

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1816.

No. 55

[VOL. LXXIV.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CROSS-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.
House of Commons, Thursday, Decem-
ber 14.

The house according to the or-
der of the day, took up the resolu-
tion presented by Mr. Bedford
and Caswell, in the following
words, viz.
Resolved, That the firmness,
wisdom and wisdom which have
characterized the political conduct
of the President of the U. States,
during the late arduous contest, and
his prompt acceptance and ratifica-
tion of an honorable treaty, entitle
him to the thanks of this Legisla-
ture.

Mr. J. B. Skinner, of Edenton,
moved for an indefinite postpone-
ment of the resolution, which after
a debate, was disagreed to, yeas
18, nays 68. [Mr. Spencer, of Hyde-
count, previously moved that it lie on
the table, but afterwards withdrew
his motion.]

Mr. Stanly moved that the con-
sideration of the resolution be post-
poned until to-morrow—as it was
late in the day and gentlemen
determined to force a dis-
cussion of the subject. This mo-
tion was also negatived, 48 yeas 79
nays.

Mr. Porter, of Rutherford, then
moved to amend the resolution, by
striking out the whole thereof ex-
cept the word, Resolved, and insert-
ing, "That it is the opinion of this
General Assembly, that each individ-
ual in the U. States, is in duty bound
to thank and praise God for restor-
ing peace to our nation, and we con-
tinue, that James Madison, as the
savior of the nation, is justly en-
titled to our thanks for being in-
strumental in having such treaties
peace concluded between the Brit-
ish government, the Indian tribes,
and the Barbary powers, as com-
mand respect abroad, and peace
and tranquility at home." The mo-
tion to strike out was decided in
the negative, (the vote being 64 to
18) by the casting vote of the speak-
er, Mr. Craig, of Orange.

Mr. Nash, of Orange, then moved
to amend the resolution, by striking
out the whole thereof except the
word Resolved, and inserting,
"That it is the duty of this house,
their first session after the res-
toration of peace to our beloved
country, to unite in the expression
of thanks to the Supreme Being, for
our auspicious and happy event."
Resolved, That this house re-
turn their thanks to James Madison,
for his prompt acceptance of peace.

Mr. Nash had before expressed
his sorrow at the introduction of
the original resolution; a resolution
which in his opinion was calculated,
not only to retard the proper busi-
ness of the session, but to excite
the most disagreeable feelings
among the members. He was sur-
prised to learn, that it was brought
forward without concert among the
members of the majority, several of
whom had expressed their regret at
its introduction. To this Messrs.
Benders and Brown replied, that it
had not been submitted without the
approbation of members of high
standing on that side of the ques-
tion. These gentlemen attributed
expressions, used by Mr. Nash, of
desire to finish the public business
in harmony and good will as it
had been begun, to a mere wish to
kill his hostility to the resolution
by a show of candor and liberality.

Mr. Nash replied that he sought
not to conceal his disapprobation;
he had in fact expressed it in terms
sufficiently clear, and such as he had
supposed no gentleman could mis-
understand. He was, however,
sensible in his wish to avoid the dis-
agreeable collision of exasperated
feelings which he saw impending,
and for the purpose of again ex-
pressing the hand of amity, he had
submitted the proposition, now un-
der consideration, in which he
thought all could cordially unite.

Mr. Brown, (the mover) said that
the extended hand of the gentleman

would not be accepted by the ma-
jority. It was a boon which they
would reject with disdain.

Mr. Stanley said that the rejection
of the proffered amity, extended
by his friend from Orange. (Mr.
Nash) reminded him of a story told
of Gen. Turreau; That minister
happened to be at a ball in Wash-
ington, at which a lady indulged in
very severe animadversions upon
the character of Napoleon Buona-
parte. Ah! Madam, said the Gen-
eral, how much grieved would my
master be if he knew the unfavour-
able opinion you have of him! In
like manner my friend from
Orange, said Mr. S. he grieved that
this proffer is not accepted by the
gentleman from Caswell! But I
trust there will be a very different
sentiment prevailing among the
members of the majority, and that
they will meet us on this amicable
ground.

