



Office of discount and deposite,	Washington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$101,895 55
	Norfolk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,483 76
	Boston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,054 47
	New York,	-	-	-	-	-	-	625,417 09
	Baltimore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,201 28
	Charleston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,645 03
	Savannah,	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,691 63
	New Orleans,	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,701 55
								\$2,805,462 03

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, January 21, 1811.

THOMAS T. TUCKER, *Treasurer.*

ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B.

Statement of the funds of the Bank of the United States, as exhibited by the latest bank returns received by the Secretary of the Treasury.

	Bills and notes discounted.	Due by banks.	Notes of other banks.	Specie.	Sundries.
Bank United States, Jan. 15, 1811,	\$4,981,373 00	\$79,177 00	\$137,570 00	\$1,407,373 00	(a.) \$2,764,338 00
Branch at Boston, 5, "	1,138,923 59	61,000 00	45,610 00	474,497 38	(b.) 466 01
New York, 12, "	3,919,628 98	76,420 00	-	571,520 42	
Baltimore, 12, "	1,108,542 36	330,454 54	86,292 71	604,398 46	
Washington, 12, "	412,161 60	146,376 86	16,465 84	297,615 83	
Norfolk, 5, "	713,724 40	3,300 34	28,362 60	307,596 40	(b.) 11,000 00
Charleston, Dec. 29, 1810,	935,713 92	186,000 00	24,000 00	459,181 62	(c.) 31,242 48
Savannah, 29, "	768,681 97	-	21,225 00	602,879 41	
New Orleans, 8, "	599,544 44	11,416 03	33,815 00	284,504 58	
Dollars,	14,578,294 26	894,144 77	393,341 15	5,009,567 10	2,807,046 49

(a.) Viz Loan to the United States, - - - - - \$2,750,000  
 Funded debt, - - - - - 14,338  
 ----- \$2,764,338

The last item (funded debt) stands on the treasury books at \$23,066 23. Whence the difference arises is not known.  
 (b) Treasury drafts, not yet collected.  
 (c.) Amount overdrawn by the late commissioner of loans, at Charleston.

B 2.

Statement of the debts due by the Bank of the United States, as exhibited in the latest bank returns, and the latest return of the Treasurer of the United States, received by the Secretary of the Treasury.

	DEPOSITS BY			BANK NOTES.		
	(a.) Treasury U. States.	Banks.	Individuals.	Issued.	On hand.	In circulation.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars.
Bank United States, Jan. 15, 1811,	\$392,909 24	140,765 00	(b.) 2,560,864 25	1,687,893	126,060 00	1,561,833 00
Branch at Boston, 5, "	341,054 47	241,000 00	825,000 11	435,680	259,248 39	176,431 61
New York, 12, "	625,417 09	29,860 00	878,451 11	1,254,530	176,540 00	1,077,990 00
Baltimore, 12, "	199,201 28	215,991 23	84,057 38	371,865	210,822 56	161,042 44
Washington, 12, "	101,895 55	6,731 78	539,993 04	297,860	36,414 83	261,445 17
Norfolk, 5, "	16,483 76	-	112,303 28	283,900	77,232 00	206,668 00
Charleston, Dec. 29, 1810,	36,645 03	-	491,678 93	802,735	12,500 00	790,235 00
Savannah, 29, "	49,691 63	-	196,854 86	825,950	216,610 00	609,340 00
New Orleans, 8, "	166,701 55	-	211,219 87	192,140	-	192,140 00
Dollars,	1,929,999 60	634,348 01	5,900,422 83	6,152,553	1,115,427 78	5,037,125 23

(a.) Taken from the Treasurer's cash return, of the 21st January, 1811.  
 (b.) Including \$291,751 25, belonging to the War and Navy Departments, and the Sinking Fund.

B 3.

General state of the Bank of the United States, and its Branches.

