day; but if the subscription shall not be filled on the first day, the commissioners aforesaid may adjourn from day to day, during five days, exclusive of the first, and at any time after the first day, if the subscriptions shall be completed, the commissioners shall close the books, and such banks as have subscribed shall be entitled to stock in the said bank.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the subscriptions on account of the several incorporated banks aforesaid, and of such as may be incorporated during the present session, may be made by the presidents or cashiers of such banks, or by any person authorised by the directors or commissioners of such banks, as the case may be.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors of each of the several incorporated banks aforesaid, and the commissioners of such as may be incorporated as aforesaid, may appoint one director of the said bank.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the several directors appointed in virtue of the preceding clause shall choose a president for the said bank.

7. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid may and ceed forthwith to provide pla speedily make arrangements for ns of the commencing the oper of the said bank.

8. *And be it* ted, That immediately after appointment of said commissioners directors to them all the monies shall pay for subscriptions.

receiv

And be it enacted, That the said al incorporated banks, and ch as may be incorporated during the present session, shall pay the amount of their respective subscriptions in bank notes of the city of Baltimore.

10. *And be it enacted*, That no member of the said bank shall be answerable for contracts or engagements beyond the capital stock thereof, but all the said capital stock, together with all its profits, rights and credits, shall be liable for demands against the said bank.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors shall determine the manner of conducting the concerns of the said bank, and the rules and forms to be observed therein; they shall appoint and pay the various subordinate agents by them deemed necessary, and dispose of the funds and credits of the bank, in the common course of banking, for the use and benefit of the stockholders of the aforesaid banks, and make a dividend of profit at the end of the first year, and semi-annually thereafter.

12. *And be it enacted*, That the several banks aforesaid shall annually appoint their respective directors during the month of April, and in default thereof the acting directors shall continue until superseded.

13. *And be it enacted*, That in case of sickness or absence of the president, he shall designate one of the directors to act as president *pro tem.* and in default of such designation the board shall appoint a president *pro tem.*

14. *And be it enacted*, That the Consolidated Bank of Maryland may be concerned in bullion, gold and silver coin, mortgages, bills of exchange and notes, that may appear expedient to the president and directors.

15. *And be it enacted*, That ordinary discounts may be done by the president and five directors, but the president and eight directors shall be a board necessary for transacting the general business of the bank.

16. *And be it enacted*, That the president, directors, and subordinate agents of the said bank, shall severally swear, or affirm, on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that they will faithfully and diligently perform the duties of their respective stations; and the said subordinate agents shall moreover give satisfactory security to the president and directors before they can act as such.

17. *And be it enacted*, That the several banks, which may become stockholders of the said bank, are hereby made a corporation and body politic, under the name and style of The Consolidated Bank of Maryland, and by that name shall be and are hereby made capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in any court of record, or in any other place whatever; and also to make, have and use, a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew, at pleasure, and to make, issue and negotiate, promissory notes, and generally to do and execute all such matters and things as to them shall appertain under the clauses of this act.

18. *And be it enacted*, That the salaries of the President and other officers of the said bank, shall be fixed by a majority of the presidents and directors of the several banks who shall subscribe to this institution.

19. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors shall have power to make and alter, at pleasure, all rules and by-laws deemed necessary for conducting the affairs of the bank.

20. *And be it enacted*, That whenever the full amount of the several shares taken and subscribed for shall have been completed and paid up in bank notes of the city of Baltimore as aforesaid, and before, the president and directors may commence the operation of the bank.

21. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the cashier of the Consolidated Bank of Maryland, to transmit, in succession, monthly by mail, a statement of its affairs, addressed to the president of the several banks aforesaid, exhibiting the balances due to or from such banks, as the case may be.

22. *And be it enacted*, That the Consolidated Bank of Maryland shall receive the notes of all such of the several banks herein before mentioned as shall have acceded to the provisions of this act, which notes shall be counted and charged to their respective banks, on the day next preceding the last day of discount in every month.

23. *And be it enacted*, That such banks as shall suffer adverse balances to remain after the lapse of one month, shall be charged with lawful interest thereon.

24. *And be it enacted*, That the books, papers and correspondence, of the Consolidated Bank of Maryland, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the president and directors thereof, and of the presidents, cashiers, or directors of the several banks herein before referred to.

25. *And be it enacted*, That no bank concerned in The Consolidated Bank of Maryland, shall sell out or transfer its stock during the existence of a balance against such bank.

26. *And be it enacted*, That the Consolidated Bank of Maryland shall at no time be indebted for an amount exceeding double its capital, and in case of excess all directors under whose administration it shall happen, consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual characters, it being understood that property deposited for safe keeping shall not be considered as debts within the meaning of this clause.

27. *And be it enacted*, That in proportion as the several banks herein before referred to shall be concerned in the capital stock of the Consolidated Bank of Maryland, the said several banks shall be restricted in the amount to which they are permitted to be indebted by their respective charters, and the capital stock of the said banks shall be reduced in proportion to the amount subscribed in the Consolidated Bank respectively.

28. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the expiration of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and to the end of the next session of assembly thereafter; Provided, that in case the banks of the city of Baltimore shall on or before the first day of October next, by notice in writing to the several chartered banks of this state, out of the said city, agree to receive, re-issue and circulate, the notes of the said several chartered banks, and to continue to receive, re-issue and circulate the same, then and in that event this act shall be and remain inoperative and without effect; but in case the said banks of the city of Baltimore shall fail to make such notice in writing as aforesaid, or in case they shall at any time after the period herein limited, refuse to receive, re-issue and circulate, the said notes, then the commissioners may proceed to give notice, and carry into effect the provisions of this act.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with the resolution of the 24th, I transmit two letters from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, to the Secretary of State, with his answer.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 26th, 1816.

Translation of a letter from the minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, dated Washington, December 30, 1815.

Sir,

The diplomatic relations between the king, my master, and th. U. States being happily restored, and both governments being disposed mutually to strengthen the ties of the most pure and perfect friendship, it is my duty to inform the president of whatever may contribute to so desirable an object; and remove the obstacles which may prevent it. On the important points of which this note must turn, I have written to you under other circumstances less favourable than the present. I will now confine myself to a plain and simple explanation of them.

The first of these points is; that the direct and official relations between Spain and the United States, having been broken off, since the year 1808, the affairs of both nations, as well as their respective frontiers, should now be placed in the same state and situation in which they were at that period; and that in conformity to this principle, the part of West-Florida, which the U. S. took possession of during the glorious insurrection of Spain, and have retained until this day, should be restored to his catholic majesty. This just and conciliatory measure, at the same time that it will convince the king, my master, of the purity and sincerity of the sentiments of the American government, and of their disposition to arrange and terminate amicably the several points of negotiation, will not in the least impair the right which it may believe it has to the whole, or a part of the territory occupied, since it will remain subject, exactly as it was before its occupation, to a frank and friendly discussion between the two governments.

The second point is as simple and obvious as the first, and I will treat of it with that confidence, with which I ought to be inspired by the indisputable justice of my importunity, the justification of the American government, and the importance of the affair.

It is known to you, and is universally public and notorious that a facious band of insurgents and incendiaries, continue with impunity, in the province of Louisiana, and especially in New-Orleans and Natchetoches, the uninterupted system of raising & arming troops, to light the flame of revolution in the kingdom of New-Spain, and to rob the pacific inhabitants of the dominions of the king, my master. The invasion of the internal provinces, the horrible assassinations committed in San Antonio de Bexar, and the names of the perfidious perpetrators of such unheard of crimes, have acquired the publicity which great crimes always will acquire. All Louisiana has witnessed these armaments; the public enlistments (los enganchse publicos;) the transportation of arms; the junction of the insurgents and their hostile and warlike march from the territory of this republic against the possessions of a friendly and neighbouring power; neither threats, nor the laws, nor the indignation of well disposed citizens, nor even the proclamation of the president of the first of Sept. last, intended to restrain these highway robbers, have been sufficient to stop their nefarious plans. On the contrary, they prosecute them with the greatest ardour and rancour, more and more exasperated at seeing the glorious triumphs of the Spanish nation, the adhesion of his subjects to an adored monarch, and the approaching re-establishment of the relations between our respective nations. It is known to me, that they are now enlisting, in New-Orleans men for other expeditions, both by land and water, to invade again the dominions of his catholic majesty, under the direction of ringleaders Jose Alvarez de Toledo, and Jose Manuel de Herrera, who has just arrived at that city, with the appointment (as he says) of minister to the United States, from the self-styled Mexican congress, who has delivered to Toledo, fifteen hundred commissions in blank, from that body of insurgents, that he may confer them on a like number of officers which he is recruiting in the territory of this Union. I omit mentioning to you other innumerable acts of this kind, which prove the publicity of these armaments, and the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations, and the authority of the best writers on public law, would give a right to the king my master, to require of this government to deliver up these traitors, as incendiaries, enemies of all social order, and disturbers of the peace of his subjects; but as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but to shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the president, orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in this sedition, that is to say: Jose Alvarez de Toledo, Anaya, Ortez; the self-styled minister, Manuel de Herrera; Doctors Robinson, and Humbert; majors Piere and Preire and their followers, that they may be punished with all the rigour, which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That the troops which they have raised, may be disarmed and dispersed, and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent in future, these evil spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, & attempting to compromit the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments: The president cannot but have seen with sensibility, as well the total want of effect of his proclamation, of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals, who boast of recognising no law, subordination or moral principle as the protection and support which they have received and do receive from the authorities at New-Orleans, contrary to his express orders. His excellency, as he is encharged by this republic with watching over its security and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorised to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make open war against a friendly power from the territory of this confederation, compromitting its tranquility and high character, by availing himself of the means which the constitution, the laws, and his prudence offer to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs, and to manifest to his catholic majesty the just indignation with which the United States view the hostile plans and the sedition of that band of incendiaries.

