



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

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By Authority.

An ACT to continue in force "An act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the state of South Carolina passed the twenty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and four."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the twenty eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, entitled "An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of South Carolina, passed on the twenty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, so far as the same relates to authorizing the city council of Charleston to impose and collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports," be and the same is hereby continued in force from the passage of this act for five years and thence to the end of the next session of Congress there after and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives, G. O. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. June 15, 1809—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

An ACT authorizing the appointment of an agent for the land office at Kaskaskia; and allowing compensation to the commissioners and clerk.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to employ an agent, whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars, in full for all his services for the purpose of appearing before the board of commissioners for adjusting the claims to land in the Kaskaskia district, in behalf of the United States, to investigate the claims for land, and to oppose all such as he may deem fraudulent and unfounded.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That five hundred dollars shall be allowed to each of the said commissioners and to the clerk of the board, as compensation for the services rendered in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight. J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives, G. O. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. June 15, 1809.—APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

IMPROVED STILL.

WHEREAS, the Subscriber has obtained a Patent for an improvement on Stills, by which he can run a common Still to run off twelve times in twenty four hours. Any person living in the Counties of Wilkes, Iredell, Lincoln, Cabarrus and Wiccount, by applying to Mr. A. FRAW, in Charlotte, N. Carolina, (who has an exclusive right for the above Counties) may see a model of the above improvement and know the terms on which a single right or for a whole County may be had. E. RICHARDSON.

CERTIFICATES.

April 1808.—I do hereby certify that I went to Mr. William Murray's still house, in Davidson County, State of Tennessee, to see an improvement Edw'd Richardson had made on Stills, at which time, I saw the said Edw'd Richardson run off a still (that holds six Gallons of One Hundred and Twenty Gallons, in 1 Hour and 24 Minutes, Sixteen Gallons of Single, and from the time the Still was filled it took her 22 Minutes to boil; which was 1 Hour and 42 Minutes it took her to run off from the time she was filled—and as I have kept a Distillery and do understand the business—I do believe the above-mentioned improvement to be a very valuable one. SAML. WEAKLEY.

Nashville, April 23, 1809.—The above Certificate sworn to before me. R. WEAKLEY, J. P.

April 12 1808.—I do hereby Certify that Edward Richardson fixed a Still in my Still house, to run with four worms and I attended and saw the said Richardson fill the Still with a Hoghead of Beer, and she boiled in 17 Minutes from the time she was filled and ran off in 1 Hour and 10 Minutes, and I attended to the measuring of the Single, which was 14 Gallons and a half, and I believe she makes as much and as good yield, as when run in the usual way.—Given under my hand, in Davidson County, Tennessee. WILLIAM MURRAY.

Davidson County, April 25, 1808.—The above Certificate sworn to before me. R. WEAKLEY, J. P.

April 12, 1808.—We do hereby certify that we went to Mr. Wm. Murray's Still house, in Davidson County, State of Tennessee, to see an improvement Edw'd Richardson had made on stills, and saw the said Richardson run a Hoghead of Beer into the Still and she boiled in 17 Minutes from the time she was filled and ran off in 1 Hour and 10 Minutes from the time she began to boil; which made 1 Hour and 27 Minutes it took her to run off from the time she was filled, in which time she run 14 Gallons of Single, and as we do understand the Distilling business, do believe the above-mentioned improvement to be a very valuable one. J. A. PARKER, DAVID VAUGHAN.

Nashville, April 23, 1808.—The above Certificate sworn to before me. R. WEAKLEY, J. P.

MR. TIERNEY'S SPEECH.

[The following is an extract from the Speech of Mr. TIERNEY, in the British Parliament, on the Address to the King. It contains all that he delivered upon American affairs. It is republished as an additional evidence of the justice done the Republican Government of the U. States, by foreign Statesmen; and to give our fellow-citizens an opportunity of contrasting the language of a member of a foreign government, with that which has been, and still is used by the Federalists. The man in which Mr. Tierney speaks of the insolent letter of Mr. Canning, is particularly worthy of attention; it is much more the language of truth and American feeling, than that which was heard from federal lips, and is to be found recorded in federal papers. There are many other points in the Speech which deserve, and we hope will receive, due attention.—Demo. Press.]

As to America, the right honorable gentleman has referred to the letter of the American Ambassador and to his own answer; and were I to judge from them only, I should say it was the intention of the right honorable gentleman to exasperate America, if I had not his authority to the contrary—for he assures us that it was not. The right honorable gentleman is erroneous as to his facts on this subject, for America says, if you rescind your orders in council with regard to us, we will take off the embargo with regard to you. Here is a simple proposition of the American government made to you, the fairest that, in the true spirit of conciliation, could be made by one nation to another. It is conveyed in a letter from the American Ambassador, Mr. Pinkney, and is dated on the 23d of August, to which the right honorable gentleman gives no answer, good or bad, until the 24th day of September. Why did he delay this answer? Was he aware of what he was doing for France by that delay; for it afforded time to France to conciliate America? Why did he do this? Because, he says, time must be given to find whether France will revoke her decrees or not. Now it would have been better for us that France should have refused to do so, because it would have secured to us the benefits of that inestimable blessing to this country—Peace with America. We should then have been relieved from all apprehensions of a rupture with the United States. Well, says the right honorable gentleman, but this must not be done, because then we should appear to make concessions to France. How so? Why, the right honorable gentleman insists that we cannot agree to any proposition made by America, for rescinding our orders in council, unless France shall consent to revoke her decrees. Now by this principle we are, and must forever remain at the mercy of France. We can never rescind our orders in council until France shall consent to revoke her decrees! That is, in other words saying, that while France is perverse we must be obstinate, even though it directly militates against our interest, and against all national policy and propriety of political conduct!

