

chants, manufacturers, and mechanics who may request it, and cannot be done by the State Banks, because they have not branches in the different parts of the United States, even if they had the disposition to do it. He has hitherto been able to command, with ease, as large an amount of money as his business required; at present, he cannot collect his debts, nor sell his stock, nor get discounts at the banks. Having failed to do it at the bank of the United States, he applied to a state bank, where he had made some deposits, but without success.

Mr. Fearing states, that confidence is beginning to be impaired even in bank paper. He shortly since bought some hides of an opulent farmer, with whom he had dealt before, and who had always, without objection, received his payment in checks, or bank bills; in the recent sale he, however, declined at first to receive them—after some persuasion, he did take them, but immediately went to the bank, demanded the money, and took it home with him. Very many of the manufacturers and mechanics have accounts open with the bank of the United States. He has found discounts more readily obtained there than at the state banks. When he left Philadelphia, he had no personal knowledge of any one director of the bank.—He had heard no complaints for many years of the conduct of the bank; the affairs of which he believes to be liberally and honourably conducted. He believes the only consideration with them in discounting, is whether the paper which is offered be good or bad, without reference to the political principles of conduct of the party offering it.

Mr. Fearing asserts, that, in Philadelphia, this is no party question; nearly all classes wish for a continuance of the bank.—He does not believe there are a hundred master manufacturers and workmen in the city, who would not readily have signed the memorial, had there been time for it. The subscription was very hastily filled up; for, although it contains the names of between five and six hundred master manufacturers and mechanics, & not one name of any other description, it would have included a large number of others. He carried round one of the memorials, and met with scarcely any one who refused to sign it. He does not believe one out of a hundred would object to it; it was not true that it was a party question; he was a democrat; the whole delegation were democrats; some of them were from the very focus of democracy, the Northern Liberties; and yet they were anxious the charter of the bank should be renewed; indeed, if it were not, or some other relief obtained, a great many of the mechanics and manufacturers must stop their business, dismiss their workmen, and some of them be ruined, as they could now neither by loans nor collections get money enough to meet their engagements and pay their expenses. The journeymen and labourers have not yet felt the pressure; because they have been kept in employ from the hope that business and confidence would be renewed, and money again become as plenty as it had been. Should this not be the case, the clamour and distress will then be heard and felt more universally and extensively.

This, sir, was the narration which was most impressively delivered to the committee. In the sentiments of the delegation there was no variance; all the members of it stated the anxiety and wish for the renewal of the charter which pervaded nearly all ranks in the city of Philadelphia. They united in the opinion that party considerations did not mingle with the question—that if the bank were permitted to run down they should individually be great sufferers—that a scene of embarrassment and distress would overwhelm great numbers of the citizens—that the state banks could afford no relief, having already extended their discounts to the utmost limits of prudence, calculating on the renewal of the charter, or the forbearance of the bank of the U. States: if this were not obtained, the mischiefs they have described must be experienced, and the manufacturers and mechanics would fall the first sacrifices—for the merchants were in the habit, either by auction or otherwise, of selling their property for endorsed paper, or collateral security, while the manufacturers and mechanics were left exposed on a single name, as it never was their usage to demand security, nor could they do it; were they to attempt it, they would give offence to their employers, and lose not only their present, but all future business from them—& of consequence, severely as the merchants would suffer by this unexampled stopping of business, the manufacturers and mechanics would feel it still more seriously, and numbers of them undoubtedly be ruined.

A delegation from the merchants of the city of Philadelphia, composed of very respectable men, and equally divided as regards an attachment to the two great political divisions in our country, were heard before the committee. They confirmed the representations that had been made as to the conduct of the bank—the absence of party influence from its management—the interest which was excited for its continuance—the stagnation of business and the prostration of credit and all habits of punctuality, which they believed would ensue from its dissolution. They also stated the serious loss it would occasion to the government from the inability of the importers to pay their bonds, and their disbelief in the ability of the state banks to afford any permanent relief.—These gentlemen gave it as their opinion, that

