AMERICAN,

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FOR THE AMERICAN.

TO THE EDITORS,

Gentlemen,

HAVING scen by one of your late papers that a petition is before the legislature for the purpose of obtaining a charter to the Union Bank, I take the liberty to forward you my fentiments on the subject. I am one of those who would be far from preventing that institution being incorporated. I think it must and ought to obtain a charter; but hope it will obtain such a one, as not to be monopolised by a few individuals as all the other banks in town are.

This subject would have been taken up

fooner had the political state of the House of Delegates been fully known.—As it is now ascertained that it has a triumphant republican majority, it is from those, and those only, that we must look for that justice which has been denied us from preceding Federal Legislatures. The deliberations of the prefent legislature, relative to Banking Inflitutions, will be very important this se sion It is to be hoped that the time is come when something like bounds will be prescribed to those institutions. If there is not we may fafely fay that the death warrant is figned and the feal fet to civil liberty; not only in Baltimore but throughout the state of Maryland. This very session, by the influence of banks, we are deprived of the fervices of one of the most faithful, active, intelligent representative that was ever sent from the City of Baltimore. That the general tendency of banks in this country is subversive of the principles-of free government and repugnant to civil liberty, none, who are acquainted with these, will deny. The bank of the U.S. is principally owned by the subjects of Great Britain, and, fince the adoption of Jay's treaty, has been as subservient to the interests of the British government as it could be in this country. If the whole ten million of dollars had been loaned out, by the prime minister of Great Britain, it could not have been more faithful v applied—they hold the stock and appoint the directors. One of the first victims to bank perfecution in this country, was Mr. John Swanwick, of Philadelphia. This gentleman was one of the most conspicucus republicans in the years '96 and '97 in the congress of the United States, and for his opposition to the treaty was selected by the paper jobbers of the day as a victim to their cruelty and persecution. Mr. Swanwick was the correspondent of the house of Baring and Co. of Londonthey did not accept them—they came back the facts relative to which are these. protested. Mr. Swanwick was obliged to raise money at 21 and 3 per cent. a offered a resolution that the secretary of the capture, such as hammocks, blankets: hereafter when the Louisiana treaty is month to meet them, which, added to the interest and 15 per cent, damages, ruined him. Such was the intolerance and unfeeling rapacity of these monsters, that ceau, before the delivery to the French Re- | spoon, plated ware, china, &c. for his | bably held by the members of the new an attempt was made to take this gentle- public whs m.de to equip her for the ser- | cabin. These I cannot provide without | administration, was likewise executed with tisfaction.

The United States Bank in this city has generally been managed by foreigners and always by persons unfriendly to the principles of representative governments -persons have been profiribed by that inflitution, for no other reason than for being republicans. And some of the directors have made their boast of it. It is not long since a British agent, who had been but a few days in the city, was accommodated with from 10 to 11.000 dollars in one day—On the same day a citizen put in as good a note as could bedrawn in the city for a few hundred, and

it was not discounted.

In order to remedy these evils either more banks are necessary, or what we have must be differently conducted. - It'a charter is given to the Union Bank, agreeably to the articles of affociation, in a little time it will be as bad as the o thers—worse it cannot be. When the Bank of Baltimore was instituted a number of persons were saying the same things that some of the friends of the U. Bank now are—they by profetling a little im partiality, and republicamin, got into the direction—they now monopolize the whole bank. If you obtain a discount from them they think you under as much obligation to them, as if they had given the money out of their own pockets. Any charter that the liate can grant, while the Bank of the United States is owned by foreigners, will subject the inflitution to British influence-for they can manage their money matters so dextrously & to much at command, that at any time they please, they can have a majority of directors. If the flate will give a charter, and appoint a majority of the directors, themselves, ell will be well enough, and make provission that none but the prefideut shall be eligible more-than two years successively. They ought to have a so-Idm oath administered to each, before he

ving or discounting for Shavers. If the state would give a charter, with the preceding amendments, and when done lay a tax on each of the banks in the city of about 2 per cent. on the capital stock, it would be an act of

JUSTICE.

Congress

OF THE United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 16, 1804. The engrossed bill making farther appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain, was read a third time and

Mr. R. Griswold moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire what further provition ought to be made by law for the encouragement of the fisheries of the United States; the motion was carried; and the report on this subject made at the last fession was referred to the

Mr. Jackson moved for the appointment of a committee to consider of the making provision for the application of the money heretofore appropriated for laying out and making certain public roads. A committee of the was appoint-

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Roanoke, Sc. in North Carolina, praying a port of entry may be enablithed at the town of Plymouth, referred to the -committee already appointed on that subject.

Mr. Findley from the committee of elections, reported that the members who has been returned in the place of those who had religned or decealed were entitled to take their feats.

