

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1816.

No. 11 12

NOTICE

The subscriber wants this paper
500

Cords of Tanners Bar

He will give from Eight to Ten Dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, to wit: Chesnut Oak, ten dollars; Spanish Oak, ten dollars; White Oak, eight dollars. He returns thanks to the public generally, and friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favour. He will give the highest price for Hides and Calf Skins.
John H. H. H.
Annapolis, March 7.

NOTICE

The subscriber having obtained the orphans court of A. A. County, ters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Burgess, late of said county, deceased; requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, on or before the 24 day of September next, and all those who have claims against said estate, to present them for settlement on or before that day, otherwise they will be excluded by law, from all benefit of said estate.
Westburg
March 7, 1816.

NOTICE

The subscriber most positively bids any person or persons who ever, trespassing on or passing through or over his land, in the River Neck, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the utmost extent of the law.
William S. S.
Feb. 22.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Windsor Esq. of Montgomery county, that on the night of the 21st of Nov. last, Charles Farthing who had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of Montgomery county of stealing a bright gelding the property of Benjamin Stewart, and a certain negro man named George, the property of Thomas Johnson, convicted of a rape on Anne Keeth, broke the public goal of said county, and made their escape. And whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do hereby with the advice and consent of the council, a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the sheriff of Montgomery county either of the said persons, and four hundred dollars for each, given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton, By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Negro George is between 20 and 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerably black. Charles Farthing about twenty five years of age, high, handsome, strong and active. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, and Telegraph, Federal Republican, and Herald at Fredericktown, and the Boston Monitor.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

To be Rented,

That commodious and spacious building on Church Street, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Davidson as a boarding house, for terms apply to this office.

Liberal Wages

Will be given for A BAR KEEPER who understands Book-Keeping, at the City Tavern.
Wm. Caton
Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1816.

NOTICE

Walter W. Harwood, intends to apply to the court of Prince George's county, at their next April term, the benefit of the insolvent law.
Feb. 15 1816

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 different warehouses, and for receiving and adjusting all claims against said county for the year ending on the 1st day of January last.
By order, Wm. S. S.

TYOL LXXIV.

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JONAS GREEN,

BEACON-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Federal Republican.

CONGRESS.

A bill founded on Mr. Johnson's proposition for changing the mode of representation to members of Congress, was yesterday read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole for this day—and ordered to be printed.—By the provisions of the bill, the speaker is to receive three thousand dollars, and all the other members fifteen hundred each, in lieu of their present salary allowance. The residue of the bill was occupied in the consideration of the national bank bill, of which several more sections were read & discussed. Gen. Smith moved an amendment that the president of the bank instead of being chosen out of five directors appointed by the president and senate, should be elected out of the whole twenty five. He said, that his motive for making the proposition was his belief that it would render the bill more palatable to the public. Mr. Calhoun expressed his acquiescence in the motion—Mr. Ross urged the propriety of adopting it.—but Mr. Robertson opposed it affirming that the amendment would deprive the bill of every value it possessed in his mind—he showed that he wanted a machine to be placed in the hands of government, that would enable it completely to effect the objects for which the bill was originally contemplated. As to the honourable gentleman's hope to render it palatable to all, it would have the fate, he said, of the painter's attempt to paint his picture please every spectator. The amendment however carried by a majority of 80 to 16. Mr. Randolph moved an amendment to exclude from election to the office of bank director, all persons but natives of the U. States, and he supported his motion by a very able speech. It was indisputably true, he said, that it was to our system of naturalization laws, the United States owed that spirit of patriotism, by which they had been governed for the last twenty years, and along with it, the war out of which the country had just emerged. He spoke from the information of statesmen inferior to none in this or any other country, that the system of granting protections to foreign seamen was one of the chief causes of the war with Great Britain—which system had grown out of our naturalization laws. Much had been said, and he dared to say that more would be now said, and that it was a melancholy truth, that the press was in the hands of those very people, who had long taken upon them to dictate to the American people, and to tell them who ought to be their president, who their representatives—and who their representatives—and to direct them in their most essential concerns. He was aware, therefore, that the press would be at work, and that much would be said, and much printed against what he was now saying; but he had no terror for him. How long the country would endure this foreign yoke in its most odious and disgusting form, he could not tell; but this he would say, that if we were to be dictated to, and ruled by foreigners, he would much rather be ruled by a British parliament, than by British subjects here. Should it be told that those men fought in the war of the revolution, he would answer, that those who did so were not included by him in the class he alluded to.—That was a civil war, and they and we were at its commencement, alike British subjects. Native Britons, therefore, then take arms on our side, gave them the same rights as those who were born in this country, and his motion could be easily modified so as to provide for any that might be of that description; but no such modification, he was sure, would be found necessary.

