, of the au-

ly, they would observe, to avoid all misconcep- lors or directors of any no books of the bank from the custody of the di- with equal force to an ex parte inspection out of them, saystain that the power of the committee is contined nat, erail road company, or any other private the committee of investigation. This is a powpairy, whether the charter of the bank citzens. The right, there is of the banking and January 10, 1792. These papers are in related. The undersigned effect majority of the committee, if it transcend in the books are concerned, authorises a commit- house, appeared to the undersigned, for other the three volumes bound in marble paper, des- deeply reflect. for the House to inquire into slightest degree the limitations of the charter, tee only "to inspect the books." As the right reasons, of an inadmissible character. It was cribed in vol. 4, page 443, of his published any alone a duse or corruption whatsoever, to must flow from a claim of power, which would thus reserved by the charter to Congress is not to take them away from the place where the works: to which description I must refer you f the utmost satitude required by the public good, bring within its grasp every corporations of an agreement, but important interests of the bank require them to It gives the confirmation of his judgment to and authorized by the principles of justice and citizen, and every took and justice and liberties of be, and to be used. It was to expose them to their contents, upon a calm revisal twenty-five any circumstances, must be highly incommo- od for the safe preservation of valuable papers. the transactions act alone on the judgment. equity and constitutional right which cannot be of Representatives is not the Government; and it, by implication, any thing not necessary for required to remove its own books and papers, are unwilling to believe that either House of or to be exercised in any other way. In the nimity of their colleagues, so to conduct the in- lions of dollars annually, to the committee's the protest. That it was not delivered upon in the Board of Directors, which created dis-Congress could attempt or wish to transcend. | contract between the Government and the spection, as to cause the least possible inconve- room in the North American Hotel, a public any consideration of a want of constitutional The undersigned have already, as they think, stockholders, by which the bank was created a nience to the officers of the bank, could not aushown, that provision in the charter is a grant corporation of a character partly private and thorise an acquiescence in a claim of right dersigned opposed this requisition, from the beof power, which would not otherwise have been parity public, the Government reserved to wholly to obstruct and bring to a stop the approbation and the old Board been reinstated, and the possessed by either House. So far, therefore, itself all the powers which it thought were nary proceedings of the bank; in fact, to susis the general power of sending for persons and required to protect its interests as a stockpend the charter.

Bank will in a few days resume payment and required to protect its interests as a stockpend the charter.