Discounts, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,578,294 26
Loan to the United States,	-	-	-	-	\$2,750,000 00	
Funded debt,	-	-	-	-	14,338 00	
Overdrawn by the late commissioner of loans, Charleston,	-	-	-	-	31,242 48	
Treasury drafts not yet collected,	-	-	-	-	11,466 01	
						2,807,046 49
Due by other banks in account,	-	-	-	-	894,144 77	
Notes of other banks on hand,	-	-	-	-	393,341 15	
						1,287,485 92
Specie, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,009,567 10
Real estate, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	500,652 77
						\$24,183,046 54

Capital stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,000,000 00
Notes in circulation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,037,125 22	
Deposites by Government,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,929,999 60			
Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	634,348 01			
Individuals,	-	-	-	-	-	5,900,422 83			
							8,464,770 44		
Balance of outstanding drafts on bank and branches,	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,473 17		
									13,673,368 83
Undivided surplus, applicable to last dividend, and to cover losses on buildings and debts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		509,677 71
									<u>\$24,183,046 54</u>

11th CONGRESS.]

No. 339.

[3d SESSION.]

## BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 26, 1811.

The General Assembly of Virginia view, with the most serious concern, the late attempts which have been made to obtain from Congress a renewal of the charter incorporating the Bank of the United States.

This Assembly are deeply impressed with the conviction, that the original grant of that charter was unconstitutional; that Congress have no power, whatever, to renew it; and that the exercise of such a power would be not only unconstitutional, but a dangerous encroachment on the sovereignty of the States: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Senators of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and our Representatives most earnestly requested, in the execution of their duties, as faithful representatives of their country, to use their best efforts in opposing, by every means in their power, the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

January 22d, 1811. Agreed to.

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Speaker of the Senate.*  
 JS. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Delegates.*

Teste:

J. PLEASANTS, Jun. *Clerk of the House of Delegates.*

11th CONGRESS.]

No. 340.

[3d SESSION.]

## BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, ON THE 31ST OF JANUARY, 1811.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress of the United States, the memorial of the subscribers, citizens of Philadelphia, respectfully sheweth:*

That it is with increasing solicitude, and the deepest concern, that your memorialists reiterate their petition to Congress for a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. With the extreme of anxiety have they awaited the decision of this most important question, and, with real distress do they witness the ascendancy of sentiments opposed to the continuance of the bank. Before a final determination shall, however, exclude all hope, they deem it their indispensable duty to lay before you a view of the distress which has already commenced, and of the wide spreading ruin which has been but faintly anticipated, but the certainty of which is now plain to every eye, and to accompany this view with their renewed and urgent entreaties, that this overwhelming mischief may yet be staid.

Your memorialists experience within themselves, and learn with calamitous certainty from abroad, that, from the uncertainty and suspense of the public mind, and an apprehension of the evils which must flow from a dissolution of the bank, confidence is visibly and substantially impaired, and credit almost suspended. From a neighboring and sister city, the most distressing intelligence assures them, that, as against the evils of this absence of confidence and suspension of credit, even extraordinary resources afford no security.

It has become too plain to admit of doubt, with the most incredulous, that confidence and credit are intimately and essentially connected with the continuance of the Bank of the United States, and that, if they are prostrated by the dissolution of that institution, the country must experience, to its lasting reproach, and, perhaps, its incurable injury, a general disregard of pecuniary engagements. Your memorialists, therefore, consider it as a fact no longer doubtful, or disputable, that, if the bank be dissolved at the expiration of its present charter, and, in truth, unless the public confidence be speedily restored, universal distress and incalculable loss must and will prevail.

Your memorialists do not conceive that they are pleading, particularly, the cause of the Bank of the United States, nor that of a few, or even many individuals, by commercial relation connected with the bank. They do not conceive, that it is, merely, the cause of a few commercial towns and cities, or of a scanty portion of our population, but, that it is a cause and a question with which are connected, and in which are involved, interests of the highest import, extending through the whole community. The direct effect of an event impairing confidence and credit, unquestionably is, upon the merchant and trader; they, and their immediate connexions, are the first to suffer; but the evil must pervade the country. They, therefore, feel themselves justified, on such an occasion, and at such a crisis, in the most earnest and urgent terms again to address you.

From the pressing and peculiar exigencies of the time, brought about by the fear of a dissolution of the bank, and from a perfect persuasion of the near approach of all the evils which have been anticipated, your memorialists have deemed themselves bound to make this appeal to your wisdom, and to present it by a deputation of their fellow-