ect to their future order, and, if found necessary, to be appended to this report, when it, together with the papers to which it refers, shall be publishwith the

thorised to state that they have not been tile to give even the parent bank that is descrye, much less the branches—in some of which there have been subjects of complaint, but which they have been compelld to abandon for the want of time.

The committee that investigated the afsecumulation, and twenty-five branches, equires a much more misute, examinaa then the committee bave been able

investigation, would not admit to be fur-The committee were parties arty desicous of ascertaining how far the ayment of the public debt, and throughut the whole term of the existence of the book, affected its operations, and called for all the resolutions and correspondence relating to that subject since 1817, but have only received such as related to the

On the subject of specie payments, do-estic and foreign exchange, investments in public debt, by the bank in 1824 and 1825, and its ability to make loans to the covernment—the influence of the opera-ions of the bank upon frade, on the in-crease of the paper circulation of the bank its agency in duminishing of enlarging I do reprimend you accordingly. the circulation of local bapks, and the aneans of permanently regulating our general circulation, so as to prevent its infurible affects upon the trade and currency of the country; all matters of vital imortance in the reorganization of the benk; ort. The investigations, howat, to be rechartered.

sent, that these have hitherto essentially of chartering any other national bank, off, and the public revenue shall have been isted to the measure of our federal ex-

From the National Intellig + May-IN CONGRESS, YESTERDAY

The Senate passed the Post office Hill,

nd acted on a number of minor subjects hich we have not room to notice. In the House of Representatives, after ir. J. Q. Adams moved a resolution re-justing the President of the United tates to communicate to this house cop-es of the several instructions to the charge. I Affairs at the Court of Denmark, under which the late Treaty of indemnity was negociated; which resolution, from its nature, lies on the table one day. On moon of Mr Barbour, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of defining by law contempts against either House of Con-arts, and prescribing the punishment ned, Mr Slade, spoke upon it until the

Samuel Houston was brought to the of the House of Representatives. He s allowed to read and to have spread on or Journal of the House, a paper protes

the ment and delicate power of ascentants. Free Trade States could pursue river in the states of the delicate power of ascentants. Free Trade States could pursue river in the states of the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend. LAFAYE to be and visited the own priviles. Variet policy, and the Tatiff States would from one of their war timber, and their states of the bears the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend. LAFAYE to the river of ascentants. The ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friend, LAFAYE to the ringing shout, it ham is considered to be attached to the Your friends.

and moral justice of

on and justification of your conduct.

Whatever the motives or causes may

ave been, which led to the act of violence committed by you, your conduct has been presounced, by the solemn judgment of the House, to be a high breach of their rights and privileges, and to demand their In, fulfilling the order of the House,

were called upon, as its presiding efficer, to reprime an individual uneducated and uninformed, it might be expected that I should endeavor, as far as I was able, to impress upon him the importance and propriety of sedulously guarding from viola-tion the rights and privileges secured to fairs of the bank in 1819, when it had the members of this house by our invaluasech but two years in operation, with its ble Constitution. But, when addressing a business much less extended than at prescritizen of your character and intelligence. Bent, were engaged, as if would seem from and one who has himself been honored by the records of that day, from the 30th of the People with a seat in this House, it cannot be necessary that I should add to they reported, and then they had not the duty enjoined upon me, by dwelling made as thorough an examination as the upon the character or consequences of Pansactions of the institution seemed to the offence with which you have been bequire. At the present time, with a charged and found guilty. Whatever has greatly enlarged lasiness of sixteen years' a tendency to impair the freedom of de-secumulation, and twenty-five branches, bute in this house—a freedom no less sashose operations have been charged with cred than the authority of the constitution qual instances of irregularity, the bank itself-or to detract from the independence of the representatives of the People, in the rightful discharge of their high func tions, you are no doubt sensible, must, in There have been many statements cal-for which the business of the bank and not only the Legislature of the nation itshortness of the time allowed for the self, but the character of our free institu-

Your own mind will suggest to you, no doubt, more suitable reflections than any thing which I can say could convey, those reflections I am prepared to trust; not doubting that, had you at the time considered state of our country, have beet felt ered the act of violence, which you have so very important. A tie in the Sende is committed, in the light in which it has a late no uncommon thing; and, in such been spared its disapprobation and consure case, the vote of the Vice Presiden setpercent, loan, and the circular of been regarded by the House, you wo'd have tles the question.

and I the duty of declaring to you the remilt of it.