(a) The only virtue, says Gold-

smith, that is left us at three o'clock,

the soldiers of the revolution who were not native? They were either already retired, or else retiring to that great reckoning where discounts were not allowed.—If the gentleman would point his finger to any such kind of person now living, he would agree to his being made an exception to the amendment. It was time, Mr. Randolph said, that the American people should have a character of their own: and where would they find it? In New England, and in Virginia only, because they were a homogeneous race: a peculiar people.

They never yet appointed foreigners to sit in that house for them, or to fill their high offices. In both states this was their policy, it was not founded in, nor was it owing to their paper constitutions; but what was better, it was interwoven in the frame of their thoughts and sentiments—in their principles from the cradle—a much more solid security than could be founded in any abracadabra, which constitution mongers could scribble upon paper. It might be said to him to say it—or to say the truth, he had as little of that rascally virtue of prudence (a) he apprehended as any man and could as little conceal what he felt, as affect what he did not feel: he knew it was not the way for him to conciliate the manufacturing body, yet he would say, that he wished with all his heart, that his boot-maker, his hatter, and other manufacturers would rather stay in G. Britain under their own laws, than come here to make laws for us, and leave it to us to import our covering: "We must have our clothing home-made, (said he,) but I would much rather have my workmen home-made, and import my clothing. Was it best, he demanded, to have our own unpolluted republic peoples with its own pure native republicans, or erect another Sneffeld, another Manchester and another Birmingham upon the banks of the Schuylkill the Delaware and the Brandywine—or have a host of Zuddites amongst us, wretches from whom every vestige of the human creation seemed to be effaced?—Would they wish to have their elections on that floor decided by a rabble? What, he asked was the cause of the run of old Rome? Why, their opening their gates and letting in the rabble of the world to be her legislators. It said he, you wish to preserve among your fellow citizens that exalted sense of freedom which gave birth to the revolution—If you wish to keep alive among them the spirit of seventy six, you must endeavor to stop this flood of foreign emigration. You must teach the people of Europe, that if they do come here, all they must hope to receive is protection, but that they must have no share in our government. From such men a temporary party may receive precarious aid, but the country cannot be safe, nor the people happy, where they are introduced into government, or meddle with public concerns in any great degree—let them then take away their spinning jennies—let them carry off their principles and their machinery back again to Europe, and leave our public to its repose!! I dread those men, I have a horror—a loathing of a paper machine and a manufacturing aristocracy; I would protect commerce; but I dislike and condemn manufacturing. Can you be defended by a rabble of manufacturers! No you can't depend upon them; they would leave you to be sacked. It would be as rational for any man who really valued his country, to bring in a bill for the encouragement of a breed of Wolves. I never see a merino sheep without its occurring to me that we are about to be the tributaries of the most timid, weak, inefficient animal on the face of the earth. Among our home manufacturers, I wish gentlemen would attend to that of human bodies, and to keep foreigners for the purpose of making their clothing at home, when they could import to so much more advantage from abroad." This, he said, was a favourable time to make a stand against this evil: and if not this season, when will it be found necessary to take this plain reason: Where were