fore, possessed by the committee under the accepting the charter, assented. They can pleased, to carry them whithersoever they By the 23d section of the charter, whenever which participates in a share of its power, when charter, and recited in the resolution, is not, not now be extended to the pleased, (a right afterwards more distinctly asand cannot be, extended or enlarged by any bank, without a violation of law and a breach serted and circuit court of Pennsylvania, it shall be 'law- the Senate might claim every thing, and the to put them to whatever use the committee, in ful for the court, in examining into the truth of President could deny nothing. Who ever sup- nounced his intention, in consequence of his iecimposed by the charter upon the inquiry which The undersigned are far from intending to their uncontrolled discretion, might think pro- the alledged violation of the charter, to require posed, until the Senate imposed the gag-law, the committee is thereby authorized to make, charge their respected colleagues, from whom per. The undersigned again repeat, that it de- production of such of the books of the bank as it that one department was obliged to submit to or the mode of making it, can be removed by they differed with pain, with the design con- rogates in no degree from the objectionable may deem necessary to the ascertainment of the usurpations of another, without daring the general parl:amentary power of the House sciously to institute a search of this character of this to institute investigations, and send for persons into the affairs of the bank, but they felt oblig of the bank, thus taken from the possession of in which the contract between the government and papers. It would be an absurdity to make ed to dissent from a considerable portion of their the directors, could have been put to no un- and the stockholders authorizes a requisition of The Constitution having declared that the a charter provision for extending the general measures, deeming them, in effect, (though worthy use by the committee of investigation. The Constitution having declared that the constit powers of the House, and then to seek to en- certainly not intended,) to have all the essen- Such an idea could only suggest itself to be re- ted by law to one of the high judicial tribunals advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint day; the duties of the Chair having been temlarge the powers conveyed in that provision, tial characters of such a general and unla wful pudiated. It is a sufficient objection that they of the country, on an examination into an alleged ambassadors, other public ministers, and conby the addition of something else, supposed to belong to the general authority of the general authority of the House like addition of the country, on an examination into an alleged ambassadors, other public ministers, and conversely discharged by Mr. Hubbard, of New violation of the country, on an examination into an alleged ambassadors, other public ministers, and conversely discharged by Mr. Hubbard, of New violation of the charter, to require the production of the charter than the pro belong to the general authority of the House. It will a promptness and ability, In addition to this, it must be recollected that a review of the promptness and ability, In addition to this, it must be recollected that a review of the principal measures adopted by ing. The most improper use to which the to the ascertainment of controverted facts, suf- grade he may think it expedient to use in a highly creditable to him, and, we believe, genthe charter is a contract proposed by the gov- the committee, which will now, for this reason books, or any other property of an individual ficiently disproves by exclusion, as well as the person to be apor a corporation, can be put, is, to take them any similar or additional power of the same pointed to fill that grade. entered into by them. This power of visitation, I. The first step taken was a call by the away from their rightful owner and lawful kind, to any other tribunal. That the House I think the Senate has no right to negative and of subjecting the books to inspection, is one Committee of Investigation on the Committee guardian. I may think I can better take care of Representatives, independent of the Constitution has divided the It appears also, by the proceedings of Conof the conditions of the contract, onerous to the stockholders. To attempt to enlarge it by conbank, with an explanation of the purposes for but I may not therefore take it from him and the production of any or all of the books of the books of the purposes for but I may not therefore take it from him and the production of any or all of the books of the purposes for but I may not therefore take it from him and the production of any or all of the books of the books of the books of the purposes for but I may not therefore take it from him and the production of any or all of the books struction, is to attempt, contrary to the faith of which each is designed, and the names of the administer it, even for his own good; far less bank at the lodgings of said committee, or any each with a distinct magistracy. The Legisla- was the intention of Mr. Stevenson to resign se country, to interpolate new and oppressive clerks to whose care and custody they are re- may I take it even without warrant of law, in where clse, the undersigned cannot bring them tive it has given completely to the Senate and his seat in Congress at the same time.

ring in the report of the majority of the committee.