> I forbear to say more, than to pronounce the judgment of the House, which its, that before Congress; and every thing biving you have been guilty of a high breach of a relation to the balance of power, of that its privileges, and that you be reprinteded therefor, at its Bar by the speaker, tance to the presperity of the country, if

the custody of the Servennt at arms.

hed a number of inquires to the president papers, to examine into an allegation of in ced to believe that the Free Trade does loom makes yards of coarse, cetton cious of the bank, who has not been able, from tended fraud in making contracts for the trine is gaining ground, in some of the ten that will benefit all interests. But the press of other indispensable duties, to supply of rations to the Indians, in the Eastern States; and if so, it is not unlikely tem that will benefit all interests. But

for, which have been made, imperfect as to the House a letter presented to him on one must see, how important it would be were, fully justify the committee in Saturday last, by a person who gave his under "such circumstances, not only the ring, that the bank ought not, at pre-name as Alexander Dimitry, which letter friends of the South, but to the triends of ses examined in the late hearing of the an anti-tariff Vice President. It is chiefed of the industrious Mechanics, we hear whose advantages might lead us to expect ted, and the correspondence with the case of Gen. Houston, demanding satisfac ly on this account that we have heard it the public debt, and tion for a question which the letter alleges remarked recently, by gentlemen of interface of the Southern slave, when there are the aged.

Sir, many of us, not long since, were thousands of children in this State as truly thousands of children in the state as truly thousands of children in this State as truly thousands of children in the state as truly the public debt. fluctuations of the revenue of Governto have been impertmently put to said ligence, that under existing circumstant, that these have hitherto essentially witness by Mr. Cooke, whilst he was uncered the general circumstant of a Vice cook the general circumstant of the general circumstant of the general circumstant of the property of the property of the general circumstant of the property of the property of the general circumstant of the revenue of Governto have been impertimently put to said ligence, that under existing circumstant of the revenue of Governto have been impertimently put to said ligence, that under existing circumstant of the revenue of Governto have been impertimently put to said ligence, that under existing circumstant of the revenue of Governto have been impertimently put to said ligence, that under existing circumstant of the revenue of one of the Bank of the United States. It nied by a written statement by Mr. C. of ance to the Presidential election itselftil, therefore, seem to your committee circumstances which occurred the day of There is another esuse, which probably be most judicious not to act upon the examination, and a threat said to have gives additional importance to the election prestion of rechartering that institution, been made by Dr. Davis, as he went out of vice President, at this time : an impresof the Hall. Mr. Crane, of Ohio, moved sion extensively prevails, that General intil the public debt shall have been paid to refer this letter, and the statement ac- Jackson may not serve out another term compaying it, to a select committee, with of four yea a; and that in electing a Vice power to send for persons and papers and President, therefore, we shall in reality be to report the facts in the case; which was electing a President. We know not whe so far amended, as to require them to re- ther this impression has any sufficient encer of 15th port their opinion, whether the transmis- foundation; but it is not doubted that it sion of this letter, demanding satisfaction adds greatly to the excitement which is for words spoken on the floor constituted felt to regard to the Vice Presidency. a breach of privilege of the members of the House. Mr. Stanbery, in the course de some progress on the Pension bill, of debate hereupon, reiterated the statement that assaulfs on members of the House for words spoken in debate were en-In the House of Representatives, after couraged by the language used by the tions of Mr. Clay's "American System."

President of the United States, and said In no State is the manufacturing interest he asked but half an hour to prove the assertion by unquestionable evidence. Mr. Polk (and perhaps others) having declared the statement to be unfounded, Mr. Stan- influence, which bids fair, in a short peribery moved to amend the resolution so as od, to place the power of that State in deto institue an inquiry into this matter. Af a stormy debate, the provious Question was called for and carried, precluding the long since, at which a journeyman carpen-amendment proposed by Mr. Stanbery. ter made the speech, which we copy be-The question was then taken by Yeas & N's. on Mr. Crane's motion for a committee, following account of the meeting and the and boys, array themselves in their best ston, that no person should stand on this and decided in the negative by Yeas and forator: Nays: Yeas 85—Nays 57. So the res- "A me olution was rejected.