I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the president and yourself, that the point of which I treat, is not one under the civil (or municipal) law, in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary tribunals; but that it is a manifest and flagrant violation of the most sacred laws which bind together nations mutually—perpetrated by the citizens, or residents of the Union, of which the king, my master, gives information with positive and notorious proofs to the government under whose jurisdiction it has been executed, that they may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act, by causing the delinquents to be punished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

The third and last point is reduced to this:—that the president will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not to admit into the ports of the United States vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Carthagena, of the Mexican congress, of Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authority of the king, my master, nor those coming from them. That they should not permit them to land, or to sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea, to destroy and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solemn stipulations in the treaties between Spain and the United States, and diametrically opposed to the general principles of public security and good faith, and to the laws of nations, produces the most melancholy effects on the interest and the prosperity of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Carthagena, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere, which has revolted, can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since neither on its part, nor on that of any other government, has their independence been acknowledged; and it is consequently an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereignty of the king, my master, to admit vessels from such places, manned and commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation; particularly as they are all pirates, who do not respect any flag, are justly covered the disgrace of the seas, and execrated by all nations.

The three preceding points of such established equity and tice, that it would be offensive the delicacy of this government suppose, that it could delay, any pretext, to determine on in the manner I have proposed, which I have an express order request, (solicitar,) in the na the king, my master.—The pr interposition of the president his majesty may be gratified, be a new testimony of his fri disposition towards Spain, a dent proof that he is determin put an end to the incalculable tortions and injuries which has suffered, for the space of years, from the gang of adven who have assailed her from the som of this republic; a means of ing the frank and sincere syste good neighbourhood which so interests both States; and finally sure preliminary to the remov all the difficulties which may sent themselves in the negociati which ought to terminate all pending discussions between two governments, and to fix ver between them a perpetual solid friendship.

If, as I flatter myself, the p dent gives all the attention w is due to affairs of such transce ant importance, and yields to solications, I can assure his ex lency, and yourself, that there be nothing which the king, my ter, will not be disposed to do, satisfy this republic, which may compatible with his dignity, with the interests of his subjects

I renew to you the assurances my particular respect, and of constant desire to please you, pray God to preserve your life ny years,

(Signed) LUIS DE ONIS.

Hon. JAMES MONROE, &c. &c.

Translation which accompanied Note of the 2d January, 18 from the Chevalier de Onis, to Secretary of State.

Sir—Since the last note I had honour to address you, under date the 30th of Dec. I have receiv positive information that the ex dition which the traitor Toledo preparing in New-Orleans, agai the dominions of the king, my ter, has been suspended until arrival at that city of two bodies troops, one thousand men, fr Kentucky, and three hundred fr Tennessee, commanded by two merican citizens, that were to be nited in twenty-four days, to t army of the insurgents. I abst sir, from offering to you any obs vations on a subject of such h importance, and so well establish —I am well persuaded that his cellency the president will eas perceive that if the States of Ke tucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, continue as they do, allo ing their citizens to commit hosti ties against a friendly power, w withstanding the orders he has sued for dispersing and disarmi the gang of *desperadoes*, headed Toledo, Humbert, Anaya, Bern do, Stuteirier, Istri, doctor Rob son, majors Eurie and Preire, their followers, the king, my ma ter, will have reason to suspe that if those meetings are not a thorised by the government, th are at least tolerated. All the surances I may give to my sov reign, of the friendly disposition of his excellency the president, w not suffice, when compared with t evident proofs I had the honor communicate to you in this and former note; particularly when majesty is well convinced of the sources and authority of the fede government, and the promptitu with which their orders are strict observed in the whole Union, do not entertain any apprehens of the result of the expedition these incendiaries—The Europe wars being terminated, his majes will be able to direct all his atte tion and his powerful armies, to fle at once the growth of that fero rection; but the philanthropic he of my sovereign, the humanity which he is distinguished, and wh constitutes the character of the S nish nation, induce him to wish to establish order among the seduce rather by mildness than by force arms, which cannot be effecte without the effusion of the blood his beloved subjects. This ob cannot fail to be obtained as f as the Mexican insurgents, a those of the internal provinc cease to be furnished by the fo eans of this republic, with a amunition, and troops.

[*Mr. Munroe's reply in our next.*]

---

50 Dollars Reward.

Broke from the gaol of Alexandria county, on the night of the 30th ult. where he had been committed for safe, a likely mulatto boy, named WILLIAM PELPS, aged about 21 years, 5 feet and a half high, has a fine open countenance, black hair and near straight, has long eye-lashes, and l look has a small scar on one of his cheeks—had on when sent to gaol, a surtout of drab coating, olive corded vest, dark mixed sherryvallies & boots he took with him two coats of blue broad-cloth, one of which much worn, and several pair pantaloons, some of dry country cloth wove fustian. I purchased him about twelve months ago of a Mr. William Brewer, at Annapolis, who had hired him some time prior to Major B. Clark, of Washington, and Dr. Hall, of the army. The more reward will be given for his apprehension so that I get him again.

Horo. M'Elderry.

Feb. 8. 3w.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, the inspectors of tobacco at the several warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year ending on that day.

By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Feb. 8.