

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 705.

[1ST SESSION.]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES AND BANK OF  
THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER BANKS RELATIVE TO THE PUBLIC DEPOSITS, &c.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 22, 1824.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 22, 1824.*

In further compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 8, 1822, the Secretary of the Treasury has now the honor to transmit copies of all the official correspondence between the Secretary and the banks in which the public moneys were deposited from January 1, 1817, to May 8, 1822, that is considered as included, either directly or indirectly, in the terms of the resolution, and that has not been heretofore communicated to the House.

The Hon. Mr. Edwards, late a senator from Illinois, having stated, on his examination before a committee of the House, on February 13, 1823, that the late Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville had, on his advice, and in his presence, written a letter to the Secretary, inclosing a copy of a publication which Mr. Edwards represents himself to have made some time in the year 1819, announcing his intention of retiring from the Directorship of the Bank of Edwardsville; and that he had advised the Receiver to withhold his deposits from the bank until he could receive further orders from the Secretary; and that the Receiver afterwards informed him that he had received a letter from the Secretary directing him to continue the deposits. The Secretary deems it proper to state that no such letter from the Receiver is to be found on the files of the Department; that the officers employed in it have no recollection of the receipt of such a letter; and that, on an examination of the records of the Department, it appears that no answer to any such letter, directing the Receiver to continue the deposits, was ever written to him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

## LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1817.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 3, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you sundry documents presented to this Department by persons representing the city of New Haven, in Connecticut.

The paper marked A will exhibit to the Board of Directors the preference which the Treasury feels for the establishment of a branch bank at New Haven to one at Middletown, if but one is to be established in Connecticut.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 6, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received. An order will issue to the Collectors of Baltimore and New York to transfer the bonds from the State banks in those places to the branch banks.

The extreme hesitation of the banks in answering the Treasury proposition of the 20th ultimo, and the unexpected taciturnity of the Directors of the Bank of the United States upon every subject which has been presented to them by this Department, cannot fail to produce some embarrassments in replying to the various suggestions contained in your letter. As the resolution of Congress does not prohibit the receipt of State paper before February 20, there is no disposition, on the part of the Treasury, to anticipate that event. The bank will, therefore, continue to receive the bills of the State banks in discharge of the revenue bonds deposited with it, if that course is deemed favorable to its future operations. The money thus collected may be employed in reducing the rate of exchange between the principal cities without subjecting the bank to the necessity of replacing those balances as they now exist. Should a majority of the State banks refuse to conform to the Treasury proposition, the money remaining in their vaults to the credit of the United States will be transferred to the Bank of the United States, and to its branches, in the manner already communicated to you, unless the Board of Directors shall suggest another which shall be deemed more eligible. After this explicit declaration, in answer to each of the suggestions presented in your letter of the 1st instant, I trust I shall not remain much longer without a disclosure of the views and intentions of the bank upon the various questions submitted by the Treasury to its consideration.

In receiving the State paper, and entering it to the credit of the United States as a special deposit, the bank must be sensible that the Government is not immediately benefitted. It may, indeed, be possibly, in some degree, injured by the operation. Whilst the public money was received by and deposited with the State bank, its own interest might stimulate it to make exertions, not only to sustain and extend its own credit, but to accommodate the Government in its fiscal operations. Stripped of that inducement, it is difficult to foresee the course which those institutions will adopt, especially if the Treasury proposition is rejected by them. The benefit the Government is to derive from the operations of the United States Bank with this paper will be remotely derived from the equalization of the rate of exchange between the different commercial cities. So far as this effect can be produced by the bank, its influence upon the resumption



of specie payments may probably be beneficial. If, however, the State banks reject the Treasury proposition, I think there will be much reason to doubt their intention to resume specie payments on the 1st of July, or on any other day. Of the correctness of this opinion, the Board of Directors are more competent to determine than I am, and will, of course, adopt such precautionary measures as the probability of such an event may require.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1817.*

SIR: It appears by returns made to this Department by the Collector of the internal revenue that he has, at different times, deposited in your institution certain sums of money arising from taxes imposed by Congress; and in all such cases it is proper that the Treasurer should be regularly advised, at stated periods, of the payment so made, and by whom. I have, therefore, to request that, on the receipt of this letter, you will be pleased to cause duplicate accounts to be stated with Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, commencing with the first deposit, one of which is to be immediately forwarded to the said Treasurer, and the other to my office; observing to pursue the same course at the end of every subsequent week.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Mississippi*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the — instant, proposing that the Directors of the Bank of the United States should be vested with a general authority to call upon the State banks for the deposits of public money now in their possession, and to conduct that operation in the mode which shall appear to them best, has been duly received.

The advantages which would probably result from the adoption of this course might possibly justify the experiment, if that power could, consistently with public duty, be transferred in this unqualified manner to other hands than those to whom the law has confided it.

Had the Bank of the United States, in making this proposition, engaged to receive the deposits as cash, and assumed the obligations of meeting the demands upon the Treasury in the local currency, whenever required, the inducement to accept of the proposition would have been very great. As no idea of this kind has been suggested by the bank in any communication to this Department, and as the State banks have had some reason to expect that this operation would be kept under the control of the Treasury, the proposition can be accepted only under certain modifications.

There can be no objection to the Board of Directors making propositions to the State banks which shall be subject to the revision of the President. Should they be accepted by those institutions, the Treasury will interfere no further than to carry them into effect. Should your efforts be unavailing, you will communicate to this Department the various propositions which you shall have made, which will be submitted to the President for his ultimate decision. It is proper to state that the City Bank and Mechanics' Bank of New York have resolved to resume specie payments on the twentieth day of February next. If the other banks of that place should ultimately refuse to come into the measure, it may be doubtful whether those two banks will not be induced to rescind their resolutions, and enter into measures with the Bank of the United States, under the authority given to the Directors in this letter.

It may be proper to observe that, in declining to transfer the unlimited power to the Board of Directors of directing the operation of changing the deposit of the public money, no distrust of the discretion of that body, or of the correct views with which it would be animated in the execution of that high and delicate trust, has had the slightest influence.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1817.*

SIR: Under the 15th article of the 11th section of the act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States it is provided that the officer at the head of the Treasury Department of the United States shall be furnished, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the debts due to the same; of the moneys deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the specie on hand.

As the bank has commenced its operations in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, it has become my duty to require regular statements, in conformity with the foregoing regulation.

These statements, until otherwise directed, must be made every two weeks. According to the existing regulations, the Collectors of Customs are required to make weekly statements of the amount of revenue received by them and paid into the banks; weekly returns to this office and to the Treasurer of the United States will, therefore, be required from the Bank of the United States, and from the branch banks, of the amount of the public money paid to them, respectively, by the Collectors, showing the aggregate amount at the time of each successive statement. These statements are necessary as checks



upon the returns of the Collectors, and to enable the officer charged with keeping the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury to correct any errors which may result from irregularities in the returns of the Collectors.

The payments made to the bank should be distinguished under three heads, viz: customs, internal revenue, and direct tax.

Should money be paid into the bank for the use of the United States which cannot be classed under either of those heads, the source from whence it is derived must be designated in the entry upon the books of the bank. No discrimination, however, is required in stating the balance remaining to the credit of the Treasurer.

It is desirable that the first return should be made with as little delay as possible, and that the second should commence with the ensuing month.

I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1817.*

SIR: A letter has this day been written from this Department to Dennis A. Smith, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, informing him that, upon his depositing \$50,000 to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, a draft will issue on the Bank of Orleans for that sum, in favor of the Planters' Bank of Louisiana.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Planters' Bank of Louisiana.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1817.*

SIR: On placing the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the credit of the United States in the Bank of Columbia, the Treasurer will be instructed to draw, and deposit in said bank, a bill on the Bank of Louisiana, in your favor, for the like sum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Columbia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Bank of the United States, January, 1817.

In answer, I have the honor to state that in my communication with the bank I have endeavored to be explicit, and to avoid delay where it could produce inconvenience to the institution. In omitting to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, containing the decision of the Board upon the subject-matter of my letter to you of the 29th of November, 1816, I conceived that no answer was necessary. The decision of the Board, so far as it related to the collection of the revenue arising from the customs, was entirely satisfactory. Had it been made and communicated prior to the 20th of December last, my proposition to the State banks would have been of a different character, if, indeed, any had been made. The other part of the decision of the Board is conformable to the expectations which I had entertained, and is not materially different from my own impressions. Yet it is manifest that, without the State banks can be brought into an arrangement by which their paper can be received in payment of taxes, there will be no medium upon the 20th of February next in which those dues can be paid.

The bank, in crediting the debtors of the Government, will not be compelled to issue their paper, or expose themselves to danger, until after the 1st of July; previous to which time they will be able to guard against the effects of a run upon the institution.

Your reference to the 16th section of the charter, as explanatory of the effects of depositing the public money with the bank which is now in the State banks, presents that subject in a point of view wholly new to me, and I am inclined to think to the Board also. On the 6th of December last, when the Board notified the Treasury that it would be ready to receive the deposits of public money in Philadelphia on the 1st instant, and would *hold the same specially as received to the order of the Government*, it did not, I am persuaded, intend to contract the obligation to pay the drafts of the Government drawn upon those deposits in gold or silver, or in its own bills. If such was its intention, so important a feature in its undertaking ought not to have been left to inference, and that, too, of the most doubtful nature.

It is true that the 16th section prohibits the bank from suspending or refusing to pay specie on money deposited; but then the question recurs whether the deposits are money? The proposition of the bank to hold the deposits *specifically subject* to the order of the Government was distinctly understood to deny that they were money, although that term was used in the resolution. The construction put upon this act of the bank by the Treasury is believed to be that which was understood by all persons connected with the bank who have visited this place since the proposition was made. The reference, however, which you have made to the charter is entirely satisfactory to me, although you have not said that the bank has assumed the obligation to pay the draft of the Treasury in gold or silver, or in its own bills, to the amount of the public deposits which shall be transferred from the State banks. Under this view of the case, the Treasurer has been instructed to forward to the bank the necessary authority to receive the deposits in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have directed those banks to transfer the amount in their hands upon your application. In giving this power, it is expected that the bank will keep the Treasury advised of the measures which it adopts, for the purpose of effecting the transfer in the most convenient form to the community, and without injury to the State banks.



Two of the State banks in New York having undertaken to pay specie on the 20th February, some embarrassments may be produced in that place.

Standing alone in the effort which they have undertaken to make, it is extremely doubtful whether they will not find it to their interest to rescind the resolution and enter into arrangements with the Bank of the United States.

This course will be acceptable to the Treasury. The Bank of the United States is authorized to arrange the subject with them if they are disposed to adopt this course.

In the State Bank of Boston the public money has accumulated during the last and present month to a sum exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. This sum they request may be drawn from them, so as to protract the transfer to the month of December next. A copy of their letter, and of my answer, is inclosed. It is alleged by some of the other State banks that they have pursued the same course, and that they have the same equity in their favor.

I am not in possession of any other facts alleged than what are contained in the letter alluded to.

In the case of the deposits at Boston, it is desirable that they should be applied, as soon as the convenience of all the parties will admit, to the extinguishment of the debt due to the Bank of the United States. The sums falling due in that city, together with the deposits, will amount to about a million and a half of dollars by the first of April, at which period I shall be solicitous to repay the bank the amount of the loan.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1817*

SIR: In ordering the deposits to be transferred to the Bank of the United States from the State banks in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, it is due to those banks to state that they have fulfilled their engagements with the Treasury with punctuality and fidelity, and are entitled to expect from it some regard to their interest and prosperity. The State banks in the interior are solicitous to be continued as the place of deposit for the money collected from the internal revenue, where it would be inconvenient to make the deposit in the Bank of the United States.

As the Bank of the United States is bound to transmit the public money at its own risk and expense whenever it shall be required, it is considered that the situation of the banks in the interior, where the deposits are to be made, should be referred to the Directors, to enable them to make arrangements for the transmission of the money so deposited in a mode the least inconvenient to itself. The application of the interior banks for this purpose will therefore be referred to the Board of Directors for their consideration. The Easton Bank has already made a direct application to be continued as the place of deposit of the public money collected in that part of the State, and has been referred to the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 27, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received. In reply, I can only state that the interest of the bank will be consulted as far as the public interest will permit. I presume, however, that it will not be possible to draw the money from the bank in the sums proposed, as the sum now deposited in the bank would not be withdrawn until the month of December next.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the State Bank, Boston.

#### CIRCULAR.

*To all the banks in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, in which the public moneys are deposited:*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to authorize the Bank of the United States to receive the public money deposited in your institution, and to inform you of the fact as early as possible.

In giving this order, it is confidently expected that the Bank of the United States will effect the transfer in a mode the least onerous to your institution and the most convenient to the community. The deep interest which that institution must feel for the credit of the paper system, and its intimate connexion with the Government, are considered sufficient guarantees for the intelligent and disinterested manner in which this operation will be effected, independent of the power of the Treasury Department to control its proceeding, at any moment, by changing the deposits to the State banks.

Under this view of the subject, it has been determined to submit the manner in which the transfer is to be made to the Bank of the United States, requiring it to keep this Department constantly advised of the measures which it may adopt for that purpose.

The Bank of the United States has been informed of the fidelity with which your institution has fulfilled its engagements with the Government, and has been requested to favor its interests, where it can be done consistently with that of the community, especially in continuing to it the deposit of the



public money, when that deposit cannot with convenience be made in its own vaults or in that of its branches.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 28, 1817.*

---

CIRCULAR.

*To all those banks holding deposits of Treasury notes :*

SIR: I have to request that, immediately upon the receipt of this letter, you will cause all those notes denominated small Treasury notes, as also all Treasury notes bearing interest, which are now on deposit in your institution, to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States with the least possible delay; observing first to have them cancelled, by striking a punch through the signatures, and accompanied by a descriptive list of each kind.

I have also to request that you will furnish me with a statement of the different kinds of bank notes upon special deposit in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, specifying the banks by which they were respectively issued, and the amount issued by each bank.

An early compliance with the above requests will confer an obligation on the Department.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 31, 1817.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 7, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the first, with its inclosures, was received by due course of mail.

An immediate reply would have been forwarded but for the uncertainty which still rests upon the subject to which it refers.

If the recommendation of the convention of the State banks shall be accepted by the institutions represented in the convention, the assent of the Treasury will be most cheerfully given to the arrangement. The Manhattan Company and Mr. Girard have both notified the Treasury that they will pay specie on the 20th instant. As the first had refused, and only came into the measure after it was apprised of the measures which were under consideration at Philadelphia, and as the last assented unconditionally to the proposition only after the order to transfer had issued, no difficulty will arise from their subsequent acts. I am, however, informed that the President of the City Bank of New York protested in the convention against the third condition in the proposition submitted by the Bank of the United States; as that condition is the most important in the proposition, and the one, in fact, which must decide the fate of the measure, it is to be apprehended that that bank will not assent to the recommendation of the convention. It is stated here by a member of Congress, who is a Director of that bank, that in consequence of its engagement to pay specie, and of its belief that the other banks would not come into the arrangement, it had purchased a considerable amount of specie at a considerable premium, calculating that the interest which would be derived from the public deposits would indemnify it for the sacrifice.

So far as purchases have been made under this impression, beyond what would have been necessary upon a general resumption of specie payments by the State banks, there appears to be an equitable claim upon the deposits. If the other banks, however, come into this measure, I do not think that the opposition of the City Bank and the Mechanics' Bank of New York ought to be permitted to interfere with it. It is apparent on the face of the Treasury proposition, that unless a large proportion of the State banks come into the measure, there was no inducement, and also no intention, on the part of the Treasury, to persevere in the measure.

The resumption of specie payments by those institutions on the 20th instant is of so much importance to the community that I should be disposed to suggest to the Bank of the United States the propriety of postponing the period at which interest should begin to accrue on the deposits to the 1st of April, instead of the 20th instant, if that modification should be found to be more likely to remove objections on the part of those two banks. No intimation of this suggestion has been given to either of those banks. It is made with a view to take from the City Bank the shadow of any just cause of complaint. The interest of her deposits of public money from the 20th instant to the 1st of April will, I presume, greatly exceed any premium which she may have paid in the purchase of specie beyond what she would have been compelled to purchase independent of her engagement with the Treasury.

The modification suggested, I presume, will be universally acceptable to the other banks. The subject, however, is referred to the discretion of the Board of Directors, under an impression that they will not suffer the consideration of a small pecuniary interest to interfere with the execution of so important a measure. If the State banks can be brought, by a concession of this nature, to move harmoniously with each other and with the Bank of the United States, the beneficial consequences resulting from it will be cheaply attained by such concession.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 7, 1817.*

SIR: By the returns of the Collector of the Customs at New York, and the bank receipts transmitted by him, it appears that the deposit made by him in the Mechanics' Bank of the city of New York, on the



29th of October, 1816, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, was \$35,774 76. In the bank return of the 4th November it is entered \$35,774 70, being six cents less. You are requested to correct this error in your next return, and to be particular in designating the deposit to which the six cents then brought in belong.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Mechanics' Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 8, 1817.*

SIR: In the returns of the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, dated on the 29th November, 1816, and 3d January, 1817, you have omitted to state the name of the Collector by whom the deposits therein mentioned, on account of the direct taxes and internal duties, were made. As that information is necessary for this office, you are requested to transmit, as early as possible, amended returns in lieu of those above described, in which the name of the Collector shall be particularly stated for each deposit.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, Bedford, Pa.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 10, 1817.*

SIR: The inclosed communications are transmitted to the Bank of the United States for its consideration and decision. The order to deposit at Hartford arose from an unwillingness to increase the number of banks of deposit at the moment when many of those banks would be called upon to deliver up the public money deposited with them. The amount, however, in the hands of the Collector was too great to be permitted to remain there. From the facts stated in the communications referred to, it appears that the money had been deposited in the banks of New London, to the credit of the Collector, upon some arrangement made between them and that officer which was unknown to the Treasury. It has already been stated to the Bank of the United States that the selection of banks for the deposit of public money, where it would be inconvenient to deposit it in the Bank of the United States, or its branches, would be referred to the President and Directors, according to the 14th rule of the charter. The bank is therefore requested to make arrangements with one or both of the banks in New London, as it may think proper, for the deposit of the public money collected at that place, unless some other arrangement may be thought more eligible.

The last report of the Treasurer, showing the amount of the public money now in the different State banks, distinguishing between cash and special deposits of bank notes, will be forwarded by this day's mail, if the dissection of the special deposit can be made in time. This dissection is necessary, as the report does not distinguish between Treasury notes bearing interest and bank notes received by the banks in specie.

A list of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, whose situation it is supposed will render it inconvenient to them to deposit in the Bank of the United States, or in its branches, will be forwarded, with a view to draw the attention of the Board to the situation of banks for that purpose. The Treasurer's report will show the banks with whom those Collectors now deposit.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 13, 1817.*

SIR: The President of the Bank of the United States has officially informed me of the ratification by the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, of the proposition made to them by the Bank of the United States for the resumption of specie payments on the 20th instant. I have, at the same time, been informed that the bank of which you are President has protested against the third condition in that proposition.

If the third condition is waived in favor of the receiving banks, it is manifest that they receive all the benefit of the engagements made by the Bank of the United States in favor of the State banks without giving anything in return. The Treasury proposition was made to the banks as a collective body. It was addressed as well to the banks which had no deposits as to those which had them. The right to transfer the deposits with a view to *equalize the benefits resulting from them among the banking community, as the situation of the several banks might require*, was expressly reserved. The object of the proposition was to draw so many of the banks into the resumption of specie payments on the 20th instant as to furnish to the people a currency in which they might discharge their taxes to the Government. The whole proposition shows that, unless the banks in the principal commercial cities should change the determination which they had previously formed, not to pay specie before the 20th instant, the deposits would be transferred to the Bank of the United States. If only one or two banks in each of those cities should agree to resume specie payments, there would arise no obligation on the part of the Treasury to consider their engagements as complying with its proposition. If such had been the result of the effort made by the Treasury, it might have been a subject of subsequent consideration whether the public



interest would not have justified the Secretary in continuing the deposits in those banks. But the proposition has been accepted only by two banks in New York, and the proposition of the Bank of the United States has been accepted unconditionally by all the banks in the places before mentioned, except those two and another in the same city. Under these circumstances, the public interest requires that the proposition of the Bank of the United States should be carried into complete effect, so far as the Treasury is concerned. A rejection of the proposition by the three banks with which public money is deposited in New York would defeat the arrangement if the Treasury should support them in that rejection. The Bank of the United States would feel itself absolved from all obligation to comply with any one of the engagements which it has imposed upon itself in favor of the State banks if the third condition is rejected by the banks of New York in which the public money is now deposited. Believing, therefore, that those banks will, in common with the other banks of that city, and of the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, receive a fair equivalent for the transfer of the deposits, as proposed by the Bank of the United States, and being instructed to that effect by the President of the United States, I have directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon the banks of New York with which the public money is deposited, and generally through the United States, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for the amount of the public money deposited in those banks. You will therefore have the goodness to make the arrangements necessary to carry this arrangement into effect. The banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, with which the public money is deposited, have made no objection to this arrangement. On the contrary, most of them have been the most forward in promoting it. It is therefore not expected that those of New York, which have been benefitted in a higher degree by the deposits than those banks, should throw obstacles in the way of this important arrangement.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Mechanics' Bank of New York*.

P. S. Your letter of the ——— to the Hon. Mr. Sanford has been submitted to my perusal. The view there presented has not produced any change in the determination communicated in this letter. The Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State banks, and will invariably direct transfers from the deposits of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit. But, as the proposition of the Bank of the United States excludes the idea of pressure on its part, no measure of that nature appears to be necessary at this time.

W. H. C.

A letter, similar to the foregoing, (without the postscript,) was addressed on the same day to the President of the City Bank of New York.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 13, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the ——— instant, inclosing the communication of Robert Waln, Esq., chairman of the late convention of the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, was received yesterday by mail.

The modifications under which the banks of New York which are in possession of the public deposits have accepted the proposition of the Bank of the United States was foreseen.

This proposition, however, must be carried completely into effect, or be completely abandoned. The banks with which the public money is deposited in that city will receive an equal share of the benefits resulting to the State banks from the engagements of that of the United States; and it would be unreasonable for them to withdraw themselves from those conditions in that proposition, which were the leading inducements on the part of the Bank of the United States to make it. I am therefore instructed by the President to ratify the arrangement without modification. Mr. Girard, and the banks of New York which have acceded to the arrangement without any qualification, will be informed of this decision by this day's mail.

I transmit, for your information, the report of the Treasurer, showing the amount of money now in the Treasury, when deposited, and distinguishing between cash and special deposits. The Treasury notes will be transmitted by the State banks, to be cancelled, without passing through the hands of the Bank of the United States.

The banks of Newburg and the Cheshire Bank, in contemplation of the adoption of the proposition of the Bank of the United States by the State banks, have proposed to change the special deposit into cash; the latter, however, expressly stipulating that the deposit should remain with them until the first day of July next. From this circumstance I am inclined to believe that arrangements of that nature may be easily effected, and the special deposits made active, without loss, after that date. Both of these banks seem to have formed the idea that, as they have agreed to pay specie on the 20th of February, although their engagement was entirely dependent on that of the city banks, they are to retain the deposits of cash until the 1st of July. They will be immediately informed that they are not to be placed on a better footing than the banks whose determination has prescribed their line of conduct.

The balances will probably undergo some slight changes before they are delivered to the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States*.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 14, 1817.*

SIR: No statement of the account of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania, with the Treasurer of the United States, has been received at this Department since that of December 1, 1816. You will be



pleased to transmit those for the two months which have since elapsed without further delay. You will observe that it is necessary that a return be made by the bank every month, although no alteration may have taken place in the state of the account.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of *Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 14, 1817.*

SIR: The account of the Salisbury branch of the State Bank of North Carolina with the Treasurer of the United States for the month of November, 1816, has not been received either at this office or that of the Treasurer. You will be pleased to transmit it as early as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MOSES A. LOCKE, Esq., *Cashier of the Salisbury branch  
of the State Bank of North Carolina, Salisbury, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 14, 1817.*

SIR: No statement of the account of the Wilmington branch of the State Bank of North Carolina with the Treasurer of the United States has been received at this Department since that dated December 1, 1816. You will be pleased to forward the accounts for the two months which have since elapsed without further delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

JOHN H. WARD, Esq., *Cashier Wilmington branch  
of State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington, North Carolina*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 14, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant, accepting the terms offered by the Treasury in the circular of the 20th of December last to the State banks, has been received. As the proposition of the Bank of the United States has been unconditionally accepted by the banks of Virginia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with the exception of the institution over which you preside, and the other two banks in the latter city with which the public money has been deposited, an order has already issued directing the transfer of the public deposits from the State banks, in conformity with that proposition. As the measure, which has met with the concurrence of a great majority of the State banks in the principal commercial cities, secures your institution against any possible danger on the part of that of the United States, except the payment of interest on that part of the public money deposited with you which you are unable to liquidate by drafts on other banks, it is confidently expected that the measure will meet your approbation. It is a mere question of interest, for which you are amply compensated by the security you derive from the engagement of the Bank of the United States to aid with her powerful means the measure of the State banks whilst struggling with the embarrassments resulting from an earlier resumption of specie payments than was contemplated. The measure has received the approbation of the President, and will be carried strictly into effect.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT *Manhattan Company, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 14, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo has been received. In that of the 24th of December you made your acceptance of the Treasury proposition to depend upon the other two banks in Philadelphia with which the public money was deposited. As those two banks declined the Treasury proposition, the condition upon which your acceptance was made to depend having failed, it was considered void, and an order was issued on the 24th ultimo to the Treasurer, directing him to take the necessary measures to transfer the public deposits in the banks of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to the Bank of the United States, of which you were notified.

These circumstances are mentioned more for the purpose of accounting for any apparent neglect in answering that letter than to justify the course which the Treasury feels itself bound to adopt from a regard to the public interest; for, independent of the particular circumstances of your case, there is no difficulty on the part of this Department to carry into effect the proposition of the Bank of the United States to order the transfer of the deposits on the 20th instant. The benefits resulting from the general and unreserved execution of that measure are too important to the community to suffer the interest of any State bank in the deposits to interfere with it. Considering the advantage which the banks which



heretofore had the public deposits have derived from them, there cannot be any reasonable doubt of their ready acquiescence in a measure to which the other State banks have acceded with alacrity. A contrary supposition would comport neither with the high character of those institutions nor with the nature of the connexion which has existed between them and the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq., *Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 17, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant,\* as well as that which preceded it on the same subject, has been received.

The Bank of the United States was informed on the — ultimo that the Banks of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, were directed to transfer the public money deposited with them to the Bank of the United States. On the same day the Treasurer was directed to adopt the measure necessary to effect the transfer.

He has delayed taking the necessary measures on account of the new aspect which the subject has assumed by the negotiation between the convention of State banks and that of the Bank of the United States. Drafts will be immediately forwarded by the Treasury for the purpose of effecting the transfer. As the time is short, the drafts will be in favor of the Branch Bank, instead of the principal institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1817.*

SIR: The banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, the District of Columbia, the Bank of Muskingum, and the Miami Exporting Company, in the State of Ohio, have signified to this Department their determination to resume specie payments on the 20th instant. As your institution has declared its readiness to return to specie payments as soon as those banks should do so, I calculate with confidence that this communication will lead to the immediate resumption of specie payments by the bank under your direction.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

You will have the goodness to communicate the contents of the foregoing letter to the respective branches under your control.

The PRESIDENTS of the *under mentioned banks:*

The President of the Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee; Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston, South Carolina; Planters' Bank, Savannah, Georgia; Bank of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee; State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina; Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort, Kentucky; Bank of Chillicothe, Chillicothe, Ohio; Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana; Bank of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana; Kentucky Insurance Company, Lexington, Kentucky; Dayton Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 21, 1817.*

SIR: I have this moment received your letter of the 17th instant relative to the Treasury note paper lying in the Bank of Pennsylvania. There can be no possible objection to taking the whole of the paper at the cost which the Government has paid for it. You are therefore authorized to apply for it, and the Bank of Pennsylvania is authorized to deliver it to your order, upon receiving a receipt for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 21, 1817.*

SIR: I have received, by this day's mail, your communication announcing that the banks will resume specie payments on the 20th instant. The delay in transmitting the drafts necessary for the transfer of the public money from the State banks to the Bank of the United States has arisen with the Treasurer; the drafts, however, it is presumed, arrived in New York on the 19th instant. Those for Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland were directed to issue at the date of my communication on that subject. The banks in this District have already resumed specie payments. I presume the propositions of the Bank of the United States to the convention of the State banks will apply to them so far as relates to the amicable course pledged on that occasion, and to claims to balances for interest. Resuming specie payments at this moment, and understanding that the Bank of the United States did not feel itself bound to extend to them the stipulations alluded to, it has become necessary to give them every countenance and support until Congress shall adjourn and the first pressure shall have subsided.

