Richmond Enquirer.

BY THOMAS RITCHIE.] RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1817. [VOL. XIII.--NO. 81.

☞ The ENQUIRER is published twice a week, generally, and three times a week during the session of the *State Legislature*.—Price, the same as heretofore, *Five Dollars* per annum, payable in advance. Notes of Chartered Banks, *(only)* will be received in payment. The Editor will guarantee the safety of remitting them by mail, the postage of all letters being paid by the writers.

☞ No papers will be discontinued (but at the discretion of the Editor) until all arrearages have been paid up.

☞ Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

☞ *One Square—First insertion, 75 cents—each continuance, 50 cents.*

No Advertisement inserted, until it has either been paid for, or assumed by some person in this city or its environs.

VALUABLE STOCK *at Auction*.—*Mr. John Henry* intending to decline the *Grocery business*, and devote his time exclusively to bottling porter and wine on a very large scale, we will sell at auction, on *Thursday next*, the 16th inst. at his store on the Main-Street, his entire stock of *Groceries*—consisting of a well-selected assortment, among which are

200 doz porter, of excellent quality; 10 hhds. loaf sugar; 30 bbls. brown do.; 20 bags coffee, rum, gin, brandy, whiskey, molasses, candles, soap, wines, of different kinds, imperial, gunpowder, and young hyson teas, nutmegs, pepper, ginger, indigo, &c. &c.

ALSO—A large assortment of Glass, China and Queen's Ware.

Likewise—A quantity of Dry Goods, such as are kept with groceries.

☞ TERMS at Sale.

Parkhills, Dunlop & Copland, Auctioneers.

January 14. 80 tds

NOTICE.—Being desirous to vest a great proportion of my property in the stock of an approved bank or banks, I offer for sale two beautiful and valuable *Farms*, in the vicinity of this town. (Winchester.)

Any thing which will be received in payment from the subscriber, to the United States' Bank or the stock or paper of any approved bank, will be received in payment.

ROBERT WHITE.

January 14. 80-

BLACKSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT *AND* WAGGON WORK.—The Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a co-partnership, under the name of *Delap & Hanes*, and have commenced the *Blacksmith, Wheelwright* and *Waggon-making*, on H street, just above James Boot-wright's, and opposite Dr. Foushee's Garden, where they are prepared to execute any thing in the line of Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Waggon maker. Those who may favor them with their patronage, may rely on their work being done of the best materials, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

All orders for Waggons, Carts, Drays, Mill-irons, Axes, Cutting-knives, &c. will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

They will also take two white boys as apprentices to the Wheelwright and Waggon-making business, and one black boy to the Blacksmith's business.

A liberal price will be given for Axletrees, Fellows and Spokes of the best quality. All work warranted to be performed faithfully.

One or two good *Journeymen* will meet with employment on application to the Subscribers.

ABRAHAM DELAP,
GARLAND HANES.

January 14. 80-3t*

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received—40 hhds. retailing molasses; 20 do. 1st chop St. Croix sugar; 20 do. Antigua rum; 5 do. Jamaica do.; Madeira wine, in pipes, 1 pipes and 1 casks; old Sicily Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Vidonia, and Port WINES; 100 boxes mould candles; 50 casks cheese; 40 do. New-England rum; 30 do. Hibbert's brown stout; 500 sacks Liverpool filled salt; gunpowder, imperial, young hyson and souchong TEAS.

A large quantity of English double-refined saltpetre, with a general assortment of *Groceries*, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

HARRY TOMPKINS & Co.

January 14. 80 6t

NOTICE.—On the 19th instant I took from on board of Wm. Wood's Boat, head man *Jerry*, one bag of *Wheat* and one of *Corn*, about 2 bush. each.

The owner is hereby notified to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be dealt with as the law in that case directs.

WM. PIGGOTT, *Inspector of Boats,*
Lock Harbor, Henrico.

January 14. 80 3t

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell the lot on which he has lately erected a brick dwelling house. If this property is not disposed of at private sale by the 1st day of February next, it will be offered at public auction, upon the following terms, to wit:—$ 3,000 to be paid on the first day of June, 5,000 on the first day of November, and the residue on the first day of June, 1818. The purchaser giving approved endorsed negotiable notes, at either of the banks in this City, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payments. J. HAYES.

