

still more extraordinary let it be remembered that seven of the gentlemen by whom it is offered had been appointed by the Board of Directors to exhibit the books of the Bank for inspection, and of course must have had the right to that exclusive possession for that purpose.

The reason assigned for the refusal to be sworn is parallel with that which has just been considered—that, as corporators and Directors, they are parties to the proceedings of the House, and therefore not bound to give testimony. It is a humane rule to be found in the criminal law which declares that no man shall be compelled to criminate himself, and one which this committee would be unwilling under any circumstances, to deny, but your committee are not aware of any principle of evidence which will excuse a person for refusing to give testimony, simply because it may subject him to a civil action.

There are provisions in the Bank charter, making the Directors liable to a civil suit if proved to have participated in certain transactions therein mentioned. But it ought not to be supposed that any thing can be found on the books of the Bank that would subject the Directors to a criminal prosecution. Even if the latter supposition be not entirely without foundation, still it is insisted that a witness called on to testify, must do so, unless the court or other tribunal before which he appears, shall adjudge that he is interested. That question the witness cannot be permitted to decide for himself, otherwise evidence might be withheld without good cause. As to the supposition that the Directors, or the corporation under their control, are to be considered parties to the inquest this committee was directed to institute, it has already been answered in this report, and needs no further reply. If the inquest had been prosecuted, and had satisfied congress or the President that a scire facias ought to issue, then, and not till then, could the Bank Directors become parties to the proceeding, and under that principle, attempt to conceal transactions known only to themselves; and even then their books might be used as evidence against them. Justice requires us to add, that the Directors, while they protested against our right to examine them, declared they had no knowledge, which, if a necessary regard to their duty and the rights of others permitted, they would not willingly expose without reserve.

Under such circumstances, it is to be regretted that they have not imitated the course of the Directors of 1819 and 1832, by waving their supposed technical rights, and inviting an unrestrained examination of their proceedings. Such conduct could not but have gained public approbation; and it is humbly conceived, could not have been reasonably objected to by any persons having business with the institution. If such had been the course of the Directors, the committee hope to be pardoned for saying it was their purpose to have endeavored to have performed the duties which had been enjoined, thoroughly, impartially, and with a rigid adherence to the immutable principles of truth and justice.

Thus your committee conclude, the just power and authority of the House of Representatives have been set at naught, defied and contemned.

Thus, the charter of the Bank of the United States has been deliberately violated, by repeated refusals of the Directors of that corporation to submit their books and papers to the inspection of this committee.

Thus have the just expectations of the House and of their constituents been disappointed, and all means of obtaining the best and most accurate information concerning the operations of a controlling moneyed institution, been cut off and denied.

It remains for the House and the country to decide how far this conduct of that directory has been dictated by their solemn duty, as declared, to protect the interests of others committed specially to their protection. How far it conforms to those principles of action which are based on conscious integrity and uprightness of purpose, which defies scrutiny, and invites investigation; and how far it shall be received as a plea of guilty to the high misdemeanors which they insist have been charged against the corporation of which they have the management and control.

These grave questions, with others growing out of the transactions and proceedings, are left to be decided by the House of Representatives.

To elicit those opinions, the following resolutions are most respectfully submitted.

1. Resolved, That by the charter of the Bank of the United States, the right was expressly reserved to either House of Congress, by the appointment of a committee, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings, of the said Bank, as well as to ascertain if at any time it had violated its charter.

2. Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th of April, 1834, for the appointment of a committee, with full powers to make the investigations embraced in said resolution, was in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said Bank and the power of this House.

3. Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, by refusing to submit for inspection, the books and papers of the Bank, as called for by the committee of the House of Representatives, have contumely the legitimate authority of the House, asserting for themselves powers and privileges not contemplated by the framers of their charter, nor in fairness deducible from any of the terms or provisions of that instrument.

4. Resolved, That either House of Congress has the right to compel the production of any such books or papers as have been called for by their committee, and also to compel said President and Directors to testify to such interrogatories as were necessary to a full and perfect understanding of the proceedings of the Bank at any period within the term of its existence.

5. Resolved, That the Speaker of this House do issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms, to arrest Nicholas Biddle, President, Manuel Eyré, Lawrence Lewis, Ambrose White, Daniel W. Cox, John Holmes, Charles Chauncey, John Goddard, John R. Neff, William Platt, Mathew Newkirk, James C. Fisher, John S. Henry, and John Sergeant, Directors of the Bank of the United States, and bring them to the Bar of this House, to answer for their contempt of its lawful authority.

Frost. The weather, during the last week, was unusually cool for the season; and on Thursday and Friday mornings, some frost and ice appeared which in many parts of the country, we regret to learn, seriously injured, and, in some, entirely destroyed the crops of cotton.

