

its security"—hence arises its high credit, and its means of promoting the public benefit.

The committee proceed to notice other institutions of a similar character

Of the **BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE**, the committee has received the most full and satisfactory information. A distinguished statesman who, it is understood had been opposed to the principle, says, in reference to that institution, "*the credit of the Bank has been well maintained, and will always be, where security may have claims upon it.*" Another statesman of high standing, says, it has fully met the views of the legislature of Tennessee in its usefulness to the state, if not surpassed the sanguine expectations of its founders; and I am gratified in seeing that other states have made, and are making similar improvements with the State of Tennessee, and confidently believe that they will eventually *supersede the unjust privileges* to individuals, for the purposes of banking, and avoid the taxation of the people, for the especial benefit of a favored few.—Another states, that "The Public Bank of Tennessee was chartered in 1819, notwithstanding the opposition of numerous persons who were concerned in the local banks, and many other intelligent men—It commenced banking in 1820, and although the charter did not require that it should redeem its notes by present specie, yet it has been able not only to maintain its credit, but its success has been equal to the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, to the essential supply of the Treasury, and the great benefit of individuals.—With respect to the principle, all must admit that it is an *attribute of Sovereignty*, and that its due improvement would be immensely profitable.—Why, then, shall private persons be indulged with so *vast a privilege* to the common injury of the whole people; and why should it not be employed to *avoid taxation*, and to distribute money for the general accommodation and the *good of all*? Who can deny the justice and expediency of such a course."

"The Bank of the State of Tennessee, is owned by the state *exclusively*, and the resulting profits are *entirely for the benefit of the public treasury*. Its notes are emitted on the credit and security of the borrowers, and warranted by the state on the avails of its revenue, which has proved sufficient to sustain its credit and beneficial operations ever since its organization in 1820."

Of the **PUBLIC BANK OF LOUISIANA**, neither official, nor specific details have come to the knowledge of the committee; but from the value of the stock of that state in