> [From the Blairsville Record.] ADJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. Editor :- I recently met with an idea, respecting the tariff policy, which, if adopted, might please all parties. It is this: Let Congress reduce the present the Journal of the House, a paper protesting against the authority of the House, a paper protesting against the authority of the House, har avowing his submission to it, under the secure rate—make them as duties to a revenue rate—make them as duties to a revenue rate—make them as duties to a revenue rate—make them as the submission to it, under the secure rate—make them as duties to a revenue rate make them as duties to a revenue rate—make them as duties to a revenue rate—make them as duties to a revenue rate—make them date the revenue rate. The menting the distinct to the revenue rate of revenue rate of revenue rate. The revenue rate of revenue rate of revenue rate. The revenue rate of revenue rate. The re which and delicate power of ascertains. Free Trade States could pursue the read here by the work are overpowered, and he retires almost office. The city of Beston, has a practibe most welcome and usefully en

"The speech is read here by the work."

"The speech is read here by the wor

It is said, by those who understand them will throw off their shackles and reality and not a filled with wheat sould be in strict accordance with the mately belong," yould be in strict accordance with the manifestion—that Congress has full pos-te grant, to those States which desire it, privilege of large additional duties upon foreign importations. By adopting this course, we would remove the cause of much complaint and disartisfaction. And why should we not !—Why will the tariff States persist in forcing upon, he Souths policy which it does not want. Or why small the South wint forcing the Course of Course and Auti-Manner and Auti-Mann and Middle States into a Free Trade Syst was; but the Aristocracy and Democracy. tem, when they believe that the Restrictive The term Aristocracy denotes a privileg. so it is." System is more to their advantage ? All so class. Although the Constitution of may upon the principle above stated, fur-sue their favorite policy, without interfar-ing with one another; and, in tune it class well deserving the name of Aristo-would be variafactorily ascertained which crats. I will mention some of their privipolicy is the better one.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

We do not remember the time when the question of the Vice Presidency has excited as much interest as at present-That office has generally bean regarded as a kind of sinecure, which might be conferred on any one whom the nation wished to 'henor, and whose capacity and fair standing were such as not to dishonor the untion. Not so now : the question, who shall be our next Vice President ? really seems to be as stirring a one, as a like question in regard to the Presidency .-Why is this ? One reason may be, tigt President of the Senate ; but suffered them to be performed under a protempore appointment. Mr. Calhoun has, very proparty, we think departed from this custom, bich " was more honored in the breach. than the observance;" and has discharged in person those duties, which the constitution itself imposes on him. In loing so, he has, on some occasions, exertised powers, which, in the present divided and

to be fully settled for several years to come ; during which time it will beoften question, cannot fail to be of great imporand in obedience to the order of the House not even to the permanency of the Union I do reprimend you accordingly. itself. It is to be hoped that the Ta-You will now be conducted from the riff will be considerably modified during the present session of Congress; but we cannot expect that the great question as On motion of Mr. Stanbery, after con-piderable intermediate proceedings, a res-olution was adopted for appointing a com-mittee, with power to send for persons and abandoned by the North. We are indu-Mr. E. Cooke, of Ohio, then presented this subject in a few years .- Then every Alabama Paper.

WORKING MEN.

The farmers and mechanics of New England are rapidly acquiring correct notions of Mr. Clay's " American System." so strong, comparatively, as in Rhode Is. land. Yet, the Working Men there have commenced a resolute opposition to their mocratic hands.

A meeting was called in Providence not

PROM THE REPUBLICAN HERALD. MR. LUTHERS SPEECH.

d the South wish to drag the Eastern and Clay men : not Musons and Anti-Macrats. I sail mention some of their privi-leges. They assume the right of controlling the vote of the Freemen by threatenhim ; by hinting to him that he may loose the steam-boat painting, and in various

deem expedient! Have we not met with ner, that scanty portion, (one hour for two contuncty and represent from the would-meals, must a part of it be wrested from be-lords! Say they "these workies" can him by placing the hands of the clock behind Crmer than the latter question ; but this do nothing. "Have we not the patronage the true time at night, and before the true is not all ; the Vice P. endency, in the of the government? But we would say to time morning and noon, after the child has progress of political affairs, has become a the government get this power, which the government get this power, which the government get this power, which this: We would say, to support the till the election of Mr. Calhona, the Vice President seldom performed the duties of President of the Senate; but suffered them.