\*This letter is not on file.



When will the supply of bills of the Bank of the United States reach this place? I presume it is intended that they shall be bills of the Bank of the United States, and not of a branch bank. The southern and western members will generally receive them, and they will not get back upon you immediately.

I will attend to your application for a draft upon the State Bank of Boston to-morrow, if possible.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have directed the Treasurer to draw in favor of the Bank of the United States for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars upon the State Bank of Boston, agreeably to your request of the 12th instant.

This sum will be considered as advanced on account of the loan of the Bank of the United States to the Government.

I have been looking with some degree of solicitude for the arrival of the notes of the Bank of the United States.

If they have not already been despatched, I fear they will not be here in time, as the members generally settle their accounts and receive their pay several days before the close of the session. To lighten the pressure upon the banks of this District at the moment of their resumption of specie payments, I have communicated to the Speaker of the House and the Secretary of the Senate that bills of the Bank of the United States would be forwarded in due time to discharge the arrearages of compensation. The banks have begun and continue to pay specie, and I believe there will be no considerable pressure upon them if your notes shall arrive in a day or two. I hope no time will be lost in transmitting them, as there is certainly none to lose if they are to be used in paying the members.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 24, 1817*

SIR: I have this day directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon the State Bank of Boston for two hundred thousand dollars, which is in part payment of the loan made by it to the Government.

I trust that no inconvenience will be experienced by this measure. The balance will be permitted to remain until the 1st of April, except such drafts as may be necessary to be drawn upon it in favor of the members of Congress residing in the eastern States at the close of the session.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the State Bank of Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 24, 1817.*

SIR: By the return of the Bank of the United States, dated on the 13th instant, the balance brought forward on the 10th to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States appears to be \$799,309 35; but there is no return of the 10th, and in that of the 6th, which is the regular preceding return, the balance is stated at \$639,009 35. It is known, however, to this Department that a sum equal to this difference was, about that time, deposited in the Bank of the United States by the Collector of Philadelphia, and it is therefore supposed that the larger balance is correct. But it will be necessary that an amended return be transmitted, in which the deposit by which this balance was produced shall be particularly stated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 24, 1817.*

SIR: By the return of the Planters' Bank of Savannah, dated on the 14th instant, it appears that a return of the account of the Treasurer of the United States with that bank was made out on the 7th. No such return has been received at this Department, and I have therefore to request that the usual duplicates thereof may be transmitted.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Planters' Bank of Savannah.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1817.*

SIR: On the 31st of December last you were requested to transmit to this office and to the Treasurer of the United States, respectively, a duplicate statement of the account between that officer and the Western Reserve Bank for the month of January, 1816. That statement has not been received; and, as considerable inconvenience arises from the want of it, I hope it will be transmitted without further delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Western Reserve Bank, Warren, Ohio.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1817.*

SIR: On the 30th of December last the President of the Virginia Saline Bank was requested to transmit duplicate statements of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and that bank. Those statements have not been received; and, as considerable inconvenience arises from the want of them, I have again to request that they may be transmitted without further delay.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Virginia Saline Bank, Clarksburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1817.*

SIR: On the 30th December last the President of the Bank of the Mississippi was requested to transmit duplicate statements of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and that bank. Those statements have not been received; and, as considerable inconvenience arises from the want of them, I have again to request that they may be transmitted without further delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the Mississippi.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the — instant.

I presume the actual transfer of the deposit from the City Bank to that of the Branch Bank of the United States, in New York, will not be required. The transfer of that part of it which consists of bills of other banks, and the payment of interest on the remainder, from the 20th instant to the 1st of July, will, I presume, be satisfactory to the Bank of the United States. I have written this day to the President of that bank, and inclosed him a copy of your letter on the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *City Bank, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1817.*

SIR: In the return of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Bank of Chambersburg, dated on the 30th ultimo, several deposits are stated to have been made in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer, as the proceeds of internal duties and direct tax, but the names of the persons by whom such deposits were made are omitted. You are requested to transmit, as early as possible, an amended return, in which this omission shall be supplied.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for your consideration, a letter from the President of the City Bank of New York.

From the statement of the President of that institution it appears that there is some difficulty, in form, in complying with the engagement between the Bank of the United States and the State banks.



I presume the payment of interest on the balance, from the 20th instant to the 1st of July, is the substantial part of the arrangement. If so, there will be no difficulty, as I do not understand the application to be for relief from that part of it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 28, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose two propositions: the one from the Bank of St. Clairsville, the other from the Bank of Columbus, made with the intention of obtaining the deposits of the public money collected in their respective neighborhoods. As I have already informed you, the selection of the State banks in which the public money is to be deposited, where it cannot conveniently be deposited in the first instance in the Bank of the United States or its branches, is referred to the mother bank. I understand that Mr. Bahas has been deputed by the Bank of Columbus to the Bank of the United States, and will be in Philadelphia by the time this letter reaches you. From the situation of that bank in relation to the North-western frontier, and from its being the depository of the public money of Ohio, it appears to possess advantages for the transmission of the revenue collected northwest of Ohio to the points where a considerable expenditure will for many years be required superior to many other banks in the western country.

The proposition of the Bank of St. Clairsville is of a more equivocal character, and appears to present slighter inducements to the acceptance of it.

I have not been favored with your views upon the general subject of selecting State banks as the places of intermediate deposit for the public money collected in the interior of the large States, and in those States where no branch shall be established. As long as the internal revenue shall be continued, such intermediate places of deposit will be indispensably necessary. Until your views upon this subject are received no definite instructions will be given to the Collectors of Internal Revenue. An early communication of your ideas is therefore requested. It is conceived that the Treasury, with a view to the convenience of the revenue officers, will determine the number of intermediate deposits in each State, and leave to the bank the right of selecting, for the purpose of arranging satisfactorily with the State banks the regular and periodical transmission of the money deposited to the bank or its branches, or to such other points as shall be agreed upon between the parties. An arrangement of this nature will not deprive the bank of the public deposits; because, if the Collector, residing at a great distance from the bank or its branches, should be required to deposit in them, they would necessarily deposit not more than two or three times in the year; and, in the mean time, the temptation to apply it to individual uses is greatly increased. This result would be inevitable, as the emoluments of those officers are so low as to render it difficult to obtain suitable characters. If they were required to deposit at short intervals in banks at a great distance from their respective residences but few would continue in office. The selection of places of intermediate deposit is therefore indispensable; and, for the reasons already assigned, this selection is submitted to the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 1, 1817.*

SIR: It being desirable that there should be on the files of this office, according to usage in such cases, some evidence of the motives which governed the Treasury in granting the late accommodation to your institution, I have to request that you will be so obliging as to address a letter to me acknowledging the receipt of the bills deposited with you by the Treasurer, and stating therein the reasons which influenced you to apply to me for the accommodation in question.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 3, 1817.*

SIR: From representations made to this Department, I have the honor to request that payment of the draft of the Treasurer of the United States for \$56,279 08, upon the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at New Castle, may not be pressed until further communications from this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 7, 1817.*

SIR: It appears, by advices just received from our bankers in London, that a bill for £200 sterling, drawn by Mr. Marianno Williams on William Alexander, in favor of Thomas Biddle, has been protested for non-acceptance.

The original protest is now inclosed, and I will thank you to cause the drawer and endorsers to be duly apprised of the circumstance through the medium of a notary public; and also informed that the



United States will hold them responsible for all costs, damages, &c., in case the said bill of exchange shall not be paid at maturity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 7, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive protest for non-payment of a bill of exchange, drawn by Briscoe & Partridge, of Baltimore, on Alexander Glennie, Son & Co., of London, in favor of Levi Hollingsworth, for £450 sterling.

You will be pleased immediately to notify the drawers and endorser of the above mentioned bill of the circumstance, employing a notary public for the purpose, and demand from them payment as well of the principal as of all costs, damages, interest, &c., according to the established custom of merchants in similar cases. On failure of the parties to comply with this requisition you will deliver the bill and protest to the District Attorney, that suits may be immediately instituted for the recovery of the principal, damages, &c., of the said protested bill.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES COX, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1817.*

SIR: I have to call your attention to the inclosed returns of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore, dated on the 25th February and 4th March, respectively. You will perceive that each embraces a part of the transactions included in the other. To rectify this irregularity, you will be pleased to transmit an amended return, (in lieu of that last mentioned,) in which the statement of the account shall commence at the time and with the balance stated in the preceding return.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use, on the best terms practicable, approved bills on London, or on any other places in England, payable in London, to the amount of twenty thousand pounds sterling.

In conformity with the usage of the Treasury, it will be necessary that the bills should be endorsed by one or more persons of known solidity, and transmitted to this office, accompanied with an account of the cost, and the receipts of the parties from whom purchased. The amount will be remitted to you, in a draft on yourself, as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I will only further add that, by way of precaution, the bills must be made payable by the last endorser to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, and that on the amount of the money expended in the purchase you will be entitled to charge a commission of one-fourth of one per centum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 10, 1817.*

SIR: No statement of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Merchants' Bank, Salem, for the month of January last, has been received at this Department. You will therefore be pleased to transmit the usual duplicates thereof without delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Merchants' Bank of Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 11, 1817.*

SIR: It being very desirable that all possible despatch should be given in the performance of the duties required in my circular of the 31st January, in relation to the transmission of Treasury notes, you are authorized to employ a special clerk on that business, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

H. REMSON, Esq., *President of Manhattan Company; and*  
W. FEW, Esq., *President of the City Bank of New York.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 12, 1817.*

SIR: No return has been received at this Department of the state of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Cape Fear Branch Bank, at Fayetteville, for the last quarter of the year 1816. You will, therefore, be pleased to transmit the usual duplicates thereof without delay.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Cape Fear Branch Bank, at Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 12, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant has been duly received.

There is every disposition in this Department to grant the indulgence which you ask in relation to the public money now remaining in your hands. It is believed that this can be substantially effected by setting apart that amount for the payment of the Treasury notes still in circulation, and payable in Boston.

For this purpose the holders of such Treasury notes will be notified that funds are provided at Boston for that purpose, and a draft will issue upon your bank for the sum now deposited in it, for the purpose of paying them. As it is believed that those notes are nearly all paid into the Treasury, and the small amount which may yet be in circulation are daily paid to the Collectors in discharge of duties and taxes, but few will be presented for payment; and consequently the sum assigned for their reimbursement will remain in your possession until the 1st of July, according to your wishes. After that day it is expected that there will be no objection to transferring the balance to the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*PRESIDENT of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 12, 1817.*

SIR: The payment of the dividends falling due on the 1st of April next, in Boston, requires that the sum now in the hands of the Collector of the port of Salem should be transmitted to the Branch Bank of the United States for that purpose.

The Branch Bank is authorized to enter into arrangements with the institution of which you are President for the periodical transmission of the money collected in the district of Salem, and the Collector will be instructed to deposit the money hereafter collected by him in the bank, subject to such arrangement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*PRESIDENT of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1817.*

SIR: No return of the state of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Bank of Kentucky has been received at this Department since that dated on the 30th September last. You will be pleased to transmit, without delay, the usual duplicate returns for the five months which have since elapsed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*W. S. WALLER, Esq., Cashier of Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1817.*

SIR: No return of the state of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and Kentucky Insurance Company has been received at this office for the month of July, 1816. You will be pleased to transmit the usual duplicates thereof without delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Kentucky Insurance Company, Lexington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1817.*

SIR: No return of the state of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Chester County Bank has been received at this Department since that dated on the 1st of December last. You



will be pleased to transmit, without delay, the usual duplicate returns for the three months which have since elapsed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Chester County Bank, West Chester, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, covering a statement of the mode in which the protested bill of Briscoe and Partridge for £450 sterling has been adjusted.

The money arising from this transaction, being \$2,416, you will be pleased to deposit in the Branch Bank of the United States at Baltimore to the credit of the Treasurer, observing to take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the source from whence the money originated, viz: from a protested bill drawn by Briscoe and Partridge on Alexander Glennie, Son & Co., of London, for £450 sterling; one of which receipts you will be pleased to forward to this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES COX, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 17, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, stating the mode which the Bank of the United States was disposed to pursue for the conversion of the special deposits in the banks of the interior into cash. That of the 12th instant, inclosing the communications of the banks of Chambersburg and Harrisburg, has also been received.

The press of business incident to the close of a session of Congress, in which the most of the business was transacted within the last week, has delayed the acknowledgment of your former letter to this date.

I agree with you entirely in the opinion which you have expressed of the nature of the risk and responsibility which the banks of the interior have incurred by receiving special deposits. From the correspondence of those banks with this Department, there is no reason to believe that at the time those special deposits were made they considered themselves as subjected to such risk or responsibility.

It is, however, not perceived that the acceptance of other terms from the interior banks than those which have been arranged with the banks of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, can give to those banks cause of complaint. By the charter, the public money deposited in places where the Bank of the United States or its branches are established must be deposited in them, except where there are urgent reasons to the contrary. In places where there is no Bank of the United States, there is no obligation to deposit the public money in them, or to transfer it to them when deposited. But it is the desire of the Government that the Bank should be, immediately or mediately, the sole depository of the public money in every part of the Union.

The Treasurer will be instructed to transmit drafts in favor of the Bank of the United States upon all the banks of the western country, distinguishing between cash and special deposit, as soon as the bank shall establish branch banks in the western States. As the banks in the interior have not participated directly in the advantages stipulated in the arrangement in favor of the State banks, with which it was made, there is some reason to relax in their favor the conditions imposed upon the contracting banks. The issue of bills, and the discounts made by the Bank of the United States under that arrangement, enable the principal State banks to curtail their discounts without producing a pressure upon the community. With the banks in the interior this curtailment cannot be so easily effected; and although I am an enemy to the principle of scattering banks profusely over the whole surface of the interior, yet the Treasury has too deep an interest in their credit at this moment to be willing to see them sink.

I would, therefore, suggest that commencement of interest, with regard to the country banks, and especially with respect to the special deposit, should not commence before the first day of April. In Kentucky and Ohio, interest, I think, had better not be insisted upon before the date of the commencement of business by the branch banks in those States. The Commissioner of the Revenue has been instructed to direct the Collectors of the Internal Revenue, who were in the habit of depositing the public money in places where the Bank of the United States or one of its branches are in operation, to make their deposits in the latter. They are permitted, however, to deposit in any one of them, as their convenience shall at the time dictate.

A general designation of districts within which the public interest requires a place of intermediate deposit will be forwarded immediately. A statement of the situation of the banks in which the public money has been deposited in the interior will be forwarded at the same time, to enable you to judge of the greater solvency of the one beyond that of another.

In relation to the drafts of the Treasurer upon the banks of the interior of Pennsylvania and of the western States, you are authorized to adopt all the measures necessary to obtain payment of the sums for which they are drawn. It is, however, hoped that the business can be arranged without resorting to any other than amicable means. It may be proper to add that it is expedient that the Department should be advised of the conditions upon which any of the State banks are employed by the Bank of the United States as places of intermediate deposit. The accounts of the Collectors will show the amount paid by them into those banks, but the periods of transmission may be of some importance to the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 18, 1817.*

SIR: The account alluded to in your letter of the 6th instant was duly received. As soon as all the Cashiers who have claims for like services shall have rendered their accounts, yours will meet with due attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Newburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 19, 1817.*

SIR: It appears that a sum of money is now remaining in the Danville Branch of the Bank of Kentucky to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of which no return has ever been rendered to this Department by the bank. You are therefore requested to transmit to my office and to the Treasurer of the United States, with as little delay as possible, duplicate statements of the account between that officer and the bank, in which you will note by whom and at what time the deposits were made, and distinguish between those on account of the direct tax and of the internal duties.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Danville Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 20, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant has been received. It is essential that the Treasury notes to be transmitted to this Department should be accompanied by a descriptive list, according to the instructions contained in my circular of the 31st of January last; and as it is extremely desirable that all possible despatch should be given in the performance of the duties therein required, you are authorized to employ a special clerk in that business, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *State Bank of Boston.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 20, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the circular of the Commissioner of the Revenue, directing the Collectors of the Internal Revenue to deposit the money by them collected, respectively, in the Bank of the United States, or its branches.

I have also the honor to present for your consideration the number and locality of the State banks which the public interest requires should be used as places of intermediate deposit of the public money as long as the system of internal revenue is preserved. Also, statements of the situation of the banks within the districts described, as far as they are known to this Department.

As soon as you shall have made arrangements for this purpose, the Collectors of the Internal Revenue will be directed to make their deposits in them, and the fact of such arrangement shall be communicated to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 19, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

In answer to so much of it as relates to the Treasury circular of the 20th December last, it is proper to observe that that proposition failed of success. The principal banks in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia could not be induced to resume specie payments by the inducements held out in that proposition. That desirable object was effected by an arrangement with the Bank of the United States and those banks. Several of the banks in those cities, however, engaged, unconditionally, to pay specie on the 20th ultimo, in conformity with the Treasury proposition; but as that proposition could not be carried into effect but by the united efforts of a majority of the State banks, and as a very small proportion could be brought into the measure, it was considered as having entirely failed; and the banks which did accede, to have been in every instance drawn into the arrangement between the Bank of the United States and the State banks represented in the convention at Philadelphia. But the banks in the interior which acceded to the Treasury proposition conditionally, as in the case of the Bank of Newburg, cannot expect any other conditions than have been conceded to the banks in the principal cities, whose resumption of specie payments necessarily controlled the course of the interior banks. This principle has been applied and will be applied to the banks which annexed no condition to their engagement to pay



specie on the 20th ultimo. It cannot, therefore, be expected that those banks which acceded conditionally to the Treasury proposition should be exempted from the application of that principle.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*ASHIER of the Bank of Newburg, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 21, 1817.*

SIR: As the subject of your letter of the 8th instant is entirely new to me, having no previous knowledge that your institution had any claim whatever on the United States on account of Treasury notes, I will thank you to inform me at what particular periods the several amounts of the said notes were passed to the credit of the Treasurer; at what places they were made payable; and, lastly, seeing that the notes must be all past due, how it happens that the bank has permitted this claim to remain so long dormant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*PRESIDENT of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 21, 1817.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I will observe that interest on Treasury notes payable in New York cannot be allowed beyond the first of January last, nor on those payable in Boston after the first of May ensuing.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Saco Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 23, 1817.*

SIR: I will thank you to inform me who are the Cashiers of the Branch Banks established in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, New Orleans, Kentucky, and Ohio.

The same information is requested upon the establishment of other Branch Banks in other parts of the Union.

I would suggest the propriety of making more specific arrangements with the State banks than appears to have been made with the Bank of Alexandria.

The banks of those States where no branch is established, and those of the interior which may be selected as places of intermediate deposit, must continue to make weekly returns to the Treasury, and the money deposited in them drawn out by the drafts of the Treasurer, in conformity with the terms agreed upon between the Bank of the United States and those banks, respectively. This, at least, appears to be the best mode of transacting this business. I understand it is the mode that was adopted during the existence of the former Bank of the United States with the State banks which were employed in the same character. If any other mode shall occur to you as preferable, it will receive the most respectful consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 23, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, relating to the proposition of the Somerset Bank, has been received.

The idea that the bank is entitled to any indulgence, from the terms upon which the deposit was made, is without the slightest foundation. The truth is, that the deposit was authorized under impressions produced by the misrepresentations of those who conducted the affairs of that bank. The deception was discovered, and the Collectors forbid to make their deposits there, before I came into office. But the deposit which had been previously made has remained, without the possibility of making it active.

In agreeing, therefore, to the terms proposed by that bank, the idea of its having any claim for indulgence is expressly denied. The character of the bank alone induces me to accept of the terms proposed. Should any failure take place in the execution of this arrangement, the most prompt and rigid measures must be resorted to for its enforcement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Branch Bank United States, Baltimore.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, stating the embarrassments to which the Branch Banks in New York and Boston had been subjected.

I regret that any inconvenience should have been experienced at either of those places, and especially that there should be any reason for believing that the State Bank, in Boston, had any improper agency in it.

The circumstances which are stated by you prove the extreme pressure of the community, as well as the difficulties with which the State Bank has itself to struggle.

Upon the suggestion of aiding the bank in its difficulties, by giving it the funds of the Government which have accumulated in the eastern States of the Union, drafts upon those banks for a considerable portion of the deposits have this day been directed to issue in favor of the Branch Bank at Boston. They would have issued for the whole, but for considerations which you will readily appreciate. In the State of Rhode Island, where there is no considerable accumulation, no draft has issued, and will not issue, until you have made arrangements in conformity with the views which have been presented to you. To withdraw those funds from the banks with which they are deposited before the Branch Bank goes into operation, or before any arrangement is made with them by the United States Bank for the deposit of future collections, would render it impossible for them to furnish the means to the merchants to pay their bonds when due, and the revenue would cease to be collected with the punctuality which the public interest requires.

I had intended to discharge the balance of the debt due to the bank on the 1st of April. If it is necessary that the payment should be made at that place, there are not local funds sufficient. At the same time that it is observed that the bank is bound to transmit the public money whenever required, there is no disposition to enforce it at this time, or by any other act of the Treasury to embarrass its operations. On the contrary, there exists the strongest disposition to aid its exertions in every possible manner not inconsistent with the interest of the community and that of the Treasury. If, therefore, the postponement of the payment of this loan for a short period is desired by the bank, it will be gratified.

The balance remaining in the State Bank, after discharging the \$200,000 drawn for by the Treasurer in favor of the United States Bank, has been set apart for the redemption of the Treasury notes payable at Boston, and for that purpose will remain in its possession until a reasonable time should be given to the holders of those notes to present them for payment.

The only provision made for the payment of the dividends of the public debt, in Boston, on the 1st day of April, is the money in the Branch Bank, aided by about \$60,000, which the Collector of Salem was directed to deposit there. The sum which will be left on deposit after these payments are made will be insufficient, according to present appearances, to discharge the balance of the debt due to the United States. Whenever it shall be equal to that object, with a small surplus for current expenses, the debt must be discharged.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, stating the proceedings of the bank in relation to the notes of the country banks which had been paid into it.

As the Bank of the United States is bound by its charter to transmit, at its own risk and expense, the public money wherever it shall be required, and as the banks, the bills of which have been exchanged, pay specie on demand, they ought to have been considered as cash, and carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as such. Nothing more was required to make them specie than the transmission of the money from the banks which issued the bills to Boston, or to any other place where the money was required.

Upon no principle, however, can the conduct of the bank be justified or sanctioned. This Department alone must determine when it is necessary to exchange one species of money for another. You will, therefore, upon the receipt of this letter, immediately enter to the credit of the Treasurer the amount of the loss in the exchange with which the bank has credited itself.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Branch Bank of the United States, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on Amsterdam to the precise amount of twelve thousand dollars, and transmit the same to this office, accompanied with an account and vouchers, as in other cases. These bills being intended for purposes other than that of discharging the interest on the Louisiana stock, no commission can be allowed on the purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, New York.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 25, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, covering sundry sets of bills of exchange on London, Bristol, and Liverpool, amounting to £20,000 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you in a draft on yourself as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank United States, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 25, 1817.*

SIR: The balance due to the United States by the Bank of Columbia being of considerable magnitude, I feel very solicitous that some arrangement should be immediately adopted for extinguishing the debt, or, at any rate, for diminishing the amount; with this object in view, I beg leave to request that you will, as soon as practicable, inform me in what mode and at what periods it will be most convenient for your institution to discharge the debt in question.

I should also wish to know by what means this large balance has accrued, or, in other words, to what purposes the public deposits have been applied; and if they have obtained from your institution credits with other banks, I will, in that case, thank you to furnish me with a list of the names of such banks and the sums respectively due by them to the Bank of Columbia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Columbia, Georgetown, D. C.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 27, 1817.*

SIR: Being of opinion that the proposition made to you by Mr. L. O. Teakle, on behalf of the Bank of Somerset, for paying the balance due by that institution to the United States, is as favorable, all circumstances considered, as can be expected, I return his note to you on the subject, and request that you will inform him that, relying on a punctual performance of his engagement on the part of the bank, I have acceded to his proposal for discharging the balance by four quarter yearly instalments, with interest from the first of the ensuing month.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 27, 1817.*

SIR: Although the loan of fifty thousand dollars made by your institution to the United States on November 15, 1812, is not yet payable, in conformity with the terms of the contract, I will, nevertheless, if agreeable to the bank, cause the principal of the said loan, and the interest due thereon, to be discharged forthwith, by remitting the amount in a draft to be drawn on the Cashier of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Cumberland Bank, Maine.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 29, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on Amsterdam for the several under-mentioned sums, viz:

On account of the intercourse with foreign nations.....	\$15,000
For the relief and protection of American seamen.....	5,000
For the salaries of the agents of claims in London, Paris, &c.....	6,000

In executing this order, I will thank you not to permit the cost of any one of the parcels of bills to exceed the amount in dollars as above stated; and, as they are wanted to be applied to different objects, it will be necessary that you render a distinct account for each sum so invested.

I will just add that, these bills being intended for the use of the Department of State, no commission can be allowed on the purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank United States, New York.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 30, 1817.*

SIR: It appears that, on November 18, 1815, a deposit of \$1,620 was made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Mechanics' Bank of New York by Francis Cook, Collector of the Customs at Wiscasset, and a certificate thereof granted by the bank. That deposit, however, has been altogether omitted in the statements transmitted by the bank to this Department, and you are, therefore, requested to enter it in your next return.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Mechanics' Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. *March 31, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, covering a set of bills of exchange on Amsterdam for thirty thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank United States, New York.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1817.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 1, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London or on Liverpool, payable in London, for the several under-mentioned sums, viz:

On account of the intercourse with foreign nations.....	\$30,000 00
For the relief and protection of American seamen .....	20,000 00
For the salaries of the agents of claims in London, Paris, &c .....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	52,000 00
	<hr/>

In executing this order, I will thank you not to permit the cost of any one of the parcels of bills to exceed the amount in dollars as above stated; and, as they are wanted to be applied to different objects, it will be necessary that you render a distinct account for each sum so invested.

I will just add that, these bills being intended for the use of the Department of State, no commission can be allowed on the purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 1, 1817.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I will observe, that the Cashier of the Bank of the United States was authorized to apply to you for the paper remaining unexpended of the Treasury notes, and that you acted properly in causing the same to be delivered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 1, 1817.*

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 21st ultimo I will observe, that, when the Treasury notes shall have been all drawn into the Treasury, compensation will be made upon some general principles, embracing all claims on account of services which are properly chargeable to the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Roger Williams Bank, Providence, Rhode Island.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 1, 1817.*

SIR: The Treasury draft in your favor on the Charleston Manufacturing and Exporting Company, mentioned in your letter to the Treasurer of the 29th ultimo, was remitted to you, in conformity with a request of the Bank of the United States, respecting the transfer of the Government deposits in Virginia; but, under the circumstances stated by you, it may be advisable to place that draft with the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia; and if the measures which you may have taken do not interfere with such a proceeding, you are at liberty to adopt it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank of the United States, Richmond.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 3, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo.

Although it was presumable that the letter from this Department to the President of your institution, dated August 9, 1816, would have explained the purpose for which the small Treasury notes were remitted to Savannah, under cover, to the Collector, yet, as you state that you did not consider them as being deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, it will necessarily account for your not complying with my circular of the 25th of November last. I have, therefore, to renew my request that you will, on the receipt of this letter, forward to the Treasurer of the United States all the parcels of small Treasury notes which you state to have been lodged with you for safe keeping by the Deputy Collector, without taking the trouble of counting them, provided the packages appear not to have been opened. As a measure of precaution, however, it will be advisable to cause a hole to be struck through each parcel with a punch, and then inclose them under cover to Joseph Nourse, Esq., Register of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Planters' Bank, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 3, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo.\* The view which you have taken of the subject appears to me to be judicious, and is entitled to great consideration.

It is certainly extremely desirable to secure, as far as practicable, as large a subscription of the public debt in July as possible. If the funded debt should on that day be at par, specie, as you observe, will be paid in lieu of it for the third instalment then due to the bank. The State banks will, on the same day, be disposed to make large sales of what they hold, in order to settle the balances which they owe to the Bank of the United States. The amount thus offered will have a tendency to depress the price, especially if the Treasury shall refuse to purchase except at a small discount; but then the market price ought to justify the course taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as it would be ungracious to depreciate the value of the public stock by their direct acts. I am, however, somewhat at a loss to ascertain how the Cashier at Philadelphia would be able to make purchases through all the principal cities, except through the agency of the Cashiers of the Branch Banks. A more detailed explanation of your views upon this subject is respectfully solicited. The mode in which he will act, and the funds which must be placed at his disposition, are requested to be fully explained. There is every disposition to manage the operations of the Sinking Fund so as to enable the bank to obtain, and to retain, as large a portion of funded stock as possible. Should this be effected for the present year, there will be no difficulty in succeeding years. Should bills on London sink down to par, I wish to purchase to the amount of two millions and a half, with a view to the purchase of the Louisiana debt held in England. As the first instalment of that debt is payable at the Treasury during the next year, the holders will, I presume, be disposed to take something less for it there during the present year.

