

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

[From the Rochester Republican.]

THE BANK REPORT,—Submitted to congress on the 30th April, confirms the foulest suspicions with which the people are already familiar. The apostacy of the Courier and Enquirer is now explained by **A FACT** which should alone damn the institution of which it is now an unblushing advocate.

The report was concurred in by four of the committee:—Messrs. Clayton, Cambreleng, Thomas and Johnson. Messrs. M'Duffie and Adams will each present report of a different nature. From the first mentioned document we quote all relative to the corrupting influence exercised over the press.—The agency of *Silas E. Burrows* in this nefarious business, is one of the most remarkable features of the case. This guilt-stricken man eluded all the vigilance of all the officers despatched to arrest and bring him before the committee! An honest yeomanry will draw correct inferences from such dark transactions!

[From the Cayuga Patriot.]

THE UNITED STATES BANK.—The long looked for report of the committee of inquiry into the affairs of this institution, has at length been laid before the public. So far as yet received the report affords abundant matter for reflection. It must arouse every well wisher to the country, to a sense of the folly of longer continuing this powerful and corrupting monopoly.

[From the Catskill Recorder.]

The bank committee have at last made their report. Its length will prevent us from furnishing it to our readers. It exhibits the bank in the light in which it has been viewed by almost every FREE press in this country, as a mighty engine working in every city, village, and hamlet in our land, as a corrupter of the press, and as a great monied power, trampling on our local rights, and holding the keys to the ballot boxes. We have never met with even one paper among its supporters, that *dared* to advocate its re-charter, with its present privileges. Even its warmest supporters would lop off its branches—maim some of its members. If it is dangerous, we say destroy it at once—leave not a head upon the Hydra. Then if, as it has been asserted gravely, we cannot live without it, it will be as easy to create it anew, as to re-charter now. At any rate, we should be glad to see the experiment tried,—and we venture to predict, that all the embarrassment which its discontinuance will possibly occasion, will be more than compensated by the reflection, that, as our fathers have shaken off the yoke of a foreign power, so have we ridden ourselves of an aristocracy, which has too long exerted a baleful influence on the destinies and liberties of our country, and tampered with the dearest rights of our citizens.

[From the Johnstown Herald]

THE BANK REPORT.—We received this long looked for document by yesterday's mail. It is quite voluminous, but we shall endeavor to publish it entire in our next paper. In the meantime we can assure the public that it fully sustains what our patriotic and independent President said in his first message, that *the United States Bank is an institution dangerous to the liberties of our country.*

[From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.]

THE U. S. BANK REPORT.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate the concerns of this bank has been received; and we regret it is not in our power this week to lay a portion of it before our readers. We have only time to remark, that it exhibits a scene of corruption and bribery beyond any thing that has been alleged against it by its most violent opponents. Those who have honestly supported the bank will be astonished and astounded at the facts disclosed by this report. If they have been honest in their support, to continue honest, they must now come out in opposition. The predictions of the immense power and corrupting influence of this mammoth institution have been more than verified. The president of the bank is deeply implicated in the transactions that have so disgraced the institution and cannot escape from the odium which must attach from an improper and unjustifiable use of its funds, nor can he shield himself from the public indignation against the daring attempts to “subsidize the press.” The editors of the Courier & Enqui-

the press.' The editors of the *Courier & Enquirer*, who suddenly became the warm supporters of the bank from having been its most violent opponents, received as the price of their commission, the sum of **FIFTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS**. This enormous sum was given them with no other security than their own notes, upon which not a single bank in the city of New York would have loaned a thousand dollars; and these notes too, payable at one, two, three, four and five years, instead of sixty and ninety days, according to ordinary banking accommodations. So corrupt, so gross a transaction has seldom been bro't to light. The reputation of the country, the character of the public press, is concerned in frowning into retirement and merited disgrace the vile instruments of such corruption. The prospect of the renewal of the charter of the bank may now be considered at an end. Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained on the constitutional question, no one can any longer contend for its renewal on the ground of expediency.

[From the Poughkeepsie Journal.]

THE BANK REPORT.—The select committee which was some weeks since created by a vote of the house of representatives, to investigate the concerns and management of the United States Bank, have at length concluded their labors and submitted their report to congress. This document is very long—quite too long for the columns of a weekly journal; but as its important bearing upon the question of re-chartering the bank gives it a strong claim to the consideration of the community, we shall en-

to the consideration of the community, we shall endeavor at an early day, to give the entire report, or such an abstract of it as will give our readers a pretty full view of the facts it discloses.

In one respect, this investigation has been most conclusive. It has fastened upon the bank, beyond doubt or controversy, the damning charge of *bribing the public press*. It shows satisfactorily that the *Mother Bank at Philadelphia*, did loan to the editors of the *New-York Courier and Enquirer*, on their sole responsibility, and for a most unusual length of time, rising *fifty-two thousand dollars*—that paper having been until then violently hostile to the bank, but immediately on receiving this accommodation it veered about and became its zealous advocate and supporter.

[From the Geneva Gazette.]

It [the Bank Report] more than confirms the suspicions which had been previously entertained and expressed, that all was not right in the management of the Bank, and particularly that it had been guilty of subsidizing the press.

[From the Troy Budget.]

MR. CAMBRELENG—The *Courier and Enquirer* attacks Mr. Cambreleng. This is very natural. He was on the Bank investigating committee, and did not connive at the \$52,000 loan. Of course he is one of the “money changers.” “I thank thee Jew, for teaching me that word.”

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The New Hampshire Patriot asks if one of the stipulations of the Courier and Enquirer, in the \$52,000 contract with the United States Bank, was that it would divide the administration party by putting up candidates without consulting them, and without reference to regular nominations?

[From the Bennington (Vt.) Gazette.]

It [the Bank Report] is an able and interesting document, and reveals facts in relation to the proceedings of the bank which cannot fail to excite the just indignation of the public against this mammoth institution.

ing community than at the present moment.

“What is the state of the bank now?”

“On the 1st of March the bank had \$6,800,000 specie, \$2,840,000 notes of other banks; and of funded debt none!! making an aggregate of \$9,640,000, to meet its circulation of \$23,717,000, deposits \$17,050,000, and foreign debts owing \$1,876,000, making an aggregate of \$42,643,000, and this evil exists while a reaction or contraction is operating to a considerable extent.”

[From the same.]

S. E. Burrows **KNEW** that the committee wished to examine him, and knew that he could give important testimony; he knew that his testimony would acquit or convict the bank. **WHY WOULD HE NOT TESTIFY?** That he would not, the report will show.

“The committee will state they were anxious to obtain the testimony of Burrows, but were unable to do it. A subpoena was issued for him and sent to New-York, to which the marshal returned he was not to be found. It was then sent to Washington city, and the sergeant-at-arms made the same return. The marshal of Pennsylvania was directed by the chair to make and continue a search for the witness in Philadelphia, having heard of his expected arrival in that place: that the marshal reported to the chairman that he ascertained that the witness had arrived in that place, on Thursday the 5th inst.; but he was not able to serve the process because he could not be found.”

[From the Washington Globe.]