January 14. 80-

EDUCATION.—The Subscriber having been liberally encouraged in the Education of Youth for 14 years, returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, and informs them that he intends to continue his School the ensuing year, in which will be taught the *English, Latin, Greek and French languages, grammatically; Penmanship, Arithmetic, Surveying, Algebra, History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, with the use of the Globes.* The School will be opened on the 15th of January, and closed on the 10th of December. There will be a summer-vacation of one month, commencing on the 10th of June. His price for Board and Tuition will be $ 125; each boarder finding his own bed, bedding and candles.—Knowing from experience the great anxiety which parents feel for the improvement and welfare of their children, being particularly fond of the instruction of youth, and very desirous that those who may be committed to his care may make every possible improvement, he has made such arrangements as will enable him to devote himself entirely to the duties of his profession, which he calculates on continuing to follow. His time will be passed, generally, in company with his pupils, while in and out of school—which will enable him to guard them against the errors and accidents to which youth are liable. His situation is retired and remarkably healthy, with excellent water.

Parents and Guardians at a distance, who may wish to entrust pupils to his care, will be pleased to make timely application by letters forwarded to the Bowling Green, Caroline County.

THOMAS B. COLEMAN, *President of Concord Academy, Caroline*

January 14. 80-3t

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. will be sold, before the door of the Bell Tavern, at 12 o'clock, by Mr. T. Taylor, one of the most valuable small farms in the neighborhood of Richmond, lying on Chickahominy, containing 130 acres; 70 acres of which is fine low grounds, the greater part of which is cleared, and well set in herd grass, clover and natural grass. There are several beautiful sites for building, on the brink of the hill overlooking the low grounds. This land lays in a direct line, three miles from Richmond, and is so well known that it is unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of it.

The terms of sale will be $ 1000 in three months from the day of sale; the balance in three equal annual payments; but carrying interest, which must be paid half-yearly. A deed of trust will be required upon the land, or bonds with satisfactory security.

CORBIN BRAXTON.

January 14. 80-3t*

ONE HUNDRED or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 25th day of last month, a negro man named Gaspar, a blacksmith by trade, and has worked at the shop, at my gate, on the Brooke Turnpike Road, for several years. & is generally known by persons accustomed to travel that road; he is a stout black fellow, about six feet high, a little inclined to be fleshy, has a round face and down look, and when spoken to or questioned sharply, shakes his head; when about to make an answer, the whites of his eyes are very red; he has a number of small scars below his elbows, occasioned by sparks from the fire when working with his sleeves rolled up, as was his constant practice. He can write a very good hand for a negro. I have no doubt he will attempt to pass as a free man, and will have a free pass. I am of opinion he will attempt to make his way to the north by way of Fredericksburg; he left my house on Christmas day for the county of Caroline, where he has a wife, but stopped there only one night.

I will give $ 150 for his apprehension and delivery to me; $ 50 if secured in any jail in this State, so that I get him again; and $ 200 if taken out of the State and secured in jail. BEN. SHEPPARD.

January 14. 80 w1f

JOHN WINSTON has, in addition to his former stock, received from New-York, *by* schooner Superb, an assortment of HATS, manufactured by *White, Brethers & Co.* principally of *superior quality*, and *latest fashion*, and have made arrangements for continued supplies, from the most approved manufactories in London, New-York and Philadelphia.

Also, will be kept regularly on hand, a good supply of *Richmond made HATS*—all of which is offered, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail.

November 18. 58tw 3m

NOTICE.—The Subscriber, living near Willis's Mountain, in the county of Buckingham, wishes to engage a Tutor in his family qualified to teach the usual courses of English, Arithmetic, &c. Letters may be addressed to him at Cartersville.

L. BOLLING.

January 14. 80 w3w

IN consequence of the considerable advance of late years on the necessaries of life, we deem it proper to graduate our charges, thus:—For a visit three miles and under, 12s.—over three and not exceeding 6 miles, 15s.—double those charges for night visits. As heretofore, the indigent will receive attentions *gratis*.

WM. R. NELSON, M. D.
HENRY CURTIS, M. D.

Hanover Town, Jan. 11. 79 3tw

NOTICE.—That on Saturday, the 25th instant, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, that well known TAVERN, in the county of Powhatan, formerly owned by *William Hopkins*, dec. and now in the occupancy of the subscriber.