The papers from Nashville, Huntsville and other places, state that, on the 27th ultimo, the cotton throughout the States of Tennessee and Alabama generally was immensely injured or entirely destroyed by frost.

N. C. Star.

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, June 7.

The Whig of Saturday last announces DAVID GUARD, Esq. as a candidate to represent this county in the next general assembly.

We are authorized to announce Col. WARREN TENS, as a candidate for Sheriff in this county, at the ensuing election.

We have been requested to withdraw the name of Col. JOHNSON WATTS from our list, as a candidate for representative.

Three of the persons nominated as U. S. Bank Directors, on the part of the government, have been confirmed by the Senate, to wit: C. Macalester, Joseph White, and Saul Alley. The Globe of the 31st says Mr. White has refused to accept the appointment.

We present our readers to-day with the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the U. S. Bank. We shall endeavor to give the report of the minority, as soon as room will permit. Our readers will then have both sides and be able to determine for themselves.

Mr. Stevenson resigned the speaker's chair and his seat in Congress, on Monday the 2d inst. It is rumored that he has been nominated to the Senate, by the President, as Minister to Great Britain. It is also stated that Mahlon Dickerson, of N. J. has been nominated to the same body as Minister to Russia.

White-Water Canal. We learn from the papers printed north, in this State, that the surveyors have commenced the survey of the route of this canal. They were in Wayne county on the 31st ult.

CINCINNATI MARKET—WHOLESALE.

June 5. Bacon, hams, canvassed, lb. 7; Butter in keg, lb. 8 to 10; Beeswax, lb. 16 to 17; Candles, lb. 9 to 12, do, mould 11 to 12; Cheese, lb. 7 to 8; Castor Bean bush \$1; Cigars, Spanish M. \$10 to 20, domestic M. 7 to 8; Melon box, 62 to 75; Cotton lb. 15 to 18; Cotton yarn, Nos. 5 to 12, 25 to 32 per lb, do; Nos. 12 to 15, 33 to 39 per lb; Feathers lb. 30 to 31; Flaxseed bush \$7; Fish, mackerel, lb. 1 \$9 to 10, No. 2 \$7.50 to 8.50, No. 3 \$6; Flour bbl from wagons \$3, from store \$3.62 to 3.75; Grain, wheat, bush 60 to 62, oats 25, corn 31; Hay, ton, \$5; Hops, lb. best qual, 25 to 31; Meal, corn, bush 40 to 44; Molasses gal. 33 to 45; Oil, linseed, gal. 81 to \$1; Salt, Turks Island, bush 75 to 80, Kenhawa 34 to 37, Conamough 50; Sugar, N. O. lb. 7 to 8, loaf 15 to 17; Tea, imp. lb. \$1, Y. Hyson 75; Tallow lb. 7 to 8; Whiskey, gallon 24 to 25.

The Charlestown Comet announces the death of Hon. John F. Ross, judge of the second judicial circuit in this State. He died at Charlestown on the 29th ult., in 47th year of his age.

News Papers. The Centreville, Ia. Times has passed into the hands of Mr. R. Bon, under whose control it is published at present.

The Indiana Sentinel, (Connersville, Ia.) has lately been enlarged to an imperial sheet. Mr. D. O. Dooley is associated with Mr. M. R. Hull in the publication of the paper.

The Weekly Messenger, published at Printer's Retreat, in Switzerland county, by Gen. W. C. Keen & Co. has also been enlarged to an imperial. Thus are our contemporaries, one after another, enlarging and improving; and we hope, extending a wholesome issue of paper, notwithstanding the cry of pressure, and the seeming lack of confidence in the local paper circulation.

Adjournment. The resolution submitted by Mr. Bon, in the House of Representatives, fixing on a day of adjournment, after being amended by substituting the 30th for the 16th of June, was adopted on the 29th ult. by a vote of 128 to 83. So, should the Senate concur, the present session of Congress will close on the 30th of June. The belief is that the Senate will not agree to close matters before the 12th or 15th of July. There are a great many distress speeches to be delivered, before the final breaking up at Washington.

Rail Road. We discover, on looking over the proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the resolution submitted by Mr. Lane, a short time since, asking an inquiry into the expediency of granting a certain portion of refuse lands in this State, to aid in the construction of the rail road from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis, was, on the motion of Mr. L. considered on the 22d ult. and adopted. The matter now rests with the committee on public lands, who most likely will report a bill in accordance with the suggestions of the resolution.

From the Indiana Whig.