And the people can, and will take it from the people of the manufacturer himself, who says, and the people can, and will take it from the people can. the government if the manufacturer con-tinue his oppressive measures. Have we bric, if the ten hour system is adopted. If make any noise about it? It might vary not, Sir, while contending for the educa. the hours are reduced to ten, it will drive tion of the rising generation, and for our every thing out of New England." own improvement, seen the smile of contempt and the frown of pengetace, lighting up and darkening the countenance of half of the whole number in the State, deour oppressors. Sir, this aristocracy of prived in a great measure, of the means wealth claims the right to shut up in the to learn even the first rudiments of educa-Cotton Mill the almost infant child for 13 tion. We could point out to him many of of what is called, in the slang of the day or 14 hours per diem, with only 20 or 30 all ages, from six to thirty years, who can minutes for each meal, that is, breakfast neither read nor write. and dinner, thereby depriving them of the him females was have had corporeal pun-best of all earthly good, an education. If ishment inflicted on them. Yes, sir, the Manufacturer will put our our mental who have had a board split over their eyes by keeping us grinding in their prior heads by a heartless monster, in the shape houses, and then intend to bring us out to make sport for the Philistines, we hope All this the Hon-eschator might see, notthey will lead us to the pillars of the Tem-ple of their god, Dagon, that we may bow ourselves for the last time, and with one gentleman who asserts that the operatives might y effort, tumble the vast fabric of employed in and about the mills save ourselves for the last time, and with one might yeffort, tumble the vast fabric of the American System, falesty so called, the mile amount of wast fabric of twenty five per cent. on the amount of wast fabric on the bank question, those who expected. in one wide and desolate rion, rather than ges paid them. If the writer of that resubmit to our oppressors. Sir, the dominant party in this town are driving from their ranks many, very many men, by their overbearing conduct, and the opposition to the working men, is manufactur-ing Anti-tariff men, as fast as the power from makes yards of coarse Cotton cloth.

Sir we are in tayor of an American Sys.

Mr. Moderator, it is painful to see the ever it may be, which enables a favored the floor. It not only discredits the movfew to accumulate mountains of wealth, at the town—the town where Roger the expense of our dearest interests.— Williams established liberty of epinion, wealth to be used as it has been, in this and liberty of speech. Whence are these town, as we believe, to bribe and threaten disgraceful movements? They proceed slaves as the blacks of the South. Nay called for, to protect the pillows, the lives more; the children of slaves from 6 to 16 the property, of those who came here to years of age, do not perform one half the labor nor work more than one half the selves of sleep for forty eight hours, and purifier of hours that the children do in a part of that time we shouldered our musthe Cotton Mills of free New England.

y asked for \$20,000, with which to build ference to a foreign one.

Sir, we find the aristocracy in all coundirectly, to hold the poorer classes in the Middling Interest the storm passed cumstances can any reasonable man so ignorance; that they may rivet the chains off. of oppression more effectually. Where, Sir, is the difference in the effect between tised by the Manufacturer, to accomplish this dreadful object?

Much, Sir, have we heard respecting the happiness of a manufacturing population. The Hon. H. Clay, whom I highly Has it come to this, that we cannot as respect, draws a most beautiful picture. It is well known, Sir that when Honorables travel, timely notice is given of their And this by the very spawn of the Aristolow. A letter from Providence gives the Mill; due notice is given: the men, girls the chair, who moved, on a former occa-

"Tes a paradisc I'

eloquence is put in requsition; he makes his 14th column speech on the great "ques. Prom the New York Evening Post, strains as sweet as angels use." The Hon. Senator lakbins endorses the state ment, and says meffect, " Amen, so be it, But, sir, we would presume to advise.

in cog, when he visits cotton mills.

from six to twelve years of age. Hag case as soon at possible, gard from the worse than slavish confine. have corrected the language child driven up to the " Clock work" by ways by threatening to withdraw from him the means of subsistence. They claim the right of specific at any, and all the efforts made by the working men to improve their condition.

Have we not, Sir, been contending for months, to obtain the acknowledgment of months, to obtain the acknowledgment of the specific and prepare him for the labors of the might see that child robined as and prepare him for the labors of the la an undoubted right, to wit: The right to bed, yes, sir, robbed of a part of his thirty sell our own time in such quantities as we minutes allowed for his breakfast and din-

> The Hon. Gentleman might see about 5000 children in Rhode Island, almost one f an overseer of a Cotton Mill paradise. remark no farther on that point, lest the writer might think we meant to insinuate that we did not believe a word of said re-

confusion which has been raised in this House, while the Hon. Judge Martin had ough to remember the times of Jefferso

kets, prepared for bloody combat, which The American public have been recent. was expected by all the citizens.