If not sold, it will be rented for one or more years, and possession immediately given.

At the same time and place, will be sold, *Household* and *Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils*, and the stock of *Cattle, Hogs* and *Sheep*.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D ROBERTSON.

January 9. 78 tds

EDUCATION.—On Monday, the 20th inst. will be opened, under the direction of the Subscriber, the *Oendal Grove Academy*, at the residence of Mr. Patrick Hendren, in the County of Charles City.

In this Seminary will be taught the *Latin, Greek, English* and *French* languages; *Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, and the practical branches of the Mathematics.*

Terms—For the English language, grammatically, writing, arithmetic, geography and the use of the globes, $ 25 per annum; with the addition of mathematics and French, or either, $ 35; Latin and Greek, or either, $ 35; with the addition of mathematics and French, or either, $ 40.

A respectable young gentleman will assist in the minor branches. The manners and morals of the pupils will be strictly attended to. A few young gentlemen may be accommodated with board and lodging at Mr. Hendren's, at one hundred dollars per annum, and a considerable number in some very respectable families in the neighborhood.

Payments for board and tuition will be expected half-yearly. There will be one month's vacation in the year.

FRANCIS POWER.

January 9. 78 4f

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 8.

Mr. *Morrow* presented the memorial of the Mississippi Legislature, praying the admission of said Territory as a State into the Union.

The motions submitted yesterday by Mr. Hardin and Mr. Goldsborough, were respectively agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Turner was read, and on the question of ordering it to a third reading, it was decided in the negative.

Thursday, January 9.

A communication was received from the President of the Convention of Indiana, transmitting a certified copy of the Constitution of that State.

Mr. *Horsey* presented the Petition of the President & Directors of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company, praying the aid of Congress in their undertaking—which was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

The report yesterday made by Mr. Lacock, unfavorable to the Petition of a number of inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who pray for a change of the location of the great Western Road, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. *Morrow*, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, made a report, introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That an appropriation be made by law, to enable the President of the United States to negociate treaties with the Indian tribes, which treaties shall have for their object an exchange of territory owned by any tribe residing East of the Mississippi, for other land West of that river.

The report and resolve were read.

The bill, requiring the Directors of the Bank of the U. States to establish an Office of Discount and Deposit in the District of Columbia, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the other House for their concurrence.

The Library Bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the other House.—It appropriates 1500 dollars, annually, for adding to the Congressional Library.

On motion of Mr. *Thompson*, the Senate re-considered the vote, rejecting the bill for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Turner, and referred it to the naval committee, with instructions to enquire into the extent of the services of Thomas Turner, for which compensation is now asked.

Friday, January 10.

Mr. *Smith*, elected from South-Carolina, (vice Mr. Taylor, resigned,) appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with the instructions of the Senate, information relative to the administration of the fund established for the relief of sick and disabled seamen. It appears, that (notwithstanding the circumstances of the country for several years back, inauspicious to that fund,) it has been more than equal to meet the demands upon it.

The resolve, reported by the committee on Public Lands, proposing that an appropriation be made, to enable the Executive to effect an exchange of lands with certain Indians, was taken up; but, on motion of Mr. *Wilson*, on account of the novelty of this proposition, and the necessity of further time for examination of it, it was postponed to Monday.

The bills (from the House of Representatives) supplementary to the act regulating the duties on imports and tonnage, and for the discharging of Nathaniel Taft from his imprisonment, were read a third time, and severally passed.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The bill to create a new Executive (Home) Department was taken up.

Mr. *Tait* having called on the committee who reported this bill, for some explanation of their views in favor of this measure—

Mr. *Sanford* briefly gave the explanation requested—though, he said, the reasons having been stated pretty much at large in the document before the House and the Public, he had not conceived it necessary to trouble the House with many remarks on it. He adverted to the growth of the country, the increase of population, and consequently of business in the various public offices. He reviewed the history of the present departments of the government, and their progressive enlargement—ments have remained stationary. The business, he said, which, with three and a half millions of population, was necessary to be done in the public offices, bore no proportion to the mass which now called for their attention. The arguments on which he generally sustained the bill, in the course of his remarks, were, the great expansion of our public business, the increase of business in the foreign department as well as at home, and the multitude and complication of details of public transactions, which required a distribution of them among the public officers, different from that which now exists.

