

capitals of the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear. In committee of the whole Mr. Love in the chair.—The bill proposes to extend the charter to the year 1835, and to make the capitals of each 500,000 dollars, rendering the whole sum equal to the capital of the State Bank.

Mr. Drew moved an amendment respecting a tax on the increased capital, which however, on the suggestion of Mr. Stanly, he withdrew. Mr. Porter of Rutherford said he did not know whether he would be altogether correct in offering the amendment he was about to submit; but if he was wrong the good sense of the house would put him right. He felt daily more and more convinced that interest was the spring of almost every action. He could not avoid seeing that there were upon the floor gentlemen who represented the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and others who represented the State Bank. But there were also members who, like himself, had no interest in either, and represented only the state at large. While the first, therefore, were engaged in attempting to secure to a few individuals the means of augmenting their fortunes, the latter ought to see that the state was getting something.—Mr. Porter then stated the profit the state had received from the shares held in the local and State Banks, and said he thought it nothing but fair that the increase of Capital now to be granted should be made to produce some advantage, to North-Carolina. The State Bank had permitted the government to draw full dividends on the whole amount of its shares, upon deducting 1 per cent. on the balance of subscription not yet paid in. He wished the whole of the banks to stand on the same footing.—He proposed, then, that North-Carolina should have the liberty of subscribing, at the opening of the books for additional stock, 1,000 shares, by way of bonus. If the gentlemen having the management of this business could convince him this was asking too much, perhaps he would be willing to take less. But he thought the banks could afford to give it. It would be remembered they had the privilege of issuing notes to three times the amount of their capital. Surely then they could afford to pay the interest on the thousand shares held by the State. When he looked abroad he saw that other states invariably took care of their own interest in this respect, and why not North-Carolina? Pennsylvania, for instance, had erected 17 banks at one session, and got something from them all, and he should think it strange if this state, with but three banks could not obtain some advantage from them.

Mr. Pickett was opposed to this proposition. He had no peculiar interest in any of the banks, but felt himself representing the state at large. But it would be recollected the state reserved to itself the right of taxing the banks; and the privilege of subscribing to a large amount of the stock, on which they would receive interest. As to the State Bank, it was true two per cent. was received on the shares not paid for; but in what manner was it paid? Why in the old paper money, which was immediately to be burnt, although it was as good as their own notes. Under the present circumstances, however, it was good for nothing. The state derived no actual profit. It could purchase nothing nor pay any debt. But the dividends from the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, came immediately into the coffers of the state, and formed a part of the active revenues.—When therefore there was no equivalent similar to that allowed the State Bank in an exemption of their stock from taxation, he thought it would be improper and unfair to ask of the local banks 1000 shares as proposed by the gentlemen from Rutherford. He trusted the amendment would not be received.

Mr. Stanly observed that he always received with respect any proposition of the respectable gentleman from Rutherford. The unsuspected purity of his motives and his long course of public services entitled him to this. But Mr. S. believed that the present motion had been advanced without sufficient reflection. For an increase of 500,000 dollars capital the state would thus demand 100,000 dollars as a bonus—twenty per cent! The proposition reminded him of the gentleman who drew thirty thousand dollars in the lottery and bitterly complained of the 15 per cent. deduction, which he said was enough to ruin a man. Certainly this was an offer to the banks that no man out of bedlam would accept. It was not merely shaving; it was hewing with a broad axe. If the gentleman intended to produce a balance of banking capital, this motion would defeat his object; for under such terms the stock would not be taken. But there was no necessity for this. In the latter part of the bill, the state had the privilege reserved to it of subscribing 1000 shares; and if it was desirable that the gov't should have favorable terms of payment, no doubt such terms would be readily admitted by the banks.

Mr. Porter thought this was a subject which did not much admit of jesting; but he would rather, he said, shave the bank, than give them employment in shaving our money. By examining the dividends on the shares held in these banks it appeared that the money thus invested more than doubled itself in 12 years. If this were correct they could afford to give what he asked.—True it is, said Mr. P. the state has the right of subscribing 1000 shares. But I think if we do take them, we shall have to pay for them!—I know the State Bank got favorable terms from the state; and if I had known then as much as I do now, there are many clauses in their charter which should not have been there with my consent. Mr. P. then adverted to the supposed pledge of not renewing these banks, which he denied; and even if they had pledged themselves to what was wrong, the error ought to be amended. Frequent examples of this kind might be adduced, of which he instanced the Yazoo speculation and Mr. Adams' midnight judges. As he had said before perhaps this was asking too much; but it was an old maxim, if you don't ask enough you will never get it. He adverted to the plan of treasury notes—in which he thought the shares of the state might be paid for. Give them treasury

notes—they would be better than their own—they would be put into circulation, or they could issue notes upon them. In the former case the holders could not demand specie. He thought at last his scheme of treasury notes would come into operation. If any gentleman could devise a better plan to assist in carrying on the war he would thank him for it. All he wished was to see something done. He had no great partiality or curiosity for any plan of his own, if there could be a better shewn him.

