



WILMINGTON.

Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1818.

To Subscribers.

The present number of the Gazette concludes the second year of our labors. In order to effect the contemplated alteration in the appearance of the Gazette, no paper will issue from this office until Tuesday next. Should any thing of importance in the mean time transpire, it will be laid before our readers in an extra.

Many of our subscribers living at a distance from where there is an Agent appointed, have become considerably indebted to this establishment. The noting of this fact, we hope, will induce them to make early remittances, either "in full," or "on account." The present proprietor of this establishment commenced his labours on the first of January 1817: a considerable portion of its patrons have never contributed one cent. tho' the Gazette has been regularly transmitted to them, for two years:—to those persons we recommend a perusal of our terms, in the first column of the first page of the Gazette. To those who have been punctual in their payments we offer our thanks, and hope for a continuance of their favours.

Nothing of importance was transacted in either house of Congress on Monday.

A respectable meeting of a number of the citizens of New Castle county, held at the house of Mr. John Herdman, New Ark. on the 26th inst. for the purpose of dividing some means of obtaining relief to the people of this state, under the present distressed state of things. It was unanimously resolved, that a committee be appointed, to call a meeting, to meet at the Red Lion tavern on Tuesday the 12th of January next at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of addressing the Legislature of the state on this momentary subject.

Whereupon the following persons were chosen, Major Isaac Gibbs, Doctor Thos. W. Handy, Frederick Holtzbecker, Thomas Phillips, and Thomas Massey. Signed by order of the meeting, THO. H. HANDY, Chairman.

THOS. W. ROBERTSON, Sec'y. In obedience to the will of the meeting, the committee do most earnestly call upon the citizens of this county to meet at the time and place aforesaid, believing that the suffering of the people is general throughout the state. We call upon our brethren of Kent and Sussex to have similar meetings.

ISAAC GIBBS, THO. W. HANDY, FRED. HOLTZBECKER, THO. PHILLIPS, THO. MASSEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The Treaty which we this day publish, by authority, is that which was concluded at Madrid, in 1802, but the ratification of which, by Spain, has been withheld until recently.

The Treaty provides for the settlement, by the arbitration of commissioners, and in the most unexceptionable manner, of all claims, prior to the year 1802, of the citizens of Spain and of the United States, respectively, for losses sustained by the depredations of the citizens of the two governments, prior to the year 1802.

The claims for spoliation by French privateers carrying their prizes into the ports of Spain, during the same period, and which have been ever since the subject of negotiation, are not provided for. They are however, expressly reserved, and the existence of the claims thus distinctly recognized.

Bank of the United States.

The following is the letter from the President of the Bank of the United States, accompanying the Report to Con-

gress of the state of the Bank, from which we have already extracted all the tabular statement which appeared to be materially important:

Bank of the U. S. Nov. 11, 1818.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit the statements required by the resolution of the Senate of the 15th of April, a copy of which you were pleased to communicate in your letter of the 11th of June last.

The statements are numbered in the order of the several numbers of the resolution, and the details and accompanying remarks, it is considered, will render them perfectly intelligible.

In respect to the payments, made on account of the cash part of the second and third instalments of the capital of the bank, it is impossible to designate the amount actually paid in coin.

When the second instalment became due, the bank of the United States was in operation, and had issued a large amount of its notes: bills were discounted, and passed to the credit of individuals, and specie received on deposit; therefore, the notes of, and checks on the bank, were equivalent to specie, and would have drawn out the specie to pay the cash part of the instalments, if the literal formality of paying in specie had been required. The general course pursued by the subscribers was to deposit the coin and notes in the bank, and draw a check for the precise amount of the cash part of the instalment.

The banks in the principal cities resumed specie payments on the 20th February, 1817, and the third instalment became due on the 1st of July following: their notes were, of course, received in all payments due to the bank and to the revenue, and also on deposit, for which specie was liable to be drawn; of course, the notes of, and checks on the Bank of the United States, and the notes of the banks actually paying specie, were indiscriminately received, with gold and silver, in payment of the cash part of this instalment.

In the statement exhibiting the debts due to the bank and its offices, the amount of bills discounted bears an under proportion to the respective trade and importance of the respective places; but the efforts of the board of directors to produce a more equal apportionment have been counteracted by circumstances which they could not control, the origin of which may be referred to the state of the currency, and of domestic exchange, at the period immediately preceding the establishment of the bank; the consequences of which are yet visible in the named operations of those places.

The funds of the cities east of Philadelphia, derived from the sale of their imported commodities, had been suffered to accumulate during the late war, and until the establishment of the bank, chiefly in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, to an immense amount, in anticipation of that event, and the prospects entertained of the consequent improvement in the currency. The public revenue had also accumulated in the middle and western sections of the U. States, to the amount of many millions, particularly in the Banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the District of Columbia; and the banks of those places were greatly indebted to those to the eastward of them respectively.