Mr Bryan reported from the committee on the official letter of Mr. l'homas Claxton, door-keeper of the inuie of representatives, respecting the admillion of chaplains to preach in the chamber of congress; that in the case stated by han, he had acted with propriety, and they recommended a refolution to the following essect: That no person shail be authorised to preach in this chamber unless by consent of the speaker or being introduced by one of the chaplains.

Ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE DEFENCE -No. XV.

(Subject of Foreign Relations, Continued)

This treaty with France has been faithfully observed; so faithfully that even the the famous Sir Francis Biring who recent- misconstruction of party has raised but a ly negociated with the present secretary | solitary clamour, and this not so much on of the treasury. Mr. Swanwick drew bills account of any failure of duty toward, on Baring and Co. and, though he had up- France, as from an alleged excess of it. Wards of 20,000% sterling in their hands, The case alluded to is that of the Berccau,

On the 5th of April, Mr. Gr.sweld state be directed to report whether the sum of 32,839 dollars and 54 cents, expended in the repairs put upon the corvette Bir-French Republic, in conformity to the stipulations of the convention with France.

As the measures of the executive on this subject have been variously represented, it may be proper concisely to state

On the 50th of September 1800, a convention was entered into at Paris by the commissioners of the United States and France restoring true and sincere friendship between the two nations, the third article of which directed that the public ships which had been taken on one part and the other, or which might be taken before the exchange of ratifications, should be restored In the month of the ensuing February the Senate advised a ratification of the convention under certain terms, which it was not believed would be objected to by France. Previously to the signing of this instrument, on the i2th of October, 1800. the Berceau, a French national ship, had been captured by an American frigate, and condemned as legal prize on the 17th of November On the 19th of December, 1800, Mr. Stoddert, the secretary of the navy; directed his agent at Botton to cause her to be purchased for the United States, and afterwards to have her placed where the would be secure, with just as many men on board as thould be necettary to take care of her; but to make no repairs. In obedience to these intiructions the was difmantied on the 30th of December; and on the 15th of January, the was bought in by the navy agent for 13,349 dollars. In March, the French commercial agent represented to the secretary of state the destitute state of the French prisoners taken on board the Berceau, no funds having been provided by France for their relies, and requiled advances, reimburseable by his government. In cousequence of this representation, the secretary of the navy infiructed his agent to furwith each person, before his delivery, with fuch cheap clothing as should be sufficient,

ble-and to pay each officer, to enable the discharge of contracted debts, two dollars a week for the whole time he had lived at his own expence.

On the 19th of March, the French Charge des Assaires, Mr. Pichon, addressed a letter to the secretary of state, slating that the First Consul, desirous of removing the remembrance of all differences, had not waited for information whether the government of the United States would ra-

tify the convention, before he performed those slipulations which were to have effect from the date of its fignature; and that repoling entire confidence in the United States, he had given instructions calculated not only to infure full justice for the pall, in a manner contonant to the obligations of the convention, but also to he notices the Infurgente, a French captured frigate, intimating the probability i of her being loit, and expressing his impression that it would appear reasonable to the president, to restore ver, or an equivalent, to the Republic.

On the 20th of March, the executive, animated by the same sentiments expressed by the French government came to a determination to restore the Berceau: and accordingly on that day the fecretary of the navy gave the following directions to his agent:

captured by captain Little, is to be sellor- ation had been made by the creation of so that the expiration of the treaty has ed under the treaty.

"You will please to cause her to be delivered, with all her guns, ammunition, apparely and every thing belonging to fo; the fecond fund was appropriated to treaty will be renewed, we pretend not her, to te older of Mr Pichon, commiliary general and charge des affaires.] from the French government to the govermment of the United States, whenever | propriation for carrying treaties into | cit zene, will be rejected, may be rationfuch orders fluil appear.

" This butiness thould be done as if no reluctance accompanied the retionation. We are now at peace with France, and we should act as if we returned to a state of amity with pleasure. Let there be no cause of complaint against the government or its agents.

On the 1st of April, further instructions were given by the secretary. He

pleased to ascertain without delay the state | into operation. Hence governments, | of the French national thip Le Bercezu mutually confiding in each other, often was in at the time of her capture, as to i purfue those measures immedately after an her armament, flores and provisions, and agreement to preliminary articles, which to cause her to be put in the same condi- are in thrickness only required subsequent tion before the is delivered up to the to their final ratification. In particular French government."

addressed the following letter to the le- When, therefore, government has full Cretary:

fary of the French government, and the carrying treaties into effect. Where is captain at the same time took charge of the authority that decides that preliminary and castrin, and from the necessity of the respects, they unquestionably do. cafe, I have furnished some articles which m y not have been on board at the time of | good understanding with France will appear and if then on hoard, they were retained | considered. wholly or in part by the crew. The cop-

Subsequent letters from the agent state the repairs made to have amounted to conduct of the negociation for removing 32,833 dollars 54 cents; in one of which the differences that gave rife to this he fays:

were not then on board the corvette."