the more liberal these banks were now, the worse would be their situation when the bank of the United States ceased its discounts; that if the affairs of that bank were speedily wound up, the state banks could not meet their engagements and pay for the notes they had in circulation, and that they must of course stop payment as well as the merchants, that in such a state of things, the depositors would withdraw their deposits instantly, and the bank notes which were in circulation would immediately return upon the banks, when they would be unable to pay them—that already a considerable degree of suspicion was beginning to prevail of the security of bank paper; that there has been recently brought to the bank of North America, Notes which had issued twenty years before, and were supposed to have been lost, but which distrust had again brought to light. That neither navigation, nor merchandise, nor exchange however unexceptionable could now be disposed of, except at great sacrifices—that flower had fallen in price from eleven to seven and three quarters of a dollar or eight dollars per barrel—that the house to which one of the gentlemen belonged, one of the first in point of standing in the United States, had recently received orders for the shipment of 30,000 barrels of flower, which from the uncertainty of finding funds or procuring purchasers for bills of exchange as heretofore, lucrative as was the commission, they had declined to execute. That it was the belief of these gentlemen, that the dissolution of the Bank, and the collection of its capital at so unfortunate a period as the present, when so much property was otherwise absorbed and sequestered abroad, would be attended with extremely injurious consequences to the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests, and to the revenue and prosperity of the country.

Sir, I shall neither trespass further upon your time, nor weaken this testimony by any comments of mine. I have now only to ask the indulgence of the senate while I trouble them with a few additional observations, and those chiefly of a personal nature. Most certainly, sir, I am not acting under the bias of any sinister influence, or partiality in advocating the renewal of the charter of this bank. I do not own a share of the stock, nor have I owned one for a considerable time past, nor do I owe to the institution a dollar. A few years since I was in the direction of one of its branches, the bank in Boston, & I was left out of it with very little ceremony; not because I had abused the confidence reposed in me, for at the time I was left out of the direction I did not owe to the bank a single cent, either on my own account, or as surety for another, and my accommodation at the bank had never been large. I was then young, and possessed of but little property, and to enable me to exercise an independence of action, which I hope ever to preserve, I thought it proper to abstain in a considerable degree from accommodations to myself, in order that I might be enabled, if necessary, more freely to check undue accommodations to others. Still, sir, this was a conduct towards me, not calculated to produce any peculiar partiality for the institution. It is true, I was subsequently offered a seat on the board of directors, with the understanding that I should retain it as long as I pleased. This I declined, and should ever have declined it. Although from these circumstances it cannot be expected that I should feel any particular regard for the bank, yet still I am bound to say, I feel no hostility towards it. I believe it has been an extremely useful institution; and from a personal knowledge of the management of the affairs of the branch bank at Boston, I freely declare, that in my opinion it is impossible for the concerns of any monied institution to be conducted with more correctness, integrity, and impartiality—with more discretion towards the public, or greater safety towards the corporation which created it. I know the directors. They are honourable and estimable men—and at the head of the bank is a gentleman, an Essex junio man perhaps he may be called, who would grace any station in any country.

Sir, I have received from the most numerous branch of the legislature of Massachusetts; a request that I would oppose the renewal of the charter of this bank.—I receive the request, sir, with all the deference and respect which is due from me to an expression of the opinion of that honorable body. It has induced me to examine my sentiments—to reweigh and deliberately reflect upon them. Having done this, and having come into office without an intimation of a wish on my part for public life—without a single stipulation as to my political opinions, or an indication of the course I should pursue, I can only say, I should not act on a question in which I considered the public interests as implicated, in opposition to the convictions of my own mind deliberately formed, in consequence of the request, or, if you please, instruction, of the entire legislature of the state in which I have in part the honour to represent, much as I am bound both by duty and inclination to respect it, nor in consequence of the request, or instruction of all the congregated legislatures on earth. I believe the renewal of the charter of the bank will avert many evils, and I shall vote for it.

It will probably be said, sir, that the distresses which will be incident on the dissolution of the Bank have been greatly exaggerated, that a city in this vicinity is ready to meet

the consequences, and to set them at defiance. Let it be recollected, that in the five New England states, a country for which it is both my pride and pleasure to avow a marked partiality, we have but one branch of the Bank of the United States, and that with a capital of only 700,000 dollars. Surely, then, a single city, with a population of thirty or forty thousand persons can meet these consequences, we can sustain them—but we shall undoubtedly suffer much inconvenience, not however so great a degree of it, as any other district on the sea board of the United States.

It is possible, sir, that apprehension may have magnified the evils which are to flow from the dissolution of the Bank—it is possible, in this untried state of things, there may be found a power of expansion in the monied market of the country, which will be equal, or nearly equal, to the unexpected demand that may be made upon it. Should this be the result, I should be extremely gratified to have been mistaken. I should rejoice in my own disappointment.



The noisy herald of a busy world.  
FOREIGN.