Mr. Stanly again insisted that this amendment would defeat the gentleman's object; and exhibited by calculation, what a great disproportion there was between the tax of 1 per cent. on bank stock and any other tax now imposed. For instance, you pay on a slave worth 500 dollars, 1 dollar per year; whereas on only 100 dollars of bank stock you pay the same sum; or in other words, you pay on 500 dollars of bank stock, in one year an equal sum to the direct tax on the same amount of property for five years. As to the treasury notes, perhaps some small amount of them might be got into circulation; but the proposition was not now in order. It might hereafter be brought forward.

Mr. Porter's amendment was lost without division. As the several sections were read, Mr. Stanly spoke in explanation of them. Particularly of that which compels the banks to loan the state, at any time after three months notice, one tenth of the amount of their capital stock. This he considered a very valuable feature of the bill, as holding out an advantage which the state might find itself compelled to use.

Mr. Nash after some remarks, now proposed to amend the bill by inserting a clause authorising the Treasurer to pay for half the amount of shares to be subscribed by the state, in Treasury Notes not bearing interest. Some debate ensued upon this motion, Mr. Phifer particularly opposing the amendment on the ground that an issue of Treasury Notes would be in violation of that section of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits any state to emit bills of credit. Several gentlemen replied to Mr. Phifer, contending that the constitution only prevented the issuing of such bills as should be made a legal tender. These were not of that description; being nothing more in fact than a species of bond evidencing a debt due to the amount of the sum specified on the face of the note. Finally the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Nash then delivered an argumentative and eloquent speech in favor of the bill, when the committee rose, reported the bill to the house, and the several amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Lewis Williams moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

In favor of this motion, Mr. Henderson of Salisbury, offered some reasons; one of which was, that the charters of these banks had yet some years to run, and there was consequently no necessity of urging the business; another, that it was probable the U. States would establish a national bank, to the stock of which it might be thought good policy in North-Carolina to subscribe a large amount, from the doing of which she might be precluded by prematurely passing the present bill. It was nothing but a dictate of common prudence on so momentous a question, to hold the power of deciding as long as possible in the hands of the legislature. He therefore should vote in favor of the motion.

Mr. Stanly considered the motion as an attempt to get rid of the question by giving it a sneaking go-by.

Mr. Williams said that he should not shrink from investigating the merits of the question, in a fair, open and manly discussion. He was not accustomed to pursue the mode of conduct attributed to him by the gentleman from Newbern. His object in making the motion was to bring the whole merits of the bill before the house, and he would meet the supporters of it, so far as he was capable, solely with the weapons of fair argument and sound logic. To give him an opportunity of doing this, he moved an adjournment until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

Mr. Porter presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Rutherford and a bill to carry into effect the prayer thereof, entitled a bill to alter the mode of electing sheriffs in future. Read the first time and sent to the senate.

Mr. Child presented a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy. Read the first time, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Weldon N. Edwards, elected to represent the county of Warren in the room of his excellency Gov. Miller, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Mr. St. Clair presented a petition, and a bill in conformity therewith to authorise the first battalion of Wilkes militia to form a rifle company.

The bill altering the name of Log-House landing was postponed indefinitely.

The bill to incorporate the Raleigh Thespian Society, was read the third time. Mr. Callaway spoke some time against the passage of the bill, but it passed by yeas and nays, — 86 to 30 !!!

Mr. A. Moore from the select committee presented a bill empowering the county courts to authorise the erection of gates across public roads.

The house then resumed the order of the day on the bank-bill. Mr. L. Williams spoke against and Mr. Pickett in favor of the bill, and the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

Mr. Kelly presented a bill vesting in Wilson Surry the property of a bridge or causeway over the Dismal Swamp from Camden to Currituck county, for the term of 50 years. Read and sent to the senate.

Mr. Horton presented a bill to alter the act of 1810, authorising Alex. Smith of Ashe coun-

ty to raise the sum of fifteen hundred dollars by way of lottery. Read and sent to the senate.

Mr. Gibson presented a bill further to suppress vice and immorality. Read and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Collins, Resolved, that no bill of a private nature shall be introduced into this house after Saturday next.

The bills incorporating Davie Lodge, and securing to Mary Ferguson such property as she may hereafter possess, passed their last readings and were returned to the senate.

