

banks, it was true, disappeared; but it was because of the suspicion which attached to the state paper. The machine, if it might be called so, went on badly; it was attributed to bad management of its concerns, and attempts were made to remedy the defects, but in vain.—The paper depreciated from 6 to 10, and from 10 to 15 per cent; and finally, by the juggle, the people of the state lost, how much he was not certain, a great amount he knew. So it would be, he said, with the plan now contemplated, if not amended; and if the objections to it were not obviated, he should be compelled to vote against the bill, although he was strongly in favour of a bank on proper principles. If passed in its present shape, it would entail evils on the country, which money could not compensate, &c.

Mr. Ross advocated the motion to amend the bill. He did not believe as had been argued, that a participation in the Bank would strengthen the arm of the government or be very profitable. If however the arm of government was to be strengthened by weakening that of the citizens, and uniting with a privileged aristocracy, he was decidedly opposed to it. He did not wish the government to become partners in such a privileged order. If the reasons for retaining the principle in the bill were correct, he thought the proportion allowed too small; if government was to derive this great profit from the participation, its share was not great enough. It had been said that the influence of one bank (the Manhattan) could have prevented the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency; if that bank had been under executive control, he believed its power would have been exerted. This was a proof of the danger of giving government a great influence in such institutions. He was opposed to the plan chiefly from his objections to joining a monied aristocracy, and his fears that it might operate injuriously to the liberties of the country, &c.

Mr. Goldsborough made a few remarks on the motion. If the provision was inserted as an apology for the appointment of the five directors by the government, then he was opposed to it; but if it would be as profitable as was predicted, and would enable us to dispense with some of the existing internal taxes, he should be glad to vote for it. A good bank, Mr. G. said would be very serviceable; and he should vote against the motion because he could not see that any harm would arise from the nation participating in a pecuniary establishment, &c.

The question was then taken on striking out the provision, and decided in the negative as follows:

For the amendment 38
Against it 61

The committee of the whole made further progress in the bill and obtained leave to sit again.

Saturday, March 2.

On motion of Mr. Hall,

Resolved, That the committee on the National Currency be instructed to enquire into the expediency of compelling the Banks in the different States, after the first of November next, to resume specie payments, by increasing the duty on stamps, or in any other manner which may be best calculated to produce the desired effect.

The Bank Bill.—The amendment which was made to the Bank bill on Saturday, on motion of Gen. Smith, was to change the second payment in specie (not the first,) from five to fifteen dollars, and to strike out altogether the last payment of ten dollars in specie, which was to have been made at 18 months from the date of subscription.

Monday, March 4, 1816.

After the presentation and reference of numerous petitions.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. moved the following resolution, which, after debate was agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of compensation to the members of Congress into a gross sum for each session; and to report such other provisions as may have a tendency to the despatch of public business, and to compel the punctual attendance of members of Congress during the session.

An unimportant amendment made by the Senate to the Direct Tax bill, was taken up and agreed to, after an unsuccessful motion to postpone the bill indefinitely—so that it now wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

The house then went into committee of the whole, on the National Bank bill, and made considerable progress therein. When arrived at the provision which gives to the President and Senate the power of appointing five of the Directors, a motion was made to strike out that feature, on which debate ensued that had not ended when the House adjourned.

Charleston, Feb. 22.

CARTHAGENA.—further particulars. An American gentleman of intelligence and veracity, recently arrived in this city from Cartagena, via Aux Cayes, has politely furnished the Editors of the City Gazette with some interesting particulars relative to the fate of that unfortunate city.

Our informant left Cartagena on the 22d of November, and it fell into the hands of the royal forces on the 6th of December following.—Those of the wretched inhabitants who were able, (about three thousand souls,) embarked on board of a fleet of 13 vessels of all sizes, and set sail for Aux Cayes. When the fleet sailed from the town, the walls were covered with the wretched inhabitants, begging to be taken off, fearing to be massacred by the royal troops, who were about entering.

It was some time ago published, that General Bolivar commanded Cartagena at the time of its capture. This was erroneous. The command of the place some time previous to its surrender, was held by General Castile, who proving a traitor to the republican cause, was arrested, and the command vested in General Bermudas, a young officer of merit, and who commanded at the time of the capture. He escaped with the fleet, and arrived at Aux Cayes in safety, where our informant frequently saw and conversed with him.