This may suit the sentiments and feelings of the right honorable gentleman; but will it be an answer to the Starving Manufacturers of this country? Will he be able to satisfy them for their hardships because he is afraid of making what he calls concessions? Will this be an answer to those who complain of the price of bread, depending so much, as it at this moment does, on the want of importation of flour? The tone and essence of the letter of the right honorable gentleman is, in fact, a mere descendant on the ability of this country to persevere in whatever she thinks right. That is pretty good nonsense to talk to any body, at any time, but most of all it is nonsensical to talk such nonsense to America, towards whom we have before been in the habit of using our *vain boasts and empty threats*, although we afterwards felt their lamentable consequences. I well remember when former ministers talked towards America as she right honorable gentleman does now. And this is a point on which

he will have much to answer to this country: I say he will have to answer—for I am persuaded, that nothing that ever was written in this country produced such unfavorable effects on the sentiments of America; as the letter of the right honorable gentleman to Mr. Pinkney. Indeed the very style of the letter is such, that nobody can read it without feeling that it is calculated to goad an independent mind almost to madness. And here let me intreat the right honorable gentleman to reflect on the effect which it has already produced in America: and let us remember too, that the sentiments of such a meeting as the Congress of America, whenever they are expressed, must be taken to be genuine, for in America there is no influence of the crown to give a false color to majorities. There majorities must be taken to be genuine. Now, the lamentable effect of this letter was to produce an unanimous vote in Congress, where, on reading it, there was one general expression of indignation throughout the whole assembly.

As to what the right hon. gentleman has said respecting the distinction which America has made between our ships of war and those of France, and the complaint on which he dwells so forcibly, on the partiality of America towards France, in the instance of admitting her ships of war, whilst ours are excluded—he has totally forgotten, that this exclusion is the consequence of the outrage committed on the Chesapeake, and had nothing whatever to do with our orders in council. The Americans have no such cause of complaint against France, had no pretext for excluding her ships of war. As neutrals, the Americans could not refuse admission to the ships of war of France. France would naturally demand the reason for the exclusion of their ships, which, as none could be assigned, must be construed into an act of hostility. To Engaind, Americans say, until reparation shall have been made for the outrage committed on the Chesapeake, your ships shall find no admission into our waters. This, sir, has nothing to do with the orders in Council or the question of the embargo, and is but perplexing the subject unnecessarily. It has been said that the embargo in America was laid on, before our orders in council were known in America—this I apprehend to be a mistake: for in the *National Intelligencer*, an American paper of the first respectability and authority, a report of a speech in Congress renders it clear that our orders in council were known there before the embargo was laid on, and it will be in the recollection of the House, that a merchant of the first respectability, who was examined at the bar, stated that he had transmitted intelligence of the orders in council to America the very day they were known in this country.

The result of the letter of the right hon. gentleman to Mr. Pinkney, has been to induce America to renew her embargo in a manner which we could not have thought she would have done under any other circumstances whatever, for she has not only renewed that embargo, but reconciled a great majority of her people to the continuance of it—in a word, America has had the COURAGE & the VIRTUE to sacrifice her INTEREST to her HONOR and INDEPENDENCE;—she has cut off from this country and America all intercourse whatever. This, sir, is the situation into which England is reduced by the insulting letter of the right hon. gentleman; & no man living (as it appears to me) ever did, or ever could do by accident—for we have the honorable gentleman's own authority that he did not design it)—o much mischief by one letter as he has done by this. Is it not deplorable, sir, that for the sake of a few pointed periods and well turned sentences, any individual, how exalted soever his station, should do such incalculable mischief as the right hon. gentleman had done by that let-

ter? He has wounded the mind of America to such a degree, that we have made her consent to an act, by which she voluntarily sacrifices her commerce: but this she does, rather than to submit to dictation of the right honorable gentleman; she has, in a spirit of resentment, deprived herself of her own trade, by her own deliberate act. By this time, America has shut herself out of communication with the rest of the world; and by that will be enabled hereafter to chuse her own conditions. The industry & active powers of her citizens will be directed to fresh pursuits, her maritime habits will be diverted from peaceful commerce to predatory attacks on the ships of England. Then will those Englishmen who now treat the offensive power of America with scornful contempt, alter their tone;—and especially such of them as may happen to be concerned in that trade which particularly exposes our merchantmen to attack—I mean that to the West Indies.