Mr. Brown—I shall merely reply,
Mr. Speaker, "Vox et preterea
nihil."

Mr. Stanley—Let me translate,
sir—The gentleman is nothing but
a bag of wind!

The motion to strike out was re-
jected—68 to 57.

Mr. W. W. Jones moved to am-
end the resolution, by adding
thereto, "Except in his want of
foresight and preparation to meet
the incursion of the enemy upon the
city of Washington, and his pre-
cipitate flight from before the ene-
my, and in the presence of our
troops at the battle of Bladens-
burg."

Mr. W. W. Jones supported this
motion in a short speech, in which
he remarked, in pointed terms, upon
the want of capacity, forethought
and courage of the executive in the
disgraceful circumstance of the cap-
ture of Washington City. He also
spoke of the general deficiency of
wisdom and energy in conducting
the war—and the want of protec-
tion for our most important cities
and towns.

Mr. Inge, of Granville, replied,
and supported the resolution. He
took a pretty diffuse view of the
war, its rise, progress and general
features—in the course of his re-
marks expatiating on the conduct
of the northern people, in supplying
the British, as he asserted, with
specie, and selling their government
bills. He said he would read an
advertisement, from a Boston paper,
offering, during the war, such bills
for sale.

Mr. W. W. Jones—the gentle-
man reads from the OLIVE
BRANCH, I perceive.

Mr. Inge—Yes, and a work
which will administer to the gen-
tleman as good an emetic as ever he
had in his life!

Mr. W. W. Jones—It will then
be in the only way in which that
gentleman can give me an emetic—
by the help of foreign aid.

Mr. Inge—Mr. Speaker, the gen-
tleman from Wilmington may be a
second Achilles; and therefore only
vulnerable in the heel.

Mr. W. W. Jones—Sir, the gen-
tleman would only attempt to
wound in the heel, and that when
his adversary's back was turned.

This motion was also rejected,
72 to 52.

Mr. King, of Iredell, then moved
the following amendment—"Ex-
cept in permitting, if not in solicit-
ing Turreau, the Minister of Bona-
parte near the United States, to
withdraw from the department of
state, an official letter from said
Minister, containing expressions
insulting to the American people &
government—a fact disclosed by
Mr. Smith, secretary of state; a
course, the impropriety, if not
meanness, of which is rendered
more glaring by Mr. Madison's
prompt resentment of an insinuation,
or implied insult, of the letter of
Mr. Jackson, to the British minis-
ter."

Mr. J. J. Daniel objected to this
amendment. He remarked how-
ever, that Turreau's letter had at
least one good effect—it complet-
ly disproved the charge, against the
administration, of French influence;
because the whole burden of the
letter was the leaning of the gov-
ernment, as the French minister
alleged, towards Great Britain!

The terms of the letter, it was
true, were insulting; and the au-
thor had been compelled to with-
draw it from the department of
state.

Mr. King supported his motion;
and denied that Turreau's letter
disproved the charge of French in-
fluence. On the contrary, no cir-
cumstances could go more strongly
to establish that charge than the
different procedure on that occa-
sion, and the supposed insult of
Mr. Jackson. In the one case the
very shadow, the mere suspicion of
an implied insult, was sufficient to
cause the dismissal of the British
minister! while in the other, the vile
and outrageous abuse of Turreau,
levelled at both our government
and people, was received with the
most abject submission. Nothing
more was done than to prefer a
grovelling request, that he would
be pleased to withdraw it. Mr. K.
could not conscientiously vote in
praise of the firmness of a Presi-
dent, capable of conduct so unwor-
thy.

This amendment was also reject-
ed, 85 to 43.

Mr. Pugh, of Bertie, now moved
the following amendment, to be in-
serted after the word Resolved,
"That his Excellency the Govern-
or of this State be requested to set
apart a day of public thanksgiving;
and that he, by proclamation, in-
vite the good citizens of this state
to meet on such day and offer their
thanks to the Supreme Being of the
Universe by fasting and prayer,
with their grateful acknowledg-
ments for the restoration of peace
to our beloved country. And be it
further resolved."

