

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the 9th Day of August last, requiring the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to prepare and report, on this Day, such further Provision as may, in his opinion, be necessary for establishing the PUBLIC CREDIT—the said Secretary further RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

(CONCLUDED.)

THE reason for the several provisions contained in the foregoing plan, have been so far anticipated, and will for the most part be so readily suggested by the nature of those provisions, that any comments, which need further be made, will be both few and concise.

The combination of a portion of the public debt in the formation of the capital, is the principal thing, of which an explanation is requisite. The chief object of this, is to enable the creation of a capital sufficiently large to be the basis of an extensive circulation, and an adequate security for it. As has been elsewhere remarked, the original plan of the bank of North-America, contemplated a capital of ten millions of dollars, which is certainly not too broad a foundation for the extensive operations to which a national bank is destined. But to collect such a sum in this country in gold and silver, into one depository, may, without hesitation, be pronounced impracticable. Hence the necessity of an auxiliary, which the public debt at once presents.

This part of the fund will be always ready to come in aid of the specie: it will more and more command a ready sale; and can therefore expeditiously be turned into coin if an exigency of the bank should at any time require it. This quality of prompt convertibility into coin, renders it an equivalent for that necessary agent of bank circulation; and distinguishes it from a fund in land, of which the sale would generally be far less expeditious, and at great disadvantage. The quarter yearly receipts of interest will also be an actual addition to the specie fund during the intervals between them and the half yearly dividends of profits. The objection to combining land with specie, resulting from their not being generally in possession of the same persons, does not apply to the debt, which will always be found in considerable quantity among the monied and trading people.

The debt composing part of the capital, besides its collateral effect in enabling the bank to extend its operations, and consequently to enlarge its profits, will produce a direct annual revenue of six per centum from the government, which will enter into the half-yearly dividends received by the stock-holders.

When the present price of the public debt is considered, and the effect which its conversion into bank-stock, if incorporated with a specie fund, would in all probability have to accelerate its rise to the proper point, it will easily be discovered, that the operation presents in its outset a very considerable advantage to those who may become subscribers; and from the influence which that rise would have on the general mass of the debt, a proportional benefit to all the public creditors, and, in a sense, which has been more than once adverted to, to the community at large.

There is an important fact, which exemplifies the fitness of the public debt, for a bank fund, and which may serve to remove doubts in some minds on this point. It is this, that the bank of England in its first erection rested wholly on that foundation. The subscribers to a loan to government of one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling, were incorporated as a bank; of which the debt created by the loan and the interest upon it, were the sole fund. The subsequent augmentations of its capital, which now amounts to between eleven and twelve millions of pounds sterling, have been of the same nature.

The confining of the right of the bank to contract debts to the amount of its capital, is an important precaution, which is not to be found in the constitution of the bank of North-America, and which while the fund consists wholly of coin, would be a restriction attended with inconveniences, but would be free from any if the composition of it should be such as is now proposed. The restriction exists in the establishment of the bank of England, and as a source of security, is worthy of imitation. The consequence of exceeding the limit there is, that each stockholder is liable for the excess, in proportion to his interest in the bank. When it is considered, that the directors owe their appointments to the choice of the stockholders, a responsibility of this kind on the part of the latter, does not appear unreasonable. But on the other hand, it may be deemed a hardship upon those who may have dissented from the choice. And there are many among us, whom it might perhaps discourage from becoming concerned in the institution. These reasons have induced the placing of the responsibility upon the directors, by whom the limit prescribed should be transgressed.

The interdiction of loans on account of the United States, or of any particular State, beyond the moderate sum specified, or of any foreign power, will serve as a barrier to executive encroachments, and to combinations insidious to the safety, or contrary to the policy of the Union.

The limitation of the rate of interest is dictated by the consideration, that different rates prevail in different parts of the union; and as the operations of the bank may extend through the whole, some rule seems to be necessary. There is room for a question, whether the limitation ought not rather to be five, than to six per cent. as proposed. It may with safety be taken for granted, that the former rate would yield an ample dividend; perhaps as much as the latter, by the extension which it would give to business. The natural effect of low interest is to increase trade and industry; because undertakings of every kind can be prosecuted with greater advantage. This is a truth generally admitted; but it is requisite to have analyzed the subject in all its relations, to be able to form a just conception of the extent of that effect. Such an analysis cannot but satisfy an intelligent mind, that the difference of one per cent. in the rate at which money may be had, is often capable of making an essential change for the better in the situation of any country or place.

Every thing therefore which tends to lower the rate of interest, is peculiarly worthy of the cares of legislators. And though laws which violently sink the legal rate of interest, greatly below the market level, are not to be commended, because they are not calculated to answer their aim; yet whatever has a tendency to effect a reduction, without violence to the natural course of things, ought to be attended to and pursued. Banks are among the means most proper to accomplish this end; and the moderation of the rate at which their discounts are made, is a material ingredient towards it; with which their own interest viewed on an enlarged and permanent scale, does not appear to clash.