Mr. *King* commenced the expression of his views of this bill, by stating the fact, that in the original organization of the government, it had been made a question, whether a home department was necessary: and that, after the most mature consideration, it had been decided to be inexpedient; and the department of state, as its name indicated, was to take charge of all matters of a civil nature, interior as well as foreign. It was true, (Mr. King said,) that this was long ago, and that, (as his colleague had said,) there had been since a considerable increase in the business and population of the country. But was it certain, he asked, that a numerical increase carried with it any thing like a necessity for multiplying departments for managing the public affairs? He could not himself see the force of that argument. Was it certain, because something was omitted or left undone in the departments now, that nothing would be omitted should the departments be increased?—Whether we resort to experience at home, or wisdom from abroad, it is not proved, Mr. King said, that by a multiplication of offices the business of a nation is better done. It was not certain that services would be better performed by the creation of a head of a department, which services not he, but others to be placed under him, are to perform. Supposing any department, the treasury for instance, to have full occupation, would the creation of two heads to it expedite the public business, or afford any security that it would be better done? He conceived the reverse. No more security would be afforded by creating two departments of state in the room of one, which, he believed, was sufficient to despatch all the business now confided to it, most of which, being matter of detail only, required little more than the signature of the secretary of state. Mr. K. adverted to the branches of business proposed to be assigned to the new department, and remarked on each. As to the correspondence with the governors of states, he said, that any man, present at the formation of this government, would have considered it a very extraordinary idea, that a bill even should be introduced into Congress, much less that a law should be passed, to devolve on a subordinate head of a department, the tenure of whose office was at the will of the President, the charge of correspondence with the governors of the several states. When General WASHINGTON was President, the governors corresponded directly with him—and why?—Because they hold an important portion of the sovereign power. For various reasons he assigned, Mr. King was opposed to creating a new department to transact this business. As to the correspondence with the territorial officers, he said, that was no very distressing labor, being little more than a matter of form, attended to, except the mere signature of the secretary, by the clerks in the office. As to treaties with the Indian tribes, he thought it well to leave that concern where it was; and as to the trade with them, he hardly knew what it was—he should object, however, to appropriating any more money for Indian trade. Relative to the concerns of the District of Columbia, he did not conceive a department necessary for their management, and still less for the management of the Patent-Office, to which, as at present, a single clerk was fully competent. On the whole, he could not see the necessity for creating a new department, the head of which would have a place in the Cabinet, and be one of the President's counsellors. Wishing further time to be afforded for the consideration of this important bill, he proposed its postponement for a few days.

On the suggestion of Mr. Tait, and on motion of Mr. King, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Wednesday next.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill respecting the office of attorney-general.

A motion was made by Mr. Daggett, to strike out the third section of the bill (authorising the payment of the expences of the printed statements of cases, in which the U. States were concerned, before the Supreme Court)—but, after some conversation, in the course of which Mr. *Macon* said, that this was the only section in the bill which he thought ought to be retained, Mr. D. withdrew his motion.

Mr. *Macon* moved to strike out the first and second sections of the bill—the first allowing the Attorney-General an apartment in the public buildings (or office, rented in lieu thereof,) and expenses of fire, &c.—the second allowing him a clerk.

Mr. *Mason* of N. H. supported the motion by a few remarks, in the course of which he condemned both these provisions as unnecessary, and as going indirectly to increase the salary of the Attorney General.

Mr. *Barbour* required a division of the question, so as to take it separately on each section. He was in favor of the first section, but opposed to the second, because, he said, he was yet to learn the necessity of a Clerk to the Attorney General. In favor of the first section, he said, generally, that the President had advised it, considering it important to the convenience of the government, as Mr. B. did, that the law officer of the United States, to whom recurrence was had in all cases, was an exception to the principle which prevailed in regard to every other important officer of the United States. As regarded the convenience of citizens, also, Mr. B. conceived it important that this officer should be placed near the other Departments, to whom also such vicinity would be very useful. As a matter of justice, also, he favored this measure, since the salary of the Attorney General bore no proportion to that of other officers of the government, & brought not to be called upon to pay the expences of his office out of his moderate compensation.

Mr. B. did not give much weight to the argument that the Attorney General of the United States could pursue his private practice, and at the same time discharge with fidelity his public duties, which required his constant residence at the seat of government, &c. So far from considering his compensation too great, he would, if it should appear necessary, increase the compensation of this officer, which was small relatively to the salaries of other officers of the government.