This was agreed to—and the res-
olution, as amended, being put on
its passage, Mr. Nash, of Orange,
and Mr. Stanly, opposed the origi-
nal resolution in two able and elo-
quent speeches, in which the folly,
the miscarriages, the cost, and con-
sequences, as well as futility of the
war and its management, were ad-
mirably exposed. They were re-
plied to by Mr. Pickett, of Anson,
and Mr. J. J. Daniel, of Halifax.
We are sorry we have not room, at
present, even for a summary of this
debate.

The resolution as amended, was
then passed—76 yeas to 51 nays—
and the house adjourned.

Awful Occurrence.—The follow-
ing letter from a gentleman in Dan-
bury, Con. to his friend in New-
York, details one of the most awful
scenes our country has ever witness-
ed. It gives a melancholy exhibi-
tion of man, either when deprived
of reason, or when left without the
influence of restraining grace:—
"Danbury, Jun. 2, 1816.

"DEAR SIR—I have just returned
from a journey; and in passing
through New-Fairfield, I was called
to witness one of the most shocking
and horrid sights that the mind can
conceive. Abel H. Platt murdered
his wife and two children, and then
put an end to his own life. The
circumstances of this horrid deed
are as follows:—Platt had exhibited
symptoms of insanity for three
months past; during which time,
he was once absent three days, and
was found secreted in his barn with-
out food or drink. Of late, he ap-
peared to have recovered his health
and reason. Yesterday, he made
preparation for butchering his hogs.
This morning, he rose at an early
hour; made a fire for heating the
water; and at the dawn of day,
commenced the awful deed by strik-
ing his wife on the head with his ax,
as she lay on her bed. Her outcry
awoke his mother, an elderly lady
who slept in the adjoining room,
and who immediately sprang to her
assistance. The blow his wife had
received, not proving fatal, she ex-
tricated herself from him, and made
an effort to escape from the room,
but another blow brought her to the
floor. He then seized his daughter,
a child of three years old, and his
only son, a lad of 6 years, and de-
stroyed them both with the same
instrument. His mother, in her
efforts to wrest from him the ax,
and stop his murderous career, re-
ceived a severe cut in her arm. She
asked her son whether he meant to

murder her also; he replied that
he would not hurt her. Finding all
her efforts to stop him in vain, she
ran to a near neighbour for aid,
and on her return with her neigh-
bours, she found that he had cut his
own throat, and lay across his wel-
tering family with the knife lying
by his side. The sight was indeed
shocking to behold; Look at his
situation but last night—see him in
the prime of life, (for he was but
32 years old) in easy circumstances,
with a spotless character, with a
beloved wife, (just ready to be the
mother of another offspring) and his
two children, enjoying all the
comforts of life—see them all, be-
fore the light of this morning's sun,
weltering in their blood, shed by
him who was given to be their pro-
tector! The scene is too horrible—
I can add no more!
"The jury of inquest have re-
turned a verdict of insanity."

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Calhoun, from the commit-
tee on the National Currency, re-
ported a bill "to incorporate the
subscribers to the Bank of the United
States." Accompanying the
bill was a letter from the Secretary
of the Treasury, to which was an-
nexed the following "Outline,"
which we here publish, as contain-
ing, with few unessential variations,
a correct synopsis of the plan em-
braced by the voluminous bill report-
ed by the committee.

OUTLINE OF A PLAN FOR THE NA- TIONAL BANK.

1. The charter of the Bank.
 1. To continue 21 years.
 2. To be exclusive.
2. The capital of the Bank.
 1. To be 35,000,000, at present.
 2. To be augmented by congress to 50,000,000; and the additional sum to be distributed among the several states.
 3. To be divided into 350,000 shares of 100 dollars each, on the capital of 35,000,000; and to be subscribed.

