

[From the N. Y. Standard.]

MR. CAMBRELENG AND THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

Webb and Noah in their defence of Saturday last, say of the Bank Committee's Report:

"Yes, to C. C. Cambreleng is the world indebted for this report, which is about as accurate as his REPORT ON COMMERCE, in which he proved England had 8,000,000 tons of coasting shipping!"

[From the Courier and Enquirer of 15th Feb 1830.]

☞ We have received from Washington the able report of Mr. Cambreleng, relative to our commerce with foreign countries, and the effect which our revenue laws have had upon that commerce, &c. &c. &c. This is the most important document which has been submitted to congress during the present session, and one which will satisfy all who will read it, that we have never had in congress so able a commercial representative as Mr. Cambreleng. He is intimately acquainted with our commercial history, and the commercial history of the world, and adds to this knowledge the most untiring industry.

Although the report is a long one, comprising 68 pages, we consider its contents of such vital importance to the country, that we intend publishing it in an extra sheet on Saturday.

[From the Courier and Enquirer of 15th Feb 1830.]

[From the Courier & Enquirer of 19th Feb. 1830.]

MR. CAMBRELENG'S REPORT.—To-morrow we shall publish Mr. Cambreleng's report on commerce and navigation, in an extra sheet. We shall also publish the same report in pamphlet form, and to ALL who may want it either singly or in quantities, we will furnish it at *three cents a copy*. Our suffering Commerce and Navigation can only be benefited by the diffusion of full and correct information.

[From the Cour. & Enq. of same date.]

ENEMIES IN THE CAMP.—The Daily Advertiser, after chewing and chewing on the admirable report of Mr. Cambreleng on our commerce and navigation, comes out and absolutely acknowledges that it is "an elaborate and able statement"—"a document of much importance to the Union at large, and particularly interesting to his more immediate constituents in this city." Is it possible?

It is very evident this admission is wrung out of the Daily Advertiser.

[From the Cour. & Enq. of 23th Feb. 1830.]

The two first editions of Cambreleng's report on commerce having met with a rapid sale we will to-morrow offer a *third edition*, in which the few errors that inadvertently crept into the tables of the former editions, have been corrected. Our only object in printing these pamphlets, is to give currency to the important facts they contain, and we therefore sell them at \$3 per hundred, or *three cents* per single pamphlet, which is no more than the cost of paper and printing.

With a view of making the postage less, we have condensed the whole in one and a half sheets, while in its original form with large margins, it occupies four sheets.

Mr. Cambreleng, it seems, will not believe Webb under bath; and therefore Webb contradicts his own statement of 1830, and calls on the republican party to help him turn Mr. Cambreleng out of congress—bak!

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

It is no uncommon thing for people whose conduct in any particular instance becomes the subject of general examination and censure, to make a noise about something else, with the view of directing the public scrutiny from themselves. The practice has great antiquity on its side, and has been so often resorted to that we expect nothing less from one who is detected in a shameful transaction, than that he shall get up some stratagem to turn the attention of the community from his own case as soon as possible. The fishermen have enriched the language with a proverb relating to this subject, which we suppress out of regard to the elegant fastidiousness of the times, and there are stories of rogues who by crying *ouï ouï* loudly, have got very cleverly out of a bad scrape and marched off with the stolen goods under their arms. The Courier and Enquirer we observe have adopted this method.

of a bad scrape and marched on with
under their arms. The Courier and Enquirer we
observe have adopted this method—with what suc-
cess time will show, as the journalists say. Mr.
Cambreleng is charged by that paper with having
received \$1000 from the Bank of the United States
for going to Buffalo 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 corruption against the institution brought
by its supporters. But if it is meant that the trans-
action is a fair and innocent one, why make any
noise about it? It might very well be that by pay-
ing Mr. Cambreleng the compliment of asking his
opinion on a 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 neutralise his opposition to the institution, by the
employment of what is called, in the slang of the day,
its legitimate means of influence. However this
might be, it is certain that it has had no such
effect on Mr. Cambreleng. He considered it as a
matter of business, performed this service as such,
received the compensation, and suffered the trans-
action to have no effect upon his opinions. He has
been regularly the opponent of the bank both before
and since. He never made any secret of the affair,
but spoke freely of the service and the compensation
received for it. If it was intended to influence his
opinion or his public course on the bank question,
those who expected such an effect have been woful-
ly disappointed. If there is any corruption in the
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.

[From the N. Y. Standard.]

Nothing can save the Bank of the U. States but the resignation of Mr. Biddle and the Directors of the mother bank, or the *prompt* curtailment of their power. The power of Mr. Biddle must be taken away—he *holds the Union at the point of his pen*, and unless he either resigns or acts *in all things* by and with the advice of a *full board*, there is no prediction that is too fearful as to the future state of the country. The Committee of investigation should sit in the recess of Congress, and ascertain whether Mr. Biddle has usurped power, or whether the board has consented to or connived at his acts. Let us know whether there are lawyers under enormous salaries instead of receiving fees when the bank wants their aid; if there be, their *pensions* must be stopped. Let us know how the discounts are to be curtailed so as to prevent the commercial convulsion apprehended by Mr. Biddle. The charter of the bank has yet nearly four years to run, and by charter four years are allowed for winding it up. Let the stockholders apply for four years more time, and then call in their loans at the rate of *ten per cent. per annum*. At any rate let the improvident loans, to men other than merchants—all loans not made on strictly banking principles, be called in as fast as possible, and let the merchants be favored as Mr. Biddle professes to desire. The concerns of the bank can be wound up without a commercial convulsion—let them be wound up. Let the bank cease to think of a renewal of the charter until its affairs are all straight—let it prepare for the three per cents in October. But we repeat Mr. Biddle must resign—he has said that the Bank has the power to crush the local banks. He is not to be trusted with that power.