But as the most obvious ideas are apt to have greater force than those which depend on complex and remote combinations, there would be danger, that the persons whose funds must constitute the stock of the bank, would be dissident of the sufficiency of the profits to be expected, if the rate of loans and discounts were to be placed below the point to which they have been accustomed; and might, on this account, be indisposed to embarking in the plan. There is, it is true, one reflection, which, in regard to men actively engaged in trade, ought to be a security against this danger; it is this—That the accommodations which they might derive in the way of their business, at a low rate, would more than indemnify them for any difference in the dividend; supposing even that some diminution of it were to be the consequence. But upon the whole, the hazard of contrary reasoning among the mass of monied men, is a powerful argument against the experiment. The

institutions of the kind already existing, add to the difficulty of making it. Mature reflection, and a large capital, may, of themselves, lead to the desired end.

The last thing which requires any explanatory remark, is the authority proposed to be given to the President to subscribe to the amount of two millions of dollars on account of the public. The main design of this is to enlarge the specie fund of the bank, and to enable it to give a more early extension to its operations. Tho' it is proposed to borrow with one hand what is lent to the other; yet the disbursement of what is borrowed, will be progressive, and bank-notes may be thrown into circulation, instead of the gold and silver. Besides, there is to be an annual reimbursement of a part of the sum borrowed, which will finally operate as an actual investment of so much specie. In addition to the inducements to this measure, which results from the general interest of the government to enlarge the sphere of the utility of the bank, there is this more particular consideration, to wit, that as far as the dividend on the stock shall exceed the interest paid on the loan, there is a positive profit.

The Secretary begs leave to conclude, with this general observation—That if the Bank of North-America shall come forward with any propositions, which have for object the ingrafting upon that institution the characteristics which shall appear to the legislature necessary to the due extent and safety of a national bank, there are, in his judgment, weighty inducements to giving every reasonable facility to the measure. Not only the pretensions of that institution, from its original relation to the government of the United States, and from the services it has rendered, are such as to claim a disposition favorable to it, if those who are interested in it are willing, on their part, to place it on a footing satisfactory to the government, and equal to the purposes of a bank of the United States; but its co-operation would materially accelerate the accomplishment of the great object, and the collision, which might otherwise arise, might, in a variety of ways, prove equally disagreeable and injurious. The incorporation or union here contemplated, may be effected in different modes, under the auspices of an act of the United States, if it shall be desired by the Bank of North-America, upon terms which shall appear expedient to the government.

All which is humbly submitted.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

AT a half-yearly communication of the Grand Lodge of New-Jersey, and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, the several members met at their Lodge Room in Trenton, on Tuesday the 11th inst. and proceeded to ballot for the Grand Officers for the ensuing year—when the Right Worshipful John Beatty, Esq. was duly elected Grand Master.

The Right Worshipful Robert L. Hooper, Esq. Deputy Grand Master.

The Right Worshipful Samuel W. Stockton, Esq. Senior Grand Warden.

The Right Worshipful Jonathan Rhea, Esq. Junior Grand Warden.

The Right Worshipful Thomas Bullman, Grand Treasurer.

The Right Worshipful Markel Ewing, Esq. Grand Secretary; and were duly installed in their respective offices."

Trenton, 12th Jan. 1791.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. at a meeting of the members of the Society for promoting the establishment of Sunday Schools in this city, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year,

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| President. | The Right Rev. William White, D. D. |
| Vice-President. | Mr. James Pemberton. |
| Treasurer. | Mr. James Mendenhall. |
| Secretary. | Mr. Matthew Carey. |
| Visitors. | D. B. Say, Rev. Ashbell Green, Rev. Mr. Bend, Mr. Peter Thompson, Junr. Dr. B. Rush, Samuel Powell, Esq. George Meade, Esq. John Barker, Esq. M. Thomas Bartow, Capt. N. Falconer, Dr. Wm. Currie, Mr. Samuel Fisher. |

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST by the Subscriber, on the 12th day of January 1791, between Penollop and Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, the following Certificates, issued by the said State, to sundry Soldiers, for the three-fourth parts of the depreciation of their pay; and all of which are signed by John Stevens, jun. Treasurer, and countersigned by James Ewing, Auditor, viz.

| No. | Dated, | Payable to | Amount. |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 323 | June 26, 1781, | Powel Alston, | £.60 8 9 |
| 399 | January 27, do. | Jacob Long, | 30 16 10½ |
| 593 | June 29, do. | Oliver Cromwell, | 60 8 9 |
| 664 | June 30, do. | James Kinsey, | 57 12 6 |
| 740 | July 2, do. | George Long, | 5 4 4½ |
| 869 | July 4, do. | Ananias Clark, | 3 12 4½ |
| 938 | July 30, do. | Samuel Dotey, | 135 7 6½ |
| 1060 | March 20, 1782, | Ephraim Patten, | 31 13 9 |
| 1128 | August 8, do. | James Coulton, | 30 7 10½ |
| 1133 | August 8, do. | Moses Thompson, | 150 5 9½ |
| 1230 | January 27, 1783, | Asa Gilderfleaves, | 63 7 5½ |
| 1237 | April 9, do. | Michael Lane, | 61 16 10½ |
| 841 | July 4, 1781, | James Clark, | 4 17 10½ |