On motion of Mr. Gaston, the communication of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the Navy Pension fund, was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank. Mr. Smith of M. moved to amend the 10th section, so as to allow the choice of President of the Bank to be made from any of the Directors, and not to confine the selection of that officer to one of the Directors appointed by the President and Senate. Mr. S. made a few remarks in justification of his motion. Mr. Calhoun had no objection to the amendment. He thought the clause proposed to be amended not necessary to give the government a due control over the concerns of the Bank, and that it would still retain as much influence, as would serve every beneficial purpose. Mr. Robertson condemned the motion. He thought it would diminish too greatly the power which it was necessary the government should have over the bank. He did not want merely a great money machine, but an institution of a national character; and therefore could not consent to part with, one after another all the features of the bill, which gave the government a proper and necessary control over the bank. He adverted to the liberality which had been manifested by the chairman who reported the bill (Mr. Calhoun) and thought the principle of accommodation might be carried too far—he admonished gentlemen to remember the painter who flattered every body and pleased nobody. His fate would be that of the bill, if this spirit of concession was carried too far—and he could not, for one, be so far governed by it, as to give up those powers which were necessary to the salutary management of the Bank, and without which it would not be worth having. Mr. Ross could see no reason why the president of the bank should not be selected from the whole 25 directors, if it was the object to get the best man. If the president & senate appoint a director the most proper for the office, he would doubtless be elected; but if not, why exclude the fittest character? It would have been just as well to confine the selection of president of the U. S. to one state, though it might not contain a person as well qualified as one in another state.—Mr. R. called the attention of the house to the importance of the office and duties of the president of the bank, and the absolute necessity of selecting the director best qualified. Such a course was congenial with our political institutions; although he believed the bank itself was by no ways congenial with the constitution; being, as he viewed it, a monied aristocracy. He condemned the policy of giving so much additional strength to the executive. Alexander Hamilton himself, in the zenith of his influence, would not have dared to propose such a grant of power to the president, as the control and regulation of a great monied institution. Mr. R. concluded by saying he thought it would be much safer to adopt the amendment and withhold from the executive so important a power, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 5.

Mr. Goldsborough, after a few remarks, explanatory of his object, and the necessity of the information which he desired, offered a resolution which was agreed to, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the house a particular statement of the assessment and valuation of property in the City of Baltimore, and in each county of the state, under the several acts laying direct taxes.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the National Bank bill—the question to strike out the provision giving to the President and Senate the power of appointing five of the directors, being still under consideration. On this question the debate was resumed and continued to a late hour, before the decision took place. The gentlemen who supported the amendment were Messrs. Gaston & Pickering; and those who opposed it, were Messrs. Wilde, Telfair, Wright, Clay, Calhoun and Forsyth. The ground taken was substantially the same as that already stated, but illustrated and enforced by various arguments, which gave much interest to the debate. In the course of the day an amendment was adopted, on motion of Mr. Condit, to confine the selection of directors to be made by the President and senate, to persons holding stock in the bank.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. an amendment was also adopted, to prevent more than three of the directors appointed by the President and Senate, from being taken from any one state.

The main question was at length taken, about 4 o'clock, on Mr. Pitkin's motion to exclude the government from the appointment of any of the directors, and decided in the negative.

For the amendment 61

Against it 79

The committee then rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 6.

Mr. Ingham, from the committee on the post-office and post-roads, reported the bill in addition to the act regulating the post-office establishment, with amendments, a amongst which was a variation of the privilege of franking during the recess, voted to the members of Congress the other day, so as to make the privilege read "from the commencement of congress, and until 30 days thereafter."

Mr. Root spoke against the report of the committee, and moved to amend it so as to restore the privilege to its former footing, that is, "during each session, and for 20 days thereafter."

The question on Mr. Root's motion was decided in the negative—yeas 47, nays 53.