Mr. Editor—Please insert in your paper, the following ticket. For the State Senate, Walter Armstrong, of Lawrenceburg township. For Representatives, Samuel H. Dowden, of Miller, Isaac Caldwell, of Kelso, which, with Alfred J. Cotton, of Manchester, will form a full ticket, to counterbalance the "County nomination ticket," so called. The lower end of the county has taken a bold and decided stand against the upper-end. Let us meet them fairly and promptly. The above ticket is equally divided in politics, and as judiciously distributed as it well could be—there being only one candidate in a township. The fair thing is all we ask.

UPPER END.

May 23d, 1834.

The following account of an unusual incident is extracted from a letter to the Editor of the United States Gazette from his correspondent in Washington, dated May 12th:

"We had a curious occurrence to-day, in the Senate Chamber. A person in one of the galleries, having the appearance of a preacher, suddenly shouted out from the front of the gallery, just as Mr. Webster was engaged in the presentation of a memorial—"My friends, the country is on the brink of destruction. Be sure that you act on correct principles. I warn you to act as your consciences may approve. God is looking down upon you and if you act on correct principles, you will get safely through." As soon as he made an end of this brief oration, he very leisurely stepped back, and made his way out of the gallery, before the officers of the House had time to reach him. The President and Senate were all taken unaware; and it was some time before the usual tranquility of the body and spectators was restored.

A true bill. Mr. Webster was on his feet at the time, making some remarks on presenting a memorial. He was as much surprised, of course, as any body, at this extraordinary interruption. When the shrill voice of the enthusiast ceased, Mr. W. coolly resumed the thread of his remarks, saying, "As the gentleman in the gallery had concluded, he would proceed.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The publication of the New York Standard has been discontinued. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of another paper in its place. The Standard has been a faithful laborer in the good cause.

Boston Statesman

Thompsons. A convention of all the Tomsonian practitioners in the State, is to be held at Indianapolis, on the first Monday in September next.

Weekly Messenger.

From the New Yorker, of May 24.

Late Foreign News.

Since our last publication, we have had numerous arrivals from the ports of England and France,—among them the Turbo, Capt. Whitten, with Havre dates to the 9th of April; the Poland, Capt. Anthony, with Paris papers to the 15th, and the packet South America, Capt. Waterman, from Liverpool; with London dates also to the 15th inclusive.

They bring tidings of serious revolutionary movements in France, developed in a formidable insurrection of the laboring classes in Lyons, on the 9th; followed up by demonstration of the disaffected in Paris on the night of the 12th; and which the firmness, the energy, and the overwhelming force of the government, alone prevented from becoming a revolution. It should be borne in mind that the government were apprised that a commotion was to be attempted in Lyons some days before it broke out, and that they were equally certain that it would be followed by an explosion of the inflammatory material which is so abundantly collected in the metropolis. They had therefore their whole force under arms at the time of the rising in Paris; and nothing can show more forcibly the spirit of opposition to the King and the Ministry now prevalent, than the fact that the insurrectionary movement was made with a full knowledge that it would be instantly opposed by a force of about 50,000 men, even then under arms.

The details of these scenes of insurrection and bloodshed are briefly as follows:—On Wednesday the 9th of April the communion, which had long been expected, broke out in the city of Lyons. The immediate provocation is to be found in the trial of some "Mutineers," or men known as banded for the accomplishment as well of political objects, as of a forced augmentation of wages, after the manner of the "Trades' Unions" of England and America. These associations have been specially outlawed and denounced by a recent law of the Chambers.

At 11 o'clock on the day mentioned, the multitude (who had now completely deserted the court-room, to which they had furiously crowded in great numbers) again made their appearance, and commenced the erection of their barricades, by the overturning of coaches, &c. Gen. Aimard, commandant, immediately ordered the troops forward, who advanced to the attack under the command of Maj. Gen. Babet, and carried the defences under a heavy fire of musketry. The insurgents retreated, or rather receded, and were pursued by the troops, who were fired upon from the houses, and who were obliged to force every building or angle, which afforded an opportunity for a stand. Many of the strongest points could only be forced by cannon and petards were used to burst open the houses occupied by the insurgents. For five hours the roar of cannon and musketry was incessant, and the city exhibited all the horrors of a Saragossa or a Madrid. At four o'clock the firing ceased, but the insurgents were by no means completely discomfited, even at our latest dates. They occupied the triangular section of the city, enclosed by the streets Mercier, Guenette, and de l'Hospita, and intersected mainly by narrow and crowded lanes, in which cannon could not be used with effect, and where it was madness to expose the troops to the fire of their invisible enemies, from the mass of houses and alleys impenetrable to soldiery.—This we believe, was the posture of things at the date of the latest advices. The Perfect of Lyons, M. Gasparin, issued a Proclamation on the 11th, entreating the citizens to close their houses against those who occupied them for the purpose of resistance to the government, as the contrary course would insure their destruction.