The Governor of Cartagena, (Don Juan Díaz Amador) and suite, went on board a Cartaginian privateer, commanded by one Mitchell, who had promised to conduct them in safety from the place. After getting out, he touched at a small island called St. Andrews, under pretence of watering; and, after inviegling the governor and suite on shore, the treacherous villain fired upon them, and set sail, carrying off the governor's valuables, together with some pearls, &c. belonging to the government, the whole valued at about 80,000 dollars.

The Americans and other foreigners who were in Cartagena at the time of its capture, were undoubtedly put to death without mercy, as to them was attributed (in a great measure) the stout resistance which was made and the length of time which it held out.

February 23.
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Captain Burk, of the Richmond packet, informs us, that an expedition, consisting of about 5000 men, mostly those who had recently fled from Cartagena, was collecting at Aux Cayes, under the protection of Petion, with a view of making a descent on some part of the Spanish Main.

A few days before captain B. left Port-au-Prince, a report reached that place, that the revolutionists had taken the Caraccas. [This report is discredited by late accounts from Caraccas via Havana.

The British ship Stark of London, accidentally took fire, at Port-au-Prince, on the 21st ult. burnt to the water's edge, and sunk. She had no cargo on board. The fire was said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the steward, who was drawing off some spirits by candle light.

FROM HAVANNA.

By the schooner Mary, arrived yesterday in 6 days from Havana, we learn that late accounts had reached that place, a few days before she sailed, from Cartagena. Upwards of fifty of the leaders of the revolutionists had been condemned and hung. Very recent news, from Caraccas, stated that all was quiet at that place.

A convoy arrived at Vera Cruz, last month, from Mexico, having on board 8 millions of dollars. Another convoy, with a similar sum of money, was expected at Vera Cruz.

For Sale,

A Negro Woman—She is an excellent plantation hand. For Terms apply at this office.

Feb. 29.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1815.
A supplement to the acts, entitled, An act to establish pilots and regulate their fees.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act the following reward shall be allowed for pilotage, to wit: for every vessel from sea to the city of Baltimore, four dollars; and from said city of Baltimore to sea, three dollars; for each and every foot of water she shall draw; and from the mouth of Potomac to George-Town, and vice versa, there shall be an addition of one fifth to the above rates, and so in proportion for any less distance from any other part of this state to sea, or from sea to any other part of this state, any thing in the said original act, to the contrary notwithstanding; and all vessels not owned by citizens of the U. States shall pay one third more pilotage than the rates before mentioned.

An act to repeal part of the act, entitled, An act for the ease of the inhabitants in examining evidences relating to the bounas of lands, and in the manner of obtaining injunctions.

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of an act, entitled, An act for the ease of the inhabitants in examining evidences relating to the bounas of lands, and in the manner of obtaining injunctions, which requires the commissioners to affix public notes at the parish church where the land lies, or in which the party resides, be and the same is hereby repealed.

An act to authorise the collectors of the county taxes of the several counties of this state to execute deeds of conveyances in cases therein mentioned.

3. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where any collector of the county taxes hath made or shall make sale of any lands or tenements for taxes due thereon, and hath or shall die or remove from said county without making a deed of conveyance of the same, or shall refuse to make a deed for the sum, the commissioners of the tax of such county, upon application of the purchaser or purchasers, or his, her or their legal representatives, shall order and direct the collector for the time being in such county to execute a deed of conveyance to such purchaser or purchasers, or his, her or their legal representatives, for the lands sold and purchased as aforesaid.

An act to amend; That such deed of conveyance being acknowledged and recorded according to law, shall be as operative and of equal force in law as if the collector who made or shall make such sale had executed the said deed of conveyance.

State Quackery—An Italian, while enjoying good health, must needs make use of nostrums to improve his constitution; and finding himself ready to die, he ordered the following monition to be engraved on his tomb-stone:—"I was well; I wished to be better; and here I am." Of this the management of the affairs of our country, for the last eight or nine years, has borne a near resemblance. In 1805-6 the country was well, indeed. There were no orders in council, no considerable obstructions to the American commerce, which went on smoothly, and added to our general stock of wealth plentifully. But the political quacks who bore rule, deemed it expedient that the state should take medicine; and accordingly they administered at that time a fetid drug, called non-importation, which they pretended would increase health and strength mightily. It was swallowed up with wryness of face, and some little shrugging & wriggling; & as it produced no violent spasms in the body, but only a considerable degree of languor, those wise-ones thought that something more powerful was needed: accordingly, in 1807-8, they administered the nostrum called Embargo. It wrought prodigiously. The patient so pined away, that nothing scarcely remained but skin and bones; and at length, there being some symptoms of delirium, the quacks were glad, for their own safety, to discontinue the use of that abominable and abhorred drug. The last expedient they thought themselves of, was profuse bleeding. They tried first,

an importation, then embargo, and finally war; all to make the state eternally rich which was very well indeed when they first took it in hand. We the people have gone through the powerful operations prescribed to us, and here we are—our losses great—our gain nothing—our earnings put in requisition to pay the doctors bills.