By the United States, one fifth, or 70,000 shares,	7,000,000
By corporations and individuals, four fifths, or 280,000 shares,	28,000,000
 4. To be compounded of public debt, and of gold and silver, as to the subscriptions of corporations and individuals in the proportions:

Of funded debt, three-fourths, equal to	21,000,000
Of gold & silver, one-fourth, equal to	7,000,000
	28,000,000

- The subscriptions of 6 per cent. stock to be at par.
The subscriptions of 3 per cent. stock to be at 56 per cent.
The subscriptions of 7 per cent. stock to be at 106 51 per cent.
5. The subscriptions in public debt may be discharged at pleasure by the government, at the rate at which it is subscribed.
 6. The subscriptions of corporations or individuals to be payable by instalments.
 - (1) Specie, at subscribing,

On each share 5 dol- lars,	1,400,000
At 6 months 5 dol- lars,	1,400,000
At 12 months 5 dol- lars,	1,400,000
At 18 months 10 dol- lars,	2,800,000
	7,000,000
 - (2) Public debt, at sub- scribing.

Each share 25 dol- lars,	7,000,000
At 6 months 25 dol- lars,	7,000,000
At 12 months 25 dol- lars,	7,000,000
	28,000,000
 7. The subscriptions of the United States to be paid in instalments, not extending beyond a period of 7 years; the first instalment to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the payments to be made at the pleasure of government, either,

In gold and silver; or
In six per cent. stock, redeem-
able at the pleasure of the
government; or
In treasury notes, not fundable,
nor bearing interest not pay-
able at a particular time, but
receivable in all payments to
the bank, with a right on the
part of the bank to re-issue
the treasury notes as paid
from time to time, until they
are discharged by payments
to the government.

8. The bank shall be at liberty to
sell the stock portion of its capi-
tal, to an amount not exceeding
in any one year;
but if the sales are intended to be
effected in the United States, no-
tice thereof shall be given to the
secretary of the treasury, that
the commissioners of the sinking
fund may, if they please, become
the purchasers, at the market
price, not exceeding par.

III. The government of the Bank.

1. The bank shall be established at
Philadelphia, with power to erect
branches, or to employ state banks
as branches elsewhere.
 2. There shall be 25 directors for
the bank at Philadelphia, and 13
directors for each of the branches,
where branches are erected, with
the usual description and number
of officers.
 3. The President of the United
States, with the advice and con-
sent of the Senate, shall annually
appoint 5 of the directors of the
bank at Philadelphia,
 4. The qualified stockholders shall
annually elect 20 of the directors
of the bank at Philadelphia, but
a portion of the directors shall
be changed at every annual elec-
tion, upon the principle of rota-
tion.
 5. The directors of the bank at
Philadelphia, shall annually, at
their first meeting after their
election, choose one of the five di-
rectors appointed by the Presi-
dent and Senate of the United
States to be President of the
bank; and the President of the
bank shall always be re-eligible if
re-appointed.
 6. The directors of the bank at
Philadelphia, shall annually ap-
point 13 directors for each of the
branches, where branches are
erected, and shall transmit a list
of the persons appointed to the
Secretary of the Treasury.
 7. The Secretary of the Treasury,
with the approbation of the Presi-
dent of the United States shall
annually designate from the list
of the branch directors, the per-
son to be the President of the re-
spective branches.
 8. None but resident citizens of the
United States shall be Directors
of the Bank, or its branches.
 9. The stockholders may vote for
Directors in person or by proxy;
but no stockholder, who is not
resident within the United States
at the time of Election shall vote
by proxy, nor shall any one person
vote by proxy a greater number
of votes than he would be entitled to
vote in his own right, according to
a scale of voting to be graduated
by the number of shares, which the
voters respectively hold.
 10. The Bank, and its several
branches, or the state banks, em-
ployed as branches, shall furnish
the officer at the head of the Treas-
ury Department with statements
of their officers, in such form,
and at such period, as shall be re-
quired.
- ### IV. The privileges and duties of the Bank.
1. The Bank shall enjoy the usual
privileges, and be subject to the
usual restrictions of a body cor-
porate and politic, instituted for
such purposes, and the forgery of
its notes shall be made penal.
 2. The notes of the Bank shall be
receivable in all payments to the
United States, unless Congress
shall hereafter otherwise provide
by law.
 3. The Bank, and its branches, and
state banks, employed as branches,
shall give the necessary aid and
facility to the Treasury for trans-
ferring the public funds, from
place to place, and for making
payments to the public creditors;
without charging commissions,