The ship Essex, Wingate, arrived at Baltimore on the 18th inst. from Liverpool, which place she left on the 25th of January. Mr. Pinkney did not arrive in the Essex as it had been rumoured that he intended, of course it is probable that he does not despair of an accommodation with England.—The Prince of Wales was Regent but had performed no official act. A letter from France stated that Bonaparte had declared that America should side either with France or Britain and that he was indifferent which. Business was stagnant at Liverpool. The Essex brought dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, but their contents have not transpired. A London paper of Jan. 16, states that considerable jealousy exists between the four parties at present candidates for the Prince's favour, viz. the Prince's friends, having Lord Moira at their head, the Foxites, having Lord Holland at their head; the Grenvillites, having Lord Grenville at their head. The latter do not look for immediate employment in office, but at the nature of the measures they expect we guess from the language of their organ, Cobbett, of the 9th Jan. The first three of themselves up as certain of favour, independently of any leading political party.

Between the second and third it is that jealousy and suspicion exists, though a smooth exterior is preserved. Lord Grenville looks to be prime minister; Lord Grey leans towards him; and so do most of the great Whig families, as they call themselves. The Prince, it is said, proposes making Lord Holland his prime minister, as the most proper for carrying into effect Mr. Fox's principles.—Mr. Whitbread, Lord Lauderdale and a great part of the Foxites, rally round Lord Holland's standard. Some of the London papers assert, if the Foxites come into power as expected, the British army in Spain and Portugal will be recalled and the allies abandoned, from a belief that it is in vain to attempt arresting the progress of Bonaparte. New Orleans and Tennessee cotton at Liverpool were 13 and 14d. The Janizaries have lately excited fresh disturbances at Constantinople in attempting to regain their former unlimited privileges. They forced the Sultan on board the fleet and plundered the Seraglio; troops however arrived from various quarters and after a bloody contest in the streets, were forced to yield after the loss of 18,000. Negotiations for a peace between the Porte and Russia were in a favourable train. Letters from St. Petersburg of the 13th of December, received at London, state that the emperor Alexander has complied with the demand of Buonaparte for a certain number of Russian seamen to man the French navy. On the 17th of January the King of England was so well as to be able to walk the Terrace, and exhibited some faint glimmerings of sight. The Prince of Wales accepted the Regency with the exclusion from the power to grant Peerages. The ship Oroonoko, captain Richards, arrived at New York on the 13th instant from Lisbon, which she left on the 1st of February: Letters and papers down to the 29th January inform that the French army under Massena were about 30 miles from Lisbon, and amounting to about 52,000 men—General Victor had joined Massena with 17,000—another army under Soult was expected, after which an attack on Lord Wellington would probably be made.—The French army had crossed to the south side of the Tagus; and Lord Wellington had upwards of 10,000 men employed in fortifying the heights opposite Lisbon.—Several British officers of high rank, amongst whom were three generals, were on the eve of departure for England in the packet; but when Lord Wellington heard of Victor's junction with Massena, they were immediately ordered back, except general Fane, whose ill state of health would not admit of his return to the army.—Junot had been ordered home, it was said for disobeying the orders of Massena.—The English army were very sickly, in consequence of the excessive rains—all the hospitals at Lisbon were full.—The wife of Gen. Junot had been taken prisoner.—The French troops had withdrawn from Cadix, and were on their march towards St. Ubea, which place the inhabitants were evacuating by order of General Beresford.—The Marquis Romana died on the 25th of January, and was to be interred at Belmon on the 27th.—From 15 to 20,000 troops were expected from England and Ireland.—Peas current at Lisbon—Flour 18 dollars on board ship—Wheat 31 shillings—Indian Corn, 3 dollars and 12 cents—Rice, 7 dollars and 25 cents.

The verbal accounts from Cadiz are, that the spirits—that the town was like a store-house, full of merchandise;—that the shells which the French had succeeded in throwing into the city were of a new construction; Our informant examined one of them and saw it weighed—its diameter was nine

inches, and its weight 75 lbs.—Two-thirds of the cavity were filled with lead the other third was a chamber in which, when fired, was contained a sulphurous composition intended to give a momentary fire to the shell. Only seven of them had reached the town, and only one had done injury. That one fell into a school room, and killed two small children—one of whom, whose legs had been cut off, was placed in the market square, and excited the most bitter execrations of the French invaders.

DOMESTIC.