At that time the Governor's house steed a Seminary of learning, in Greece. Let in danger of demolition—the Jail was us, Sir, educate our own population in preger of being robbed of its deposit of arms, to accomplish the work of havoc and detries using their efforts, either directly in struction. But from the promptness of

Now we are told we cannot vote, for we have no interest in the soil. But Sir. Southern measures, & measures now prac- we claim an interest in that soil that covers the bones of our ancestors;-of our brothers, our sisters, and other relatives, and we would stand knee deep in blood, to

semble here peaceably and lawfully, with-Has seen one Cotton Mill at Cincinnati. out our Moderator insulted to his face, and through him the whole Middling Interest arrival and departure in places of note.— cracy! If a meeting had been held here Here we have a case. The Hon. Senator this evening, by the young men, from 20 from Kentucky is about to visit a Cotton to 70 years of age, with the gentlemen in ceived from General Lamvette:orator:

"A meeting was called by the mechanics and middling interest men, for the purpose of assignmenting candidates for city of ficers in convenitors to these convenitors in convenitors to the convenitors in convenitors to the convenitors pose of assistantian candidates for city of ficers in opposition to those set up by the Aristocracy of the place. A respectable mechanic was appointed Chairman of the meeting which was numerously attended. Among them were a portion of the adverse party, some of whom (the young springs of treating up the meeting, and attempted to inselt the moderator by hooting, hissing, &cc.

materials from the lap of summer, and power to put down the persons who have supplies the deficiency.

Evergreens mingle with the roses, the power to put down the persons who have sent their minious here this evening, for the purpose of disturbing the peace. Sir, the purpose of disturbing the peace of disturbing the peace of disturbing the peace. Sir, the purpose of disturbing the peace of disturbing the peace of disturbing the peace of disturbing the peace. Sir, the purpose of disturbing the peace of disturbing the peace of disturbing the peace of disturbing the peace

thorn comb onathing else, with the view directing the cablic scrutiny from thomselves. The practise has great antiquity on its side, the Hon. Senator from Kentucky to travel can then see, in many of the present of that name in New England, instead of rottested in a shameful transaction, than that sy checks, the pale, the sickly, the haggard, constrained of the ragged child affection of the community from his own have corrected the language with a proment in the cetton mill. He may see that verb relating to this subject, which we bild drive up to the "Clock work" by suppress out of regard to the elegant fastithis method-with what success time will show, as the journalists say. Mr. Cambreleng is charged by that paper with hav-ing received 1000 dollars from the bank of the United States for going to Buffile and giving his opinion on certain points relating to the establishment of a Branch Bank there. If it is meant that the Bank offered this sum as a bribe to Mr. Cambreleng, then here is a new charge of core ruption against the institution brought he its supporters. But if it is meant that the transaction is a fair and innocent one, why well be that by paying Mr. Cambrelons the compliment of asking his opinion on subject of so much importance, and by compensating him liberally for the trouble taken to form that opinion, the directors of the Bank thought to neutralize his opposition to the institution, by the employment its legitimate means of influence. How ever this might be, it is certain that it has had no spon effect on -Mr. Cambreleng. He considered it as a matter of business to perform this service & as such, rec sived the compensation, and suffered the transact to have no effect upon his opinions. has been regularly the or ponent of the bank both before and since. He never made any secret of the affair, but spoke freely of the service and the compensation port had stated they might save twenty. such an effect have been worldly disap-five per cent., we should think him miss. taken; but as he says they do save it, we matter, it is on the side of those who endeavored to bring over an opponent by employing and compensating him, and not in the person on whose integrity this management had no effect. Those of our readers who are old on

sent opposition, in the conduct of the federal party of that day. With the scenes of 1804 and 1828 before their eyes, the people well know how to appreciate the motives of the men who oppose Gen. Jackson. In this contest, as in that, the aristocracy of the country is soon warring with the PROPLE, and stopping at ne means to deprive them of their just weight in the government. Then, as now, the country was declared to be dispraced, our inst will now admit; and these who live twen ty years will find the administration of Jackson spoken of in the same terms as is that of Jefferson, with this difference, that whilst the former was a period of distress and suffering, the latter is one of unbette of national prosperity. Under such cire for a change? What would be have all ed? What change would be for the berre It is only political aspirants, who has ather reign in hell than serve in heaven -who pray for "war, pestilence as famine" -who propose to make the fire office in the world a stake to be played ful by desperate gamesters, that are avecous for a change. But the PROPER " seek ! change-and least of all such change a they would bring us." Concord Patrio

From the New York American. Succor to the Poles .- The following letter, with its enclosure, has just been

PARIS, Marca, 30th 1839.

LAFAYETTE