On the 12th, the news of the commotion at Lyons reached the French capital, and the sensation which they created there, may be well imagined. That night the Revolutionists flew to arms; and, having extinguished the lamps, proceeded, after various seductive demonstrations with a view of detaching some of the troops from the service of the government, to fire on the regiments of the line and of the National Guards, who were under arms in the streets. The troops, on the contrary did not see fit to risk any offensive movements while darkness favored their adversaries.

At day-break the insurgents found themselves surrounded by a formidable military force, strengthened by artillery, who immediately advanced to the attack. As the barricades however, had been generally taken as soon as erected, the insurgents did not make any regular opposition, but, leaving the streets nearly unobstructed, and contented themselves with pouring a destructive and unanswerable fire on the advancing troops from the windows of the houses. The troops, on the other hand, took summary and sanguinary vengeance on the inmates of every house from which the fire proceeded, as fast as they fell into their hands.

The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, (sons of Louis Philip,) with Marshal Gerard, M. Thiers, Minister of the Interior, and other high dignitaries were early on the scene of action. The Duke of Orleans (heir apparent) narrowly escaped death from the shots which were fired at him. A paving stone was also thrown at him from a window, but missed him.

At 9 o'clock the insurrection was completely quelled, and the citizens flocked without apprehension to view the scene of action. No further movements have been attempted, and we believe none are apprehended.

The mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents materially heightened the irritation of the friends of the government at this daring attempt at revolution. The Minister of Public Instruction in announcing these events to the Chambers, exclaimed—"We expected to find at Paris as at Lyons, an attempt at insurrection—commencement of civil war. But we have witnessed only the murderous effort of a band of assassins."

The Chambers, after the victory had fully declared in favor of the Government, crowded to the Palace to congratulate the King and Royal Family on the result. Very likely, our readers may have heard of such occurrences in the days of the Revolution.

The publication of the Tribune, a very Republican Journal of Paris has been suppressed by the government, and its editor imprisoned for endeavoring to excite sedition.

Nearly simultaneously with the explosion of Lyons, a tumult broke out in Brussels, the capital of new kingdom of Belgium. It grew out of some temperate expressions of the "The Lynx," a Journal devoted to the pretensions of the Prince of Orange, which so irritated the populace that they assembled and attacked the houses of the principal well known adherents of the Orange faction, embracing many of the most distinguished and wealthy citizens. For two days the dwellings of the obnoxious were pulled down without opposition and almost without remonstrance; and even the presence of King Leopold formed no restraint to the proceedings of the rioters. The police contented themselves with preventing bloodshed and pillage. Much blame is cast upon Leopold and his Ministers for conniving or at least not employing energetic measures to suppress this disgraceful affair.

Europe. Two recent arrivals at N. York bring important intelligence from France. Insurrectionary movements have taken place in Lyons and Paris, and scenes similar to those of the "three glorious days," were enacted in both cities. In Lyons, which is a manufacturing city, and contains about 120,000 inhabitants, appeared the first indication of revolution on the 5th of April. Eight thousand troops were brought into requisition, and, after three or four days hard fighting, the revolution was quelled. At Paris, barricades were erected in the streets; shots were fired at the dukes of Orleans and Nemours. The troops and national guard, however, proved triumphant. The revolution is not yet over.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The publication of the New York Standard has been discontinued. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of another paper in its place. The Standard has been a faithful laborer in the good cause.

Boston Statesman

Thompsons. A convention of all the Tomsonian practitioners in the State, is to be held at Indianapolis, on the first Monday in September next.

Weekly Messenger.

The Standard has been discontinued. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of another paper in its place. The Standard has been a faithful laborer in the good cause.

Boston Statesman

Thompsons. A convention of all the Tomsonian practitioners in the State, is to be held at Indianapolis, on the first Monday in September next.

Weekly Messenger.

The Standard has been discontinued. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of another paper in its place. The Standard has been a faithful laborer in the good cause.

Boston Statesman

Thompsons. A convention of all the Tomsonian practitioners in the State, is to be held at Indianapolis, on the first Monday in September next.

Weekly Messenger.

The Standard has been discontinued. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of another paper in its place. The Standard has been a faithful laborer in the good cause.

Boston Statesman

Thompsons. A convention of all the Tomsonian practitioners in the State, is to be held at Indianapolis, on the first Monday in September next.

Weekly Messenger.

The Standard has been discontinued. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of another paper in its place. The Standard has been a faithful laborer in the good cause.

Boston Statesman

Thompsons. A convention of all the Tomsonian practitioners in the State, is to be