But it seems we have an inexhaustible resource for all our continental disastrous disappointments. What if Bonaparte do conquer Spain, have we not then the whole of South-America thrown open to our commerce? Can it be, that the right honorable gentleman forgets that war with America will expose our intercourse with the Spanish colonies in the southern division of that great continent, to dangers so great, so numerous, and so incessant, that the risk will raise the premium of insurance on the amount that will render the trade not worth pursuing. No man could adventure, under such circumstances, with any hope of deriving a competent profit from so precarious a trade. The subject of our situation with America is of the last importance to the country, and deserves the most serious attention of this house. In quarrelling with America we have certainly committed an egregious error, and to endeavor to correct that error without loss of time, is true wisdom. The opinion of the right hon. gentleman, however, has, it seems, suffered some relaxation in consequence of a resolution of Congress which has been made known to him subsequent to the date of this letter—by which resolution the ships of war of belligerents in general, are to be excluded from the waters of America. "There is no rational price," says the right honorable gentleman, that I should not pay for an adjustment of this dispute, consistently with the national honor. The Americans have come to a point, not in the most gracious way certainly, but they have come to it; by which they treat us on a footing of exact equality with France. I cannot say that all difficulties are thereby adjusted; but I do say, that the main difficulty is removed towards our arriving at an adjustment. I do not wish to ask for any improper information on this or any other subject; but I think, on this occasion, I am entitled to ask the right hon. gentleman whether he has made any communication of the alteration of his sentiments to the government of America. I hope he has,—but if in that hope I am incorrect, let not a moment be lost in making such communication. If it had not already been made, I think he has been most culpably negligent of his duty. For the temper of the American congress is manifest, and their resentment at the letter of the right hon. gentleman is deeply rooted.

As to the common place observations of those who have repeated, until they have established in their own minds the verity of their own folly, that England can do without the rest of the world—they are easily disposed of—England has done, can do, and is doing wonders, but she cannot perform impossibilities. It is impossible she can long hold her present rank in the scale of nations without commerce, and if she has the misfortune to be at war with America, her commerce will be greatly enlarged. I have thought on these subjects, and it has appeared

to me to be my duty to call the attention of the house to them. I recommend them also to the most serious attention of his majesty's ministers. But, above all, let me express a hope, that if hereafter any offers should be made by America, they will be received in a more conciliatory manner, and in a better time than they have heretofore been, and with prompt and perfect readiness to treat in the sincere and true spirit of peace for a reconciliation of all difficulties between the two empires, which the identity of customs, language, & religion, ought ever to hold in the strictest bonds of amity and union.

From the Aurora.

SCHEME OF A NATIONAL BANK. Let an act of Congress pass, establishing one general and national bank, and assuming the stock of all the private banks, with their capital and debts due. Let the national bank establish as many branches as may be necessary to supply public wants throughout the several states. Let the stockholders first draw 6 per cent. and then half the surplus, not exceeding 3 per cent.—the remaining surplus to go to the use of government. The directors to be appointed, one-fourth by the President, and the rest elected by stockholders within the states. Every deposit of cash to draw 3 per cent. interest, whether it be private or public property, with a privilege to take stock at the end of one year, at a price to be fixed at the preceding annual term by Congress, and the profits of sale of new stock to go to the use of government. [Minor details omitted.]

The benefits arising out of such an establishment are many and important. In the first place an interest of perhaps 3 per cent. on 100,000,000 of dollars would go to the national treasury, or 3,000,000 dollars per annum. In the next place the string of inconveniences arising from having so many different kinds of paper in circulation as there are banks, would be avoided; whilst the alarms of one bank suffering a run from others would cease, and all doubts about the safety and security of bank paper would soon be forgotten, and this paper become the entire medium, giving stability to government, finances and attachment to the monied interests. Nor is it of small importance to bring this subject within the grasp of the general government; if only to prevent the abuse into which it will surely run from the increase of banking institutions, from rival states, towns, and persons carrying the banking business to excess, and from fraud being more difficult to detect where the kinds of paper medium are so numerous and various.

Three millions annually to the treasury, with the other public and private advantages being of serious concern to the nation—it remains to enquire what are the objections to it. Will the present stockholders refuse to surrender their charters and blend their interests in hodge-podge? Without entering into the inducements which stockholders would find in a general amalgamation of bank stock under the fostering influence of government—I shall consider the power of Congress to force them to acquiesce or cease to be stockholders; their choice would therefore be the result of necessity, or a choice of the lesser evil, which, if not the most pleasant, is always the most sure ground to go upon. It is well known that before and during the revolution, bills of credit were emitted by the states and by Congress solely for public benefit, and no such things as banks suffered.—These bills of credit supported the state and general governments, and would have supported the war, but for the excess of the emissions, which reduced its value, and finally sunk the whole into no value, which, though not, without its advantages to the public, fell very severe on the monied interest. That, at the formation of the general constitution for the union, it was thought prudent to take from the states the right to issue bills of credit, in order to prevent such another catastrophe, hence, we find it provided in sec. 10, article 1. "No state shall coin money; emit bills of credit, &c." Here then it is clearly unconstitutional for a state to emit bills