Remittances will also be made to Holland for the same purpose, when they can be obtained at par, including the commission of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of one per cent. Purchases were made during the last winter in New York at 38. It is probable that the Louisiana debt in that country will be a little above par, so that we shall not venture upon large remittances there unless they can be made below that price. I will thank you to direct the Cashier of the bank to keep me regularly informed on that point. Should the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be able to apply the whole appropriation for that object during the present year, their operations during the next will be principally confined to the payment of the interest due on the debt.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 3, 1817.*

SIR: The inclosed letter is transmitted for the purpose of hastening, as far as practicable, an arrangement with one of the banks at Petersburg. The Collectors to the southwest of Petersburg, extending to the central parts of North Carolina, will, if permitted, make their deposits there. The amount which will be received in that city will be very considerable.

The Collector has been advised of the probability of being permitted to continue his deposits there, and the execution of the order has been suspended until otherwise directed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 4, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the correspondence of the Collector at Charleston with the Branch Bank at that place upon a subject of some interest to the Treasury.

If the communication of the Branch Bank is understood, the bills of the Bank of the United States, and of its branches established in other places, are receivable only as special deposit, and impose no obligation on the bank to pay specie. Perhaps the measure is intended only to be temporary, and has arisen out of the circumstance of the notes of the Branch Bank not having arrived.

\* Private letter.



If the bills of one branch are to be received by another from the Government only as special deposit, the complexity of the Treasury accounts, which have been the cause of so much embarrassment, will be perpetuated.

It is presumed, however, that there has been some misconception in the case, which will be rectified as soon as known.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 4, 1817.

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have transmitted to A. Hassert, Collector of the Customs at Perth Amboy, the certificate granted by you on the 8th ultimo, for \$3,615 33, deposited by him to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of New Brunswick; and I have authorized him to correct the error stated to have been made in including in that certificate the amount of Messrs. Buckley and Stephens' bond, which you represent to be unpaid. Mr. Fisk's receipt for the bond is herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. W. DUNHAM, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 4, 1817.

SIR: The demands upon the Treasury in the State of Georgia exceed at this time the amount of revenue receivable there. To meet this deficit it is necessary that money be remitted to Savannah or Charleston. It is presumed that at this season of the year the rate of exchange between New York and those places must be favorable for that object. If this should be the fact, I will thank you to cause a remittance of two hundred thousand dollars to be made to either of those places, with as little delay as the convenience of the bank will admit. The money, when remitted, to be placed in the Branch Bank of the United States. Should the rate of exchange be against New York or Philadelphia, the transmission may be delayed until further instructions are transmitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 7, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to sixty-five thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Branch Bank of the United States, New York.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 7, 1817.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo.

It was certainly not my intention to convey the most distant idea that your institution had possessed itself by any other than proper means of the notes for which they now claim payment; but, as the Treasury had never received any information whatever, either from the Collector or yourself, that the bank had credited the United States for Treasury notes received in payment for custom-house bonds to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, I could do no less than ask of you the information required by the letter of the 21st ultimo, and to which yours of the 28th of the same month is not as satisfactory as I could have wished.

The circular of the 31st of January was merely calculated to draw into the Treasury all Treasury notes on deposit in the banks to the credit of the Treasurer which had been received either for duties at the custom-house or in payment of internal taxes; and as the circular was addressed to all the banks which were the depositories of the public moneys, it will readily account for your having received one of the copies.

I will only further observe, for your government therein, that the act authorizing the issue of the Treasury notes held by your institution has made no provision for the extinguishment of them, other than by funding them, or receiving of them in payment of taxes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston, South Carolina.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 12, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, covering nine sets of bills of exchange on London and Liverpool, amounting to £11,386 17s. 4d. sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the accounts shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1817.*

SIR: Being desirous of placing funds in Amsterdam to meet the constantly accruing demands on the United States in that quarter, I will thank you to purchase for public use approved bills on Amsterdam to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand guilders, provided the price does not exceed forty cents per guilder.

The bills, according to the established usage of the Treasury, must have one or more endorsers of known solidity, and are to be made payable by the last endorser to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States. If, upon inquiry made, it shall appear that purchases to the full amount cannot be made within a reasonable time, say by the 1st of June ensuing, you will, in such case, afford me early intelligence of the fact that measures may be adopted for procuring them elsewhere. It will also be very desirable that, whenever your purchases amount to fifty or one hundred thousand guilders, the same be forwarded to my office, in order that they may be remitted without delay to our bankers in Amsterdam.

I will only further add that, on the amount of money expended in the purchase of the above-mentioned bills, a commission of one-fourth of one per centum will be allowed, provided the said commission and the cost of the bills do not exceed forty cents per guilder.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIERS of Bank United States, Philadelphia;*

*Branch Bank United States, New York; and Branch Bank United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1817.*

SIR: The determination of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, recently communicated to this Department, to require the banks of Baltimore to reduce their new balances due to the Branch Bank in that city, has suggested the propriety of placing at your disposition the funds necessary to purchase so much of the funded debt held by those institutions as they may be disposed to sell, to effect that object.

In the transaction of this business you are at liberty to negotiate with them as the ostensible agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or in your individual character. Until further instructed, you are authorized to give for six per cent. stock not exceeding the rate of ninety-nine and one-half per cent.; and for three per cents. not exceeding the rate of sixty-four and a half per cent. Should the purchases be made as the agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the stock must be transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States; but, if they should be made in your individual character, the stock should, in the first instance, be transferred in your name; and when they shall amount to fifty thousand dollars you can transfer the whole at once to the Treasurer; and upon the receipt at my office of a certificate from the Commissioner of Loans that such transfer has been made, and that the original certificates have been surrendered to him, the cost will be remitted to you in a draft upon New York.

A commission will be allowed you of one-fourth of one per cent. upon the amount of purchases made, pursuant to this instruction.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1817.*

SIR: At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 14th day of March, 1817, it was determined that the provisions of the act of March 3, 1817, (a copy of which is inclosed,) should be carried into effect, as far as the same might be practicable; but, as the entering of the market with the ample funds now at the disposal of the Commissioners might defeat the object of the law by raising the price of stock above par, I have concluded to confine the purchases to be made within reasonable limits, and to appoint you, for the present, sole agent\* for conducting the business, agreeably to the plan suggested by the President of your institution in his letter of the 31st ultimo.

I have, therefore, to request that you will, in conjunction with the cashiers of the Branch Banks at New

\*James McCulloh has been authorized to purchase of the banks of Baltimore, in consequence of the demand made upon them for the settlement of their recent balances.



York and Baltimore, commence making purchases of six and three per cent. stock, provided the former can be obtained at a rate not exceeding  $99\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and the latter not exceeding  $64\frac{1}{2}$ , and that the price may not be raised above par. I am of opinion that the amount of the instalments at Philadelphia and New York ought to be restricted to \$200,000 each per month, and at Baltimore to \$150,000.

As it is necessary that your agency in this transaction should remain secret, the stock purchased should, in the first instance, be transferred in your own name; and when your purchases shall amount to fifty thousand dollars you can transfer the whole at once to the Treasurer; and upon the receipt at my office of a certificate from the Commissioner of Loans that such transfer has been made, and that the original certificates have been surrendered to him, the cost will be remitted in a draft on yourself.

I will just add, that on the purchases of stock made in pursuance of this instruction, a commission of one-fourth of one per centum will be allowed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant has been duly received.

The replies of the several banks therein stated are wholly unintelligible to this Department.

They are written to this day, and requested to honor the drafts respectively drawn upon them, and to explain the reason of the course which has been adopted by them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Branch Bank, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1817.

SIR: I have this day received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Boston, stating that he had been advised by you that the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Portland Bank for ten thousand dollars "will be paid soon—not exceeding thirty days." As this draft was expected to be discharged immediately, I will thank you to explain the reasons of the delay which has taken place, and which is yet contemplated in its payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Portland Bank, Maine.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1817.

SIR: I have just received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Boston, in which he states that you have advised him "that arrangements will be made for paying the draft of ten thousand dollars, drawn upon the bank at Bath, in sixty days, agreeably to an agreement of the Secretary of the Treasury." As no such agreement has come to my knowledge, it is expected that the draft will be paid without further delay. You will have the goodness to explain to the Department the nature of the arrangement referred to, and especially the date at which it was entered into. An examination of the correspondence with that institution has furnished no clue for the explanation of this subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bath Bank, Maine.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1817.

SIR: I have this day received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Boston, in which he says that you have advised him that a draft of the Treasurer of the United States upon the Cumberland Bank will be paid within the time limited by the Secretary of the Treasury. If you refer, in this letter, to any original agreement between the Treasury and the Cumberland Bank, I have not been fortunate enough to obtain the possession of it. If the proposition of the 20th of December, 1816, is referred to, it is my duty to state explicitly that it can have no influence upon the subject. This proposition entirely failed, and no bank has been permitted to avail itself of the terms embraced by it. The resumption of specie payments was not effected by it, and no bank can be permitted to claim any benefit from it.

It is therefore expected that the draft will be immediately paid, and the reasons for the delay which has already taken place communicated to this Department as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Cumberland Bank.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant has been received, and, in reply thereto, I have to observe, that when the Treasury notes shall have been all drawn into the Treasury, compensation will be made upon some general principle, embracing the claims on account of services which are properly chargeable to the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Cumberland Bank, Maine.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed letter for the information of the Board of Directors. Your communication of the 17th instant will receive the earliest attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1817.*

SIR: You are requested to transmit, with as little delay as possible, the usual duplicate returns the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the ——— to the 1st instant; beginning with the balance remaining at the date of your last preceding return.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the Cashiers, respectively, of the following banks: Waterville Bank; Cheshire Bank; New Brunswick Bank; Chester County Bank; Chambersburg Bank; Juniata Bank; Allegany Bank of Pennsylvania; Farmers', Delaware; Farmers and Mechanics', Delaware; Branch Farmers' Bank, Virginia, Norfolk; State Bank North Carolina; Steubenville; Muskingum; Dayton Manufacturing Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing nine certificates of the United States stock, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars, has been received, and the cost thereof will be this day remitted to you in a draft on New York. When the whole purchase contemplated shall have been completed, you will be pleased to transmit to this office an account, in form, accompanied by the necessary vouchers.

The guilder bills mentioned in your letter as being also inclosed have not come to hand.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier Branch Bank of the United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 22, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, covering — sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 77,450 guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the accounts shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 22, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant.

The selection of the banks, and the conditions upon which they are to be employed as places of deposit, presented in that communication, are approved. The reasons which you have assigned for delaying the selection in the interior of Pennsylvania and the western States are entirely satisfactory.

The plan which you propose for regulating the transactions of the Treasury Department is approved, with the modifications here stated :

1st. The transactions of the Treasury shall be conducted through the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

2d. All public money deposited in any of the offices or banks employed in lieu of offices shall be entered to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer of the United States.

3d. Corresponding credits shall be given to the Treasurer upon the books of the Bank of the United States, according to the weekly statement of every such office or bank rendered to the said bank. The weekly statement of the Bank of the United States must exhibit the payments in detail made weekly in each office and State bank employed as offices of deposit.

4th. All drafts of the Treasurer shall be drawn upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating the office or bank at which payment shall be required. The drafts, however, will not be sent to the Cashier of the United States Bank, but weekly abstracts of all warrants drawn by the Treasurer upon the several offices and State banks will be transmitted to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. And all drafts paid by the offices and State banks shall be returned, through the mother



bank, to the Treasury. The office at this place is exempted from this regulation, the transmission of the abstracts of the warrants drawn upon it weekly only excepted. Should it be deemed an object of importance by the bank to have semi-weekly statements of warrants drawn by the Treasurer upon the offices and State banks, it is presumed that that accommodation can be granted.

In dispensing with returns from the offices and State banks to this Department, the utmost regularity will be required of them in stating the nature of each deposit made in them, distinguishing between the customs, direct tax, internal duties, and repayments; in the latter case designating the appropriation or branch of service on account of which the payment is made. If the modifications presented in this communication meet with your approbation, instructions will be given to the offices and banks to discontinue their returns to the Treasury. The receipts given to the Collectors and other persons depositing the public money will furnish the necessary check upon the returns of those institutions.

The returns made by the Treasurer will keep the United States Bank correctly informed of the accounts of the offices and State banks with the Treasury, and furnish it with all the information which it would obtain by the direct transmission of the Treasurer's drafts to it, and all inconvenience to the public entirely avoided.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 23, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant, inclosing one set of bills of exchange, payable in Amsterdam, amounting to 100,000 guilders, has been received.

When the whole purchase authorized to be made shall have been completed, you will be pleased to transmit your account, accompanied by the necessary vouchers.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. McCULLOH, Esq., Cashier Branch Bank of the United States, Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 23, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and that of the Collector, George Clarke, Esq., on the subject of the public money deposited in the Bank of Chambersburg.

Upon referring to the returns of the bank it appears that the distinction between special deposit and cash has never been made by the bank; it was therefore impossible for the Treasury to know, or to suppose, that any part of the sum deposited was considered by the bank as special deposit. The receipts given to the Collector, to which he refers as explanatory of this subject, shed no light upon it. They assert that the paper described in the schedule passed at par in the district. In the Collector's letter he asserts that he assisted the Cashier in sorting the notes, and that those which were not received at par in the bank were rejected. From this declaration it is inferred that other notes than those of the Bank of Chambersburg were received as cash; but the means of ascertaining this proportion which was so received are not furnished by him. You, on the other hand, appear disposed to exclude from the cash account all the deposits except your own notes. The agreement to which both letters refer afford no information on the subject. It is in the usual form, and all the banks have been charged under it with cash for the money deposited with them, which they have not receipted for and returned as special deposit. Under these circumstances I do not see how it is practicable for the Treasury to attempt, at this time, to discriminate between cash and special deposit in relation to the public money in your hands. In the first place, you have not done it yourselves, when it was your duty and interest to have done it, if you intended to claim the benefit of discrimination between cash and special deposit. In the second, the means of making the discrimination probably does not exist. From the Collector's statement you are chargeable with cash to a greater amount than what was received in your own notes, but to what extent does not appear. How is that amount to be ascertained without placing the subject wholly in your power? There is no disposition in this Department to exact anything from the bank which the principles of justice forbid; but there is, at the same time, no disposition to sacrifice the public interest to that of the bank. Any elucidation of the subject will be attended to which shall be communicated without unnecessary delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Chambersburg Bank.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant has been duly received.

An examination of the records of this Department sheds no light upon the difficulty which appears to exist in relation to the \$50,000 referred to in it. Under these circumstances it is deemed safest to consider the certificate as having issued, and resort to the measures required in the case of lost certificates. The forms may be made to yield to the doubt which exists in the case, whether the certificate has never been issued, or has been lost. As there exists no doubt of the existence of the debt, there can be no objection to the purchase of the stock.



As the demand for bills on Amsterdam is not of an urgent nature, I would advise you not to purchase without securing your commission. The remittances are intended to purchase Louisiana stock held at Amsterdam; and as I am by no means certain that purchases can be effected at par, I am not very solicitous to make remittances to a large amount until I am informed of the value of the Louisiana stock in the Amsterdam market.

If your information is correct as to the rate of exchange between London and Amsterdam, and there should be no danger of considerable fluctuations, bills upon London would be the most eligible mode of remitting money to the latter place. I will thank you for your views more at large upon this subject.

In your future purchases of bills, payment can be made by drafts upon New York, instead of Baltimore, if it is desired.

I remain, with esteem, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 25, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 19th instant.

It may be proper to observe that there is no immediate necessity for purchasing bills on Amsterdam. Delay can produce no injury, and may be productive of advantage. I would advise you to postpone further purchases until you can secure, at least, your commission of one-fourth of one per cent.

It has been stated that money can be remitted from London to Amsterdam at a profit of six per cent. If this is the fact, and there should be just reason to expect fluctuation in the rate of exchange unfavorable to the transmission of money from the former to the latter place, this mode of making remittances would be the most advantageous. The probability of the continuance of exchange at the rate at which it is represented to be at this time will depend much upon what has been the rate for a considerable time past. If it has hitherto been uniform in favor of London, unless some particular cause should be known to exist, the calculation that it will continue so for some months to come appears to be reasonable.

I will thank you for any information which you may possess upon this subject, together with your views upon the expediency of attempting to remit to Amsterdam in this form.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 25, 1817.*

SIR: The public funds having accumulated to an amount sufficient to justify the application of three hundred thousand dollars to the discharge of the remainder of the debt due by the United States to the Bank of the United States, I have this day directed the Treasurer to draw for that amount in favor of the Cashier of the bank upon the Office of Discount in Boston. A warrant will also issue for the interest which has accrued, as soon as the accounts are settled, and will be paid either in Boston or Philadelphia, at the option of the bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 26, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing five certificates of United States stock, amounting to \$145,263 15, has been received, and the cost thereof will be remitted to you in a draft on New York.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

*Circular to the under mentioned banks, which are designated as the depositories of the public revenue.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 29, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, pursuant to arrangements made with the Bank of the United States, the weekly returns of the money deposited in the several offices and State banks employed for that purpose to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, which have heretofore been made to this Department, are to be made hereafter to the Cashier of that bank.

In terminating the direct intercourse between the Treasury and the banks in which the public money is deposited, it may be useful not only to inculcate the most rigid compliance with the regulations heretofore made upon the subject, but to recapitulate those which remain unimpaired by this arrangement, and to add such as are thereby rendered indispensable.

1. Every receipt given for public money must show the branch of revenue from which it has accrued, viz: customs, direct tax, internal revenue, postage of letters, &c., &c. In all cases where payments are



made into bank for the use of the United States by individuals, the account on which such payment has been made must be particularly designated.

2. The weekly statement made to the Bank of the United States must strictly correspond with those receipts.

3. All money deposited in the bank must be entered to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury of the United States.

4. All Treasury drafts are to be drawn upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating the Office of Discount and Deposit, or State Bank employed as such, at which it is to be paid. They are to be returned to the Treasury through the Bank of the United States.

5. Monthly returns to this Department of the state of the offices and State banks in which the public money is deposited, in the forms heretofore prescribed, are required.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*Maine.*

Bath Bank.  
Cumberland Bank, Portland.

*New Hampshire.*

New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.  
Cheshire Bank, Walpole.  
Concord Bank.

*Massachusetts.*

Merchants' Bank, at Salem.

*Connecticut.*

New London Bank.  
New Haven Bank.

*New Jersey.*

Trenton Bank.

*Pennsylvania.*

*Delaware.*

*Maryland.*

*Rhode Island.*

Roger Williams Bank.

*Newport Bank.*

*Bristol Bank.*

*New York.*

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.  
Utica Bank.

*North Carolina.*

State Bank, at Raleigh.  
Branch of State Bank, at Edenton.  
Branch of State Bank, at Wilmington.  
Branch of State Bank, at Salisbury.  
Branch of State Bank, at Cape Fear.  
Branch of Cape Fear Bank, at Fayetteville.

*Virginia.*

Branch of the Bank of Virginia, at Fredericksburg.  
Branch of the Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg.  
Branch of the Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg.

*South Carolina.*

*Georgia.*

Bank of Augusta.  
Branch of the State Bank, at Milledgeville.

*Louisiana.*

*Tennessee.*

State Bank, Knoxville.  
Nashville Bank.

*Indiana.*

Bank of Vincennes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 30, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 28th instant.

The great rise in American stocks in England cannot fail to affect their price at Amsterdam, and on the continent generally. The prospect of purchasing Louisiana stock to any extent is too unfavorable to hold out a sufficient inducement to make remittances circuitously, and run the risk of changes for the period of time that the funds intended to be remitted might remain uninvested.

The idea of remitting to Amsterdam, through London, will not be acted upon until some more distinct information shall be obtained from our agents in those cities.

The proposition communicated in the latter part of your letter cannot be acceded to at this present time. I should doubt extremely whether a measure of this kind would meet the approbation of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, if it were practicable to form a Board at this time.

If the proposition was modified so as that the contract should be executed between the 1st of October and the 1st of January next, so that the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should show that the sum advanced had been actually applied to the purchase of the debt by exhibiting stock cancelled to the amount of the money paid, I might possibly think it proper to obtain the separate opinion of the members of the Board; but even then I should entertain doubts of the propriety of the measure.

Drafts on New York to the amount of the bills and stock transmitted in your letter of the 24th instant will be forwarded according to your request.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Branch Bank of the United States, Baltimore.



---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 3, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the inclosed letter, addressed to the President of the Bank of Concord, with the request that if the said bank is the one intended to be designated in the list transmitted to this Department as a depository of the public revenue in New Hampshire, that you would be pleased to forward it accordingly.

I am also directed to request that you will be pleased to state whether the "Trenton Banking Company," named in the list above mentioned, is a bank lately established there, or whether it is not the same which is known to this Department under the name of the Trenton Bank.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President Bank United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 3, 1817.*

SIR: It appears that on the 30th of April, 1816, the sum of \$129,119 66 was deposited in the Bank of the State of South Carolina to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, being the quota of the direct tax payable by the State of South Carolina for that year. You will be pleased to inform me by whom that deposit was made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the State of South Carolina, Charleston.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 3, 1817.*

SIR: It appears that on April 30, 1816, the sum of \$110,000 (designated in the bank return "State tax") was deposited in the Mechanics' Bank of New York to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. You will be pleased to inform me by whom that deposit was made, and whether it was not on account of the quota of the direct tax payable by the State of New York for that year.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Mechanics' Bank, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1817.*

SIR: I have received from the President of the Bank of the United States a copy of the communications which have passed between you and the Directors of that Bank, commencing with the 15th of March and terminating with the 14th ultimo.

It is a subject of much regret that difficulties should have occurred in arranging the transpositions of the funds which have lain for such a length of time locked up, and as useless to the Treasury as so much blank paper.

As the western banks have been exclusively benefitted by the inactive state in which these funds have been so long placed, it was confidently expected that measures would have been promptly adopted by them for enabling the Treasury to make some use of them without further delay. The proposition of the Bank of the United States would, if it had been accepted, have produced that effect. The Treasurer would immediately have been credited by the bank with the amount for which he could have drawn at sight.

As this arrangement has been rejected, for reasons which this Department is not disposed to scrutinize, the Bank of the United States has been instructed to present for payment the drafts of the Treasurer for the public funds deposited in the western banks. The portion consisting of special deposits may be discharged by the payment of the same paper which was deposited. This paper will be presented to the banks by which it has been respectively issued, for the purpose of payment in funds which can be applied to the discharge of the demands upon the public Treasury, where those demands are most extensive. As the operations of the Sinking Fund are now in progress, large sums will be required in the principal Atlantic cities, where the western paper will not answer the purposes of the Treasury. Such portion of the western deposits as it shall be necessary to transfer to the Atlantic cities must, therefore, be paid in specie or bills upon those cities, or by arrangements with the Bank of the United States. It is an object of no importance to the Treasury which of these modes is resorted to for effecting the transfer. It is only important that the transfer should be made so as to give to the Treasury, without delay, the use of this money, which has so long been wholly useless to it.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

C. HAMMOND AND OTHERS, *Committee of the Western Banks, Steubenville, Ohio.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, with its inclosures.

The abrupt termination of the correspondence between the Committee of the Western Banks and that of the United States is a subject of sincere regret. The manner in which they speak of the first and



second propositions made to them by the United States leaves but little ground to expect that they would have been acceded to if the third had not been connected with them. Under these circumstances, I know of nothing better than for your agent to repair to the banks represented by the committee, which have the public money, and demand payment of the drafts in money, or in bills upon the banks in the Atlantic cities, for such part of the deposits as are admitted to be cash, and receive the bills which are in special deposit, for the purpose of demanding payment of them from the banks by which they have been respectively issued.

If the agent should be authorized to dispense with the third condition, from which it is presumed no real benefit will result, it is probable that the original proposition of the bank will be accepted. The committee is advised that they will be called upon in the manner first suggested, without any intimation of the possibility of modification in those propositions.

As it is extremely desirous to arrange this business amicably, it may be found convenient to alter the time at which interest is to commence, in case of an arrangement. This suggestion, however, is submitted merely for consideration, to be accepted or otherwise, according to the judgment of the bank.

Considering the amount of revenue collected in that section of the Union, especially from the public lands, I do not see how it is possible for the Treasury to refuse to receive the notes of those banks, especially of the oldest and most respectable of them, at this moment. This, however, will be indispensable if the deposits are not paid over on demand, or equitably arranged with the Bank of the United States. That these deposits can be at once paid in specie at this time is utterly impracticable. It is presumed that the rate of exchange between the western country and the principal Atlantic cities will not be favorable to the liquidation of the public deposits; an arrangement with the United States Bank seems, therefore, the only practicable mode of effecting it within their power.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 6, 1817.*

SIR: Since the 20th February the notes of the country banks which pay specie on demand have been received by the collectors of the internal revenue and direct tax, because it was impossible to collect it in any other medium. The preparation of the city banks for the early resumption of specie payments had withdrawn from circulation much of their paper, and the vacuum produced by that measure has not yet been filled by the bills of the Bank of the United States. The receipt of the country paper was an act of inevitable necessity, and will continue to be so in a considerable degree until the collection of the direct tax shall be completed. It is by no means certain that the collection of the internal revenue can be effected for a considerable time without receiving the paper of those banks, and it is quite certain that, in the payment of the public lands, the bills of the western banks in good credit must be received.

At the office in this place no paper is received as cash but the bills of the United States Bank and its offices and the bills of the bank of this District. Several of the collectors of the internal revenue in Virginia and in Maryland are in the habit of making their deposits here. The bills of the banks of Virginia and Maryland, when tendered by them to the office, are rejected; and when received by direction of the Secretary, are entered as *special deposit*. This state of things cannot be permitted to exist any longer. If the Branch Bank will not receive this money, and credit the Treasurer for the amount in cash, it will be deposited in one of the banks of the District which will do it. The same course must be adopted with the sum already charged as special deposit. The same course will be pursued whenever the same difficulty exists. It is, however, in this place where it most frequently occurs, and where its inconvenience has been most sensibly felt. The repayments made by the officers of the Government almost invariably present it. They bring with them from their residence or station the money which circulates there, and are unable to make payment in any other. As the bills of the United States Bank get into general circulation the evil will be diminished, but until then the Treasury must receive the bills of distant banks when they are presented under such circumstances. No specific order will be taken on this subject until I have the pleasure of an answer from you in relation to it. I assure you it will give me great pleasure to be relieved from the necessity of making new deposits in the local banks at the very moment when I am endeavoring to close the accounts of the Treasury with them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 7, 1817.*

SIR: The great accumulation of the public money in the hands of the Receiver at Vincennes, and the risk and difficulty of depositing in a distant bank, has induced me to direct that it be deposited, until otherwise directed, in the Bank of Vincennes. The bank itself has been instructed to conform to the regulations prescribed to the Offices of Discount and Deposit and the State banks employed as offices of discount in the Treasury circular of the 29th ultimo.

The bank has also been informed that the selection of a bank of deposit for the public money in Indiana ultimately rests with the Bank of the United States, but that no doubt was entertained that the option of continuing to be the depository of the public money would be offered to it by the Bank of the United States, upon the same conditions which were required of other local banks under similar circumstances.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 7, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day directed the Receiver of the Public Money at Vincennes to deposit the public money now in his hands in the Bank of Vincennes, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the United States, upon the Cashier's giving him duplicate receipts, stating it to have been received on account of public lands.

The inclosed circular explains the several duties which are expected from the bank upon becoming the depository of the public money. It is proper to state that the selection of the local banks for offices of deposit has been delegated to the Bank of the United States; but as the terms upon which the selection depends are general, there can be no doubt that the Bank of Vincennes will not be disposed to reject them. The offer of continuing to be the depository will be made to it by the Bank of the United States.

Should you not be disposed to accept the deposit of the public money on those terms, some other bank must be resorted to.

In the event of your receiving the public money, you will have the goodness to forward immediately the situation of the bank, according to the inclosed form.

The Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes was authorized to advance to Ambrose Whitlock, Esq., on his bills drawn on Robert Brent, Esq., Paymaster General, to an amount not exceeding \$12,000. This authority is now transferred to the Bank of Vincennes, which is requested to take up the said bills to the amount above stated, less the sum which may have already been advanced by the Receiver.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Vincennes.*

P. S. The statement of the situation of the bank may be inclosed in two covers, the inner one marked private, and will be considered as strictly confidential.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 8, 1817.*

SIR: By the return of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg, dated October 30, 1816, it appears that on the 8th of the same month the sum of \$47,110 was deposited in that bank by John Sloan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Canton, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. But as the accounts since received from that officer make no mention of that deposit, you will be pleased to recur to your original entries respecting the transaction, in order to ascertain that there is no mistake.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 8, 1817.*

SIR: The great rise which the funded debt of the United States has lately experienced in foreign countries cannot fail to produce a corresponding effect at home. The only part of the six per cent. stock which will not be immediately at or above par will be the old six per cent. and deferred stock, and possibly the Louisiana stock. The near approach of the fiscal extinction of those stocks, according to the conditions attached to them, especially the former, may have sufficient influence to prevent their rising above par.

If the opinion here expressed be correct, it is hardly possible that much of the third instalment to the bank will be paid in stock. Considering the extent of the funds placed at the disposition of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the present year, it must be indifferent to the bank whether the stock which will be brought into the market at par is bought up by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund or reimbursed as soon as it is paid into the bank. There does not, therefore, appear to me to be any inducement to keep their operations from the public eye. By giving publicity to the arrangements made for the purchase of the public debt, we may even procure more than would be paid into the bank; because, if it is at par, no one will pay it into bank who has to buy it for that purpose. I propose, therefore, to give publicity to the measures which are necessary to obtain the whole of the stock which shall be brought into the market within the rates fixed by law for the purchase of stock.

It is not at present practicable to determine the precise amount of the funds which can be applied to the purchase of the public debt during the present year, but there can be no difficulty in saying that it will exceed twelve millions. Of the stock subscribed or paid into the bank, the seven per cent. cannot be reimbursed under the present law, because the rate at which it was paid in exceeds that at which the Commissioners are permitted to purchase. I am not aware of the precise disposition which has been made of the stock which has been employed in the purchase of specie. As this stock is redeemable at the will of the Government, it is unimportant to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund whether it has been sold or pledged. To the bank, however, it may be important, as the reimbursement of it may conflict with the engagements which may have been entered into with those who have furnished the specie. As it is the desire of the Treasury to further the interests of the bank as far as the public interest will permit, a communication of the disposition which has been made of that stock may be useful to the bank, inasmuch as it may enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to modify their measures and avoid collision with the arrangements of the bank in that regard.

In the present state of the Treasury it is believed that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are required to redeem or reimburse a portion of the stock now held by the Bank of the United States. It is not perceived that any objection can be offered by the bank to this measure, as the bank is now drawing interest from the State banks upon the amount of the public money transferred by them to it, and at the



same time receiving interest upon the funded debt held by that institution. It is, therefore, proposed to reimburse a sum equal to the amount, or nearly so, at present in the Bank of the United States, or in the offices at New York and Baltimore.

If the Board of Directors should have any objection, founded upon equitable or legal considerations, to the proposed reimbursement, they will receive the respectful consideration to which all acts emanating from so respectable a body are entitled. In redeeming the stock held by the bank, the Louisiana stock would be preferred to that of any other kind. The seven per cent. and the five per cent. stock cannot be reimbursed under the existing provisions of the law upon that subject.

An early acknowledgment of this communication, presenting the views of the Board of Directors upon the latter part of it, is respectfully solicited.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 8, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing first and second bills of three sets of exchange payable in Amsterdam, has been duly received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1817.

SIR: Robert Crockett, Esq., agent for paying pensions in the district of Kentucky, having resigned that appointment, it has been deemed advisable to transfer that duty immediately to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Lexington, according to the provisions of the charter. He has been directed to deposit in the bank the funds which have been transmitted to him by this Department for that purpose, together with the books, instructions, and lists of the names of the invalid pensioners, which he may from time to time have received from the Treasury and War Departments, which may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duty imposed upon the bank.

Should difficulties occur which are not explained in the instructions, which will be transferred to the bank by Mr. Crockett, an exposition of them to this Department will receive a prompt attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Lexington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1817.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo has been received.

If you had furnished me with the means of distinguishing between what was really paid as a special deposit as distinguished from cash, according to the Collector's statement, I would have given the instructions necessary to relieve you from the payment of any other bills than those which were so deposited.

This you have not done. The Collector says that he assisted in sorting the bills, and only those which were received at par by the bank were received as cash. Now, you do not assert that no bills were received by you at par, except your own, and such is not presumed to have been the fact. The descriptive list does not show what bills were considered by you at par; yet the Collector clearly intimates that all that were at par were received as cash.

You must, therefore, by the aid of the Collector, make this discrimination, as, from the evidence which you have yourself furnished, I am compelled to reject the idea that your own bills were all that were received by you as cash.

I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of Chambersburg.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing the third and fourth bills of sets of exchange on Amsterdam, (the first and second whereof were duly received and acknowledged,) and also the first and second bills of a further set on Amsterdam.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 14, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 124,288: 12 guilders, the costs of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 15, 1817.*

SIR: It appears from the private statement rendered by you on the 12th instant that there is due from the Treasury to the Branch Bank the sum of \$262,146 69. I would thank you to explain to me how this charge has arisen.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May, 16, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, covering the first bills of two sets of exchange on Amsterdam for one hundred thousand guilders each, as also the third and fourth bills of two other sets of exchange on Amsterdam for sixty-five thousand guilders, the first and second whereof were received in your letter of the 9th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 16, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that on the receipt of this letter you will discontinue the further purchase of bills on Amsterdam. Those bills, however, which you may have in your possession, or which you may have contracted for, you will be pleased to forward to this office, accompanied with an account embracing the whole transaction.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank United States.*

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank, New York.*

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant.

I regret that the view which the Directors have taken of the subject presented to them in my letter of the 16th instant will not permit the Treasury to close its accounts with the State banks in the cities where the bank itself and its offices have been established. As it is presumed that the decision of the Directors upon this subject will not be revised, and as I feel no disposition to press the subject upon them, other measures will be resorted to for the convenience of those who contribute to the direct tax, and for the security of the Treasury. The offer of the Board to aid the Treasury in converting the paper, which the bank refuses to receive, into cash, is respectfully declined, as the operation can be effected without the slightest inconvenience to this Department. The bills which are refused here are those of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Richmond, which the Cashier informs me he would willingly receive but for the regulations of the mother bank, and which, in many cases, would be great advantage to the office to receive.

It will be productive of no inconvenience to the Treasury to turn these bills into cash.

Until the direct tax is collected it will be impracticable to dispense with the receipt of the local paper through the interior of the country. When that tax is collected it will be practicable to enforce the collection of the other branches of the internal revenue in the bills of the Bank of the United States, its offices, and the State banks employed by it, and in those of the banks in the principal commercial cities. It is impossible that the bank can feel more interest in removing the paper of the little banks in the interior from general circulation, and in confining the circulation of the bills of the State banks within their legitimate sphere, than the Treasury Department.

The efforts of the Treasury will be directed to this object the moment that it can be done without sacrificing the interest of the great body of the people in the direct tax.

Inclosed you will receive the list of the bills which compose the special deposit at Pittsburg.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1857.*

SIR: I have this day requested the Treasurer of the United States to issue drafts in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States for the amount of the public money now in the possession of the State banks which, by the late arrangements, are continued as the depositories of the revenue. This course is necessary, as the sums which their returns show are frequently diminished by outstanding Treasury drafts which have not been presented to them, and which, as they issued before the arrangement, will not appear in the same weekly abstracts of the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 18, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, covering the third and fourth bills of two sets of exchange on Amsterdam for one hundred thousand guilders each, and also the first and second bills of another set of exchange on the same place for fifty thousand guilders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, and amounting together to twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-one guilders and four stivers.

The account which also accompanied your letter being rather defective in point of form, I have taken the liberty of returning it, with a request that you will be pleased to state and transmit to this office two separate accounts, with the usual vouchers; one thereof to embrace the stock, and the other the bills of exchange, and omitting those items for which you have already received payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank at Baltimore.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 20, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant has been received, and I have now the honor to inclose herewith a form of the monthly statement to be rendered to this office. As to the weekly return to the Cashier of the United States Bank, nothing more is required than a simple amount current, to be stated agreeably to the directions contained in my circular of the 29th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of New London.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, covering the third and fourth bills of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for fifty thousand guilders, as also the first and second bills of another set of exchange on the same place for one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight guilders and eighteen stivers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1817.*

SIR: The public moneys now on deposit in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States being wanted to meet a draft intended to be drawn in favor of the Governor of Georgia, I have to request that, until otherwise instructed, you do not permit any portion of said deposit to be diverted to



any object other than the one first mentioned, unless it be to pay extent drafts drawn on you prior to this date

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Planters' Bank, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam for thirty-two thousand five hundred guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank at New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, covering the third and fourth bills of a set of exchange for 122,968 : 18 guilders, the cost of which, as also that of the bills previously received, will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 2, 1817.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has informed me that on the 12th ultimo he commenced the issue of drafts under the regulations agreed upon between this Department and the Bank of the United States.

That the Bank of the United States has received credit for all the drafts drawn by him upon the bank, its offices, and the State banks selected as offices of deposit, and that some weekly statements of those drafts have been regularly transmitted to the bank at Philadelphia.

It appears that each of the offices and State banks acting as offices, nevertheless, continue to charge the Treasurer with all drafts drawn upon the Bank of the United States and made payable at those offices. It also appears that the Bank of the United States has not yet commenced the consolidated returns which are required by the regulations before referred to. Much inconvenience must necessarily ensue if the regulations are not rigidly executed. The Treasury will be doubly debited by every payment made at the offices and State banks as long as they continue to charge it with all the drafts which are paid by them. As the public moneys in those offices are entered to the credit of the Bank of the United States, that bank ought to be charged with the amount on their books of all Treasury drafts paid by them respectively. Until this is done, the utmost confusion will prevail in the accounts of the Treasury with the bank. If the Bank of the United States was not in a situation to enter immediately upon the execution of the arrangement, it would have saved much inconvenience and confusion in the accounts of the Treasury if it had stated that fact, and fixed upon some time at which the execution should commence.

In calling your attention to this subject, I have the honor to request that, if practicable, the commencement, on the part of the bank, of the new arrangement, may refer back to the 12th ultimo. If this cannot be done, I will thank you to inform me when the bank will be prepared to execute the arrangement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. In giving to your measures a retrospective operation, so as to make them simultaneous with the acts of the Treasurer, nothing more will be necessary than to instruct the officers, &c., to make corrected returns, charging the United States Bank with the drafts paid, instead of the Treasury. If the returns had been made, as they ought to have been, to the Bank of the United States, the error might be corrected by making the consolidated returns from the 12th ultimo corrected in the manner above mentioned.

W. H. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 2, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo. It is true my letter of the 6th ultimo referred, generally, to the country banks.

In it, however, I stated that the inconvenience was more sensibly felt at the office in this city than anywhere else, owing to the settlements which are daily going on at the Treasury with the officers of the



late Army, and which generally require repayments to be made. The final settlement of an account cannot be conveniently postponed, merely because the money tendered is refused by the office, in obedience to the directions of the mother bank. The money tendered upon such occasions is paper of banks in the principal Atlantic cities, and certainly is equal in value to the bills of this District.

As the public interest requires that the accounts should be closed when the party is able to pay the balance, so it also requires that the separate accounts of cash and special deposits should no longer exist on the Treasury books.

Either of the city banks are willing to receive deposits of this nature, which are requested by the office; and that course must be adopted unless the regulations of the bank are released in this regard. Perhaps the Board of Directors will, upon a serious examination of the question, be of opinion that it will not only be useful but right to distinguish between payments made by or in behalf of the Government and those made by individuals. It is conceived that this distinction will not conflict with the duties or interests of the bank. The subject, however, will not be pressed upon the bank. There is no inducement to enter upon the discussion of a question of this nature, as the money, which, by its directions, can only be received as special deposit, will be received with thanks as cash by any one of the city banks. No direction, however, shall be given to the subject until the determination of the bank, as to the office at this place, shall be known.

The distance of Vincennes from Cincinnati, and the wildness of the country, render it unsafe to compel the Receiver of Public Moneys at the former place to deposit at the latter. The amount receivable at Vincennes renders it very desirable that the money should be deposited at that place, so as to prevent the accumulation of money in the hands of the officer.

At the date of the last returns there were, in the hands of the Receiver, more than \$250,000. The receipts will long continue to be very great at that place.

When the direct tax shall be collected I see no impracticability in collecting the revenue so as to meet with the views of the bank. In the interior, the paper of the banks employed as offices, and such as shall make arrangements with them for the redemption of their paper, will alone be received by the Collector directed to deposit in them.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 5, 1817.*

SIR: It appears that, since the return made by the State Bank at Charleston of its account with the Treasurer of the United States, dated April 29, 1815, (which was the last that has been received at this Department,) other public moneys were deposited in that institution to the credit of that officer, particularly \$1,000, by the Collector of the Customs at Georgetown, on the 2d June, 1815. You are therefore requested to transmit, with as little delay as possible, a return, including any moneys which were so deposited, and stating the balance actually due to the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *State Bank, Charleston.*

---

*Circular to certain Cashiers of Offices of Discount and Deposit and State banks, and to the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 11, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to cause the annexed notification to be inserted in the newspaper in which the laws of the United States are now published at ———, and continued therein once a week until you shall have completed the purchase of stock to the amount hereafter mentioned.

You will observe by this notification that you have been appointed agent, under my superintendence, to make purchases of stock on public account; but, as it is proper that the object of this appointment should obtain all possible publicity, it will be advisable to insert for a few weeks a short notice in one of the other papers of ———, of the most general circulation, stating therein that you are ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of stock at private sale, within the limits prescribed by the act referred to in the said notification, a copy whereof is herewith transmitted; and I hereby authorize you to purchase, for the present, the amount of ——— dollars of said stock at the market price, provided the same does not exceed the nominal value; but you are strictly enjoined to confine your purchases to stock standing on the books of the Commissioner of Loans for ———.

The stock, when purchased, must be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, and when the seller shall have produced to you a certificate from the Commissioner of Loans of the annexed form, you will pay him therefor, but not otherwise. The advances which you may make in the execution of this business will be refunded to you by the Treasurer's drafts on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

I will just add that, on the amount of all purchases of stock which may be made by you in pursuance of this instruction, a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed, and that I will thank you to keep me regularly advised of the state of your purchases.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 11, 1817.*

Notice is hereby given that, at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 14th day of March, 1819, it was determined that the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the



redemption of the public debt," passed on the 3d day of March, 1817, should be carried into effect as far as the same might be found practicable; and that, in pursuance of the said resolution, \_\_\_\_\_ has been appointed agent, under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make purchases of stock of the United States within the limits prescribed by law; and to whom all persons desirous of disposing of their stock will make application.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Form of a Certificate to be given by the Commissioner of Loans.*

I hereby certify that A B, proprietor of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. stock, standing on my books, (or A B, attorney for C D, proprietor, &c., as the case may be,) has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. stock, and that the original certificates have been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.  
In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of this same tenor and date.  
LOAN OFFICE, \_\_\_\_\_, 1817.

The foregoing letter was addressed to the under mentioned Cashiers of Offices of Discount and Deposit and State banks, and the amount of stock authorized to be purchased annexed to their names, respectively:

To John Rice, Cashier of New Hampshire Union Bank.....	\$25,000
To Samuel Frothingham, Office Discount and Deposit, Boston.....	400,000
To N. Waterman, jr., Roger Williams Bank, Providence.....	50,000
To H. R. Pynchon, New Haven Bank, Connecticut.....	50,000
To Lynde Catlin, Office Discount and Deposit, New York.....	500,000
To Jonathan Smith, Bank of the United States.....	1,000,000
To James W. McCulloh, Office Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.....	500,000
To Richard Smith, Office Discount and Deposit, Washington.....	500,000
To Julius B. Dandridge, Office Discount and Deposit, Richmond.....	250,000
To William H. Haywood, State Bank, Raleigh, North Carolina.....	25,000

P. S. As the transfer of the stock to the Treasurer of the United States, without a special agreement to that effect, would deprive the holders of the interest which had accrued thereon at the time of sale, I think it will be advisable to pay them the interest up to the day of transfer; and, in rendering your account of purchases made, you will be pleased to state it in such form as to exhibit the amount of principal redeemed, the amount of interest paid thereon, and the time when the interest ceased.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 11, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to apprise you that the Cashiers of the several Offices of Discount and Deposit and State banks hereafter mentioned have been appointed agents to make purchases of stock of the United States, under my superintendence, in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt," passed on the 3d of March, 1817; but, as the public moneys deposited in those institutions now stand to the credit of the Bank of the United States, and not to the credit of the Treasurer, as heretofore, I have to request that you will be so obliging as to instruct the said Cashiers to furnish the funds necessary to pay for the stock which they have been respectively authorized to purchase, and to inform them, at the same time, that the money so applied by them will be reimbursed by the Treasurer's drafts in their favor on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.  
For your information in respect to the Offices of Discount and Deposit and State banks, the Cashiers of which have been appointed agents as aforesaid, and the amount of stock authorized to be purchased by them, respectively, I beg leave to refer you to the following statement, viz:

The Cashier of the Union Bank of New Hampshire has been authorized to purchase to the amount of.....	\$25,000
The Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston.....	400,000
The Cashier of Roger Williams Bank, Rhode Island .....	50,000
The Cashier of New Haven Bank.....	50,000
The Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit at New York .....	500,000
The Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.....	500,000
The Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond .....	250,000
The Cashier of State Bank of Raleigh, North Carolina.....	25,000

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on any other place in Great Britain, payable in London, for the precise amount of six thousand dollars.  
The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to my office, accompanied with the usual account and vouchers; and as they are intended for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the cost of the same.  
I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 13, 1817.*

*To the Presidents of the under mentioned banks in the District of Columbia:*

SIR: It has been deemed proper to apprise you that, on the first day of the ensuing month, the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to transfer to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington the balance of the public money standing to his credit at that time on the books of your institution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENTS of the *Bank of Columbia, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, Bank of Washington, and Bank of the Metropolis.*

---

*Circular to the Offices of Discount and Deposit and selected banks.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 18, 1817.*

SIR: On the 29th of April last a circular letter (a copy whereof is inclosed) was addressed by this Department to the several Offices of Deposit, and State banks acting as such, informing them that a new arrangement had been made by which their accounts in relation to the public moneys were to be kept with the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and prescribing the regulations which this change would render necessary. In conformity with this arrangement, the Treasurer of the United States was directed, on the 12th of May, to transfer, by draft, to the credit of that bank, all the balances remaining to his credit in those offices and State banks, and to draw, thenceforward, all Treasury drafts upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating therein the office or State bank in which they were, respectively, to be paid. From unforeseen circumstances these transfers were not immediately made, but all the drafts were, from that day, drawn according to the new arrangement. It appears, however, that some of those offices and banks were not informed of or misunderstood this arrangement, and have continued to add to the Treasurer's account the deposits subsequently made therein, and to charge to the same account the drafts drawn on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. It will, therefore, be necessary that all the bank returns into which this irregularity has entered should be cancelled.

It is proper to observe that the Treasurer of the United States, in transferring the balances, has reserved in those offices and banks, respectively, a sum sufficient to pay all the drafts which he had previously drawn on them. It appears by the latest returns that several of these drafts still remain outstanding. You will, therefore, transfer to the credit of the Bank of the United States no more of the balance remaining to the credit of the Treasurer on your books than the amount of his drafts on you in favor of that bank. The difference, if any, will still remain to his credit, in order to satisfy the outstanding drafts above alluded to; and on the first of every month you will make returns thereof, as usual, in which the payment of any such drafts will appear.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—With respect to the following modification of the above arrangement will be made: As the returns rendered to this Department by that bank to the did not contain any drafts drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the , the new arrangement will not take effect with that bank until the Consequently, all deposits made before that day are to be entered to the old account, and they have accordingly been included in the drafts drawn on that bank in favor of the Bank of the United States.

Duplicates of all returns made to the Bank of the United States, under this arrangement, must be *punctually* transmitted to me.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 18, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing the case submitted to the consideration of Joseph Reed, Horace Binney, and Charles Chauncey, Esquires, with their opinion against the right of the United States to redeem, at pleasure, the funded debt subscribed to the bank after it has been transferred to third persons. If I understand the principles assumed in the statement of the case submitted, the bank contends, 1st. That the purchaser is entitled to stock of the same description as that subscribed to the bank, and that, consequently, the Treasury, in transferring the stock from one Loan Office to another, had no right to change the conditions expressed on the face of the certificates; 2d. That, if the purchaser was not entitled to stock of that description, the Treasury has been guilty of negligence in issuing to the bank stock of the description of that subscribed to it; and 3d. That such negligence having contributed to mislead the purchaser from the bank, the Government is in equity bound to comply with the conditions expressed on the face of the stock in favor of purchasers from the bank.

The principal reason assigned in support of the first ground assumed is, that the bank is authorized to sell, on foreign countries, not exceeding two millions of stock within one year, without reference to the Secretary of the Treasury, as in the case of stock sold within the United States. The opinion of the professional gentlemen is chiefly confined to this ground, and is presented under four distinct heads.

In dissenting from this opinion, I shall endeavor to explain, as briefly as possible, my own views upon this subject, without attempting to refute the arguments by which it is supported, in the order in which they are presented.

I can assure you, sir, with great sincerity, that it would afford me much greater satisfaction to accept of the construction which has been given to the fifth section of the charter by the bank than to be compelled, by a sense of public duty, to dissent from it. If I could even say, with those gentlemen, that the question



was not free from doubt, I would not press the right of the Government upon the bank, because it may be much more important to that institution than to the Government. In a general point of view, it may be of less importance to the nation that two millions of stock should remain unextinguished from the present year to the year 1824, than that the good faith, or even judgment, of the Board of Directors should be brought into question. Under this view of the subject, I should be unwilling to press upon the bank the exercise of a doubtful right. The result, however, of the best consideration which I have been able to bestow upon the question is a conviction decidedly adverse to the opinion which has been given to the bank. The highest law officer of the Government has, upon a full examination of the question, arrived at the same conclusion.

An attentive examination of the phraseology of the fifth section of the charter compels me to reject the idea that the power of the bank to sell the stock subscribed to it was intended, or can, by any principle of construction, be made to operate as a qualification or limitation of the right of the Government to redeem that stock at its pleasure. A reference to the section will best explain the absolute nature of the right acquired by the Government under it. "That it shall be lawful for the United States to pay and redeem the funded debt *subscribed to the capital of the said bank, at the rates aforesaid, in such terms and at such times as shall be expedient, anything in any act or acts of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.*" Here is no conditional phraseology: the right to redeem the stock *subscribed* is not limited to the time that the stock shall remain the property of the bank. It is sufficient that it has been subscribed; its fate is unalterably fixed by that act, anything or any act or acts of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. But we will proceed to examine the phraseology of the grant to the bank of the right to sell this stock, and ascertain whether it contains any condition which can affect the right previously given to the Government. "And it shall also be lawful for the President, Directors, and Company of the said bank to sell and transfer, for gold and silver or bullion, the funded stock subscribed to the capital of the said bank, as aforesaid: *Provided always*, That they shall not sell thereof more than the sum of two millions of dollars within any one year, nor sell any part thereof, at any time, within the United States, without previously giving notice of their intention to the Secretary of the Treasury, and offering the same to the United States, for the period of fifteen days," &c. The opinion given to the bank has not pointed out the words in the grant to the bank which presents the idea of condition or qualification of the right previously given to the Government. The truth is, that the two rights are wholly independent of each other, and both parties may unconditionally exercise the rights granted to them, respectively, subject only to the limitations expressly attached to them. To the right acquired by the Government, a reference to the phraseology is sufficient to show there is no condition whatever attached.

If a section was now to be framed with a view to make the two rights in question absolutely independent of each other, the professional gentlemen upon whose opinion the bank relies could not devise one better calculated for the purpose, unless they should contend that it would be impossible to render them so but by an express declaration that they were not dependent upon each other. The right of selling the five per cent. stock is subject to the limitation of two millions within any one year, either within or without the United States, and that, too, without reference to the Secretary of the Treasury. The sixth section, so far from being enlisted in favor of the construction put upon the preceding section by the bank, is decidedly hostile to it. If, because the bank may sell stock abroad without offering it to the Treasury, it had a right to demand stock that was irredeemable upon its transfer to the bank, surely it would be entitled to demand the same stock where it might sell, not only abroad, but at home also, without the consent of the Treasury. But it is asserted that, if the stock is redeemable in the hands of purchasers from the bank at the will of the Government, the right to sell is a nullity; that the foreign market is the only one left absolutely open to the bank; and that, as foreigners are averse to stock that is redeemable at the will of the Government, the right to sell, expressly given by the charter, and which was considered of great importance, is rendered in effect merely nominal. If the facts upon which this argument rests were admitted, it would prove nothing against the right absolutely granted to the Government; but it admits of a satisfactory reply, independent of that ground. The Government can redeem of right, and without the consent of the bank, only at the rates at which the bank received the stock. The bank, therefore, cannot lose by an operation of that kind. If the stock should be under par when the bank was disposed to sell, the inducement of the Government to buy would be sufficiently strong if the state of the Treasury would admit of the purchase. If the Government was not able to purchase upon such terms, the purchasers would hold the stock by a tenure at least as advantageous as that of the Louisiana stock at the present moment, which we are informed is now selling above par in foreign countries.

The efforts made by the gentlemen who have been consulted by the bank to prove that the limitations upon the right of sale were introduced with a view to secure, in some degree, to the Government, the benefit of the right of redemption, will, independent of the considerations already submitted, be completely repelled by a recurrence to the circumstances under which the charter was granted. It will be readily admitted that, at the time, it was universally expected that twenty-one millions of funded debt would be subscribed to the bank by individuals. If the view taken of this subject by the Board of Directors, in your letter of the 16th ultimo, be correct, it was not expected that the bank would, for several years, be disposed to sell the stock which might be subscribed, as it would not be able to employ that portion of its capital profitably upon the few legitimate objects in which it could deal. The limitation of the amount which might be sold within one year was probably determined, not only with a view to the disposition of the bank to sell, but also with a view to preserve the funded debt from the sudden variations of price to which it might have been subjected if no such limitation had been imposed.

The restriction imposed on the bank against purchasing the funded debt, taken in connexion with the circumstances to which I have adverted, will greatly assist in explaining the object of these limitations. If to an unlimited power of selling twenty-one millions of stock had been united an unrestricted right to purchase funded debt, the Government would have delivered itself, bound hand and foot, to the absolute control of the bank upon every question connected with public credit. An unlimited right to sell even the stock which was imputed to be subscribed to the bank would have enabled it, so long as the stock remained in its possession, to defeat any attempt of the Government to raise money by loan. The greater the emergency, the stronger the necessity of appealing to the public credit in aid of the ordinary revenue, the more effectual would be the means in the hands of the bank to render the appeal abortive. It may be also observed, this object might be effected without loss to the bank, as a bare declaration of its intention to bring the whole of its stock into the market would as effectually depress its price as if it should be actually brought into it.

Against the power of purchasing, Congress has expressly and effectually provided; against the



power of controlling the price of the funds, it has attempted to provide by the limitations contained in the fifth section of the charter. This provision is believed to be effectual, whilst it, at the same [time,] leaves to the bank the right of making its capital as effective as the demands of the community might require. As funded stock sold in foreign countries would not immediately return to the United States, and, consequently, but slightly affect the home market, the amount of stock to be sold within one year is the only limitation imposed upon such sale; but as sales even to that amount, in the home market, might sensibly affect the price of the stock, the further limitation of offering it to the Government for fifteen days before the sale is imposed for the purpose of enabling it to determine whether the public interest may not require that the stock so offered should be kept out of the market, however inconvenient the payment of the money might be to the Treasury. To my mind, both limitations speak an intelligible language, and present nothing like a qualification of the right of the Government to redeem. By the first, the Government consents to submit to any inconvenience which may result from the sale of two millions of stock in foreign countries, within any one year, by depressing the price of the funded debt abroad. It is more sensibly affected by the depression of that debt at home, because it may be necessary to supply the deficiency of the ordinary revenue by resorting to public credit. The bank is therefore prohibited from affecting that credit by the sale of stock to any amount, however small, unless at the moment that the sale is to be made the Government is satisfied that the public interest will be subserved by a sale to individuals.