The house again took up the order of the day on the bank bill. Mr. Skinner spoke against and Messrs. Pickett and Stanly in favor of the bill. Before the latter had concluded he gave way for a motion of adjournment until Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

Mr. Randell presented petitions for and against removing the place of holding the courts of Montgomery. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. Pugh presented the petition of Jonathan H. Jacobs, a captain in the Bertie Regiment of militia complaining of being deprived of his command in the first detachment to Norfolk. Referred to a select committee, but rejected in the senate by a large majority.

Mr. Craig presented a bill to remove one of the separate elections in the county of Orange. Read and sent to the senate.

Marmaduke Jeffreys was elected first Major of cavalry, 17th brigade.

The house resumed the order of the day on the bank bill. Mr. Stanly concluded his remarks, and the question of the indefinite postponement being taken by yeas and nays, was lost, 82 yeas—87 nays.

YEAS.—Bell, Barens, Benton, Baker, Byrd, Boylar, Carson, Dickson, Dalton, Fennell, Guyther, Wm. Jones, Johnson, Kelly, King, Lofton, McCulloch, Matthis, Martin, O'Kelly, Phifer, Parish, Pearsall, Ramsour, Salyear, Skinner, Shepherd, Stewart, J. B. Skinner, Tooms, Wright, Williams—32.

NAYS.—Adams, Allen, Boyd, Barringer, Bullock, Barnes, Blue, Boon, Bateman, Blackwell, Beatie, Callaway, Coleman, Collins, Craig, Crutts, Child, Cock, Christian, Carraway, Dickson, Dismukes, Drew, Dobson, Douglass, Edwards, Forster, Felton, Gibson, Gregory, Grant, Goodwin, Harrison, Horton, Hill, Hunt, Huckabee, Hilliard, Hampton, Hassell, Horn, Daniel Jones, Wm. Jones, (Hartford) Jordan, Richard Jones, Jenkins, Seth Jones, Kyle, Lanier, Lenoir, Low, Lyndon, Lane, Moore, M'Nairy, Murphy, M'Lean, M'Daniel, Pickens, Pugh, Pope, Parry, Patterson, Porter, Powell, Raley, Russ, Redd, Ramsay, Roberts, Ruddle, Radie, Sillers, Spencer, Jno. A. Smith, Sterling, Satchel, Hardie Smith, Sawyer, Slocumb, Stanly, Shepherd, Tyson, Thomas, Vanhook, Edw. G. Williams, James O'K. Williams—87.

The bill then passed its second reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

Mr. Toms presented a bill to exempt from sale by execution for debt, the property of soldiers in the service of the U. States or of this State. Read and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Henderson presented a petition and bill to bar the claims of Elizabeth Tores on the estate of Benj. Tores. Referred to the Committee on alimony. Mr. H. likewise presented a bill to alter the times of holding the county courts of Rowan; and Mr. Porter a bill respecting the paper currency of this State; both of which passed their first readings and were sent to the Senate.

The two houses balloted for a Senator in the room of the Hon. David Stone, resigned, without coming to a choice.

The bill to amend and explain the revenue act of last session, passed its third reading.

Isaac Lane was elected second Major of Cavalry of the 17th Brigade.

The bill to continue in force the 3d section of the act of 1813 respecting sites for light-houses, passed its third reading.

The bill to compel clerks, &c. duly to settle their accounts, &c. and the bill to amend the attachment laws, were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Love, from the committee appointed on the resolutions respecting a road from Waynesville through the Cherokee lands, reported favorably to the same, & proposed a slight amendment, which was adopted by the house. The resolution then passed and was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Pearson handed in a report from the Adjutant General for the year 1815. The total strength of the militia, from the returns received, is 35,128.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15.

Mr. McCulloch presented a bill to authorise Edward Chambers, and John Smith, late Sheriffs of Rowan to collect the arrears of taxes due them in said county. Read and referred to the committee on arrears of taxes.

Petitions for the removal of obstructions to the passage of fish in Brown's Creek, Anson, and on Storge's Creek, Person, were presented by Messrs. Dismukes and Vanhook, and referred to the Committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. Blackman presented a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Thalian Association.—And Mr. Pickett a bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to land. Read the first time, passed and sent to the Senate.

Another balloting for Senator was had without any choice.

A bill allowing the county Court of Nash to appoint one other ranger; and a bill from the Senate to amend the act exempting vessels under sixty tons entering Cape Fear from paying pilotage, both passed their third readings.

Mr. Stanly presented a bill altering the time of holding the superior court of Craven and extending the term thereof; and Mr. St. Clair a bill for the better regulation of the town of Wilkesborough. Read the first time and sent to the senate.