Any person who may have found the said Certificates, and will return them to the subscriber, living at Penollop aforesaid, shall receive the above reward; and in proportion for any part of them which may be returned.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the above Certificates, as payment is stopped at the public offices. If any of them should be offered for sale, the person to whom they are offered is requested to stop the same, and give notice thereof to his humble servant. KENNETH HANKINSON.
Monmouth County, New-Jersey, Jan. 15, 1791.

WANTED, TWO OR MORE

Convenient ROOMS,

in Chestnut-Street, or as near the Bank as possible. Enquire of the Printer. (epti.)

HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, Second-Street, near Race-Street,

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpose of buying and selling, on commission, the different species of Stock, and of liquidated and unliquidated paper in the market.

He will obtain such Certificates as are required by the funding law, for those who have unliquidated Securities; and transfer stock from and to the Treasury and the Offices of the Commissioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for several years past been employed in the Treasury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himself that on that score he has a decided advantage in transacting business here. He is fully impressed with the truth of the adage that "dispatch is the soul of business," and will always make the interest of his employers an object of the first importance.

Philadelphia, December 29th, 1790.

Subscribers for Mrs. Warren's Poems, are requested to call on the Editor for their books.

THE Copartnership of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31st ultimo, they request those, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and those who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment, to either of the Subscribers, at their Compting-House, No. 5, Chestnut-Street-Wharf.
JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,

- Three casks Cassia,
- Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
- Muscovado Sugar,
- A few Casks old Batavia Arrack,
- One cask of Durham Mustard,
- New England Rum in hogheads and barrels,
- A quantity of prime Boston Beef,
- Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
- Best pickled Mackrel,
- 6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glafs,
- A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
- And an elegant CHANDELIER. (saw6w.)

AMERICAN CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE and ELASTICS, CONGRESS BROWN, LONDON SMOKE, LEAD, DRAB, BLUE and OTHER fashionable Colours,

Manufactured at Hartford, (State of Connecticut,) just received, and are now offered for Sale, at the

CHEAP STORE, No. 38,

North Third Street,

At which Store are also opening a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

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| CLOTHS, | ELEGANT Vest Patterns— |
| Linens, | adapted to the season, |
| Cambrics, | Silk, Cotton, and Worsted |
| Painted, sprigged, tamboured, | Hose, |
| ed, book, and jaconet Muslins, | Corduroys, |
| Chintzes, | Velvetts, and Royal Rihs, |
| Cottons and Calicoes, | Sattinets, |
| Silks, | Best Buck, Beaver, and White |
| Sheetings, | Kidd Gloves, |
| Table Cloths, of a superior | Fine Muslin Cravats, |
| quality, | Black Ruffel, |
| Mullinets, | Joan's Spinning. |
| Patent Silk Hose, | |

A Variety of STUFFS.

And many other Articles, too numerous to insert in an Advertisement; all of which are now selling by Wholesale and Retail, on so low terms, as to make them an object to the purchasers.

N. B. A few Barrels of MACKAREL, and Nova-Scotia HERRINGS.
Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1791.

E BENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnership, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchase and sell all kinds of CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Transfers made at the Public Offices, and Business in general transacted on Commission. December 29.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in general.

GENTLEMEN, AGREEABLY to the plan which the Subscriber submitted to the public consideration, and under the most flattering assurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing, that

THE MERCHANTS,

and EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

is now opened at the corner of Market and Water-Streets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to repeat the declarations of his sincere intention to prosecute his undertaking with the most respectful assiduity: But he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude, for the encouragement he has already experienced; nor suppress his invariable wish, that those gentlemen who may honor his Coffee-House with their presence, will communicate such articles of intelligence received from their correspondents as they shall think proper, and in preference, will upon every occasion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The Subscriber will prepare entertainments, either at noon, or in the evening, for select parties, upon the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He can accommodate two or three Gentlemen with lodgings; and proposes at two o'clock on each day, when the public business of the Coffee-Room is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful ordinary, for such guests as shall please to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1791.

THE partnership of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE having expired this day, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE proposes to publish a Newspaper, entitled

The Mail,

and

New Daily Advertiser.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE MAIL shall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpose, on Paper, equal in size and quality to any of the Newspapers of Europe or America—And the Subscriber engages that no Means shall be spared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other respects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now respectfully solicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertisements will be received on such moderate Terms as to prove satisfactory to those who may be pleased to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

The MAIL will be published at the House No. 2, Lower Third Street (now occupied by Mr. J. D. Blanchard, who will shortly remove to the adjoining House, No. 4.) and at present SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by D. C. CLAYPOOLE.