In reply to the reasons which have been offered to prove that the limitations imposed on the right of the bank to sell its stock had no connexion with the right of the Government to redeem, but was intended to prevent the public credit from being prostrated at the feet of the bank, it may be urged that the evils which have been described would never have occurred had no limitation been imposed; that the bank, deriving its existence from the National Government, would never put itself in array against it, and that its dependence upon public opinion for the renewal of its charter would have been an effectual restraint against any attempt to injure the interest of the community.

It may be true that those considerations would have been sufficient to have prevented the adoption of any of the measures which were intended to be guarded against by the limitations in question. It is impossible, however, that a wise and vigilant legislator could have been induced to repose upon such considerations, when it was in his power to impose an effectual restraint against evils of so formidable a character. In making a grant which would be beyond his control for twenty years, it would have been highly criminal to have relied upon any security short of positive restrictions. It was expected, as the event has proved, that the direction of this powerful engine would be devolved upon honorable and intelligent men; but it was impossible that considerations of this nature should have had any influence in determining the limitations, which a prudent regard for the public interest imperiously required, upon the extraordinary powers and privileges granted by the charter. It is, therefore, no argument against the position that I have assumed, that the evils intended to be guarded against by the limitations in question would probably not have occurred had they never existed.

It is admitted that the Treasury does not feel itself authorized to change the conditions expressed on the face of the stock which has been subscribed to the bank. The law gives no such authority, and therefore it has not been exercised. But it is contended that, because this authority has not been given, the right to redeem the stock is to be considered *prima facie* a private right, to be inferred only against the bank, because it is presumed that, if it had been intended to enforce it against purchasers from the bank, provision for changing the stock would have been made in the charter. It might be contended, with much more reason, that, if such a limitation upon the absolute right of redemption given to the Government had been intended, it would have been inserted, as in the grant to sell, with a proviso that the right should be exercised only as long as the stock remained the property of the bank.

This argument has been sufficiently answered in considering the phraseology of the fifth section. But the ground assumed on this objection is believed to be wholly untenable. The act incorporating the bank is a public act, and the rights secured to the Government by it are public rights. The conditions upon which the stock was subscribed are public, affecting all those who may become interested in it. All persons are bound by these conditions, as much as they are bound by the provisions of any act which Congress is competent to enact.

If the act incorporating the bank be a public act, the third ground assumed by the bank is manifestly untenable. Purchasers from the bank were bound to inquire into the conditions upon which the stock was acquired and held by the bank. A reference to the charter, by persons whose judgments were uninfluenced by interest, could scarcely fail to guard purchasers from the bank from forming expectations incompatible with the right of the Government.

But should it be admitted that the Government is in equity bound to comply with the conditions expressed on the face of the stock in favor of purchasers, upon the alleged ground of ignorance of the tenure by which it was held by the bank, it is difficult to conceive how the bank is to be benefitted by the admission. Grant that the case under consideration is analogous to a negotiable note given by A to B, which is to be void on the performance of conditions expressed in a defeasance executed at the same time between the parties. B disposes of the note to C without notice of the defeasance, the conditions of which are duly performed by A. In this case, upon general principles, A will be compelled to pay C the contents of the note, but assuredly he will recover it back from B, who has been guilty of fraud in the transaction. But the case in question is more analogous to the case of a bond which does not pass by endorsement, where A, in an action brought against him by C, would be able to avail himself of the performance of the conditions expressed in the defeasance. But it will hardly be contended that a defeasance, executed between the parties and wholly unknown to C, can be considered analogous to the conditions expressed in the fifth section of the charter.

Should the claim of the purchaser be supported under any of these views, it is manifest that the bank will be bound to place the Government in the situation in which it would have been had no sale been made.

It may be proper, finally, to observe that the Government was prepared to redeem a greater amount of stock than the bank is permitted to sell in any one year before the bank had made any sale of it.

As the Treasury acquiesces in the reasons assigned by the bank against applying to the redemption of the public debt in its possession, before the first day of July next, the public money transferred from the State banks, it may be necessary to state that there was no necessity for touching that fund in order to effect that object.

It is certainly not the wish of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to involve the bank in litigations



with the purchasers, much less to subject it to the imputation of bad faith. Both of these may be avoided. The Commissioners are bound by law to apply the sum appropriated by redeeming the public debt subscribed to the bank, if it cannot be applied in the purchase of stock at the rates prescribed. To relieve the bank from the embarrassment in which it is placed, the bank may, as the agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, purchase the amount sold, paying with its own funds the difference between the rate at which it shall be purchased and that to which the Commissioners are limited by law.

As the first instalment of the Louisiana debt will be payable during the year 1818, the permanent appropriation of two millions a year will find employment in the redemption of that stock during that and the two succeeding years.

Should the bank be disposed to enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase other stock than that which has been subscribed to it, by paying the difference between the current price and the rate to which they are limited in their purchases, it is probable that they will agree to suffer an equal amount to remain in the hands of the bank unredeemed until the year 1821.

If the proposition should be acceptable to the bank, it will be submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant. The Treasury notes which have been deposited in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States are to be transmitted to him, accompanied by a descriptive list, observing, however, to cancel them first, by punching a hole through the middle of them.

On the subject of the last paragraph of your letter, I will observe that, when the Treasury notes shall have been all drawn into the Treasury, compensation will be made upon some general principle, embracing the claims on account of services, which are properly chargeable to the United States. As it does not appear that the course pursued by the State Bank at Boston, to which you allude, has been sanctioned by this Department, it necessarily follows that the quantum of compensation to be allowed remains to be fixed.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1817.

SIR: In a letter addressed to you on the 9th of August, 1816, by my predecessor in office, you were advised that the Treasurer of the United States had been instructed to transmit to your institution small Treasury notes, fundable at seven per cent., for the purpose of redeeming an amount of Treasury notes of another description then held by your said institution.

The Bank of Augusta having refused to receive the notes in question, amounting to \$149,668, in payment for those they held, I will thank you to return them, under cover, to the Treasurer of the United States, observing to cancel them first, which, if the original packet has never been opened, may be effected by striking a hole through the middle with a punch.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

THOMAS CUMMING, Esq., *President of the Bank of Augusta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1817.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," passed March 3, 1817, I have the honor to apprise you that the new Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania and Agent for Military Pensions has been instructed to deliver to you all the records and papers appertaining to the respective offices held by him; and also to transfer to you the unexpended balances of the public moneys standing to his credit either in your institution or in the Bank of Pennsylvania, for all which you will be pleased to grant him duplicate receipts, as directed by the act, a copy whereof is herewith transmitted.

I will just add that, upon the receipt of the usual statement from Mr. White, the funds required to discharge the dividends payable on the first of the ensuing month, at the office of Commissioner of Loans for Pennsylvania, will be remitted to you, in a draft on the Cashier of your institution, and that, if upon inspection you shall find any chasm in the instructions from this Department to the Commissioner of Loans for Pennsylvania, the deficiency shall be immediately supplied.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1817.*

SIR: I beg to remind you that, although you were authorized by my letter of the 11th of March last to employ assistance in transmitting (agreeably to my circular of January 31) the Treasury notes remaining in your bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, it appears that none of those notes have yet been received at this Department.

I am, sir, &c.

HENRY REMSEN, Esq., *President of the Manhattan Company.*

WILLIAM FEW, *President of the City Bank, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 21, 1817.*

SIR: It appears that there is a balance of Treasury notes remaining in your bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and as it is desirable that all possible despatch should be given to the performance of the duties required by my circular of the 31st of January last, (an extract whereof is below,) respecting the transmission of those notes to this Department, you are authorized to employ such assistance as may be necessary for that purpose, and a reasonable compensation will be allowed therefor.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

"I have to request that, immediately on the receipt of this letter, you will cause all those notes denominated small Treasury notes, and all Treasury notes bearing interest, which are on deposit in your bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, to be transmitted with the least possible delay to that officer; observing, first, to have them cancelled, by striking a punch through the signatures. The notes should be accompanied with a descriptive list of each kind transmitted."

Addressed to the Cashiers of the following banks, viz: Bath Bank; New Hampshire Union Bank; Cheshire Bank; Merchants' Bank, Salem; Bristol Bank; Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States, Boston; Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States, New York; Mechanics' Bank, New York; Bank of Pennsylvania; Bank of Chester County; Franklin Bank, Baltimore; Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg; Branch Farmers' Bank, Virginia, Petersburg; Planters' Bank, Savannah; Bank of Tennessee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 21, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose for your information a copy of a circular letter addressed to the several offices of deposit and selected banks on the 18th instant.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 21, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant,\* on the subject of the arrangement made with the Bank of Somerset. You will be pleased to place the notes which you have received from that bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in a special account, and to transmit duplicate returns thereof, in the usual form, to this Department.

I am, &c.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Esq.,

*Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 23, 1817.*

SIR: The banks in the District have been required to pay up the balances of the public money now in their hands on the 1st of July. It is probable they will not be able to effect this without selling the funded debt which they hold. This they appear unwilling to do, as they are apprehensive that they will be able to do but little business under the control which is exercised over them by the Bank of the United States. They have applied to me to know whether the United States Bank would be disposed to let these balances remain with them upon the payment of interest. To this I have answered that I have no information on the subject, but that it was presumable that the bank would be disposed to arrange the business with them in that way, as it would be safer to loan that amount to the banks than to individuals. The balances amount to about \$600,000. In this amount the public money in the Bank of Alexandria is not

\* Not on file



included, as that bank is connected with the Bank of the United States. It would be satisfactory to be able to communicate to the city banks concerned the determination of the Bank of the United States before the day of payment.

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1817.*

SIR: The inclosed return is sent back, that it may be rendered conformable to the instructions contained in my circular of the 18th instant.

I am, &c.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*

A similar letter sent, June 26, 1817, to Samuel Frothingham, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 25, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Treasurer of the 22d instant, which that officer has submitted to me.

Respecting the manner and the time of making returns to this Department of the state of the account between the Treasurer and your office, it was the province of the Bank of the United States to have given you the necessary information. But as that has not been done, you will adopt the form prescribed for the Bank of Virginia, and will render the returns weekly, as directed by the instruction from this Department, to which you allude. For that part of the account which preceded the new arrangement, that is to say, up to the 12th of May, you will be pleased to transmit duplicate returns to this Department as early as may be practicable. The remainder will enter into the first return to be made to the Bank of the United States, a duplicate of which should be transmitted to me at the same time. The Treasurer's drafts on the Charlestown Manufacturing Company and Virginia Saline Bank, to which you refer, you will transfer, without delay, to the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia.

I am, &c.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq.,

*Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, Richmond, Virginia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 25, 1817.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I will observe that the instruction contained in my communication of the 11th embraces every species of the domestic funded debt, and that the table used by the Bank of the United States is doubtless a correct one.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

N. WATERMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Roger Williams Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 25, 1817.*

SIR: No returns have ever been received at this Department of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Charleston, although, by the regulations of the Treasury, they should have been rendered weekly. You are therefore requested to transmit without delay duplicate returns in the form used by other offices and banks of deposit, embracing all payments received on account of the Treasurer up to the 12th of May last. The account subsequent to that time you will render to the Bank of the United States, and, in duplicate, to me, according to the instructions contained in my circulars of the 29th of April and 18th instant.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, Charleston.

---

*Circular addressed to the Cashiers of all the banks having deposits of public money.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1817.*

SIR: As the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, as well as the Treasury accounts of all the offices and banks of deposit, are balanced quarter-yearly at this Department, you are requested, in



making out the return of the Treasury account for the last week in each quarter, to close it with the last day of the quarter, without regard to the day of the week, as in other returns.

It is important that these returns should be transmitted immediately after the close of the period embraced in them.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing a resolution of the Board of Directors of the same date, in relation to the stock sent by the bank to Europe and directed to be sold.

Agreeably to your request, the terms of the proposition presented in my letter of the 18th instant, and accepted by the resolution above mentioned, is admitted to be correctly stated by the Board.

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1817.*

SIR: In accordance with the resolution of the Directors of the Cumberland Bank, as stated in your letter of the 10th of April last, the Treasurer has been directed to remit to you fifty thousand dollars in manner following, viz:

In a draft on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and payable at your institution.....	\$34,000
In a draft on the same, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston .....	16,000
	<hr/>
	50,000

The object of the above remittance is to discharge a loan for a similar sum made by your institution to the United States on the 5th November, 1812, and the interest remaining due thereon will be remitted in like manner when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

ISAAC ILLSLEY, Esq., *President of the Bank of Cumberland.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1817.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been directed to remit to you thirty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents in a draft on yourself, which remittance you will be pleased to apply to the payment of interest due to certain foreigners on stock standing to their credit on the books of the Treasury, and for your government in so doing I beg leave to refer you to the instructions given by this Department to the President of the Bank of Pennsylvania on the 18th March, 1811, a copy whereof will be forwarded to the President of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1817.*

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 28th instant\* I beg leave to observe that the amount of custom-house bonds paid at your institution must, as heretofore, be placed to the credit of the Collector, who, in pursuance of his instructions, will, in due season, transfer to the Bank of the United States such portion of the money as may not be wanted for the current service of his office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit  
of the Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copies of letters written in the year 1811, immediately after the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, in relation to the payments of the dividends of the public debt.

\* Not on file.



Although much of the information contained in these letters have no immediate reference to the duties devolved on the bank by the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Loans, yet they appear to be of sufficient importance to render their submission to your consideration necessary and proper.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1817.*

SIR: To enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the funded debt held by the bank it will be necessary to transmit to this office a descriptive list showing the amount of the different descriptions in its possession.

Upon the receipt of this list warrants will issue at the Treasury, in favor of the bank, bearing date on the first day of July of the present year. The warrant for the amount sent to Europe, and directed to be sold, will be transmitted to the bank as soon as it shall have completed the purchase of an equal amount.

An impression has hitherto prevailed that the seven per cent. stock subscribed to the bank could not be redeemed under the existing law, as the rate to which the Commissioners are limited in their purchases is below that at which it was subscribed to the bank; but, upon a more deliberate examination of the provisions of the third section of the act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, doubts have arisen upon the subject. The use of the words "purchase and redemption" in that section presents rather a confused idea, as there is a manifest distinction between the terms, both in theory and practice.

The question will be more deliberately examined, and the result communicated to the bank before the warrants are issued.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

#### LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1817.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 1, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed I return the two accounts heretofore rendered by you for the purchase of stock, for the purpose of being consolidated into one, which being done, and your commission charged thereon, you will be pleased to transmit the same to my office.

I will also thank you to inform me whether the certificates of the stock purchased by you of the Mechanics' Bank have been found, and if not, whether the parties have taken the necessary steps for entitling themselves to a renewal of the certificates.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 3, 1817.*

GENTLEMEN: Since the organization of the Bank of the United States the Government has cautiously avoided interfering with the Board of Directors where its sanction was not expressly required or its immediate interests directly affected. This policy has been pursued even in relation to the Directors appointed by the President. To that portion of the Board the Executive has not expressed its opinions or wishes upon any subject which has come under the consideration of the Directors.

It is due to the judgment and intelligence with which the affairs of the bank have been conducted to state that the measures of the Board have produced no temptation to depart from that system of policy which, upon mature reflection, it has been determined the Executive ought to pursue in its relations with the bank.

The great objects which the supporters of the bank charter expected from that institution have already been realized. The vitiated state of the currency has been restored, the rate of exchange has been equalized in every part of the nation, and the great interests of commerce substantially promoted. That complaints are made by some of the State banks that the circulation of their paper is contracted within narrower limits than heretofore will not be admitted as evidence that the bank has failed in its obligations to the community. Nothing is more natural than that murmurs should arise on the part of those institutions upon being forced back, however gently, into the legitimate sphere within which their operations ought to be confined.

The profits which they derived from the unnatural state of things which existed at the moment that the National Bank commenced its operations were too inordinate to be yielded up without regret and complaint. Although the loss of these inordinate profits was a necessary consequence of a return to specie payments, without regard to the proximate means by which that return was effected, it is quite natural that it should be ascribed by them to the Bank of the United States.

The bank, however, has nothing to apprehend from these complaints so long as it affords to the community those facilities which its great capital and extensive ramifications in every section of the Union place so completely in its power. But if that institution should change its policy, should refuse those



facilities to the commercial class which it has amply furnished from the commencement of its operations, should introduce a system of internal exchange with a view to increase its profits, it will require but little address in the State banks to excite against it the public indignation in a degree that would not fail to produce great embarrassment, and ultimately lead to the extinction of the bank at the expiration of the existing charter.

Deeply sensible of the importance of the bank in its fiscal operations, and sincerely deprecating the adoption of any measure which may affect its popularity or reputation and endanger the continuance of its existence after the expiration of the charter, I have learned, with much regret, from one of your body, that the Board of Directors has now under its consideration a system for regulating domestic exchanges with a view to the pecuniary emoluments of the bank. As the gentleman who made this communication has asked for my opinion and advice upon this question, I feel it to be my duty to submit for your consideration such observations as the subject has suggested, premising, at the same time, that they are not clothed with the sanction of the President's approbation.

In referring to the causes which had the most decided influence in calling the United States Bank into existence, the inconvenience resulting to the community from the inequality in the rate of exchange between the different sections of the Union stands eminently prominent. This evil, great as it was felt to be, is believed to have been in some degree the result of the course of trade during the war, and of the difference between the conduct of the banks in Massachusetts and in the other parts of the nation; but still more to the system of brokerage which the want of a currency of general circulation and of uniform value had organized in every part of the country. Under the influence of this system a general conviction prevailed that the rate of exchange between the different commercial cities was unnatural and arbitrary, being regulated by the interest of an association of brokers in the respective cities, and not by the balance of trade actually existing between them.

This evil, so universal in its extent, affecting every transaction of the community, involving the payment of money by remittance, vanished at the first operations of the National Bank. The community, justly ascribing their relief to the beneficial measures of that institution, grateful for the past and confident of the future, looked forward to a permanent exemption from the evils from which it has just escaped. Will it not be seized with dismay when it shall be awakened from its dream of confident security by the adoption of the measure contemplated by the bank? The alarm which will be produced by the adoption of a system of domestic exchange by the bank will not be diminished by the consideration that an institution which had, with so much ease, not only put down the unnatural state of exchange existing at the moment it commenced its operations, but absolutely overcame causes existing at the moment, intrinsically adverse to the equalization of domestic exchanges. Will not the community perceive that a power capable of reducing the rate of exchange to par between the different parts of the empire under circumstances so extremely unfavorable, will be equally capable of creating inequalities wherever and whenever its interests will be subserved by it?

If the impression be correct, which I have already stated to have existed, that the brokers in the commercial cities, and, indeed, over the whole surface of the country, were able to produce an unnatural state of domestic exchange, with the inconsiderable means in their possession, and the feeble bond of union by which they were connected, what limits can be assigned to the effects which may be produced by the employment of a capital of \$35,000,000, diffused over every section of the country, directed by a single head to this single object? I am persuaded that the boldest imagination in the direction will not dare, at the threshold of this career, to say, thus far will we go, and no further. Let not the Directors deceive themselves by supposing that the moderation which may mark the introduction of this system of domestic exchange will lull the community into security.

The exaction of one-fourth, or one-half, or one per cent. on checks drawn on one office of discount upon another, without reference to the commercial relations which exist between the two places, by a capitalist which always sells and never buys, will as effectually convince the community of the prostration of its rights and interests at the will of the bank as the exaction of ten per cent. It is the establishment of the principle, and not the amount of the exaction, which will exhibit the power of the bank to levy contributions on the commerce of the nation *ad libitum*. In the moderation of a moneyed institution, whose vital principle is profit, no reliance will be placed by the community.

The present Board of Directors is composed of honorable and upright men. There is no doubt that they intend to adhere to the moderate premium which shall be determined upon in the regulation which is under consideration; but they hold their offices for one year only. Who will succeed them is unknown. The principles of moderation with which the system is ushered into existence may be forgotten by their successors, who will, upon entering on the duties of their office, find the principle of arbitrary exaction in complete operation. The machine, once put in motion, no longer regulated by the beneficial hands from which it received its primary impulse, will acquire a force and take a direction that will no longer be under the control of its original inventors. Let them beware, then, of adopting a system which presents to their successors in office a perpetually increasing temptation to place themselves in hostile array against the best interests of the community. The inevitable consequence of such hostility will be the dissolution of the bank at the expiration of the charter, the derangement of the fiscal concerns of Government, and ultimate disorder in the circulating currency of the nation.

It is true that a currency of general circulation and of uniform value throughout the Union will, if it should continue to exist, set some bounds to the cupidity to which a system of this kind would inevitably lead. It must be recollected, however, that the principles upon which the organization of the offices of discount in the several States has been effected do not necessarily furnish such a currency. The bills issued by the mother bank and its offices are not, of right, demandable at any other place than that of their issue. If they are discharged at an office from which they have not issued, it is the effect of courtesy and not of right. Whenever the bills of the bank and its offices shall not be discharged in specie, without reference to the place of issue, the existence of a currency of universal circulation and of uniform value, distinct from specie, will cease, and the influence which such a currency must necessarily have upon the rate of domestic exchange will inevitably cease with it.

This check upon the inordinate exactions of the bank upon the whole domestic exchange of the country, it is manifest, is absolutely dependent upon the bank itself. Occasional pressures upon particular offices, by the influx of bills from other offices, will not fail to present pretexts for ridding the bank from the influence of that check. That these occasions will be seized upon for that purpose, if the system of domestic exchange now under consideration shall be adopted and persevered in, cannot admit of rational doubt. They will inevitably succeed each other in the necessary order of cause and effect. In proportion



to the profit arising from domestic exchange will be the inducement to destroy the universality of the currency of the bills of the bank. As this universality is diminished, the demand for exchange will be increased. Thus the interests of the bank will be directly opposed to one of the great objects of its creation, viz: the supply of a currency of universal circulation and of uniform value throughout the nation. If this view of the subject be correct, it ought to be conclusive against the adoption of the system.

In whatever point of view I have been able to consider the subject, it appears fraught with mischief to the community, calculated to draw upon the bank the public indignation, and effect its extinction at the expiration of the charter. It places the bank and the community in a state of open hostility, continually exciting to acts of mutual aggression upon the rights and interests of each other. In such a contest the Government will have no alternative. It cannot hesitate upon the course which public duty requires it to take. Its weight and influence must be exerted to save the community from the cupidity to which the adoption of such a system must inevitably subject the bank. The consideration that the Directors of an institution to which the Government has confided the high trust of furnishing a national currency may, by this measure, sink themselves in the eyes of the community into a band of brokers, independent of other considerations, ought to secure its rejection.

These observations are submitted, with much respect, to your consideration. I am sensible that your pursuits, and the experience which you have acquired upon subjects of this nature, qualify you much better for the investigation of this measure than I can be. You will, with ease, seize the imperfect views presented in this letter, and give them the form and consistency of which they are susceptible. I regret that the imperfect organization of the Departments, together with other causes which you will be able to appreciate, have not permitted me to present you with the exact views of the Executive Government upon this important question. So far, however, as it was practicable, it has been done.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, PIERCE BUTLER, STEPHEN GIRARD, GEORGE WILLIAMS, and WALTER BOWNE, Esquires.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 7, 1817.*

SIR: As the return of the Treasury accounts with the Merchants' Bank of Salem, from the 1st to the 21st of June, has not been received at this Department, you are requested to transmit the same as soon as may be convenient.

I am, &c.

J. W. TREADWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 8, 1817.*

SIR: To enable me to adjust the business in relation to the stock held by the Bank of the United States, it will be necessary—

1st. That the bank transfer to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, the several species of stock so held.

2d. That the original certificates of said stocks be surrendered to you in your capacity of Commissioner of Loans, for the purpose of being duly cancelled.

3d. That certificates of transfer be issued and transmitted to my office, in order to place the said stock on the books of the Treasury.

When these measures are carried into effect, and a detailed account of the stock calculated at the rates authorized by law shall have been exhibited by the bank, a warrant for the amount will be immediately issued in its favor.

The same course must be pursued in regard to the stock to be delivered to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in lieu of that portion of the stock which had been disposed of in Europe; but as the transaction cannot be finally settled until the stock shall have been actually received, I have, in the meantime, directed a warrant to be issued in favor of the bank for two millions of dollars, for which sum the bank will be charged and held accountable.

In the general account held by the bank, the seven per cent. stock may be omitted, as no decision has yet been made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the obligation they are under to redeem that stock under the existing law.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 8, 1817.*

SIR: It appears that on the 1st of August, 1816, Aaron Hassett, Collector of the Customs at Perth Amboy, deposited in the bank at New Brunswick, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the sum of \$1,200, and that a certificate was given by the bank therefor. As that deposit is not contained in the returns rendered by that bank to this Department, you are requested to transmit a supplementary return, in which it shall appear.

I am, sir, &c.

E. W. DUNHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. If the certificates of stock purchased by you of the Mechanics' Bank should not be found within a reasonable time, I think it will be advisable to advertise them, agreeably to the rule prescribed in similar cases. It might also be proper to lodge a written notice with the Commissioner of Loans, apprising him that no person but yourself has any authority to transfer the stock in question.

With regard to the interest which has accrued on the stock during the last quarter, I coincide in opinion with you that it may be deducted from the amount of the next account rendered by you for the purchase of stock.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JAS. W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1817.*

SIR: As the return of the Treasury account with the Cumberland Bank, from the 1st to the 21st June, has not been received at this Department, you are requested to transmit the same as soon as may be convenient.

I am, &c.

LEVI CUTTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, Maine.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 14, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant, with its inclosures, has been received. By the explanations you have made I perceive that the omission to render to this Department a return of the Treasury account with the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston has not arisen from any inattention on your part.

The returns which you have now made require some correction. Several of the entries of deposits are not sufficiently explicit. In some instances they do not name the persons by whom the deposits are made; in others, the names are not mentioned; the source of revenue from which the moneys accrued is not stated; and, with respect to payments by others than Collectors of the Public Revenue, the account on which the same are made is not designated. As this information is indispensably necessary before the proper entries can be made in the books of this Department, you will be pleased to insert it in the returns which are herewith sent back, and be particular in noting it on all future occasions.

In the return of the Treasurer's account you have charged him with the payment of drafts which should have been charged in the account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury.

In consequence of this error, the balance stated to have been transferred to the credit of the latter account becomes also erroneous. But as, for the want of a return from your office, no account had been opened with it by the Treasurer, there is a ready way of preventing any disorder resulting from the errors in which your office has fallen; that is, to consider the whole of the Treasury account (beginning with the first deposit) as being in the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury. You will therefore be pleased so to state it, and, in your returns to this Department and to the Bank of the United States, will act accordingly.

If, in the course of its transactions on the public account, your office should incur any expense, (as, for example, that for the cost of protesting the Treasury drafts on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston,) a separate account thereof should be transmitted to me, and, if the same be admissible, I will direct its payment. You will therefore withdraw from your return the credit taken by your office for the fees of the protest above mentioned, and I will instruct the Treasurer to remit you the amount.

You will observe that no payment or deduction can be made from the public moneys in your office without authority from me, or in discharge of the Treasurer's drafts. On this principle, the transfer which you state to have been made of the balance on the 26th ultimo in pursuance of instructions from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States is irregular.

The form of the private statement which you have transmitted of the state of your office will be rendered entirely satisfactory by the insertion in future of another item, viz: the amount deposited to the credit of any public officer (naming him) or agent holding public moneys.

I am, &c., &c.

P. BACOT, Esq., *Cashier Office Discount and Deposit, Bank of United States, Charleston.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 18, 1817.*

SIR: As it is indispensably necessary that the bank return, in which a deposit is credited to the Treasurer, should state the date on which such deposit was actually made, you will be pleased, in all returns which may hereafter be rendered to this Department by the Bank of the United States, to cause to be set opposite to each deposit the exact date on which the same was actually made into the receiving bank. This may perhaps be most readily done by inserting in the return a column for that purpose.

The returns hereafter rendered by the Bank of the United States are now sent back, that this information may be added to them.



I also send back the return of the 12th ultimo, that the credit of \$9,156, Cumberland Bank, Portland, may be explained.

It appears by the returns that have been rendered by you that drafts which were transmitted to you by the Treasurer of the United States, at different times, for the transfer of the Treasury balances in various banks to the Bank of the United States, amounting to more than two millions, have not been credited in your account with that officer; while others transmitted to you at the same time were duly entered to his credit as soon as they were received by you. You will be pleased to explain the cause of this omission.

In the duplicate of the return made to the Bank of the United States by the Cumberland Bank on the 28th ultimo I perceive a charge of seventy-five cents for postage of a letter to you. That charge cannot be allowed by this Department, and must therefore be withdrawn.