Shortly after this period, as you will recollect, sir, the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, agreed to resume specie payment on the 20th of February, under a special agreement with the Bank of the United States, which, in order to bring about this desirable and indispensable event, engaged its credit and resources in protecting the debtors' banks, and in liquidating these immense balances, by actual remittances to the eastward, in specie and bills, as far as the only possible means of maintaining what has been so happily begun. In the mean time, the public deposits in the banks of those places, which had been transferred to the Bank of the U. States, and the revenue subsequently collected in the same, were chiefly expended in the cities east of the Susquehanna.

These circumstances have constantly maintained so great a demand for exchange in the eastern cities, that the director have been unable to extend the discounts at the offices at New York and Boston, as they have earnestly desired to do, without getting into debt to the banks

of those places, and incurring the immediate liability to a demand of payment in specie; of the large importations of which, by the Bank of the United States, at great expense, not one dollar has been expended south or west of Philadelphia. It is a fact, corroborated by the experience of all banks, that their operations must necessarily be regulated by those of the banks in their immediate vicinity, otherwise, those which are most prudent or parsimonious, will become the creditors of those who are the most liberal or extravagant; and the consequence of which is, an immediate specie responsibility. The Bank of the United States and its offices, do no form an exception to this rule, and facts have demonstrated that a bank of very limited resources governed by an arduous policy, and applying its means, not to the purpose of public accommodation, but to the traffic in specie, by collecting the bills of other banks, drawing out the specie for sale, and repeating the operation, daily, may subject the largest capital to incessant contribution. It is conceived that what has been said will satisfactorily prove, that the Bank of the United States, could not remit and liquidate, debts of the southern, western, and middle sections, to the eastern cities, and, at the same time, loan a large additional capital to the latter; and that, if the latter have not participated in the loans of the bank, in proportion to their great wealth and commerce, that have at least derived substantial benefits from the operations of the bank, as any other section of the Union.

In regard to the discount on bills, secured by the pledge of public and corporate stocks, it is respectfully observed, that these loans originated in the sudden redemption of \$13,000,000, of the funded debt, part of the capital of the bank, with the public funds which had been transferred to the bank in the manner represented.

This event took place a few months after the bank had commenced its operations, when few of its offices were in operation, and while the circumstances of the institution precluded the possibility of an equitable distribution of its capital.

It, therefore, became a desirable object to employ this capital for the benefit of the institution, without delay, and the only question which the case appeared to involve, was, whether the loans ought to be made on the collateral security of public and corporate stocks, or on the more precarious security of mere personal responsibility, where that species of accommodation did not appear to admit of so great an extension. The board determined upon the former course, and proceeded to discount bills on the pledge of stock, without regard to persons or places, and indiscriminately to the extent which it was offered, and of course the greatest loans have been where the greatest amount of stock was held. The whole amount of the loans on pledged stock of every description, have not at any time reached, by 2 millions, the amount of funded debt redeemed by the government, although the original amount of the funded debt part of the capital of the bank, was intended to have been \$28,000,000. To have loaned these funds in New York and Boston, would have required of their previous conversion into specie, or the funds of those cities, which, from the course of exchange, and the extraordinary demand for specie, was impracticable; and, to have demanded the immediate payment of specie due by the banks in Philadelphia, Baltimore, District of Columbia, and the western country, would have been to require impossibilities. The funds were, therefore, loaned where they were current, and in their operation produced the gradual diminution of the debts due by the banks in those places, to the bank of the United States, which they had not the ability to discharge, in specie, on demand. The reason why no part of the coin in possession of the bank, is exhibited in the statement No. 2, of the existing capital of the bank, is assigned in the note annexed to that statement; but the whole amount of specie in the bank and its offices, at that time, was \$2,815,208 96, as exhibited in the general statement rendered to the department.

The crisis in which the directors of the bank of the United States have acted has been one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. The policy and effect of their administration, cannot be appreciated by an abstract view of any single measure:

it must be taken in connexion with every other which it involves. They have earnestly endeavored to promote the interests of the public and of the institution, but they disclaim the presumption that would exempt them from error.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. JONES, President.

The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington City.

From the Boston Patriot, Dec. 24.

Latest from England.

The ship Triton, capt. Holecomb, arrived here yesterday in 48 days from Liverpool. By this vessel we have received from our correspondent London papers to the 1st of November, inclusive—and are indebted to Mr. Popliff for Liverpool papers to the 20—nearly a fortnight later than former advices. We have given as many extracts as our time and limits would permit.

The Triton brings despatches to the secretary of state of the United States, containing the treaty of commerce concluded by Mr. Gallatin with the British commissioners.

The London Courier of Oct. 23, contains the commercial treaty between this country and Sweden, negotiated by the honorable Jonathan Russell.

The British army is to be reduced to 30,000 men. Orders have been issued to suspend recruiting parties in London, to suspend recruiting men until further orders.

The King of England has completed the 57th year of his reign, being two years longer than any monarch who ever before reigned in England. On the demise of the queen, it is said to be the intention of the ministry to propose to parliament a greatly diminished establishment for the King at Windsor. The care of his majesty is to be confided to the duke of York, who is to have an additional allowance for his services.

Corn Exchange, October 26.—Our market was very moderately supplied with wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, and fine rans were in demand, and obtained an advance of from 1 to 2s per quarter, but there is no improvement in other kinds. Fine foreign wheat also meets a better sale than last week, but all other descriptions go off heavily, in consequence of the continued large arrivals from the Baltic.

