of fair's honorable argument, assalled the Report of the fonner gentleman, and with an absurdity & effrontery unequalled in the annals of lesislation, entered fitto an analysis of its details, before it vers read is the Hunse! What did Mr. McDuffle mean by this movement? Was it a political ruse, to anticipate the startling facts and damning evidences which that Keport unfolded, and thereby afford to himself a permature opportunity to sophisticate its

corportion, and soften down the powerful effect which they were so justly and eminently calculated to produce? We must answer, Yes!—for we have the results of the investigation convinced Mr. Mc Duffic, that if some such management like that was not put in requisition, the Report would prove instantaneously fatal to the Bank. Such maneuving is derogatory to the high character of Mr. McDuffic-pt looks too much like the conduct of those mercestry Censors of the English Drama, who write for hire, and criticise plays and players, which they have neither read nor seen exhibited.

In the course of Mr. McDuffic's prospective criticism on the Report, he admitted that the Bank had madelarge donations towards promoting internal

To-day we publish the speech of Mr. Clayton in ply to Mr. McDuffie, who by a novel departure on parliamentary courtesy, & an entire disregard

imprevenents—and yet notwithstanding, (throughgoing Nulfiler as he is,) he attempts to justify the
measure! It is here that Mr. Clayton comments upon hin with caustic & merited severity. He is reminded that he is reprobating a measure which he
has all along & still continues ardently to advocate;
and he is reminded too, of his Hotspur-like opposition to the tariff and internal improvement, both of
whick systems involve the same policy that has been
pursurd by the Bank, and which Mr. McDuffle has
heretofore ably and manfully resisted. Is he then
prepared to say, that the misnomered Bank of the

United States, is of higher authority and entitled to a wider sphere of operations, than the General Government, whose name she has abused, and whose interest she has sacrificed? Yes, he is prepared to eay so for he has already indirectly said it,—and placed himself in a dilement from which he will find it difficult to retreat, without doing violence to his feelings and sulving I has political reputation.—

When, under these peculiar circumstances, Mr. Clayton, in his place, charged upon Mr. McDuffle this dereliction from the great national principles for which the South is struggling, it was enough we think to have blanched the cheek and paralyzed the tongue of that distinguished champion of the Bank.

The ability which Mr. Clayton has displayed, and the learless and independent stand which he has assumed, places him before the people of the

The ability which Mr. Clayton has displayed, and the learless and independent stand which he has assumed, places him before the people of the United States as one of their most profound and patriotic Statesmen. Unawed by the powerful influence of a gigantic monied monopoly, and indifferent to the formulable array of talest and groups.

ferent to the formidable array of talent and genius which surrounds its glittering vaults, he rashed to the encounter, and tore from the false Prophet the silver well! which was cast over its revolting features. We do not thus culogise Mr. Clayton because he is a Georgian—we should have awarded bim the same panegyric had he huiled from the North, the East, or the West.—Whatever may be

said to the contrary, we are fully convinced that he has succeeded in exhibiting to the people such a statement of facts as will convince them that the Bank of the United States, so called, is an establishment unconstitutional in its existence, oppresive in its operations, and destructive in its tenden-

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cies.