"I have presumed it was the meaning of the influctions, though not fully expressed, that the corvette should be relio- | States and Great Britain, they had again red, in all respects, to the condition she the fairest opportunity. The pretensions was in immediately anterior to the com- of England were arrogant; the claims of mencement of the action with the Botten. America were founded in justice; while I have therefore endeavoured, in directing then the latter were demanded, the the repairs and furnilling the supplies, to former might have been rejected. But a be governed as far as possible by this far different course was pursued. The principle, which I made known to tuch of spirit of Mr. Jay's treaty was consulted, the principal workmen employed in the and it was manifell, with whatever justice, repairs as appeared to be expedient. But that it contemplated a liberal satisfaction an dherence to the rule, with a few ex- of British pretensions, as well as a full ceptions, was soon found impracticable, compensation of American claims. This but every departure produced an expence spirit was adhered to; the exilling train to the United States; for example, the flays, flirouds, and all the cordage, were unavoidably replaced with the new for the old. The rule of course was violated, as the old was not worth more than two thirds the price of new. The corvette. was in this respect therefore placed in a better condition than she was at the commencement of the action; but the United States lott by it the difference in the value of the new and the old cordage. This was also the case with her sails, with her mails, spars, tops, and caps; with the carpenters work, with the iron work, and with many other supplies too numerous to be detailed here. Her flores, &c. thus furnithed, may, I presume, be estimated to be worth, on an average, thirty per. cent, more than the flores they have replaced."

raised. 1. That the repairs and delivery of the Berccau were made besore the definitive ratification on the part of France;

incurred without any appropriation. The agreed to pay, expectations of the government, as to the | benefit. ultimate ratification of the convention, There are strong reasons to believe that accepted by the First Conful. and concludes | manifested a spirit of pusillanimous avaby attracting the attention of the secreta- | rice, so infatuated as to sacrifice ultimate interest of nations. What was thirty two thousand dollars to the friendship of a great nation?

To this it has been satisfactorily answered sed aggressions. that two funds existed at the disposition Mr. Jay's treaty has, it is true, been of the government; one for the purchase permitted to expire. But the very cirand repairs of vellels for our own navy; cumilances a tendant on this event prove and another, for carrying treaties into the friendly sentiments entertained by Eneffect. The repairs of the Berceau were | gland; fince without a commercial treaty, made with a view to her forming part | we remain in the enjoyment of all the pri-"The French national ship the Berceau" of the navy, and if so, a liberal appropri- vileges we possessed with one; so much the first fund; or they were made, with a not produced the least sensible effect on view to her delivery to France under the | the trade between the two countries, Ripulations of the French treaty; and if What part, or whether any of that excited by fuch an indication thould be made use of as one of the best instruments | (Subject of Foreign relations to be contin-"I have to request that you will be for carrying all the necessary arrangements cafes, some steps are indispensable; On the 24th of June the navy agent | where armies have been recently engaged. confidence in the final ratification, they on Monday the 22d, the corvette have a right, as to all these purposes to Le Berreau was delivered to the commis- use the funds appropriated generally to her. At the request of the commissary articles do not constitute treaties? In some

The valt importance of maintaining a

The British treaty, notwithstanding tain now willies to be furnished with silver the low ellimation in which it was procapture -The commissary is willing on heard. We have seen that the provision the part of his government, to engage to of that treaty that related to the recovery pay for all articles supplied, that probably of mutual claims against the two governments had been suspended during the presidency of Mr. Adams. The suspention devolved on Mr. Jefferson. Had the new administration desired to extend the differences between the United of negociation was not disturbed; measures were even taken to accelerate it . in consequence of which the American merchant has received a satissaction for fuch claims as have been allowed by the appointed tribunal, and a gros: sum has been paid to the British government which has allumed the claims of its own subjects against the United States.

It has been said that the present administration is hossile to the niercantile intereit, and delights in their depreision. Were this true, would they not, in this instance, have taken a disserent course? By rendering the negociation abortive, they would have sacrificed the claims of the merchants, to the amount of near fix millions of dellars, and would have avoided the payment out of the national treafury of near three millions, for which On this topic three charges have been the whole nation is taxed. This would have been a severe blow against that interest, in ismuch as while it virtually infliced on our merchants a loss of six mil-

vagant; and 3. That the expence was from three millions, which they have

first charge is not denied; but it is con- The effects of the scrupulous good saith tended that in an affair, so important, as with which this treaty has been observed returning peace between the two nations, are conspicuous. There subsills. an hoit was the duty of the government to norable confidence between the two narelax, in some degree, the rigor of law, tions, between whom, there previously particularly when such relaxation on our existed hossile distrust. This confidence part was accompanied by one equally great | has not only indicated itself in acts of a on the part of France. We gave up the | negative character, arising from the abili-Berceau only for an equivalent. Our mance of England to injure the commerce vessels to a much greater value were re- of the United States, but it has been also leased. So that, had the well founded manifelled itself in several acts of private