Mr. Pickett from the committee on the judiciary system, to whom had been referred the bill to amend the laws relative to the administration of justice, reported the same with amendments, which were read, and the bill as amended sent to the senate.

Mr. Porter, from the committee appointed to take into consideration the high price of salt and the means of lessening the same, reported a resolution authorising the Treasurer to loan 25,000 to assist individuals or companies in the

creation of salt works, fit sums not more than 5,000 to any one individual or company, to be repaid in one and two years. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Pickett presented a resolution authorising the secretary, treasurer and comptroller to audit and settle the remaining accounts for the detachments of militia in the summer of 1814, and that the governor be requested to transmit an authenticated list to the President U. S. North Carolina, may be repaid. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Porter presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed to oppose the ratification of any treaty of peace between the British nation and the U. S. of America, if such treaty stipulates on our part the surrender of any section of the U. S. or the territories thereof, whether it be for a specified equivalent or otherwise.

Resolved further, That our representatives in congress be requested to oppose the appropriation of any sum of money for the purpose of carrying such treaty, founded on such basis, into effect. And we the representatives of the free people of North Carolina, in general assembly do pledge ourselves to the constituted authorities of the U. S. to support and maintain the principles contained in the foregoing resolution.

Mr. W. W. Jones moved that the resolutions be indefinitely postponed. Lost by yeas and nays, 51 yeas—69 nays. They were then ordered to lie on the table.

In our last weeks, journal of legislative proceedings, under the head of Monday, the following was omitted:—

Mr. Craig, from the select committee handed in the annexed report which was agreed to.—The Committee appointed to enquire into the facts of a double ticket being given by a member of this House, for a chief magistrate of the state,

REPORT. That it appears from a conference with the superintendants, that on the ballot for Governor, on Tuesday last, there was one ballot found more than there were voters. Some intimations having reached the committee that Seth Jones, Esquire, a member of the House from Wake, and Richard Jones, Esquire, a member from Halifax County, were implicated as having put two ballots into the hat, the committee have been attended by the said members, and by such others mentioned to them as having any knowledge of the circumstances, and are satisfied from the evidence, that Seth Jones did not put more than one ballot into the hat.

It was stated to the committee that Mr. Richard Jones was believed to put ballots into two of the hats of the superintendants. But although this is so stated and by Gentlemen of unquestioned veracity, yet from the unblemished reputation of Mr. Richard Jones, from his positive denial of the charge, and the circumstances themselves admitting of much doubt, the committee are impressed with the belief, that the Gentlemen representing Mr. Jones as voting twice, are mistaken; or that if Mr. Jones did vote twice, it proceeded from mistake on his part, and not from design.

They therefore recommend that the subject be no further noticed by the House.

[The committee had been appointed at the request of Mr. Seth Jones.]

Foreign.

VIENNA, SEPT. 30.

Every thing being ready for the congress, it appears that this assembly will open to-morrow (Oct. 1.) and this great event attracts general attention. The congress will hold its sittings at the Secret Chancery of State. There will by little spoken, it is said, to avoid the verbal discussions, to which there would be no end; and the business will be done in writing. It is not doubted, that as soon as the negotiators agree upon articles, they will be immediately communicated to the public through the medium of the press. It is thought that those difficulties which are likely to run to length, might be publicly debated, to elicit information from persons who are not members of the assembly. It is hoped that the press of Court and State, will immediately publish the proceedings of the congress.

To the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle.

SIR.—Generally speaking, our choice of Negotiators with Foreign Nations, excites their wonder, if it does not call forth their respect; it might, perhaps, say it is productive of gratification, as the individuals are generally unfit to meet those opposed to them.

In the American Commission, Lord Castlereagh, (or somebody else, for I cannot think he would have done it) has exhibited his talents for this sort of business in a most notable manner.

He has appointed Lord Gambier, who was a post captain in 1794, and happened to fight the Revenge decently in Lord Howe's action, who slumbered for some time as a junior Lord of Admiralty, who sang psalms, said prayers, and assisted in the burning of Copenhagen, for which he was made a Lord.

Next comes Mr. Castlereagh, under Secretary of State, under Lord Bathurst.

As to Dr. Adams, he comes, or seems to come from the Terra Incognita; for I can find no man that knows him. Ask among the Lawyers among the Politicians, among the Merchants—they all say, we really do not know who Dr. Adams is, but that he is a Civil Doctor of Civil Law, an B. L. D. and A. S. S.—The Gazette.

At the head of the American Commission stands Mr. Bayard (it is a pity he is not a Lord) but I can assure all the advocates for liberty that there is every reason to believe that he is descended from the Chevalier of that name who is in the prime of life, at the head of the bar in the state where he resides, and