The duplicate return of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston contains a charge of \$2 for the fees of protesting a Treasury draft on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, and I have directed the Cashier to withdraw the entry. But as that charge, though inserted in the return improperly and without authority, is just in itself, I have caused an account therefor to be settled and passed in this Department, and have instructed the Treasurer to remit a draft for the amount. It may be necessary here to observe that *no payment or deduction can be made from the public moneys in any bank without authority from me, or in discharge of the Treasurer's drafts.* If, in the course of its transactions on the public account, any bank should incur an expense which it may deem proper to claim of this Department, a separate account thereof should be transmitted to me, and if the same be admissible I will direct it to be paid.

I am, &c., &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 21, 1817.*

SIR: Since the receipt of your obliging favor of the 16th\* instant I have received a communication from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, advising that a check drawn by William White, in his favor, on your institution, for \$301,149 60, had been refused, on the ground that the account of the Commissioner of Loans for interest on the public debt had been considerably overdrawn.

As it is not my wish to take from the Bank of Pennsylvania more money than is actually due to the United States, I will thank you to furnish me, as soon as convenient, with statements of your accounts with the late Commissioner of Loans, as well in his capacity of agent for the redemption of Treasury notes as for paying the dividends on the public debt.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 23, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant has been received, and, for the reasons therein stated, I approve of the course therein recommended by you to be pursued in regard to the Bank of Somerset. Exclusive of the three obligations held by you and the small notes on deposit, there was a sum of three thousand and sixty dollars paid into the Bank of Somerset, on the 16th ultimo, by the Collector of Folley Landing, which you will be pleased to include in the general due bill proposed to be taken for the aggregate amount of the debt.

I also agree with you in opinion that, when the due bill shall have been obtained, no time ought to be lost in commencing a suit for the recovery of the amount.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 23, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo. It is impossible for me to say whether the Bank of Chillicothe will be continued as an Office of Deposit. That question has been referred to the Bank of the United States, and it is presumed that that institution will be influenced in its selection by the conduct of the banks in the settlement which is to be made with it for the public money now in the hands of the various banks in the State of Ohio. The Board of Directors has been required to make arrangements with a certain number of State banks within defined limits. Owing to the pressure of business, arising out of the establishment of so many Branch Banks, this arrangement has not been effected, and probably some time will still elapse before it can be completed.

It is a subject of regret that the Treasury proposition of the 20th December last, which was intended for the relief of the banks generally, should have been productive of any inconvenience to the Bank of Chillicothe. That proposition was made to the banks as a community, with a view to draw them, in that character, into a simultaneous payment of specie. From the answer of the Bank of Chillicothe, as well as of all the banks in the interior of the country, their payment of specie depended upon the payment of specie by the other banks in the commercial cities. The Treasury proposition notoriously failed to induce the latter banks to make a concertaneous effort to resume specie payments. If it failed there, it



failed everywhere, as the banks of the interior and through the whole western country declared, and so the result has proved, that they were unable to resume specie payments until the example was set in the Atlantic cities. The interior banks did not pretend in theory that they could lead in this business; they said expressly that they could not act simultaneously, but that they would follow in the wake of the banks of the commercial cities in the Atlantic States. Hence, we find them, two months after the resumption of specie payments in New York, Philadelphia, &c., at the threshold of that career.

The western banks knew that the resumption of specie payments in the Atlantic cities was the result of a proposition made to them by the Bank of the United States, and not of the Treasury proposition. They had no right to expect to enjoy the benefit of a proposition which was not realized by the Atlantic banks, upon whose course theirs absolutely depended. If they were placed in the same situation the banks were, upon whose course of conduct their own absolutely depended, they have no right to complain. But the banks in the Atlantic cities have paid interest upon the public money in their hands from the 20th February until the 1st instant. Not so with the western banks. They have contributed, in fact, nothing to the effort which was necessary to restore the vitiated — of the currency of the country to the specie standard.

As it is now understood that the whole or the greatest part of the banks, even in the interior and western country, pay their bills in specie on demand, all the burden imposed upon the banks with which the public money has been deposited is that of collection from the banks whose bills have been deposited with them. Considering the amount and the time that these deposits have remained in the hands of the Bank of Chillicothe, I am persuaded it can be reasonably required to perform this service. That bank has been exempted from the payment of interest, while the Atlantic banks have been paying it without a murmur; and during the same period of time have had no advantage from the current deposits which have been made in the Bank of the United States and in its offices.

From this view of the subject, I cannot think that the Bank of Chillicothe had any reason to expect that the Treasury proposition was in force, after it had been rejected by the Atlantic banks. I cannot believe it has a right to claim any of the advantages held out in that proposition, because it did not accede to the terms either in words or in deeds, and because, if it had done one and the other, it was because the Atlantic banks paid specie, and not because of the Treasury proposition.

For the reasons already stated, I see no hardship in the demand of the Bank of the United States. The western banks, which have enjoyed an immunity from the payment of interest from the 20th of February to the 1st instant, ought surely to do something for that immunity, in order to place themselves upon a level with the Atlantic banks, which have been paying interest during that period. If any part of the public deposits should consist of the bills of banks which have not resumed or continued specie payments, it would be unjust to demand specie of the bank with which it had been deposited in return for it. As no case of this kind is known to exist, there does not appear to be any ground for the interference of the Treasury in the negotiation now carrying on between the Bank of the United States and your institution.

It may be proper to observe, in conclusion, that I am pressing the Bank of the United States to complete its arrangements with such local banks as may be necessary as offices of deposit; and that as soon as that is effected, measures will be adopted to guard the Treasury against the receipt of bills which will not be received at those offices as cash. The imprudent multiplication of State banks, unconnected with each other, may render the measure inconvenient to that portion of the citizens of the United States where such paper circulates; but that inconvenience must be attributed to the State Legislatures, and not to the Treasury of the United States. The public interest, as well as that of the Treasury, requires that paper of extremely limited currency should give place to that which is really an advantageous substitute for coin.

I am, &c.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1817.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to remit to you one hundred and six thousand dollars in a draft on Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and payable at your institution, being on account of the purchases of stock made by you as agent for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I will thank you to continue your exertions in purchasing, at the rates prescribed by law, the several evidences of the public debt, particularly of three per cents.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1817.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to remit to you one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars in a draft on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and payable at your institution; being on account of the purchases of stock made by you as agent for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I will thank you to continue your exertions in purchasing, at the rate prescribed by law, the several evidences of the public debt, particularly of the three per cents.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 30, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 25th instant, addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, has been submitted to me. It is to be regretted that this Department has not been made acquainted with the grounds on which that officer's draft on the Kennebec Bank has been refused payment. I find there is included in that draft the sum of \$92, which stands to the credit of the Treasurer, in that bank, as a special deposit, and which is in notes of the Wiscasset Bank. If, as is conjectured may be the case, the refusal of the Kennebec Bank to discharge the draft is connected with this circumstance, I see no objection to your receiving those notes as part of the payment, inasmuch as the Wiscasset Bank being, it is presumed, in good credit, your institution has the means of converting them into cash, or transferring them where they will be current.

You will be pleased to observe that if, at any time, drafts of the Treasurer, remitted to you on behalf of this Department, should not be paid, it will not be necessary for you to have them protested; it will be sufficient for you to give to me and to that officer the earliest notice of such non-payment.

I am, &c., &c.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq.,

*Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 1, 1817.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of 28th ultimo, I beg leave to observe that the holders of small Treasury notes are entitled, as heretofore, to fund them, at an interest of 7 per cent.; and the Cashier of the Bank of the United States is hereby authorized to grant the necessary certificates.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *Acting Commissioner of Loans, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 1, 1817.*

SIR: For the reasons stated in your letter of the 25th ultimo, I consent that you continue, until the 30th September ensuing, to discharge the dividends remaining unpaid of former quarters, and to reimburse such Treasury notes as may be presented to you for that purpose. After that period you will be pleased to render final accounts in both cases, observing in the statement in relation to the dividends to insert the precise amount of each deposit made by the late Commissioner of Loans; for, as the remittances made to him corresponded exactly with his summary statements, it is inconceivable how there should be any defalcation.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 5, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, with its inclosures, has been received.

The last day of the quarter spoken of in the circular of the 17th June means the 31st of March, 30th of June, 30th of September, and 31st December, respectively.

As the motive of the instructions given to the Planters' Bank on the 23d May no longer exists, the Cashier will be requested to discharge the Treasurer's draft of \$25,952 40. But as the Secretary of the Treasury is now absent, and as his signature may be considered necessary by the Cashier, the recall of those instructions may, perhaps, be a day or two later than this letter.

I am, &c.

EBENEZER EARLY, Esq.,

*Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 5, 1817.*

SIR: I am informed by the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Savannah that you have declined paying the Treasurer's draft on you for \$25,952 40, on account of special instructions from me, under date of the 23d May. As the motive for those instructions no longer exists, you will be pleased to discharge the draft in question.

I am, &c.

J. MARSHALL, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters' Bank, Savannah.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 7, 1817.*

SIR: Referring to the return of the Treasury account with your office, rendered on the 23d ultimo, I have to request that you will inform me—

1st. The name of the Navy Agent from whom the District Attorney recovered the sum of \$4,327, credited on the 30th May last; and

2d. The name of the Collector of Internal Duties who made the deposit of \$800, credited on the 26th June.

I am, &c.

PETER BACOT, Esq.,  
*Cashier, Office Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 7, 1817.*

SIR: The confidential statement of the situation of the bank on the 31st ultimo has been received. You will be pleased to insert in those which you may hereafter render the amount remaining in deposit in your bank to the credit of any public officer or agent (designating him) holding public moneys.

I am, &c.

H. R. PYNCHON, Esq., *Cashier of the New Haven Bank*, and  
A. THATCHER, Esq., *Cashier of the New London Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 8, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor, in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, as also of the documents therein referred to.

It being found impracticable to obtain a final adjustment of the transaction touching the stock to be transferred by the Bank of the United States to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund until the bank shall have delivered the stock intended to replace an equal amount sold in London, I have, under those circumstances, directed a warrant to issue in favor of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States for eleven millions of dollars, reserving the residue to meet any errors which may be discovered upon an examination of the account by the proper officers of the Treasury; and as the United States will at all times have a much larger sum in the vaults of your institution, it is hoped that this measure will not subject the bank to any inconvenience. If, however, the Directors should entertain a different opinion on the point in question, I will, on being so informed, cause a warrant to issue for the apparent balance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. JONES.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 12, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant has been received, and on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury (who is now absent) I beg leave to observe, that if you will forward to this office an account against the United States for the stock purchased by you for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, accompanied by the certificates of transfer in the name of Thomas T. Tucker, in trust, &c., the same shall be submitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury for examination; and, when adjusted, the amount found due will be remitted to you in a draft on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, payable at your institution.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

J. C. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 14, 1817.*

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, for public use, approved bills on London and Amsterdam for the under mentioned sums, viz:

One set of bills on London for the precise amount of \$7,000.

One set of bills on Amsterdam for an equal sum.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to this office, with an account in the usual form; and as they are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the amount expended.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 15, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th\* instant has been duly received.

The short remittance made to you on the 25th ultimo must be attributed to the circumstance of our having overlooked the purchases of stock announced in your letter of the 8th\* of July. To meet this omission, therefore, as also to put you in funds on account of the purchase last made, the Treasurer has been instructed to remit to you one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in a draft on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, payable at your institution.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to explain on what account the deposit of \$447, to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Miami Exporting Company, was made by C. S. Clarkson, as stated in your return of the first of May last.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL C. VANCE, Esq., *Cashier of the Miami Exporting Company.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1817.*

SIR: In your last return of the Treasury note account between the Treasurer of the United States and the State Bank at Boston, I perceive you have charged the sum of \$8,628 09 for commissions for the trouble of that institution in respect to Treasury notes on behalf of the United States; and you have thereupon withdrawn Treasury notes to that amount from those on deposit in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer.

As this mode of proceeding is contrary to the principles on which the business of this Department is transacted, it will be necessary that these Treasury notes should be placed again to the credit of the Treasurer; and I send back your return of the 13th instant that it may be amended accordingly.

For the commissions in question, it will be proper for you to state a separate account against the United States and transmit the same to me. The compensation to the several banks for this trouble has not yet been fixed; but as soon as it can be done, the claim of your institution will be put into a course of settlement, and such sum as, under all the circumstances, may be found reasonable shall be remitted to you.

I am, &c.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to explain the special deposit of bank notes of \$1,126, to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Muskingum Bank, by E. Solomon, Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank United States, at Lexington, as stated in your return of the 30th June last.

I am, &c.

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 19, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant to the Treasurer has been referred to this office, and I will lose no time in submitting the same to the Secretary of the Treasury upon his return to this place. In the meantime I beg leave to observe that, from my view of the subject, the Treasurer was perfectly correct in drawing upon the parent bank for the whole sum due to it on account of stock transferred for the use of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 27, 1817.*

SIR: In the return of the Cheshire Bank, dated on the 1st instant, I perceive that, in charging the Treasury notes transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States on the 15th ultimo, you have omitted to



include the interest thereon, by which means there remains a balance to the credit of the Treasurer in Treasury notes, when, in fact, the bank has no longer any such notes.

In order to settle the Treasury note account, it will be necessary to insert in your next return the following charge :

Interest on Treasury notes transmitted on the 15th July last, omitted to be charged..... \$2,257 82  
I am, sir, &c.

N. DANA, Esq., *Cashier of the Cheshire Bank, Keene, New Hampshire.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 27, 1817.*

SIR: On the 18th instant I addressed you respecting an irregular charge to the account of the Treasurer of the United States in the return of the State Bank, Boston, dated on the 13th, and at the same time I sent back that return that it might be amended.

The return of the 21st instant, which has since been received, contains a similar charge of \$8,270 50, for commissions on small "Treasury notes received at that bank for account of the Treasurer," and I have therefore inclosed it to you that it may also be amended.

You will be pleased to observe that no payment nor deduction can be made from the public moneys in bank without authority from me, or in discharge of the Treasurer's drafts. When any claim of the bank, arising out of its transactions in relation to those moneys, is to be preferred, it must go through the course pointed out in my letter of the 18th, to which I have already referred.

I am, &c.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 28, 1817.*

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, for public use, and on the best terms practicable, approved bills on London, or on any other places in Great Britain, payable in London, to the amount of twenty-three thousand pounds sterling.

The bills, when procured, are to be forwarded to this office, accompanied by an account in the usual form, on the amount of which you will be entitled to charge a commission of one-fourth of one per cent.

Your letter of the 25th instant, covering two sets of bills on London and Liverpool, for £1,559 8s. 2d. sterling, and one other set on Amsterdam, for 17,500 guilders, has been received, and the cost thereof will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

P. S. For greater security, it will be advisable, as was the practice heretofore, to forward the firsts, and seconds, and thirds, and fourths of all bills purchased for public use by different mails.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 29, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, covering an account of the purchases of stock made by you on behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the amount of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 8, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the United States Bank, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," the Commissioner of Loans for the State of \_\_\_\_\_ has been instructed to deliver to you, on the last day of the present month, all the books and papers appertaining as well to the Loan Office as to the agency for paying invalid pensions, and also to transfer to you the unexpended balances of the public moneys heretofore placed in his hands, on account of either object, *including a remittance of\* \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, made to him on the 4th instant;* for which books, papers, and balances, you will be pleased to furnish the said Commissioner with duplicate receipts.

I will only add, that your duties as Acting Commissioner of Loans and agent for paying invalid pensions will commence on the first day of October next, and that, as they must necessarily, at the outset, appear new to you, I beg leave to suggest the policy of engaging, for a short period, the services of the clerk who had the direction of the business under Mr. —†

I am, very respectfully, &c.

To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah,	\$5,000*	†Habersham.
To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston,	100,000*	†Lehvee.
To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston,	340,000*	†Austin.

To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York.  
To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore.  
To the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond.

The words in *italic*, in the body of the foregoing letter, were omitted in the letters addressed to these three Presidents.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to apprise you that, in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," passed March 3, 1817, the Commissioners of Loans for the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York, and Massachusetts, have been instructed to deliver over, on the last day of the present month, to the respective Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Baltimore, New York, and Boston, all the books and papers appertaining as well to the Loan Office as to the agency for paying invalid pensions, and also to transfer to the said Presidents the unexpended balances of the public moneys heretofore placed in their hands on account of both objects.

The Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposit above mentioned have been requested to give duplicate receipts for the books, papers, and balances, in question, and to commence operations under the act before recited on the first of the ensuing month.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 11, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant, covering an account of purchases of stock made by you under the instruction from this Department of the 11th of June, has been received; but as the accounting officers of the Treasury will not pass the account without a certificate in due form from the Commissioner of Loans, (Edward Lane not being acknowledged as such,) it will be necessary either that a certificate signed by the President of the bank, in his capacity of Commissioner of Loans, or the certificates of the transfer of said stock to T. T. Tucker, Treasurer, &c., should be forwarded to this office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 12, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant, covering the first and second bills of sundry sets of exchange, amounting to twenty-three thousand pounds sterling, has been received; the cost of which bills will be remitted to you when the accounts shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 13, 1817.*

SIR: By the returns some time since rendered to this Department by the Bank of Pennsylvania, it appears that the following payments were made into that bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of which no explanation has been made, viz: July 25, W. R. Duncan, \$8 75; September 3, B. Morgan, \$442 98.

I will thank you to examine the entries in your books respecting those transactions, and to inform me on what account and from what source those moneys accrued to the United States.

I am, &c.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 15, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant, covering four certificates of transfer of stock to the Treasurer of the United States, has been received.

As, from present appearances, there is very little probability of your being able to make any further purchases of stock for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, I return the original account of the late purchases made by you, in order that you may charge your commission thereon as well as deduct therefrom the dividend on the stock sold to you by the Mechanics' Bank, in conformity with my letter of the 8th of July last, which, when done, you will be pleased to forward the account to my office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 19, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant, covering a certificate of the President of the bank, has been duly received

For the first two items in your account the stock has been received at this office, and the residue, if permitted to remain on the books of the Loan Office until the expiration of the present quarter, will be productive of much embarrassment, considering that, by a late law, no interest is allowed to accrue on stock purchased under the directions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It would therefore be very desirable, if practicable, that the account of the Treasurer on the books of the Loan Office should be closed by issuing certificates of transfer in his name, and that the same be immediately forwarded to this office.

Permit me, sir, to avail myself of this occasion to remark that I can perceive no reason why you should subject me, in my private capacity, to the expense of postage on letters decidedly of a public nature.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 20, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant,\* accompanied with twenty-six certificates of funded debt, in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer, in trust, &c., and which stock, amounting to two millions of dollars, is hereby acknowledged to be in lieu of an equal amount of stock ordered by the bank to be sold in London.

As the Cashier and Directors of your institution stand charged on the books of the Treasury with the two remittances made to them in part payment of the stock purchased of the bank by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will be necessary, for the purpose of closing the transaction, that the bank should state and forward to my office an account against the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, embracing the whole of the stock sold to them

I will thank you to cause me to be furnished with the usual summary statement of the interest which will become payable at the Loan Office for Pennsylvania on the 30th instant, in order that a warrant may issue in your favor for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 25, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 13th ultimo to the Treasurer† has been submitted by him to my consideration.

Upon referring to the arrangement entered into between the United States Bank and this Department in the month of April last, it appears to me that the course pursued by the Treasurer was perfectly correct, and in strict conformity with that arrangement.

The Treasurer keeps no account with the offices and State banks employed in that character by the United States Bank. He does not know the amount of public money deposited in them to the credit of the bank. The weekly return of the bank shows only the payments made by and into their offices during the preceding week, but does not show the aggregate amount remaining in them respectively. The drafts of the Treasurer, since the first embarrassments by which the United States Bank was enveloped have passed away, are made payable wherever the public interest requires, without reference to the existence of public funds at such place, as the bank is by charter bound to transmit the public funds whenever the Government requires them. The designation of the place of payment is equivalent to a requisition on the bank to transmit thither the public funds to the amount specified in the draft. In the case under consideration the payment is made to the bank, and the return of the bank shows that it is amply supplied with funds to satisfy the draft of the Treasurer.

The returns from the bank, so far from justifying the inference which you appear to have drawn from them, shows that an inference directly the reverse to it appears to be indispensably necessary. The returns, as I before stated, show the amount of public money in the hands of the banks, but not the amount in the possession of the offices, and State banks employed in that capacity. The payments made to them are under the control of the bank, which needs no authority from the Treasurer to avail itself of the advantages resulting from them.

I am persuaded that a review of the subject will satisfy you that the course adopted by the Treasurer is correct and proper.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the United States Bank.*

P. S. The returns should be signed by the Cashier, who is the only officer known to this Department besides the President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 26, 1817.*

SIR: As the present market price of every species of the public funded debt forbids the expectation of your being able to make any further purchases of stock under my instruction of the 11th June, it will

\* Vide June 24.

† This letter is not on file.



be advisable that you state and transmit to this office an account embracing all the purchases made by you, accompanied with the necessary vouchers.

For the three per cent. stock purchased by you on the 8th of July a certificate of transfer has been received at this office; but as the Commissioner of Loans has omitted to issue certificates for the remainder of the stock purchased by you, I will thank you to request him to do it without delay, and forward the same to me.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 26, 1817.*

SIR: As the present market price of every species of the funded debt forbids the expectation of your being able to make any further purchases of stock under my instruction of the 11th of June, it will be advisable that you state and transmit to this office an account embracing all the purchases made by you, accompanied with the necessary vouchers.

It is to be regretted that the Commissioner of Loans has not, as might have been expected, issued certificates of transfer in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer, &c., for the stock standing to his credit on the books of the Loan Office. I will thank you, therefore, to request the Commissioner to cause the certificates in question to be issued and forwarded to me without delay.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston;*  
LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York;* and  
NATHAN WATERMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Roger Williams Bank, Providence, Rhode Island.*

NOTE.—In the letter addressed to "Samuel Frothingham" the following postscript was added:

P. S. Certificates of transfer for that portion of stock purchased by you up to 2d August last have been received at this office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 26, 1817.*

SIR: In the return of the account between the Treasurer of the United States and the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, rendered on the 29th February, 1816, a balance of \$23,395 41 in Treasury notes was stated by the bank to be due to that office. It being my desire that all Treasury notes belonging to the United States should be returned as soon as possible, you were requested, in common with the Cashiers of other banks in which they were deposited, to cancel and transmit them to this Department. As you have taken no notice of this request, I am induced to believe my letter failed to reach you. I therefore inclose a copy of my last instructions on the subject, to which I hope you will give the earliest attention.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

CASHIER of the *Franklin Bank, Baltimore.*

[Inclosed a copy of a circular to banks holding Treasury notes, dated June 21, 1817.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 26, 1817.*

SIR: My absence from Washington has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your letter of the 24th July. I have now, however, to state, in reply, that if the Office of Discount and Deposit at Milledgeville declines to render a monthly return of its state, as required by my letter of the 29th of April last, I shall be under the necessity of directing that the public deposits which were intended to be made in that office be made elsewhere.

The inclosed form will show the Directors all that is required in the proposed statement; and when they are informed that the statement will be considered confidential, I hope they will see no objection to complying with my request, and thus preserve an arrangement which I should change with reluctance.

I am, &c.

EDWARD CARY, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Milledgeville, Georgia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 26, 1817.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to transfer to the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, the balance remaining to his credit in the said bank.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL PIERSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Saco Bank, Saco, Maine.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 27, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will inform me from what source, or in what manner, the sum of \$229, credited in the return of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of the United States, on the 16th instant, as the proceeds of G. H. Tryon's note, has accrued to the United States.

The Treasury notes charged in the same return, as transmitted by the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, have not been received at this Department, and cannot be admitted to the credit of the Bank of the United States until they are received.

I do not find that the Treasurer's drafts, No. 9030, on J. B. Dandridge, for \$20,329 47, and No. 9018, on G. Beach, for \$2,500, have been entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the returns hitherto transmitted by you, although they were drawn nearly a month ago.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

---

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1817.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 3, 1817.*

SIR: Observing that Abraham G. Claypoole continues to sign the weekly return of the bank, I beg leave to call your attention, in regard to that point, to the postscript of my letter to you of the 25th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, for public use, approved bills on London, for the precise sum of \$15,000.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to this office, with an account in the usual form; and as they are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the amount expended.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier, &c.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 10, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant has been received. The public moneys placed in the Bank of the United States, its Branches, and State Banks employed as Offices of Deposit, is at all times subject to the control of the Bank of the United States, and may be transferred from place to place at its pleasure.

This power necessarily results from the entry of the money to the credit of the bank, and from the fact that the Treasurer keeps no account but with the Bank of the United States. The Treasurer's drafts are made payable whenever the public exigencies require, upon the engagement of the bank to transmit the public money wherever it shall be required within the United States.

You have therefore acted correctly in paying the draft of the bank referred to in your letter of the 7th instant.

I am, &c.

JOHN WILDER, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of the Virginia Bank, Pittsburg.*

---

*Circular to all the State Banks selected (by the Bank of the United States) as Offices of Deposit.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 11, 1817.*

SIR: By the arrangement made by this Department with the Bank of the United States, the Treasurer keeps no account with any of the offices or State banks employed as Offices of Deposit. The moneys deposited in them to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, can be withdrawn from them only upon drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and upon registered drafts of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 11, 1817.*

SIR: From the communications made to this Department by the banks at Petersburg and Salem it appears that doubts are entertained whether the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States are sufficient to withdraw the public moneys deposited in the offices and State banks employed as Offices of Deposit. To remove these doubts, I have addressed to those institutions the inclosed circular.

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 16, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will be so obliging as to furnish me, with as little delay as possible, a list of all the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, and of the State banks employed as such, with the names of the Presidents and Cashiers of said offices and State banks, respectively, as have not already been communicated; and that you will be pleased, in future, to give immediate information to this Department whenever a new office is established by the parent bank.

I have, sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 16, 1817.*

SIR: By the rules adopted by the Directors of the Bank, the offices and State banks acting in that character are directed to receive, as special deposit, such bills as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This is a power which I have generally declined exercising, but in the State of Tennessee we have one or two Collectors of such doubtful character that we are desirous of getting money out of their hands, even as special deposit, but the banks of that State have refused to receive it even in that way, without special authority from your institution. Will you have the goodness to instruct the banks at Nashville and Knoxville to receive, as special deposit, when expressly requested so to do by me or by the Commissioner of the Revenue?

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 16, 1817.*

SIR: My extreme solicitude that the selection of State banks by the Bank of the United States should be effected with the least possible delay must be my apology for calling your attention to that subject.

The interior of Pennsylvania and the country northwest of the Ohio, with some other sections of less consequence, remain yet to be acted upon.

We have not been officially informed that any Branch Bank has yet commenced its operations in the State of Ohio.

If the Board of Directors has established Branch Banks at Chillicothe and at Louisville, as the newspapers have announced, much of the public money collected on both sides of the Ohio may be deposited in them when they commence business. The sales of the public lands are becoming so important, in a financial view, that it is highly desirable to secure places of deposit as convenient to the Land Offices as possible. This part of our fiscal system may be considered permanent, and regularly increasing in amount. The sums received by the officers attached to the Land Offices are too large to be permitted to remain long in their hands, and ought not to be exposed to the dangers incident to a distant transportation. If the bank can make an arrangement with the bank at Marietta, or at Zanesville, and at Columbus, the public moneys received in Ohio may be deposited without much inconvenience. A considerable amount will still be deposited at Pittsburg.

Whenever this arrangement is completed, the Collectors and Receivers will be instructed not to receive paper which will not be credited to the United States as cash by the banks in which the deposits are made. This measure will curtail the circulation of all bank paper the credit of which is not supported by arrangements for the redemption of their bills in the hands of those banks.

It is my intention, also, to propose to the President that all officers of the Government charged with the disbursement of the public money shall keep their accounts with the Bank of the United States, its offices, and State banks employed as such, so that the public money shall not be withdrawn from them until it is paid to the individuals for whom it was intended. This arrangement will embrace the Post Office establishment; it will impose upon the bank the labor of presenting the amount standing to the credit of each officer monthly. This return will furnish a better check upon the disbursing officers of the different Departments than any which has yet been devised.

I am, &c.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 17, 1817.*

SIR: By vouchers rendered by the Collector of the Customs at Petersburg it appears that you have received of that officer public moneys in deposit, which you state to be placed to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury of the United States. As I am uninformed of the selection of that branch as a depository of the public money, and as the sums deposited therein by the Collector are not entered to the credit of the Treasury in the returns made by the Bank of the United States, I presume that you have acted under some misunderstanding. If this should be so, and if that branch has not been authorized by the Bank of the United States to receive the public moneys in its behalf, I have to request that you will enter all such deposits as have already been made therein to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, and transmit duplicate returns thereof to this Department, as usual, beginning with the 7th of July, the date of your last return.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary for me to suggest that, as [by] the arrangement made by the Bank of the United States the Branch Bank of Virginia has been selected to receive the public deposits at Petersburg, you will in future decline them. And this suggestion I am sure you will have the justice to attribute, not to my unfriendliness towards your institution, but to the necessity of conforming to that arrangement.