Mr. *Macon* and Mr. *Mason* of N. H. spoke, the latter more at large, in favor of expunging the two first sections of the bill, and Messrs. *Daggett*, *Sanford*, and *Tromp*, against it.

The arguments in favor of striking them out were, generally, these: that the office of attorney general, with the proposed addition to it of an office and a clerk, becomes at once the Department of Law, never intended certainly when this office was established, and this change will be the sure foundation of a bill to increase the salary attached to the office; that the salary of the office had already grown up from 1500 to 3000 dollars; that, whatever was the practice, it could never have been intended that the attorney general should be a member of the cabinet, any more than the comptroller of the treasury, and some other officers; that the attorney general was now better paid, in proportion to his duties, than any other officer of the government, since, from the first establishment of the supreme court, the attorney generals, one year with another, had not argued more than two cases each term of it for the United States; that it was contemplated always that the attorney general should pursue his private practice; that he ought to do so, since constant practice was known to be essential to make a good lawyer; that the predecessor of the present attorney general pursued to great advantage his private practice; that in Great Britain the attorney general is generally the most extensive practitioner, although by the terms of his office at the same time a cabinet counsellor; that, therefore, no increase of compensation (as this proposition was deemed essentially to be) was necessary; and because, if the compensation of the attorney general was increased, an augmentation of the salaries of all the other officers of the government would follow of course.

On the other hand, it was argued, that the attorney general was an officer of great importance, to whom was confided the management of the law concerns of the United States, who was continually (almost daily) appealed to for his legal advice by one department or other, & who was besides, by the practice of the gov't., a cabinet counsellor; that he ought therefore to have the same accommodation as other officers of the government, of an office and a clerk—of a clerk, because it was important to retain copies of opinions, of letters, and of correspondence with district attornies, which by former attorney generals had never been done, no paper of any description having been handed from any one of them to his successor; that the private practice of the law, with the present duties of the office, which occupied all the time of the incumbent must be inconsiderable indeed, if not incompatible; that it was unjust to ask from an officer, whose salary was perhaps inadequate to his support, that he should substract therefrom the amount of his official expences, &c. &c.

The question on striking out the first section (respecting office rent) was decided in the negative, ayes 11.

The question on striking out the second section (allowing a clerk) was carried by a vote of 16 to 12—majority 4.

The bill as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the bill to provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts: the consideration of which was, on motion of Mr. Macon, postponed to Monday;

To which day the Senate adjourned.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

MR. BLACKBURN'S SPEECH, ON THE BILL "*To establish sundry New Banks within this Commonwealth*"—*Delivered in the House of Delegates on Monday the 6th of January.*

I have taken little part in this business, believing I was in the minority, and nothing but a sense of duty could prevail on me to throw myself on the indulgence of this impatient House, to which I owe so much for their polite attention.—The manner in which an innocent amendment was received from the gentleman from Henrico, has taught me the painful duty of obedience, and the necessity of submission to well trained majorities—Yet my duty to my country, my God and my conscience, demands an unequivocal protest against this bill and the doctrines by which it has been maintained.

The gentleman from Norfolk claims *consideration* from being a stockholder in both banks; 21 years experience in the banking business; his representation of petitioners for a new bank, and his devotion to the wishes of his western brethren, which induce him (although his constituents should be the *scape goat*, and get no bank) to vote for as many banks as may be required—While we give the gentleman full credit, for his *disinterested* zeal—tleman then serves God, his country, and western brethren, with that which costs him nothing: for I verily believe, he and the inhabitants of this place, on whom the U. States have bestowed branches of their bank, would now be glad to wash their hands of those now to be established—and thus, we account for the change in that gentleman's language. The National Bank while she withheld her favours from Norfolk, to the strength of the lion added the rapacity of the wolf; but now, strange to tell! she is a Phœnix rising out of the ashes of the old bank, sheltering her brood under her wings, and the genius of America is represented as suffused in tears at the natural death of the old, and exulting at the re-production of the new bank.—Yes, sir, I have seen the genius of America leaning over our expiring Washington, drowned in tears; I have seen her catching the last breath of a Lawrence; have seen her perched on the top-gallant of a Perry; have seen her embark with him in an open boat, when he left his disabled ship to gain one more capable of service.—I have seen her walking arm and arm with a M'Donough; but to the gentleman from Norfolk, am I indebted for my first information of her interest in the operations of a bank.