The twenty-third section of the law, approved on the 10th of April, 1816, (commonly called on the 10th of ed on the 10th of April, 1816, (commonly called the bank charter,) makes the following proed the bank charter,) makes the following provision: "It shall, at all times, be lawful for a vision: "It shall, at all times, be fawful for a committee of either House of Congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books, and the production of the books, and the production of the books, and the production of the committee of the directors for their accommodation of the constitutes or makes the agent; and th ted for that purpose, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings of the corporation of the books, by urging that, in its ble to reassemble the Committee of Directors are still other acts previous to these acts specific in coacea to the legal depositories, but in order to enable signed refer to the correspondence between the possession of the books, by urging that, in its ble to reassemble the Committee of Directors are still other acts previous to these acts specific in coacea to the legal depositories, but in order to enable in coacea to the legal depositories are the legal depositories. to examine into the proceedings of the corporation that tion hereby created, and to report whether the such a committee to find out by these papers, Committee to find out by tion hereby created, and to report whether the particle of this charter have been, by the provisions of this charter have been, by the whether those who bring them are not themprovisions of this charter have been, by the same, violated or not." This provision is, in selves guilty of misdemeanors. Such a power briefly observe that a committee of seven had selves guilty of misdemeanors. Such a power briefly observe that a committee of seven had selves guilty of misdemeanors. Such a power briefly observe that a committee of seven had selves guilty of misdemeanors. same, violated or not. This provision is, in service all stands of power to either as this, the undersigned wholly reject as abhorbeen appointed by the Board of Directors to related to the service calls avowedly to be made of them, was the greatest ever, deemed it expedient, for the purpose of for it; and 2. The character and grade to be avowedly to be made of them, was the greatest ever, deemed it expedient, for the purpose of for it; and 2. The character and grade to be avowedly to be made of them, was the greatest ever, deemed it expedient, for the purpose of for it; and 2. The character and grade to be avowedly to be made of them, was the greatest ever, deemed it expedient, for the purpose of for it; and 2. The character and grade to be avowedly to be made of them, was the greatest ever, deemed it expedient, for the purpose of for it; and 2. The character and grade to be avowedly to be made of them, was the greatest ever, deemed it expedient, for the purpose of for it; and 2. The character and grade to be avowedly to be made of them, was the greatest ever, deemed it expedient, for the purpose of for it; and 2. The character and grade to be avowedly to be made of them, was the greatest ever, deemed it expedient, for the purpose of for it; and 2. The character and grade to be avowedly to be made of them. terms, an express grant or power to enter as this, the undersigned whom to the ConHouse of Congress; and, consequently, but for rent to reason and justice; unknown to the Conto the banking of the purpose of the control of the banking of the b this grant, neither House of Congress would stitution of this country; at war with its spirit tris grant, neither House of Congress would have possessed the power. To suppose that and with its letter; and utterly repugnant to of the Bank as might be necessary to exhibit and with its letter; and utterly repugnant to of the Bank as might be necessary to exhibit and with its letter; and utterly repugnant to of the Bank as might be necessary to exhibit and with its letter; and utterly repugnant to of the Bank as might be necessary to exhibit and the power. have possessed the power. To suppose that either House of Congress would have possessed the public sentiment of the people. To claim its proceedings according to the requirements whether the charter of the bank had been violation. The people its proceedings according to the requirements whether the charter of the bank had been violation. The people its proceedings according to the requirements whether the charter of the bank had been violation. enther House of Congress would have possessed the power, although the charter had been silent such a power is to claim for either House of of the charter. A room in the banking-house ed, but also what corruptions, abuses, and tee. This accordingly took place, first in the boring acts of nomination, or commission, (and the power, although the charter had been silent such a power is to claim for either House of of the charter. the power, although the charter had been shent of the subject, is to suppose that so much of the Constitution says it shall not, by giving the subject, is to suppose that so much of the Congress the right, in virtue of a resolution, of was, by this committee, officed for the accommission, (and the power is to claim for the banking house, and then, by the Constitution says it shall not, by giving the contribution of the Congress the right, in virtue of a resolution, of was, by this committee, officed for the accommission. on the subject, is to suppose that so much of the President, of th twenty-third section of the charter as gives the power, is mere surplusage—an unauthorized any number of persons, compelling them to attend a committee, with all their papers, to sub- of the proceedings, in a conference between the and madmissable supposition.

If the power reserved in the twenty-third mit to be examined on oath; to exhibit those two committees, that the committees, that the committees of the disconnection of section had been already possessed by either papers for inspection; and thus to enable such rectors proposed to exhibit their books in persection and been already possessed by enter papers for inspection, and thus to enable such its the books, would have been in virtue committee of Investigation, expressof its general authority to institute inquiries, and to send for persons and papers. But had specified, misdemeanors and corruption.

House of Congress to give it. In their differ- ed by the House, to search the bank for objects ria for a committee of inquiry, on its own au- designed to be reserved, and that the inspection The editor of the Richmond Enquirer has eace of comion from the brethren of the major- not made su bjects of search by the charter thority, to claim the right of holding its sittings, was required to be had at the private room of obtained from Thomas Jefferson Randolph, ity enthat head, will be found the chief source then it is obvious that the corporators and disexcept when deliberating and voting, in secret. The committee, to enable the committee, if they Esq., the subjoined copy of an opinion and of their dissent from most of the important rectors of the Banife the United States, are It can only be constituted a secret committee, deemed it expedient, to act on that reservation. protest, prepared by his grandfather, (while length of this report prevents us from giving it not more amenable such a search in their by express order of the House. Secondly, this All the objections, therefore, which lie to an Secretary of State,) for President Washington.

"The protest being a press copy (marked views of this important question, on which eve "With great regard, yours, &c.

"TH. J. RANDOLPH. An adjustment of the difficulties between the ped payment, but we have since been cred-

petent to speak of the aggression of that body.

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1834.

THE MINORITY REPORT .- The great entire in this morning's Whig-We shall conclude it in our next, when we will give our

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore commenced its session yesterday.

BANK OF MILLINGTON.—The Chestertown Telescope of the 30th ult. speaking of the reported failure of this Bank says: "It is true that at that time the Bank had stopafford the usual facilities to the community.

We extract the following article from the

On Friday last, Mr. Speaker Sjevenson anble state of health, to resign his office of Speato ker of the House of Representatives this day. We have observed, for several weeks past, the Speaker, has been able to do but little more