I am, &c.

ARCHIBALD BAUGH, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 22, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, covering two statements of the accounts of William White, late Commissioner of Loans, with the Bank of Pennsylvania, from which it appears that there is a balance in his favor, on account of

"Payment of Treasury notes," of.....	\$235,590 80
And a balance against him, on his account of payment of dividends on public debts, of....	26,626 71

Leaving to his credit, on his general account, as Commissioner of Loans, a balance of.....	<u>208,964 09</u>
--	-------------------

As it is understood at this Department that Mr. White has disappeared from Philadelphia, and is not at this moment to be found, you are hereby authorized and directed to deposit in the Bank of the United States the above mentioned balance of two hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and sixty four dollars and nine cents, now standing to the credit of said White, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, observing to take duplicate receipts for the same, one of which is to be transmitted to this office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 29, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a copy of my letter of the 15th ultimo, to which I beg leave to call your attention

Being desirous that the stock purchased by you of the Mechanics' Bank should be included in the general statement to be submitted to Congress, I have concluded that the transaction in question should be considered as closed, provided that, by a resolution of the Board, the President and Directors will declare themselves responsible to the United States for any consequences which may result, by reason of the loss of the original certificate, and that the President make oath as to such loss. If the bank, therefore, shall assent to my proposition, you will, in that case, request the President of your institution, in his capacity of Commissioner of Loans, to cause a certificate of transfer to issue in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust, &c., for the purpose of placing said stock on the books of the Treasury.

You will also be pleased to forward as soon as practicable to this office a general account of all the stock purchased by you from the commencement of your agency, including the stock purchased of the Mechanics' Bank, observing to deduct therefrom the amount of the two dividends which have accrued on the last mentioned stock.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 30, 1817.*

SIR: Although an idea has been hitherto entertained that the seven per cent. stock subscribed to the bank could not be redeemed under the existing law, I am, nevertheless, of opinion, upon further reflection, that the measure comes within the meaning and intention of the law.



I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to cause the said seven per cent. stock to be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, and that, in other respects, you pursue the same course as was pointed out in my letter to you of the 8th of July last in regard to the other species of stocks.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant

WM. JONES, Esq., *President Bank United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 1, 1817.*

SIR: The proposition which, as agent of the Bank of the United States, you have made to the Treasury Department for reducing the custom-house, now erecting, to two stories, exclusive of the basement story, has been submitted to the President.

Upon an examination of the papers accompanying the proposition, it appears that the purposed change will not injure the general appearance of the custom-house, but it is not deemed just or proper to give up a story in the building without a reasonable and corresponding reduction in the price stipulated to be paid to the Exchange Company by the Treasury.

In conformity with this view of the subject, I am instructed to inform you that the President acquiesces in the proposed change in the custom-house, on condition that the price of the building be reduced to \$4,000. It is understood that the building shall be completed in the style originally contemplated, the cornice to be either of stone or wood, as the Exchange Company shall determine.

You are hereby authorized, upon securing to the Government the indemnity before mentioned, to make with the Exchange Company the alterations in the custom-house which have been previously described.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier Office Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1817.*

SIR: It appears that considerable sums of public money have been deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, of which deposits no return has been made either to me or to the Bank of the United States, notwithstanding my instructions of the 29th of April last.

I have therefore to request that duplicate returns may be immediately rendered to me, and to the Bank of the United States, of the account of the State Bank with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, from its commencement.

I have also to request that you will transmit to me a return of the Treasurer's accounts with the State Bank from the date of its last return.

I am, &c.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 6, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London and Amsterdam for the under mentioned sums, viz:

One set of bills on London for the precise amount of nine thousand dollars;

One set on Amsterdam for the precise amount of six thousand dollars.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to this office, with an account in the usual form; and as they are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the amount expended.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 10, 1817.*

SIR: When the duties performed by the Commissioner of Loans in the State of Massachusetts were transferred to the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, the agency of the State Bank in receiving Treasury notes intended to be funded became unnecessary; but, as I perceive it is still continued, I have to request that you will be pleased, in future, to refer all persons who may present Treasury notes at the bank for that purpose to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, where that business ought to be wholly transacted.

I am, &c.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*



---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 10, 1817.*

SIR: The return of the Treasurer's account with the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New Castle, for the month of September last has not been received at this Department. You will be pleased to transmit it without delay.

I am, &c.

JAMES COUPER, Jr., Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 14, 1817.*

SIR: It being my desire that all the Treasury notes remaining to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the different banks should be transmitted to that officer with as little delay as possible, I have, more than once, given instructions to the respective Cashiers to that effect; but, as you have taken no notice of my communications on this subject, I am led to suppose that they failed to reach you. I therefore inclose a copy of my last circular letter, dated on the 21st of June, 1817, to which I request your particular attention.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

D. HEISTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester, Pennsylvania.*  
LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 11, 1817.*

SIR: I send inclosed a cancelled draft, drawn by you on the 29th of September last on the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Petersburg, for \$150,000 of Treasury funds, which draft was transmitted to me by him through mistake:

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of United States, Philadelphia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 11, 1817.*

SIR: The Collector of the Customs at Boston has transmitted a certificate, granted to him by you on the 3d of May for \$1,846 97, in Treasury notes, deposited by him in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston on that day to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of cents mentioned in the certificate appears, however, to have been altered from 47 to 97, and in your return of the same date it is also stated at 47. This alteration was evidently made at the Office of Discount and Deposit, and doubtless represents the sum actually deposited. But, as the like alteration was omitted to be made in the bank return, the deposit can be taken only at \$1,846 97. It will therefore be necessary for you to credit the 50 cents in your next return.

Allow me to suggest that, in like cases, it would be better to make out new certificates than to alter those which have already been issued.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 13, 1817.*

SIR: As the Bank of Missouri has been selected by the Bank of the United States to receive the public deposits at St. Louis, I have placed at the disposition and control of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States the \$16,027 01 deposited in the Bank of St. Louis by the Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville.

I am, &c.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of St. Louis.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 13, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that the Treasury notes and small Treasury notes remaining in the Bank of Columbia to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States may be deposited to the credit of that officer in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington.

I am, sir, &c.

CASHIER of the Bank of Columbia.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 13, 1817.*

SIR: I transmit a certificate granted by the Cashier of the Bank of St. Louis to Benjamin Stephenson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, for \$16,027 01, deposited by him in that bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury on the 28th of August last, and I have to request that you will place the amount to the credit of the Treasurer on account of that Receiver.

This deposit was made in the Bank of St. Louis on the expectation entertained by the Receiver that the bank would be selected to receive the public moneys; but, as a different selection has been made, it has become necessary to transfer the amount to the Bank of the United States, and I have informed the Cashier of the Bank of St. Louis that it is placed at your disposition.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 14, 1817.*

SIR: There appears, by the returns of the Treasurer of the United States, a balance of \$2,362 63 due by the Bristol Bank to that officer since the 1st of July, 1816. I have therefore to request that you will transmit to me, as early as may be convenient, a statement of return (similar to that which you now render to the Bank of the United States) embracing the transactions of that time between the Bristol Bank and the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

H. P. DIMOND, Esq., *Cashier of the Bristol Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 14, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to request that you will be pleased to cause the United States proportion of the dividends of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, as declared on the 7th July last, to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 15, 1817.*

SIR: As you informed me that the Cashier of the Bank of Somerset requested the certificate granted by him to the Collector at Folly Landing, for a deposit of \$3,060 in that bank, on the 18th of June, 1817, might be returned to him on his giving you the obligation of the bank for that sum, with interest, I now transmit it to you for that purpose.

The arrangement made with the Somerset Bank renders it necessary to balance the account of that bank on the Treasurer's books, by transferring this sum which now appears to the debit of that bank to the special account of the Treasurer with the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, and I have instructed him to remit you a draft to that effect.

Until the receipt of your letter of the 19th of July I was not aware that any notes of the Bank of Somerset were in deposit in your office on public account. You are requested to inform me of the exact amount of those notes, and when and of whom they were received.

It will perhaps be necessary to transfer them also to the special account of the Treasurer; but of this I will judge when I hear from you.

I am, &c.

JAMES W. M'CULLOH, Esq.,  
*Cashier Office Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, Baltimore.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 17, 1817.*

SIR: It being my wish that all the Treasury notes remaining in the different banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States might be returned to that officer with all convenient despatch, I gave instructions to that effect to the respective Cashiers on the 31st of January, and again on the 21st of June last, and authorized them to employ, at a reasonable rate, such assistance as might be necessary. It has excited some surprise that my communications on this subject should have been unnoticed by you, especially as, from the large amount of those notes on deposit in the City Bank, they were entitled to particular attention. I have therefore desired the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York to inquire your intentions on the subject; and I have to request,



if you decline to comply with my instructions above alluded to, (a copy whereof is inclosed,) you will deliver over to him all the Treasury notes remaining to the credit of the Treasurer in the City Bank, amounting, by your last statement, to \$571,608 70.

I am, &c.

S. FLEWELLING, Esq., *Cashier of the City Bank, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 17, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose a letter to the Cashier of the City Bank, New York, relative to the disposition of the Treasury notes remaining to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in that bank. As your intervention may be necessary in this matter, I have to request that you will inform yourself of the contents of the letter, and will then deliver it to the Cashier. If he is willing to act in conformity with the instructions contained in the accompanying circular of the 21st June, no further agency on your part will be required. But if he declines to do so, you are authorized and requested to receive from him all the Treasury notes of every description which may be on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in that bank, amounting, according to the last statement, to \$571,608 70. In the performance of this duty you are at liberty to employ, at a reasonable rate, the assistance of a competent person in making out a descriptive list of the notes, to which he will add in a separate column (if the information which may accompany them from the bank will supply the means) the amount of interest that had accrued on them, respectively, at the time of their being deposited in the bank. You will then cancel and transmit them to the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq.,  
*Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 18, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 14th and 15th instant, covering two sets of exchange: one thereof on London, for £1,985 5s. 11d. sterling; the other on Amsterdam, for 15,000 guilders; the amount of which bills will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 21, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the — instant, inclosing a list of the officers established by the Bank of the United States, and of the State banks employed as offices, has been received.

The Collectors of the Internal Revenue have been directed to make their deposits in these banks, and are prohibited from receiving any bills which will not be received by them as cash. As, however, they have on hand at this time sums collected under different instructions, they have been directed to deposit such money as will not be received by the banks as cash under the denomination of special deposit. To prevent delay in the execution of this order, I will thank you to direct your offices, and the State banks employed in that character, to receive, as special deposit, such part of the sums paid in by the different Collectors, at their first monthly payments, as shall not be receivable as cash, and which the Collectors may allege to have been received before the receipt of the instructions before stated.

The banks in the western parts of Pennsylvania, in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, are, perhaps, all that it will be necessary to instruct on this subject.

It will be proper that all the banks be directed to furnish any Collector or Receiver of Public Moneys with a list of the banks the bills of which will be received as cash.

I have the honor to inclose a communication lately received from a bank established at Huntsville. The idea of a claim upon the Government is wholly inadmissible. Nothing but the interest of the Government is to be consulted in a case of this kind. Huntsville is the seat of a Land Office, at which it is probable that in the next fifteen or twenty years the receipts of the Government will be as many millions of dollars. It is highly probable that the internal taxes will be abolished at the next session of Congress, and that the employment of the State banks will be no longer necessary, except in commercial cities or in the land districts. In this event, the connexion between the Bank of the United States and the Tennessee banks will be dissolved, unless the receipts of the Land Office at Huntsville should be required to be made at Nashville, as at present. These two places are estimated to be one hundred and sixty miles apart. The transmission of one million of dollars annually through that distance of sparsely inhabited country must be onerous to the office and hazardous to the Treasury. Under all these views of the subject, it is submitted whether the bank at Huntsville does not offer facilities to the Bank of the United States, as well as to the Treasury, which are not to be expected from that at Nashville. The President and several Directors are well known to me. They are men of property and character. Their proposition to transmit the public money at such times and to such places as they may be required seems to be unexceptionable. I will thank you to inform me of the decision of the Board of Directors upon this



submission. The instructions which have been given to the Collectors of the Internal Revenue in Ohio and Kentucky makes the early organization of the offices established at Pittsburg, Chillicothe, and Louisville an object of very great importance. When the latter bank goes into operation the Receivers at Vincennes and at Shawneetown will be instructed to make their deposits in it, and the Receivers in the State of Ohio will be instructed to make their deposits in the offices established at Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and Pittsburg, as soon as they are in operation. Those in the Illinois Territory have been directed to deposit in the bank selected at St. Louis.

In a few days I shall have the honor of communicating to you an executive regulation, which will compel all the disbursing officers of the Government and the General Post Office to keep their accounts with the Bank of the United States, its offices, and State banks selected by it.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 21, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London for twenty thousand dollars.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to this office, with an account in usual form; and as they are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the amount expended.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 24, 1817.*

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 11th instant, I beg leave to observe that you are at liberty to continue the purchase of the evidences of the public debt, agreeably to the instructions and limitations contained in my letter to you of the 11th of June last.

The Commissioner of Loans for New York having omitted to issue and forward to this office certificates of transfer in the name of the Treasurer of the United States for the stock already purchased by you, I will thank you to cause it to be done without delay, in order that the said stock may be placed on the books of the Treasury, and you will be pleased to pursue the same course in regard to all future purchases made by you.

I am, &c.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 24, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the United States Bank, and abolishing the Office of Commissioner of Loans," the Commissioner of Loans for the State of\* ———— has been instructed to deliver to you, on the last day of the ensuing month, all the books and papers appertaining as well to the Loan Office as to the Agency for paying Military Pensions, and also to transfer to you the unexpended balances of the public moneys heretofore placed in his hands on account of either object; for which books, papers, and balances, you will be pleased to furnish the said Commissioner with duplicate receipts.

It is proper, however, to observe that the money you may receive from the Commissioner of Loans on either of the above mentioned accounts must not be deposited in bank to the credit of the Treasurer, but carried to your own credit as Commissioner of Loans, or Agent for paying Military Pensions, as the case may be.

I will only add that your duties as acting Commissioner of Loans and Agent for paying Military Pensions will commence on January 1, 1818, and as they must necessarily, at the outset, appear new to you, I beg leave to suggest the policy of engaging, for a short period, the services of the clerk who had the direction of the business under Mr. ———.

I am, &c.

To the PRESIDENT of the Trenton Bank, Trenton, New Jersey.\*

To the PRESIDENTS of the Offices of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth, New Hampshire;\* Providence, Rhode Island;\* Middletown, Connecticut;\* Fayetteville, North Carolina.\*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 25, 1817.*

SIR: By a letter from Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq., District Attorney of the United States, I have been informed that he has attached certain stock standing on the books of the Bank of the United States, acting as Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania, in the name of John Otis, for the purpose of subjecting the same to the payment of a debt due to the United States by William Otis, arising from the embezzlement of the public funds. In order that the decision of the courts of the United States may be had in this case, you are requested not to permit the said stock to be transferred on the



books of the Loan Office to any other person until the said decision can be obtained, or until you are otherwise instructed.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 28, 1817.

SIR: It appears that public deposits have been made in the ——— Bank, of which no return has been rendered to this Department. You are therefore requested to transmit, with as little delay as possible, the usual duplicate returns, in which all such deposits (whether made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States or to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury) shall be particularly entered, and which shall exhibit the state of the account between that office and ——— Bank from the date of your last return to the latest period.

I am, &c.

PAUL MORROW, Esq., *Cashier of the Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania, Greensburg.*

W. S. WALLER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, Lexington.*

JOHN BUSTARD, Esq., *Cashier of the Louisville Branch Bank, Louisville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 28, 1817.

SIR: On the 21st instant the Treasurer of the United States drew upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, in favor of Richard Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at this place, for \$200,000. The draft has been returned unpaid, in a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy.

To prevent the recurrence of circumstances of a similar nature, it will be necessary that instructions be given to the offices of the Bank of the United States, and the State banks employed in that character, to pay all the drafts of the Treasurer drawn upon them without regard to the amount of public money in their possession, respectively, at the time. As the public money deposited in them is subject alike to be drawn out by the drafts of the Treasurer and of the Cashier of the United States Bank, it would be impossible for the Treasurer of the United States to know how to regulate his drafts, if he kept account with the offices, as the bank does not keep him advised of the drafts drawn by it upon them from time to time. The Treasurer, however, keeps no such account, and cannot, therefore, know anything of the state of the accounts between the bank and its offices, connected with the public funds in their possession. If this subject has been viewed differently from the bank, an explicit disclosure of their views is respectfully requested, because it is impossible that the affairs of the Treasury can be managed with propriety if its drafts are to be returned unpaid under such circumstances.

If the instructions requested cannot be given by the bank, we must change the relations now existing between the bank and the Treasury by withdrawing the power, now exercised by that institution, of transferring public funds at will.

It is not contended by this Department that, when large sums are to be expended where but little of the public money is collected, due notice should not be given to the bank, to enable it to transmit the public money to the place designated; but in the ordinary transactions of the Treasury, requiring payments to be made at the offices and State banks connected with the Bank of the United States, such notice cannot be expected.

I am persuaded, sir, that you will view this subject in the light which I have presented it, and that the necessary instructions will be given to prevent the recurrence of further embarrassments of this nature.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the United States Bank.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 28, 1817.

SIR: The Collectors of the Internal Duties and Direct Tax having made certain public deposits in the ——— Bank, and placed them, by mistake, to the credit of the *Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury*, you are requested to transfer them to the credit of the *Treasurer of the United States*; and you will transmit to this Department, as before, duplicate returns, in which each deposit shall be particularly entered, and which will exhibit the state of the account of that office with the ——— Bank to the present time.

I am, &c.

J. OGILBY, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank, Lancaster.*

J. WILSON, *Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, Reading.*

J. FOSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

J. M. ESPY, Esq., *Cashier of the Allegany Bank of Pennsylvania, Bedford.*

D. BROWN, Esq., *Principal Clerk of the Charlestown Man. and Exp. Company.*

D. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

J. D. HAMILTON, Esq., *Cashier of the Russelville Branch Bank.*

D. HEISTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester.*

(With this addition:)

As the Bank of Chester County has been since selected by the Bank of the United States as its agent in receiving the public deposits, you will include, in this return, only such deposits as were made before the receipt of the instructions from the Bank of the United States.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 2, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, with the special account of the Treasurer of the United States with the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore, in relation to the Bank of Somerset.

I have instructed the Treasurer to remit you, first, a draft on yourself for \$55,300 87; to transfer from the Treasurer's general account with your office that amount which you charged in your return of the 16th June, and which is now placed to his special account.

2d. A draft on the Bank of the United States, payable at your office, for the \$9,568 of Somerset Bank notes which were found in the moneys on deposit in the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer, and which are also placed to his special account.

I have also directed that a draft may be remitted to you to pay the charge incurred in protesting the promissory note of the Bank of Somerset.

This charge you have erroneously introduced into your Treasury accounts. For although the expenditure arose out of your agency in relation to those accounts, yet the charge, like any other charge against the United States, required to be settled in the manner prescribed by law. You will observe, generally, that without special instructions from me no deduction is to be made from the public moneys in bank, except on the registered drafts of the Treasurer, or drafts of the Bank of the United States. Under this view of the subject, it will be necessary for you to amend the return rendered to the Bank of the United States, under date of the 24th ultimo.

I am, &c.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Esq.,

*Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 4, 1817.*

SIR: You are requested to explain why the monthly return of the state of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York, required by my circular letter of the 29th of April last, has never been transmitted to me.

I am, &c.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 5, 1817.*

SIR: It appears that on the 30th of September, 1815, the sum of \$940,000, in Treasury notes, and interest thereon, was deposited in the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of which no return was ever made to this Department, and which still remains in that bank. I have now to request that you will transmit those notes to the Treasurer, without delay, observing first to cancel them, by striking a punch through the signatures.

I am, &c.

DANIEL BYRNES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Delaware.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 6, 1817.*

SIR: You are requested to state on what account the sum of \$24 21, deposited by Samuel Conrad, in the Bank of the United States, on the 27th ultimo, was received.

Allow me to remind you of the necessity of adhering strictly to my instructions of the 29th of April last, requiring that in all payments into the bank the account on which the same are made be particularly designated.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 8, 1817.*

SIR: It appearing that, in pursuance of instructions from this Department, the bank has cancelled and transmitted (with descriptive list) to the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury notes amounting to \$ , I have instructed that officer to remit to you, for the use of that bank, a draft on the Bank of the United States for \$ , being one-twentieth of one per centum on that account, as a compensation for that service.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

To \_\_\_\_\_, *Cashier of the* \_\_\_\_\_.

The above letter was addressed to each of the Cashiers of those banks by which the Treasury notes had been transmitted, and the blanks were filled up according to the statement on the other side.



Descriptive List.

Names of cashiers.	Banks.	Amount of Treasury notes transmitted.	Amount of commission.
T. D. Robinson.....	Bath Bank.....	\$66,474 65	\$33 23
Levi Cutler.....	Cumberland Bank.....	310,278 92	155 13
S. Gardiner.....	Narragansett Bank.....	932 89	46
A. Redington.....	Waterville Bank.....	837 41	42
J. Price.....	New Hampshire Union Bank.....	322,217 24	161 10
N. Dana.....	Cheshire Bank.....	69,263 00	34 63
J. Anderson.....	Nashville Bank.....	6,007 80	3 00
S. Frothingham.....	Bank of United States, Boston.....	79,396 24	39 69
S. Pierson.....	Saco Bank.....	119,980 97	59 99
J. W. Tredwell.....	Merchants' Bank, Salem.....	369,058 39	184 52
S. Smith, 2d.....	Bristol.....	48,640 00	24 32
N. Smith.....	Roger Williams Bank.....	237,323 64	118 66
J. R. Shearman.....	Newport.....	181,784 76	90 89
H. R. Pyncheon.....	New Haven.....	20,694 43	10 34
G. Beach.....	Phoenix Bank, Hartford.....	101,451 60	50 72
John W. Yates.....	New York State Bank, Albany.....	150,123 53	75 06
T. W. Olcott.....	Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.....	7,986 77	3 99
J. S. Hunn.....	Newburg.....	4,282 42	2 14
M. Hunt.....	Utica.....	10,305 00	5 15
J. Nazu.....	Br. Manufacturing Company, Utica.....	11,419 37	5 70
W. Nexfor, jun.....	Br. Manufactunng Company, Poughkeepsie.....	2,722 67	1 36
W. Fish.....	Mechanics' Bank, N. Y.....	2,892,129 41	1,446 06
S. Flewelhng.....	City Bank, New York.....	2,034,504 16	1,017 25
L. Catlin.....	Office Discount and Deposit, Bank United States, New York.....	973 58	48
C. J. Graham.....	State Bank, Newark.....	28,663 23	14 33
E. W. Dunham.....	New Brunswick Bank.....	653 48	33
H. L. Brown.....	State Bank, Morris.....	695 10	34
G. Simpson.....	S. Girard's Bank.....	97,686 30	48 84
E. Chauncey.....	Bank of Pennsylvania.....	1,538,435 80	769 21
J. Ogilby.....	Branch Bank, Lancaster.....	2,276 64	1 13
G. Poe, jr.....	Branch Bank, Pittsburg.....	6,451 53	3 22
John Foster.....	Harrisburg Bank.....	1,791 72	89
James Cox.....	Baltimore Bank.....	509,547 97	254 77
Geo. F. Dunbar.....	Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore.....	81,632 36	40 81
Jas. L. Hawkins.....	Franklin Bank, Baltimore.....	23,395 41	11 69
J. L. McKenna.....	Bank of Alexandria.....	63,088 84	31 54
W. Dandridge.....	Bank of Virginia.....	5,976 24	2 98
J. Wilder.....	Branch Bank, Petersburg.....	6,269 72	3 13
A. Baugh.....	Branch Bank, Farmers', Petersburg.....	2,512 44	1 25
D. Bradfute.....	Branch Bank, Farmers', Lynchburg.....	1,306 96	65
W. H. Haywood.....	State Bank, North Carolina.....	96,166 12	48 08
J. Lukins.....	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Charleston.....	8,008 00	4 00
J. Marshall.....	Planters' Bank, Savannah.....	172,808 72	86 40
T. L. Harman.....	Louisiana Bank.....	2,000 00	1 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 8, 1817.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, respecting the Treasury notes on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Chester County. The bank has acted without authority in disposing of those notes; and I am at a loss to know how they could have been accounted for in other moneys paid to the Bank of the United States, as they were not included in the Treasurer's draft in favor of that bank. I have, therefore, to request that they may be replaced without delay.

I am, &c.

DAVID TOWNSEND, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester, Pennsylvania.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 8, 1817.

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 29th ultimo, I will observe that the stock to which you allude was duly received, and that when you render an account for the cost thereof, the printer's bill for advertising may be included therein.

I will just add, that the receipts of the parties from whom you purchased the stock must accompany your account.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

H. R. PYNCHON, Esq., Cashier of the New Haven Bank.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 8, 1817.*

SIR: It appearing that, in pursuance of instructions from this Department, the Manhattan Company has cancelled and transmitted, with descriptive list, to the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury notes amounting to \$5,006,796 26, I have instructed that officer to remit to you, for the use of that bank, a draft on the Bank of the United States for \$2,103 39, being, with the \$400 heretofore paid to the bank, one-twentieth of one per centum on that amount, as a compensation for that service.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

A. SEAMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Manhattan Company.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 9, 1817.*

SIR: Messrs. Thompson and Thatcher, of New London, in Connecticut, having executed a bond, in the usual form, to indemnify the United States, I have to request that you will remit to them, out of the funds placed in your hands for the redemption of Treasury notes payable at Washington, the amount of the original note, of which one-half is herewith transmitted, with one year's interest thereon; and for so doing, this shall be your sufficient authority.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 11, 1817.*

SIR: To enable me to give full effect to the provisions of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioners of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," it becomes necessary that your institution should select, as soon as practicable, some one of the State banks in Delaware, in order that the Commissioner of Loans may be instructed to deliver to the President thereof, on the last day of the present month, the books, papers, &c., appertaining to his office.

The funds necessary to discharge the quarterly dividends, which for a long time past have not exceeded five hundred dollars, will be remitted by the Treasurer in a draft on one of the State banks in Delaware.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 12, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing \$940 in Treasury notes, principal and interest, has been received, and the notes handed over to the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

DANIEL BYRNES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Delaware.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 12, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to furnish me with an account of the expenditure of the funds placed in your institution for the redemption of Treasury notes payable at Washington.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 13, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 9th and 10th instant, covering a set of exchange on London for £4,411 15s. 4d. sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

It has been discovered, since the instruction was given for the purchase of the two former sets of bills on London and Amsterdam, that the appropriation for that object had been previously exhausted. Under this circumstance, therefore, I find myself restrained from causing payment to be made to you for the cost of those bills until Congress shall have made provision therefor.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 15, 1817.*

SIR: The letter referred to in yours of the 10th instant was addressed to you by mistake. It was intended for the Cashier of the Easton Bank.

I take this occasion to observe to you that the balance which appears in the return now received from you, to be due from the Bank of Chester County to the Treasurer of the United States, is less by \$94 50 than the balance stated by that officer.

I am, &c.

DAVID TOWNSEND, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 15, 1817.*

SIR: The Collectors of the Internal Duties and Direct Tax having made certain public deposits in the Easton Bank, and placed the same by mistake to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, you are requested to transfer them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and you will transmit to this Department duplicate returns, in which each deposit shall be particularly entered, and which will exhibit the state of the account of that officer with the Easton Bank to the present time.

As the Easton Bank has been since selected by the Bank of the United States as its agent in receiving the public deposits, you will include in this return only such deposits as were made before the receipt of the instructions from the Bank of the United States.

I am, &c.

THOMAS M'KEEN, Esq., *Cashier of the Easton Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 16, 1817.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to state that either Mr. Williams did not correctly comprehend the observations which I made to him, or I did not express myself precisely as I had intended.

I intended to request Mr. Williams to remind you of the necessity there was of applying to Congress, in pursuance of the idea presented in your letter of the 11th April\* last, as the composition would be due at the commencement of the year. If the Board should have persevered in the opinion expressed in that letter, the sooner the application should be made the better.