That gentleman gives us the history of banks: Genoa, little Genoa, is said to be the mother of banks, was successfully rivalled and supplanted by Venice; France, Holland and England succeeded in turn; in short, liberty, commerce, literature and banks, have gone hand in hand throughout the world, in his opinion—Are we sir, to draw our precedents of government and finance from the petty republics, aristocracies and monarchies of Europe? Where or what is Genoa? Just as important on the great map of Europe as a fly on the ceiling of this numerous hall.—What is Venice? A subject of barter among the great powers of Europe; once, if I mistake not, was actually given in boot in some bargain between France and Austria—and Holland with all her banks has lately *rose* to a pitiful monarchy.—Of France and England we shall hear more in due time; from the former it is believed the gentleman will draw but slender aid to his *republican institutions*.

(To make good the upstart assertion, that liberty, literature and banks (why not add religion?) have been ever united, the gentleman fixes on the revolution of 1688, giving birth as he says, to banks and the habeas corpus in England: I will not account for the accuracy of the gentleman's chronology—I have no books here, nor have I for many years looked into the history of those times, but have still some faint recollections; be this my apology then, (while I examine this subject,) should any bills drawn on this slender fund be protested. What was the situation of England at the Revolution, usurpation rather. The nation distracted by civil dissentions and religious opinions, governed by a weak, cowardly, superstitious prince, was ready for any innovations, for any vicissitudes; the strongest proof of which was given by their acceptance of William the Prince of Orange, a neighbouring Dutchman; dark, cool, and calculating; who in defiance of moral obligations, the best feelings of the human heart and the commonties which bind father to son, and man to man; under the sacred names of reformation and religion, overturned the monarchy, trampled on the rights of the nation, expelled her sovereign, and seated himself on the throne.—William! a cold hearted speculator, who calculated the result and expense of this enterprize as cooly as he would have done the profits of a cargo of slaves shipped from Angola or the gold coast of Africa to the West Indies.—William! who had the generosity to charge the subject nation with the expence of the fleet which transported him, and of the army which effected her subjugation—and this is the glorious period which the gentleman from Norfolk has fixed on for introducing the *Republican Institution* of banking into that insulted, degraded nation, and which is now so warmly recommended to our adoption.

Will the gentleman pretend that *England* was then in the zenith of her glory, to which Elizabeth, the great, the good Elizabeth, the Catharine of England, had raised her—who with a flirt of her fan shivered to atoms the Spanish Armada, the terror of the world, and from Albion's lofty cliffs calmly looked down on the subject earth, and still more subject Ocean: justly termed the Queen of the Earth and mistress of the seas?

How different *then* her attitude among the nations of the earth from that maintained during the usurpation of the daring, high-minded, hypocritical Cromwell, who, had his life borne any proportion to his talents and ambition, must have been the autocrat of Europe.

Even Queen Anne, weak and timid as she was, by a prudent selection of ministers and generals, elevated the nation to a pitch of glory far above any thing to be found at the Revolution.

True, indeed, William laid the foundation of the national debt; which probably by the advocates of this bill will be esteemed a national blessing; and how? Way, being an adventurer, regardless of the interests of the nation, and destitute of every noble and generous sentiment which actuates the breast of an Englishman; & intent only on self aggrandizement, he enlarged the civil list and peace establishment, encreased the army and navy, made large loans, carried on foreign wars, dissipated the wealth of the nation in sinecures as well to his old friends as new subjects; and by constant agitation divested the public mind from the contemplation of national degradation—from this state of things, this general disorganization, and financial derangement, it was indispensible some expedient should be adopted to keep up appearances; and what more admirably calculated than the banking system? The novelty of the thing strongly recommended it—the sem-was thought to appreciate; *and* Minheer from Amsterdam, by *inverting* calculations demonstrated, that in ten years, or some short period, he would not only pay off all the loans and the whole national debt, but so enrich the country as to secure it from further taxation.