been disappointed, we should still have these amicable sentiments have been estibeen gainers.—That the price of the re- caciously improved to produce an imprespairs was extravagant has never been fion on the British government of the inproved. That they may have been made terest of that nation, by a deportment of prevent in future, unauthorised measures on a scale of liberal policy is probable. justice, to cultivate the good will of a natowards the commerce and navigation of | The inflructions of the government were | tion at present next in mercantile importhe United States, either on the part of the | that they should be made in such a way as | tance to herself, and destined at no readmittration, or of individuals. Mr. Pi- | to furnish "no cause of complaint against | mote period to attain a superior rank. ch n'expreiles a strong assurance that the i the government or its agents." To have Hence those important relaxations of her modifications of the convention will be purfued a different course would have navigation act which we have recently experienced, and the unprecedented exemption of our feamen from ampreliment. We ry to that part of it, which relates to the | miliions for present pence; and would fay unprecedented. For notwithstanding reditution of national thips, among which have implied a deltitution of all that know- the criminal outrages recently committed ledge that is essential to protect the great | before New York, the aggregate number of impressinents is greatly reduced; and if the public prints are to be relied on, an honorable disposition has already been man-But it is contended that the expence | ifelled on the part of the British governwas incurred without any appropriation. | ment to make amends for these unauthori-

this among other purposes. But it is to say. The conjecture, however, that infilled, that in this case, the treaty not several of its provitions, coutaining lamibeing completely ratified, the general ap- tations on the commercial rights of our effect did not apply. This argument, ally indulged. However ready we may however, by attempting to prove too be to facilitate the honest introourse of much, proves nothing. The truth is, that our citizens in the promotion of their lawthe rigid observance of forms that apply sul concerns, we trust, and confidently beto individuals do not always hold good as lieve that a wife administration confiderto nations. It is of infinite importance ling itself charg done only with the immeto hallen the effects refulting from a state | diate but also the eventual welfare of Amea of returning amity. The propitious tica, will obtham from doing any thing season thould be seized, and the enthuisalin | which thall facrifice the one to the other.

CURTIUS.

From the Independent Chronicle.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

THE glorious refult, for Republicanifm, which is displayed by the returns of votes from the different towns, in this very respectable State, muit be truly consolatory, not only to every genuine American who feels for the dignity and National Independence of his own country; but to every Philanthropitt, of every part of the univerie, who has a tufficient portion of intelligence to understand and honor the Revolution.

The venerable and virtuous State of Massachusetts had been selected by the enemies to EQUAL RIGHTS, as the focus of flatistic sedition. It was her Capital that the late Gen. Hamilton delignated as "the head quarters of Anti-republican princiciples;" but the recent honorable event, has proved that it was a libel on her man from a sick bed and commit him to | vice of the United States, or for the purpose | your special directions, as I do not suppose | scrupulous good faith. On this topic | general character. She might be deprison—his death deprived them of the sa- of delivering her in good condition to the they were on board at the time of the not a murinur of discontent has been ceived, but she could not be corrupted. The infidious focs to the mild principles of our government, have employed every means to seduce her from an obedience to her own declarations, and to cloud her intellect with misrepresentations. They affected to deplore an endangered state of religion, which had no existence but in idea, while they were actually defiroying the food of; morals, by course detraction, and every art that falsehood, malevolence or folly could fuggett. They held a majority of the people of this etate, in an arthocracic flumber-for several years, by continually administering deadly opiates, with the superscribed alluring appellation of "order and good government." This setal delusion was uphold by confinumate artifice and incessant intrigue, until itpicased Heaven to destroy this unnatural Anglo-tory endeavour, by the means which they had adopted for its Support. And the " sleeping Sampsons" have at length awoke, and shewn their

In the plenitude of a political lunacy, it was relolved that Mr. ELY, of Springfield, should openly move for a violation of the last governing testament of Washington, and create such a dificulty between the northern and southern states, as would contemplate, on its becoming a law of the land, the Dissolution of THE UNI-ON !-Though every institute, both divine and human, seemed to forbid the measure, it was squeezed through the legislature of this commonwealth. by a majority so limited as scarcely to be indi-Cative of approbation. All the republicans were alarmed, and the moderate federalists began to ponder upon the disorganizing boldness of the proceeding. The fensible yeomanry argued with each other upon the milery that was in perspective; they well knew that a reciprocation of advantages was involved in the pure conservation of the federal compact, takes . This seat, to prevent them from sha. With what he had, to make him comforta- 2. that the price paid for them was extra- lions, it would have relieved the nation | Croix to the Missiscippi, were bound by