

We adverted on Saturday to the declaration made in Congress by the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, that the Bank of the United States, after taking of the Government two loans, at par, "the moment it got the stock, turned about, and sold it all to the very individuals who had before bid for it and pocketed the premium," and we explained that with respect to one of these loans, none of it was sold for four years, and that the greater part of it was actually sold to the Government at its particular request. On looking at the report, we perceive that the document itself does not sustain the declaration of the Chairman. Even in regard to the other loan, part of which was disposed of by the Bank, it was not sold to the proposer for the loan, but in open market, and, with the exception of an investment for General Lafayette, of the donation made to him by the Government, no sales of any importance were made, until the commercial troubles of the fall of 1825 induced the Bank to part with it as the means of relieving the community.

The Report, however, commits a signal injustice to the Bank by insinuating a reproach against it for not now possessing any Government Stock—and by affixing to the fact two expressive notes of exclamation, the author designed to convey the impression that this argues great improvidence. The truth is, as the documents published by the Senate shew, that at the request of the Government, the Bank consented to surrender all its Stock to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—so that it could not at this moment possess any.

We have only touched a few instances of error in the Report, cursorily. Justice is likely to be done upon all, in the counter-reports.