Well! how have those splendid promises, those golden dreams eventuated? One hundred and twenty eight years have increased the national debt to how many hundred millions! Oh, Mr. Speaker, I am lost in numbers; suffice it to say, the amount of the British debt to me is incalculable, and I scruple whether the gentleman from Norfolk, or his Sectonian Chancellor would better succeed—This plan however complete, hoodwinked the nation, they thought all safe; indeed the people it would seem, ought not always to peep behind the curtain, to understand the secret springs which give motion and effect to measures. Our own happy government furnishes many examples—but why draw precedents in banking from 1688, more than in ship-building or the manufactory of arms—I have seen one of our naval officers think of a revolutionary 74! Would to God I could have seen one of those huge, unwieldy, clumsy machines in the water laid along side one of our American 74's of modern construction; commanded by a Hull, a Warrington, a Decatur, or a Lawrence—Think you, we should not have had a good account of her?—What would a Jackson, a Scott, or a Gaines think of a musket of that day? I remember to have seen a gun-lock, probably of later construction than 1688, which looked more like an old-fashioned tobacco-box than a gun-lock; it had not the contrivance or the workmanship of a jack-screw.—Believe me, Sir, the contrast betwixt a ship of war of 1688 and one of this date, respecting either shape, motion or effect, is full as great as betwixt one of our *gun-boats* of immortal memory, and the handsomest Steam Boat which plies upon the Mississippi, or betwixt New-York and Albany.

Take then, the gentleman's own account of banking, and it has failed in every instance. In England where it has been most extensively in use, England famed for 900 banks, it has brought the nation to the brink of ruin—The wisest man in Virginia, said to be, some years ago calculated her downfall with such certainty as to pronounce that in six months she would be blotted out of the list of nations—and the *wise* men of this date, (for I sometimes fall in with them,) now suppose she is on her last legs, and very shortly must succumb under the weight of debt and calamity. The gentleman from Henrico appears to indulge in pleasing anticipations on this subject, from the present embarrassments of that country, and struggles for bread and reform—in fact, for power: for, give some 3 or 5 of those sticklers for reform, those ring leaders of faction pensions and power, and the poor deluded people will be left to act for themselves, and without a head—ought we, then, in the light of example, aided by the light of history and experience, rashly to adopt a system which, in no instance, or in any one nation, has yet succeeded, but what is still worse, has ruined every nation, no matter what the form of its government which has adopted it?

Are we sure we have all necessary information on this intricate subject? May not this enlightened age, this day of general enquiry and research, throw light on a subject which appears hitherto to have been misunderstood? Has wisdom been born and will it die with us? Will all future Legislatures be less intelligent, less patriotic, less conscientious than ourselves?—Shall we do all, and leave nothing for them? Will we thus compliment ourselves?

Thus much, Mr. Speaker, I have tho't proper to say in answer to the arguments of Gentlemen, and on the subject of Banking generally.—Now, a few words on the present bill, and I have done.

I object to the present bill, because the State is a stockholder in all those institutions.

We have already two banks, and have not been able this session to govern them—they have succeeded in every favorite measure—and on the subject of banks, we have already legislated away $20,000 of the people's money; a very important item in any of the banks, sought to be established—more, I believe, than any of them can exhibit in actual specie, should they be indulged in their wishes. Will we, then, with our eyes open, smarting under our late sufferings, add 22 or 25 banks, time has not enabled me to ascertain which, to our misfortunes—say 22, each will enlist in its favor two or three adjoining counties—There will then be a banking or monied interest throughout the State: this interest, say three hundred men, with money at will, with exclusive privileges and interests, in direct opposition to the public weal, will diffuse itself into the mass of the people, regulate our elections, and send to this House, presidents, cashiers, bank-directors, stockholders, bank-clerks, tellers, porters, &c. &c. sufficient to control the virtue, the talents, the patriotism of the balance of the community, united by the money aristocracy created by those institutions.

Let the bonus, then, be paid in cash, & the terms be made easy to the institutions, I care not how long; but let it be safe and secured by the charter. But we are told, we can no otherwise than by the terms of the bill receive so large a bonus—we shall have our annual dividends, and at the expiration of the charters, our stock—and that we shall sustain a loss of the dividends and stock—How so? can you lose what you never possessed? This is a solecism in language: to lose what you never possessed, is equal to finding what was never lost.)—Thus, a man who casts a net or seine into James River loses all the fish which escape—or if he refused to take in a sturgeon, fearing he would