Mother Virginia, live forever! Be thou, in all ages to come, the nursing mother of the states, and do thou continue to provide them with state physicians: so they will never be in any hazard of dying a natural death.

[Conn. Spectator.]

From the Ontario Repository of Feb. 27.

COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of Federal Republican Delegates, from the several towns in the county of Ontario, on the 22d of February, at Mill's Hotel, in the town of Canandaigua; Col. SAMUEL COLT, was appointed Chairman, and GEORGE HOSMER, Esq. Secretary:—

A letter from the Federal Members of Assembly, from the county having been read, whereby it appears, that at the present session of the Legislature of this State, a Petition and Documents, proving the election of Henry Fellowes, Esq. to represent this County in the House of Assembly, were presented to the House, immediately after the same was organized.—That the evidence, being entirely documentary, was read openly; and proved conclusively, the right of Mr. Fellowes to a seat in the House.—That his seat was refused, nevertheless, by the votes of those members exclusively, who stile themselves Republicans, and by the casting vote of Peter Allen, to whom the Clerk of this County had improperly granted a certificate of election.—That the said Peter Allen, by the votes of these Republican members solely, was permitted to vote, and did vote, upon the question involving his own right to a seat in that House, is a Representative from this County.—And that the aforesaid violation of the right of suffrage of the people of this State, and of this County in particular, was pretended to be excused on the ground of the former practice of that House, in the case of contested elections; a practice heretofore adopted merely for the convenience of the members, or the county, or the state.

Resolved, That however men may find countenance in their numbers and imagine themselves relieved by a division of the responsibility; yet we believe they cannot escape the feelings of remorse, which reflection will harrow up, and that conscience, however it may for a time be silenced by the hardihood of piracy, will one day tell them, that there is moral turpitude in political wrong; and when we see a body of public men violating the first principle of private and public obligation, we fear the time is not far distant, when the enemies of elective governments will find their arguments supported by the annihilation of our own.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens carefully to guard and resolutely to defend the freedom and purity of our election, that on our fidelity to this obligation, under Providence, mainly depends the preservation and security of every thing valuable and sacred in our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the late conduct

of the democratic Members of Assem

ly, demonstrates conclusively, that they totally and absolutely dis

regard and contemn the known and

expressed will of the People, who

are opposed to their own factious

and interested projects and purposes.

And that the leaders of that party

while they hypocritically pretend

an unbounded and exclusive love

and devotedness to the people, in

with cool premeditation sacrifice

their most sacred and invaluable

rights to the purposes of faction.

Resolved, That the Federal Mem

bers of the House of Assembly are

justly entitled to the warmest con

demation and gratitude of their

constituents, in the cause of justice, freedom, and the Constitut

on.

Resolved, That these Resolutions and Preamble, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

SAMUEL COLT, Chairman.

GEO. HOSMER, Sec'y.

BETTER AND BETTER.

Says a Charleston editor—NO

MAIL

from the Northward of

Georgetown S. C. Our citizens now

exclaim, Return J. Meigs, to the

walks of private life!

From the Telegraph.

DEMOCRACY TURNED TO FEDERALISM.

1816.

Our political opponents, point to

the circumstances of the U. States

and exclaim, all these are our do

ings! They then, compare the

present appearances of the country

with the gloom and dejection occ

asioned by the war, and arrogate

themselves much honour, for having

brought about a change so felicit

ous. For what purpose, a comp

parison of this character is instituted

we confess ourselves utterly at a

loss to conjecture. In order to

bring this state of circumstances to

bear upon the question in issue,

a comparison should be made not be

tween Federalism and Democra

cy, but between Democracy and Democra

cy. The democrats should com

pare the blessings which we have

suffered by the war, with those that

we have suffered by the embargo

the non-importation, the non-ex

portation, and the acts of non-inter

course. They should plainly tell

us, for which of these joint or sev

eral courses, the nation is under the

greatest obligation of gratitude.

Such variegated misery would for

ever

perfect picture of democracy, and

the national debt, besides

the

sterling and distress, brou

ghed

the

lives of thirty thousand