Oct. 30.—The supply of English wheat since Monday has been very moderate, and for fine qualities that day's prices are fully realized, and the trade in general tolerably brisk.

Liverpool, Oct. 31. All the Allied Sovereigns & their ministers, except the Emperor of Austria, have now left Aix la Chapelle and have repaired to the frontiers of France, in order to review for the last time, the Army of Occupation before its final departure.

Some transports are expected to leave London in a few days, with no less than 1500 volunteers, enrolled in this country for the insurgent army of South America.

A private letter from Madrid speaks of the great embarrassment in which the new minister of finance is placed. He cannot raise the loan by any means.

The Austrian troops commenced their retreat over the Rhine on the 16th. It is said considerable desertions had occurred.

Nov. 2.

The conference at Aix la Chapelle, so far as sovereigns took a part in it, is concluded. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia left that place on the 20th ult. and have proceeded to Paris. The fortress of Valenciennes has been delivered up to France, being the first fortress that has been restored.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Differences with America adjusted.—The matters, not in dispute exactly, but in uncertainty, and which were left for arrangement between this country and America, at the conclusion of the late war, are said to have been, the greater number of them, happily, settled by commissioners appointed for that purpose on our part, and Mr. Gallatin on the other, before that gentleman quitted England.—The boundary, which was left unsettled in the treaty, at the end of the revolutionary war, is now actually fixed. This, if true, is a great point. The right of fishing, and drying fish on the coasts of Newfoundland, is clearly defined; and the terms of intercourse between our West India Islands and the vessels of the United States are specified and agreed on. These also are matters difficultly remains behind, and it is probable for the reason, that it is the greatest, that is so remains:—the right of visitation

and the power of apprehending the seamen of each country, when found on board the ships of the other, is unsettled.

London, Oct. 30.

We have received this morning the following letter from our correspondent at Aix la Chapelle:—

"The approaching departure of Lord Castlereagh for Cambrai, has been announced here; but his lordship has not yet quitted our city, and every thing concurs to show that he will not. There still remained upon the last list of conferences, fourteen questions inscribed. The affairs of America and Spain will not be the subject of a particular decision, but the sovereigns, assembled in Congress, will recognize as a principle, that neutrality, for all the European powers, is the only state of things which they wish to maintain with the new world, and which will permit them to wait with confidence the result of the actual war."

New York, Dec. 23.

We understand the Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of Navy, will leave this city this morning for the seat of government.

The Senate of the United States have been for several days sitting, with closed courts, and the treaty with Great Britain having arrived, it is presumed the Senate have it under consideration.

Beware of fifty dollar notes of the New York Bank.

A note for one dollar, of the late emission of small notes made by the Bank of New York, has been presented at the bank for payment, after being altered to Fifty. This has been effected by taking out the word one in two places, and the figure 1 in two places, (by means of some liquid) and substituting the word fifty, in two places, and the figures 50 in two other places, and by adding the letter s to the word dollar.—Eve Post.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.

A report was current here a few days ago that the troops composing the expedition, bound to the Yellow Stone river, were fired on by the Kansas Indians. We are happy to learn that the report is without foundation—it appears that a young man, who left the party, bound to St. Louis, was hailed by some straggling Indians, and fired on, because he would not obey their order to pull to shore. [Gazette.]

From the Boston Gaz. Dec. 17.

Col. Trumbull's Painting.

Will be exhibited this day, from 7 until 1 o'clock, for the patriotic purpose of giving aid to the Mechanics Arts of Massachusetts. The visitors on this occasion, will have an opportunity not only of viewing this valuable picture, but of seeing the decorations of the table, prepared for the Centennial Festival of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A gentleman of this city, has lately discovered a very great improvement in the construction of a Water Wheel, which is fully ascertained to produce a valuable acquisition to the propelling of Steam and Team Boats. A boat with one of these wheels is now in operation, plying between this city and Williamsburg, Long Island, the effect of which are fully demonstrated.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

At a special meeting of the

"Society of the State of Delaware, for the promotion of American Manufactures," convened by public notice, at the Town Hall, Wilmington, Dec. 24, 1818, the President and Secretary being absent Robert Porter, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. D. Carter, secretary, pro tem. The following resolutions were severally proposed and agreed to—

1. That there be a committee of three appointed to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject of aiding and protecting American manufactures, which memorial shall be submitted to the society at their next meeting.
2. That Robert Porter, J. D. Carter, and Seleck Osborn be a committee to draft the aforesaid memorial.
3. That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the newspapers of this place.

Adjourned to meet at this place on Saturday the 2d January next, at two o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT PORTER,
Chairman.

J. D. CARTER, Sec'y.

A Stray Cow.

Came to the subscriber on Monday the 14th December, a dark brindled Cow; the marks is as near as I can describe them, is, both ears cut off, and there appears to be two silts in each ear, with some white under her belly, and a white spot in her forehead, and is very old, and has since calved. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the subscriber in Newport, proving their property paying charges, may take her away.

Aton Justis.

Newport, Dec. 29, 1818.