

*Government* that the public money shall be kept safely by the bank, and by it transferred upon request, from place to place, without charge, and *in behalf of the stockholders*, that the bank shall have the benefit of the public deposits, *during the term of its charter*, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury only for reasons which both Houses of Congress ought to approve.

3d. That the bank had performed all its obligations to the Government when a large part of the public deposits was withdrawn, without the authority of any act appropriating the same, and the accruing revenue of the nation was ordered to be withheld from it, and that the bank was at that time, in so prosperous a state, as to be the safest depository of the public funds in this country.

4th. That the withdrawing and withholding the public funds from the bank, under such circumstances was a violation of its contract on the part of the Government, and that the faith of the nation is pledged to end and repair the wrong.

5th. That the present pecuniary pressure and embarrassment are the unavoidable consequences of those *unnecessary* and therefore unlawful acts, which by withdrawing a large part of the public deposits, and withholding the accruing revenue of the nation from the bank and compelling it to receive its notes at Philadelphia or at any of its numerous offices, no matter where issued or expressly made payable, deprived it of a large part of the money on which its loans were founded, and at the same time destroyed much of the power and nearly the whole inducement to issue its credit or notes in exchange for the commercial obligations of the country.

6th. That these measures were not only unwise, arbitrary and unlawful, but in opposition to the wishes and expressed opinions of the representatives of the people and the moral sense of the nation.

7th. That as the public deposits added as much money, as their average sum to the capital or means with which the bank made its discounts and exchange opera-