

MR. ADAM'S report, long as it is, has already been read and approved by thousands, as it will be by tens and hundreds of thousands ere many days. We concur fully in the annexed character of it by the National Gazette:

"In dialectic force, clear and vigorous diction, comprehensiveness of principles and details, intrepidity of censure and praise, high disdain of meanness, obliquity and fraud, and general victorious effect,—it equals at least his celebrated replies to Mr. Russell. There is all that the persons who have relied implicitly upon the strength, grasp, and discipline of his intellect—all that the friends of the Bank who desired most earnestly its complete vindication and the assertion of its national importance—could have anticipated or hoped. Never was a broader, more decisive and complete contrast afforded, than between this consummate work, and the sorry abortion of the three inquirers.

The conduct of those members of the committee is exhibited by Mr. Adams in its full deformity. He proves that they transcended the Resolution of the House from which they derived their powers, and that they violated the privileges and outraged the character of citizens, in a degree, mode and spirit which it would seem incumbent upon the House to take into the most serious consideration, for the purpose of salutary reproof."

The National Intelligencer of yesterday states that in the hurry of putting this report to press, it overlooked this note of Mr. Watmough appended to it:—

"I concur fully in all the statements made, and principles developed, in the above report.

J. G. WATMOUGH."

As it belongs to the subject, the following letter from yesterday's Intelligencer is also given:

WASHINGTON, MAY 15th. 1832.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer:—Prompted by a sense of self respect, as well as a due decorum for the House of which I am a member, it was my sincere desire to present a report on the subject of the Bank free from all reflections upon the conduct and character of any individual whatever, and therefore in all matters of fact a plain narrative, without inference was submitted. It was further my intention, and how far I have succeeded, is cheerfully submitted to the public, to produce a report, temperate, impartial, respectful, and consistent, but to this report I find in the columns of your paper of to-day an answer, in the shape of a counter report, from one of the Committee, Mr. Adams, so violative of all these particulars, that the matter now no longer belongs to the proceedings of the House, but has become personal, and will accordingly be so held and treated. It is my intention to reply to it at some future day, when my public engagements will allow the leisure necessary to the undertaking.

It is true the author has, in the close of his remarks, declared, that "he imputes no injustice of intention to any one, and that he does all possible justice to [my] intentions, yet if the whole draft of his answer is a labored argument to falsify his own declaration, and well calculated to cast the imputation which he disclaims, I choose to answer his reasoning. In the mean time, catching something of a production, that has more of poetry than prose in its composition, and, perhaps, in imitation of the flourish with which it concludes, I will say—

"A civil, sensible, and well bred man  
Will not asperse me—and no other can."

A. S. CLAYTON.

If Mr. Clayton really believes the report he produced was "temperate, impartial, respectful and consistent," he labors under a delusion, which we beg to assure him the public does in no degree share. As to his future reply, he should beware lest, after the example of Jonathan Russel, he only "catch a Tartar."