After some remarks by Mr. Condit, the report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee appointed for that subject, reported a bill to change the mode of compensation to the members of Congress: [Instead of the six dollars per diem, to allow the gross sum of 1,500 dollars per session to each member,] which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Gaston, the communication of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the Navy Pension fund, was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank. Mr. Smith of M. moved to amend the 10th section, so as to allow the choice of President of the Bank to be made from any of the Directors, and not to confine the selection of that officer to one of the Directors appointed by the President and Senate. Mr. S. made a few remarks in justification of his motion. Mr. Calhoun had no objection to the amendment. He thought the clause proposed to be amended not necessary to give the government a due control over the concerns of the Bank, and that it would still retain as much influence, as would serve every beneficial purpose. Mr. Robertson condemned the motion. He thought it would diminish too greatly the power which it was necessary the government should have over the bank. He did not want merely a great money machine, but an institution of a national character; and therefore could not consent to part with, one after another all the features of the bill, which gave the government a proper and necessary control over the bank. He adverted to the liberality which had been manifested by the chairman who reported the bill (Mr. Calhoun) and thought the principle of accommodation might be carried too far—he admonished gentlemen to remember the painter who flattered every body and pleased nobody. His fate would be that of the bill, if this spirit of concession was carried too far—and he could not, for one, be so far governed by it, as to give up those powers which were necessary to the salutary management of the Bank, and without which it would not be worth having. Mr. Ross could see no reason why the president of the bank should not be selected from the whole 25 directors, if it was the object to get the best man. If the president & senate appoint a director the most proper for the office, he would doubtless be elected; but if not, why exclude the fittest character? It would have been just as well to confine the selection of president of the U. S. to one state, though it might not contain a person as well qualified as one in another state.—Mr. R. called the attention of the house to the importance of the office and duties of the president of the bank, and the absolute necessity of selecting the director best qualified. Such a course was congenial with our political institutions; although he believed the bank itself was by no ways congenial with the constitution; being, as he viewed it, a monied aristocracy. He condemned the policy of giving so much additional strength to the executive. Alexander Hamilton himself, in the zenith of his influence, would not have dared to propose such a grant of power to the president, as the control and regulation of a great monied institution. Mr. R. concluded by saying he thought it would be much safer to adopt the amendment and withhold from the executive so important a power, &c.

Mr. Calhoun rose to make a remark or two in reply to his friend (Mr. Robertson.) He almost despaired of the passage of the bill, after some of the indications which he had witnessed, and began to doubt whether any bill would pass at all on the subject. For himself Mr. C. said, his anxiety for the measure was not extreme—But as long as there was a lingering hope of its success, he should omit no effort to make it an efficient remedy for the evils of the present currency. If after making it suit, as far as possible, the taste of every one, gentlemen were determined to oppose it, it was time for them to look out for some other remedy. Mr. C. said, he felt deeply the evil of the depreciated state of our currency, and the

necessity of a cure. In devising that cure, difficulties were to be expected. The direction of the bank, he knew had been made a sine qua non by some gentlemen on one side of the house, and he was sorry to find it was one also with some on the other. It was a fate peculiar to great measures, to fail in their details. The obstinacy of gentlemen in matters of what they deem principle, was honourable to them, but he feared it would be fatal to the bill. He lamented it—the disorders were so deep so great, that justice to the country called for a remedy at the hands of the government. If gentlemen would seriously consider the character and power and nature of the evil—two hundred and sixty banks issuing almost as many millions of depreciated paper—they must see the necessity of co-operating in the measure of relief. The necessity for union was great and urgent, for the disease was almost incurable—it was a leprosy on the body politic. &c.

The question was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and carried—yeas 80, nays 46.

After some further amendment affecting no principle—

Mr. Randolph moved to add the word native in the clause which limits the choice of directors to citizens of the U. States; which motion was agreed to without debate, yeas 68.

After the committee had proceeded to the clause, which provides for the appointment of Directors for the Branch Banks, which clause likewise restricted the choice to citizens of the United States.

Mr. Jewett, moved that the word native be inserted also in that clause, so as to limit the appointment to native citizens.

Mr. Calhoun objected to the amendment. It was the first time, he said, that any attempt had been made in this country to discriminate between native and naturalized citizens. The constitution recognized no such distinction, except in the eligibility to the highest office in the government, and he could see no reason for introducing on this occasion so odious and unprecedented a distinction.

Mr. Randolph, in reply, spoke at considerable length in support of the motion.

Mr. Wright replied with warmth to Mr. Randolph, after which, the question was taken on Mr. Jewett's motion, and lost, without a division.

Mr. Smith of Md. then moved to strike out that part of the 17th section, which gives the President of the United States power, during the recess of Congress, on the application of the stockholders, to authorize the bank to suspend payment of specie.

Mr. Calhoun, after admitting the propriety of the motion, said he had no objection to extend it to the whole provision of the section, so as to deprive Congress, as well as the President, of the power to suspend specie payments.

Mr. Forsyth opposed this proposition, and Mr. Randolph supported it; after which

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Forsyth in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the ordinance department. The Senate's amendments were agreed to by the committee of the whole, when it rose; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 7.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the National Bank Bill—the motion to strike out the provision which gives to Congress the power of authorizing the Bank, on application of the stockholders, to suspend the payment of specie, being still under consideration. The discussion of this motion was widely debated by various gentlemen.