Edison, March 22.—The account published in our last of the apprehension of William Zimmerman who murdered Mrs. Connolly, in Currituck County, we are sorry to learn, is untrue. We understand a reward of 400 Dollars is offered for his apprehension.—Etheridge, we are informed by a gentleman who knew him some years ago, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very stout built, full face, fair complexion, and a countenance descriptive of a desperado.

BENSON ETHERIDGE, who assisted in the murder of Thomas Shirlock, passed through this place on Sunday last, on his return to Pasquotank, under an escort of 5 men. The Superior Court of that County is now sitting. Gazette.

On Friday last a party of men, in scouring the Pocosin, commonly known by the name of Columbus Pocosin, came across a Negro Camp, which contained 5 runaway Negroes, 2 wench and 3 fellows, who were armed; when they fired upon and killed two of the fellows, named Arthur and Salmon, the former the property of Hugh Campbell, of Fayetteville, and the latter the property of Jacob Page, of Montgomery County. The wench and Page were both taken; but the other fellow made his escape, though shot through the arm. A vast deal of plunder was found; together with a great number of keys. These fellows, we are credibly informed, had bid defiance to any force whatever, and were resolved to stand their ground; which resolution was exemplified by the resistance they were about to make. Each fellow stood with his musket pointed, vouching a favorable opportunity. The risk run by these men was great. They merit a rich reward, in breaking up that nest of robbers, who nightly infested our town. Lead.

Political.

MR. PICKERING'S ADDRESSES

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
[The talents of Col. Pickering, his age, and the many important situations he has held in the government, all conspire to give consequence to any thing which may come from his pen.—The following Letters, which appeared originally in the Baltimore Federal Republican, are accordingly republished in almost all the newspapers in the United States of all parties. We expect they will draw forth replies which will give us a full view of our political history. Mr. Adams is treated in these Letters with much severity and very little respect, and as it is known he has not the most placid temper in the world, we may expect to see him supply the place formerly occupied by his son, and enter the lists with Mr. Pickering. The only pledge which we make either with respect to these letters or the replies which we may expect, is to observe a strict impartiality, and endeavor to afford information rather than to gratify party spleen.—Star 2d.]

INTRODUCTION.

Fellow Citizens.—Before I present to you a view of the past and present condition of our country, and exhibit the characters of men who have produced, or greatly influenced that condition, it is proper that I should place before you a plain representation of my own.—For you ought to be satisfied, that the writer who asks your attention, possessed the means of acquiring an adequate knowledge of his subject, and integrity to present it with truth.

My name has for so many years, been the theme of reproach with my enemies, and their publications having been in fact, though not in form, addressed to you, as the proper tribunal to decide on the merit or demerit of my conduct in public life, justice would require that prior to a final judgment, I should be heard in my own defence.—This right, however, I should never, were my personal interest or reputation alone at stake. Content with the esteems of men of the first distinction among my countrymen, for their discernment, virtue and patriotism, and with an approving conscience, I would not quarrel on my own account, take the trouble to repel the slanders with which bad men continue to assail me. As it regards myself, these libellers miss their aim. Far from wounding my feelings, their malevolent reproaches bear witness that I am not destitute of merit. The unwearied, malignant efforts of these men to destroy my reputation, demonstrate that the truths I have heretofore exhibited, have annoyed them and their employers; while, perhaps they anticipate a display of more truths, the proper effects of which, by reviving their slanders, they may hope to defeat.

Indeed, fellow citizens, I have gone but a little way, in spreading before you the errors of your leaders; would to God they were chargeable with no more than errors.—Certain it is, they have plunged our country into a state of degradation and disgrace, and brought upon it calamities never before experienced. It is time they were stripped of their disguises, and exhibited in their naked characters to your view. This is one great object in my present undertaking. For no hope can be entertained of an advantageous change in the condition of our country, until you shall be convinced that the leaders of the party, which for ten years past have governed it, are not worthy of your confidence. I embark in it with reluctance—because (to say nothing of the time and labor I must bestow upon it) in exposing them, I shall unavoidably expose the nakedness of my country; when if computed with truth, I would infinitely rather speak the praises of both. But to authorize even a distant hope of producing general conviction, plain truths, however mortifying, must be told; and the belief of them on a tone rescue our country from impending ruin. Perhaps for entertaining this apparently foolish hope, I may be charged with vanity. But if truth be, beforehand, to be presumed unavailing, why then the cause of our country is to be given up in despair. But until ruin actually overwhelm us, I will not despair.

In the prosecution of the work, I will present to you faithful pictures, drawn from the life—from the words and actions of men. I will lay before you