In looking at the letter of the 11th of April\* again, I find that an erroneous impression had been made upon my mind by its first perusal. My recollection of it was not only that the Board persevered in its original determination, but that it had, of course, disapproved of your offer to compound. In the course of the conversation this idea was no doubt communicated to Mr. Williams, who appeared never to have heard of the subject. Previous to my conversation with him I had determined to call your attention to the question, but he promised to do it for me.

Your letter of the 11th would have been acknowledged at the time, but as the request made in it was strictly compatible with the duties of the bank and the rights of the Government, (no tax being demandable but on the annual dividend,) it was deemed to be unnecessary to prolong the correspondence.

Presuming that you have not retained a copy of the letter of the 11th April, I have the honor to inclose one.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 27, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th instant, and I approve of the selection made by your institution of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Huntsville, in the Alabama Territory, for a depository of the public moneys.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 17, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing an extract of a communication addressed to me by the President of the Bank of Tennessee on the 17th March last, respecting the Treasury notes on special deposit in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

My letter of the 31st of January, requesting the transmission of those notes, was founded on the official reports of the Treasurer of the United States, and on the returns rendered by you as Cashier of

\* Private letter.



that bank, both of which agreed in representing the sum of \$3,608 16 in Treasury notes as having long been, and as then being, in special deposit in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer. By some accident the letter of the President of the bank escaped my attention. But, with the evidence before me, I should have been justified in believing that the President had acted under wrong information when he stated that there were no such notes in deposit. This opinion would have been confirmed by the subsequent returns of the Cashier, (the officer having charge of the moneys and accounts of the bank,) who, for some months afterwards, continued to state that those Treasury notes were still in the bank to the credit of the Treasurer. And it was also known to me that the Treasurer had given no drafts on the Treasury note account of that bank, and without such draft the bank had no authority to pay those notes. If the bank has disposed of those notes in the manner represented, which I can no longer doubt, it has mistaken the wishes of this Department and the interests of the public. But it is still my duty to request that, if the notes cannot be transmitted, others to an equal amount may be transmitted in their stead.

I am, &c., sir, yours, &c.

LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 17, 1817.*

Sir: I have instructed the Treasurer to remit to you, for the use of the Merchants' Bank of Salem, a draft on the Bank of the United States for \$16 93, being the amount of a commission, at one-fourth per cent., allowed on \$6,774, subscriptions procured towards the loan of \$18,452,800.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

J. W. TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Salem.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 17, 1817.*

Sir: I have to request that you will explain why the returns required by my letter of the 4th ultimo have not been rendered.

You will also be pleased to explain why the private monthly returns of the state of the State Bank of North Carolina, required by my circular instruction of the 29th of April last, have not been rendered.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 18, 1817.*

Sir: It appearing that since the 1st instant, and in pursuance of instructions from this Department, the City Bank of New York has cancelled and transmitted (with a descriptive list) to the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury notes amounting to \$616,977, I have instructed that officer to remit to you, for the use of that bank, a draft on the Bank of the United States for \$308 48, being one-twentieth of one per centum on that amount, as a compensation for that service.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

S. FLEWELLING, Esq., *Cashier of the City Bank, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 18, 1817.*

Sir: On examining the charge preferred by the State Bank of Boston for compensation for its services in relation to Treasury notes, it appears that the only service for which any claim can be admitted on the part of the bank is that performed under the instructions of this Department, relative to the transmission of those notes to the Treasurer, it having been decided by my predecessor that the receiving and paying of Treasury notes is a service that belongs to the bank. For the trouble of performing the duties required by the instructions above referred to, in cancelling and transmitting the notes, and preparing descriptive lists, &c., it has been considered that a commission of one-twentieth of one per cent. will be ample compensation. I have therefore instructed the Treasurer to remit to you, for the use of the bank, a draft on the Bank of the United States for \$4,063 57, being the amount of that commission on the sum of \$8,127,157 23, which I find has been transmitted at various times by the bank.

It may be proper to remark, that the same rate of compensation has been adopted for all other banks by which the like services have been performed. I observe with surprise that the Treasury notes which were withdrawn by the bank, at different times, from the notes in its charge belonging to the Treasurer, have not been replaced. I request that this may be done without delay. The Directors are perhaps not aware that although the amount so withdrawn had been the same as that now awarded, that mode of paying itself, on the part of the bank, would have been illegal as well as irregular. The claim of the bank, like other claims against the United States, required to be settled according to law before it could be paid; and even then, the law prohibits its payment in Treasury notes.

I am, &c.

GEO. HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 20, 1817.*

SIR: From the returns of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States at New Orleans it appears that Treasury notes to a considerable amount have been deposited in that office to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer. By an act of Congress, passed at the last session, those notes cannot be put again into circulation, and it is desirable that they should be returned to this Department as soon as possible. I have therefore to request that you will cancel them by striking a punch through them, and transmit them, with a descriptive list, to the Treasurer of the United States, charging the amount in your account with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury.

I am, &c.

JOSEPH SAUL, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of United States, New Orleans.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 20, 1817.*

SIR: By your last return I perceive that you have withdrawn the deposit of \$24 21, made by Samuel Conrad, until it shall be explained. But as you have doubtless given a certificate for the amount, and as the necessary information may, perhaps, be hereafter received at the Treasury from the parties by whom the money was paid, it is better that the deposit remain in bank to the credit of the Treasurer. You will therefore be pleased to put it back in your next return.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 22, 1817.*

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to observe that the selection of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at New Castle, for a depository of the public moneys, is approved.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 27, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing the return of the state of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States at New York. In the subsequent returns you will be pleased to state any deposits that may be in that office to the credit of any public officer or agent (naming him) holding public moneys.

I am, &c.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of United States, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 31, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant, covering three certificates of stock transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, has been duly received.

As there is little probability of your being able to make any further purchases of stock whilst the present prices are sustained, it will be advisable that you render an account for the parcel already purchased, accompanied with the receipts of the persons from whom bought, and observing, also, to charge your commission thereon.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 31, 1817.*

SIR: By the last return of the state of the Bank of the United States there appears to be due by the bank to the Treasurer of the United States, for small Treasury notes, \$860. As I do not recollect that this item has appeared in any of the returns of the Treasurer's account, you will be pleased to explain it.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*



## LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1818.*

SIR: In consideration of the circumstances stated in your letter of the 26th ultimo, I am willing that the Bank of Chester County should account for the balance of Treasury notes due to the Treasurer of the United States as cash, and I shall not require the interest which the bank has offered to allow.

The difference in the balance due to the Treasurer, as stated by that officer, and by the bank, arises from a charge made by the bank on the 15th December, 1815, of \$94 50, as being the "amount of composition credited in a former account, which has since been paid to J. Nailor, Collector." But, as no such credit appears in any of the previous returns of the bank, the charge is held to be erroneous, and therefore is not admitted.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. TOWNSEND, Esq. *Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, Westchester.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1818.*

SIR: You will be pleased to cancel and transmit to the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner heretofore prescribed, the balance of small Treasury notes remaining to his credit in the Bank of Pennsylvania.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY, *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1818.*

SIR: On examination it appears that the amount of Treasury notes stated in your letter of the 29th ultimo to have been transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States by the Merchants' Bank, Salem, is correct. I will accordingly direct that a remittance be made to you on behalf of the bank, for a commission of one-twentieth of one per cent. on \$231,514 60, the amount of the excess over the sum on which the commission has already been paid.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1818.*

SIR: It is believed that in many instances Treasury notes have been paid into the offices of the Bank of the United States, and other banks employed by it to receive the public deposits for the use of the Treasury, and, for want of particular instructions on the subject, have been entered and accounted for by them as cash. As by law such notes cannot be reissued, and as it is my desire that they should all be returned without delay to this Department, I have to request that you will instruct all the offices and banks employed on behalf of the Bank of the United States to cancel all Treasury notes which they may have received for the use of the Treasury, and to transmit them, with a descriptive list thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States. The list also to state when and by whom the notes were deposited, and the amount of interest that had accrued on them at the time of their being deposited, if such interest was credited as part of the deposit. Those offices and banks are to pursue the like course with every subsequent deposit of Treasury notes, and charge the amount so transmitted to the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury; observing, however, that the amount charged of principal and interest does not exceed the amount of principal and interest credited.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1818.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d instant, with its inclosure. As it appears therefrom that the deposits made in the Easton Bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, have been kept distinct from those made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and that a return of them has been rendered to the Bank of the United States since its adoption of the Easton Bank as its agent, it will not be necessary to make the transfer required by my letter of the 15th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

THOMAS McKEEN, Esq., *Cashier of the Easton Bank.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1818.*

SIR: Certain public deposits in the Russelville Branch Bank, Kentucky, which should have been entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, having been erroneously made to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, I have to request that you will authorize the Cashier of the Russelville Branch Bank to transfer all such deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, conformably to my instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 12, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo is received. A draft will be remitted to you for the commission on \$21,000, which sum was omitted in copying the list on which the former commission was computed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. GARDINER, Esq., *Cashier of the Narragansett Bank, Wickford, Rhode Island.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 12, 1818.*

SIR: By a certificate granted to C. P. Van Ness, late Collector at Burlington, it appears that on the 15th of July last he deposited in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank at Albany, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, \$1,189, in Treasury notes, and interest, which sum is credited in the returns of the bank as a deposit in cash.

This kind of proceeding on the part of any bank cannot be allowed; and I have instructed the Cashier of the bank to require of all those banks employed as its agents in receiving the public moneys that they transmit to the Treasurer of the United States all such Treasury notes as they may have received, or may hereafter receive, and charge the amount to the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury.

This course you will pursue with the notes in question, and with any others received by you on public account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

T. W. OLCOTT, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 12, 1818.*

SIR: By your letter of the 5th instant,\* which has just been received, it appears that you have totally misunderstood the purport of mine of the 4th of November and 17th of December last. Those letters were addressed to you, as Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina at Raleigh, and the papers they call for are returns of the accounts of that bank with the Treasurer of the United States, and with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, as well as the private return of the state of that bank. I request, therefore, that you will refer to those letters, and that you will, without delay, transmit those returns conformably to the instructions therein contained.

I think it proper to inform you that the certificates of which you speak in your letter, as having been forwarded by yourself, and by Mr. Cook, as deputy clerk, have not been received by me; nor do I understand of what kind they are, or for what reason they have been forwarded, as no certificates have been required by me.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1818.*

SIR: You will be pleased to cancel and transmit to the Treasurer of the United States, with a descriptive list, the small Treasury notes on deposit to his credit in the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

\* This is not on file.



---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the return of the account of the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania with the Treasurer of the United States, dated on the 29th ultimo; but, as that return commences on June 30, (with a balance of \$5,567,) and as the preceding return received at my office ended on April 22, (with a balance of \$26,750 42,) you will be pleased to transmit, without delay, a return embracing the intermediate period.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. M. ESPEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, Bedford.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1818.*

SM: I have to request that you will cancel and transmit to the Treasurer of the United States, with a descriptive list, the Treasury notes on deposit to his credit in the Manhattan Company.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. SEAMAN, Esq., *Cashier of Manhattan Company, New York.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1818.*

SIR: The accounts of William White, late Commissioner of Loans, have been examined at the Treasury, and the result appears to be conformable to the information contained in your letter of the 14th of October last, excepting the trifling sum of twenty-six cents less than the amount stated to have been advanced by your institution on account of the dividends on the public debt.

With a view, therefore, of closing the accounts of the said Commissioner of Loans, now standing open on the books of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, I have to request that, upon the receipt of this letter, you deposit in the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer, \$235,590 80, observing to take duplicate receipts therefor, specifying that the same was for account of William White, late Commissioner of Loans and Agent for the redemption of Treasury notes, one of which receipts you will be pleased to transmit to this office. When this operation shall have been effected, the President of the Bank of the United States, in conformity with his instructions of this date, will pay to your institution \$26,626 45, for which duplicate receipts must be given, stating the same to be for advances made by your institution on account of the dividends on the public debt.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1818.*

SM: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or any other place in Great Britain, payable in London, for the precise sum of ten thousand dollars, and forward the same, with an account in the usual form, to this office.

I will just add, that these bills being for the use of the Department of State, no commission on the cost can be allowed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of the United States, *Philadelphia.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1818.*

SM: In answer to your letter of the 12th instant, I have to inform you that the only service in relation to Treasury notes, for which I am authorized to make compensation to the Cumberland Bank, is that for which the commission has already been remitted to you.

The additional labor of which you speak as having been performed by you in relation to those notes was performed by you as an officer of that bank. That labor was incidental to the agency of the bank in receiving and paying the public moneys in the disordered state of the circulating medium. If this agency, with its attendant trouble and advantages, had been, on the whole, unacceptable to the bank, the bank was always at liberty to decline it. As the bank did not decline it, and as no compensation was at the time claimed by the bank, or promised by this Department, it was not doubted that the bank concurred in regarding it as one of those duties for which it enjoyed an equivalent in its connexion with the Treasury.

On a similar view of the subject, it was early decided by my predecessor that such services constituted no claim to compensation, and I see no necessity for departing from his decision.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Cumberland Bank, *Portland.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge your letter of the 13th instant.

The account some time since forwarded by you for a balance of interest due to the New Hampshire Union Bank, and for expenses incurred in collecting a Treasury draft on the Cheshire Bank, has been admitted, and when it has passed through the usual forms of the Treasury a draft will be sent to you on behalf of the bank for the amount.

Though it would have been agreeable to find that the compensation allowed for cancelling, &c., the Treasury notes remitted by the New Hampshire Union Bank had met the approbation of the Directors, I am well satisfied, on every view of the subject, that it is fully equal to the service.

With respect to the additional trouble of those notes, for which the bank claims compensation, I have to observe that it resulted from the connexion between the bank and the Treasury. That as no compensation was claimed at the time, nor any promised by this Department, and as the bank did not decline the agency, it was concluded that the bank concurred in the opinion that the trouble was counterbalanced by the advantages of the connexion.

On similar grounds it was early decided by my predecessor that services constituted no claim to compensation, and I see no necessity for departing from his decision.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1818.*

SIR: Application having been made to me by the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe for the names of the public agents who have been directed to deposit in that office, I presume it has commenced its operations, and is ready to receive and pay the public moneys. Be pleased to inform me if my impression is correct.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant.

Considering that, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 25th of July last, I have permitted a considerable sum of the public moneys to remain on deposit in your institution for a period of six months, I must confess that I was not prepared to hear of any objection to the transfer of it at this time; more especially as the mode adopted for closing the accounts of the late Commissioner of Loans, as well on the books of the Treasury as on those of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is in exact conformity with the one proposed at the conclusion of your said letter. Considering also that the funds placed in the hands of Mr. White, in his capacity of Agent for the redemption of Treasury notes, cannot be applied to the payment of the dividends on the public debt without causing confusion in his accounts at the Treasury, I shall expect that, without further delay, you comply with the request contained in my letter to you of the 16th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. CHAUNCEY, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 26, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st and 22d instant, covering three sets of bills of exchange, amounting to £2,205 16 7 sterling; the cost whereof will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 27, 1818.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 9th instant, I have to inform you that the only public agent who has been specially instructed by this Department to deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe is the Receiver of Public Moneys at that place. The Collectors of Internal Duties, as you will perceive by the inclosed copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the Revenue, are at liberty to deposit in



any of the offices or banks employed by the Bank of the United States; always, however, giving a preference to a branch of the Bank of the United States, when it may be found equally convenient with other banks.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. G. CLAYPOOL, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 2, 1818.*

SIR: It being necessary that the stock purchased by Mr. Waterman, late Cashier of the Roger Williams Bank, under the instructions to him of the 11th of June last, should be placed on the books of the Treasury, I have to request that you will be pleased to cause certificates of transfer to be issued for said stock, in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, and forwarded to this office as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PRESIDENT of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, Providence.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 4, 1818.*

SIR: At the request of one of the most respectable of the western banks, I have agreed that the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer in that bank as a special deposit shall be added to the amount standing to his credit as a cash deposit, and that the whole shall be considered and accounted for by the bank as cash; and that this sum shall be paid to an Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, in such money as it will receive as cash, in equal installments, payable at liberal periods, with interest; the bank, however, to have the right of paying any of the installments before the time stipulated, in order to save the interest which would accrue thereon.

It is believed that such an arrangement would be desirable to the other western banks by which balances are owing to the Treasurer; and as it is my wish to afford them all the accommodation consistent with the public interest, I propose it to you on behalf of the Bank of —, the payments to be made at three, six, nine, and twelve months.

If the Bank of — accedes to this proposition, you will be pleased to give me the earliest information thereof, in order to prevent the execution of the measures which had been previously directed for transferring the balance due by it to the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Muskingum Bank.*

J. BUSTARD, Esq., *Cashier of the Louisville Branch Bank,*

ZEBULON FITCH, Esq., *Cashier of the Western Reserve Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 4, 1818.*

SIR: In consideration of the advantages of having a bank of deposit for the public moneys at Vincennes, it is proposed that the Bank of Vincennes shall continue to be employed for that purpose, on the following conditions:

That, at the expiration of three months, the amount of public moneys which may have been deposited in that bank in the course of the first month be transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Louisville; and that at the end of another month, the second month's deposit be transferred, in like manner, and so on at the end of every succeeding month, so as to leave constantly to the Bank of Vincennes the benefit of two month's deposit, as an equivalent for the trouble and risk it may incur in receiving and transmitting those moneys. That all drafts of the Treasurer which the public service may require to be paid at Vincennes shall be paid by that bank, and the amount deducted from the sum to be transferred at the end of the month in which the same shall have been paid; but if, from any unforeseen necessity, (which, however, it is believed will never occur,) the amount of such drafts shall exceed the sum to be transferred at the end of that month, the drafts shall nevertheless be paid, and the bank shall be entitled to an equivalent accommodation by extending the time when the next transfers are to be made. That the bank shall continue to transmit, as at present, monthly returns of its situation; and if at any time, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public moneys shall be insecure in that bank, the same may be withdrawn whenever he may deem proper; but in such case the bank shall have the indulgence as to time, which is contemplated in the foregoing proposition, so far as may be consistent with the public interest. But if from any other cause it may be the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the employment of the Bank of Vincennes, he shall be at liberty to do so; and in that case the public moneys then in that bank shall be transferred by it, monthly, as above proposed.

If these terms are acceded to by the Bank of Vincennes, you will be pleased to give me the earliest information thereof.

It may be necessary to observe that the proposed arrangement relates only to such deposits as may be made after I am informed of its acceptance of the bank. The public moneys now in the Bank of Vincennes are at the disposition of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. BLACKFORD, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes.*



---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 14, 1818.*

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter addressed to you on the 28th November last, to which I request your early attention, as the delay which has already taken place produces serious inconvenience to the accounts of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PAUL MORROW, Esq., *Cashier of the Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania, Greensburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 16, 1818.*

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I inclose to you a duplicate of my letter of the 24th of November last, and have only to add thereto that you are to consider the instructions contained in the first paragraph of said letter, in relation to the purchase of stock, as being still in force.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank of the United States, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 16, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that several deposits of public moneys have been made in the Virginia Saline Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of which no return has been rendered to this Department. I have, therefore, to request that you will transmit to me, as soon as possible, a statement of all such deposits from the date of your former return, viz: the 30th March, 1816.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

J. WEBSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, Clarksburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 20, 1818.*

SIR: I annex the copy of a letter to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States respecting a draft of \$50,000, drawn by the Treasurer of the United States on that bank, and made payable at the Bank of Augusta.

Although the public funds in the Bank of Augusta may be insufficient, I presume that, in consideration of its connexion with the Bank of the United States and of the public convenience, it will have no objection to discharge the draft.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

AUGUSTUS MOORE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Augusta.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 20, 1818.*

SIR: No duplicate return of the account of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, has been received by me since that dated October 31, 1817. Nor has the private monthly return of the state of that office, required by my circular instructions, ever been received. You will, therefore, be pleased to transmit those returns without delay.

I have also to call your attention to my letter of the 20th of December last, respecting the Treasury notes on deposit in your office.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOSEPH SAUL, Esq., *Cashier Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 20, 1818.*

SIR: The public service requiring the sum of \$50,000 to be placed in the hands of the Deputy Quartermaster General, at Augusta, the Treasurer has drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Bank of Augusta, for that amount. But as the public moneys in this bank are probably insufficient to meet this draft, I have thought it best to give you this information, that the necessary funds may be placed there.



The draft will be remitted to Augusta by the mail of to-morrow; and, at the same time, I will transmit to the Cashier of the Bank of Augusta a copy of this letter.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 23, 1818.*

SIR: It having been represented to me by the accounting officers of the Treasury that the under-mentioned documents are essentially necessary to a correct adjustment of the accounts of the late Commissioners of Loans, I have to request that you will be pleased to cause me to be furnished with them as soon as convenient.

1st. A statement of all the Treasury notes in their various denominations, prepared, signed, and issued by you to the several Commissioners of Loans and Register of the Treasury.

2d. A statement of Mississippi stock certificates, their various denominations, prepared, printed, and transmitted by you to the Register of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 25th ultimo was received by yesterday's mail. There can be no objection made to the disposition of a part of the five per cent. stock proposed in your letter. It is uncertain whether Congress will authorize the redemption of that stock; but if the authority should be given, it is not probable that much of it will be redeemed before the year 1820.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1818.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to state that this Department is disposed to do everything that can be done to support the bank against the pressure which is making upon it. The inclosed proposition, which was submitted to the President last autumn, has been this day sanctioned by him. I will thank you to give the necessary instructions to the offices and State banks connected with your institution to carry the arrangement into effect.

I do not know what measure of a general nature can be adopted to protect the bank against the attacks of the eastern banks, as described in your letter. The prohibition of the exportation of specie has never been effectual in any country, and has, everywhere, the inevitable effect of depraving the mercantile class. I do not believe that a measure of that kind would succeed if supported by the Executive branch of the Government. I am, in fact, by no means convinced that it ought to succeed. It appears to me to be an evil that must be left to cure itself.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 11, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that on June 29, 1816, the Postmaster at New York, acting, as is presumed, under an erroneous idea that the Bank of America was authorized to receive the public deposits, paid into that bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, \$8,953 60. As no return of that deposit has been made to this Department, I have now to request that an account may be transmitted, and that if any other public moneys remain in that bank they, also, may be stated.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of America, New York.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 11, 1818.*

SIR: I annex the copy of a letter addressed to the Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, on November 4, 1817, requesting the transmission of certain returns to this Department. To my great surprise this request, though repeated on the 17th December and again on the 12th January



last, has not been complied with. I therefore refer the request to you in the hope that the necessity of any other measure may be obviated.

It will be necessary, also, to transmit the private monthly returns of the state of the bank, required by my circular instruction of the 29th April, and referred to in my letter of the 17th December last, to the Cashier.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1818.

SIR: I will thank you to inform me whether the due bills of the Bank of Somerset, on special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, have been presented for payment; and, also, what prospect there is of recovering the amount either by legal means or otherwise.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 19, 1818.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 26th ultimo. In the proposition which I addressed to the Bank of Muskingum on the 4th ultimo, while I consulted the accommodation of the Bank of Muskingum by giving it a liberal credit, I had also in view the convenience of the Treasury by diminishing the amount of special deposits. This latter object would be entirely defeated by acceding to your proposal of transferring the special deposit to the Bank of the United States, and leaving the cash deposit on interest in the Bank of Muskingum. I am therefore under the necessity of declining that arrangement; and when you take into view the great length of time that the large amount of Treasury moneys in the Bank of Muskingum has been suffered to lie undisturbed and untouched, you will do me the justice to admit that in doing so I am not wanting in regard for the convenience of that bank.

I am willing, however, to accede to the alternative you propose, with some modification. In consequence of your omitting to forward the returns of the Treasurer's account since the 30th June last, I am not informed of the precise amount of cash or special deposit to the credit of that officer in the Bank of Muskingum. At that time it was \$36,000 in cash and \$54,784 in special. These two sums will be transferred forthwith to the Bank of the United States; and I agree that whatever moneys may have been received since the 30th of June, whether in cash or in special deposit, may remain in the Bank of Muskingum for six months on interest, on condition that the bank will, at the expiration of that time, place the amount thereof, principal and interest, in cash, in the office of the Bank of the United States at Washington or Baltimore, it being understood that the Bank of Muskingum may pay the whole or any part of that amount sooner if convenient; and that the interest thereon shall then cease.

You will be pleased to inform me whether or not the bank accedes to this arrangement, and, at the same time, to transmit the usual return of the Treasurer's account from the 30th June last.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 20, 1818.

SIR: The account transmitted by you some time ago for interest claimed by the Merchants' Bank of Salem was duly received. According to the arrangement between the late Secretary of the Treasury and that bank, interest was to have been allowed on the payments made by the bank on the one side, and on the deposits made to the credit of the Treasurer on the other side, until the settlement of the account. In your account of interest, however, you have embraced only that period most favorable to the bank, as, both before and afterwards, the balance was uniformly in favor of the Treasurer; and you have omitted to give credit for any interest on the public deposits even during that period. If the question of interest is entered into at all between the Treasury and the bank, the calculation must be made on both sides to the closing of the account, which took place in June last, by the transfer of the public moneys in the Merchants' Bank to the Bank of the United States.

The balance of interest would then be considerably against the bank, and that balance, by the tenor of the agreement before alluded to, the Treasury would be entitled to claim.

I think, however, that, as the moneys in the Merchants' Bank were not then wanted for the public service, I am at liberty, in consideration of the connexion heretofore existing between that bank and the Treasury, to waive this claim; as I entertain the most friendly disposition towards the bank, it gives me pleasure to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. TREADWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have to request that, if the Deputy Quartermaster General at Milledgeville should need it, you will do me the favor to assist him with cash for a Treasury draft this day remitted to him, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, for twenty thousand dollars.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the *Branch Bank at Milledgeville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1818.*

SIR: During the continuation of hostilities with the Creek Indians, considerable funds will be required in the State of Georgia to meet the military expenditure in that quarter. I have therefore to request that the Treasury moneys at Savannah may be reserved for that purpose, and that one hundred thousand dollars may also be placed at Augusta, without delay.

You will be pleased to inform me when the Office of Discount and Deposit at Augusta is in operation.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 31, 1818.*

SIR: During the prosecution of the war with the Indians, considerable sums of money must necessarily be expended in the settled parts of the State nearest to the theatre of war.

Milledgeville is the nearest point to that theatre where it would be safe to conduct extensive moneyed transactions. At present the funds applicable to the support of the troops are in Savannah and Charleston. They may, however, be placed at Augusta, if they could be applied with more facility from that place than those previously mentioned. I am not acquainted with the commercial connexion which exists between Milledgeville and Savannah, but suppose it to be greater than between the former place and Augusta. The office under your direction I understand to be a branch of the State Bank established in Savannah. At this season of the year it is presumed that the rate of exchange between Milledgeville and Savannah must be favorable to the latter place. If the facts and opinions here presented should be correct, it will be advantageous for the bank at Milledgeville to take the drafts of the Government payable in Savannah by the Branch Bank of the United States established there. It will, no doubt, be more convenient for the offices who have to disburse the public money for transporting the baggage, &c., of the troops, to obtain it at Milledgeville than at Augusta or Savannah. The drafts, it is presumed, can be easily arranged between the State Bank and office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah. Should you be disposed to advance the contents of such bills, I will thank you to inform me of it without delay, and also communicate the circumstance to the commanding general.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Office of Discount and Deposit of the State Bank, at Milledgeville, Georgia.*

#### LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1818

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 1, 1818.*

SIR: There are in the Treasury of the United States notes of "The Merchants' Bank of Alexandria" to a considerable amount, which were received in various parts of the country; and in order that measures may be taken to obtain the payment, I have to request that you will ascertain and inform me what persons are authorized to settle the affairs of that bank; or, if there are no persons so authorized, that you will procure and transmit a list of the stockholders, which, I understand, may be found on the files or records of the District Court of the United States at Alexandria.

I shall also be glad to receive from you any information that you may be able to collect respecting the means that exist or the measures that have been taken on the part of those concerned for discharging the debts of that bank, and generally any other information that may be useful towards securing the payment of the notes now held by the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. McKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 4, 1818.*

SIR: It is represented by Mr. Hoskins, Collector of the Internal Duties for the first district of North Carolina, that the Cashier of the branch of the State Bank at Edenton refuses to receive the public



deposits, stating that he is instructed to do so by you. I will thank you to inform me whether this instruction applies only to that branch, or whether the State Bank and all its branches have discontinued to receive the public deposits. I shall be glad to receive your answer without delay, in order that the necessary instructions may be given to the Collectors.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 6, 1818.

SIR: By referring to your statement of the Bank of the United States, of the 23d ultimo, it appears that there is in possession of the bank, funded debt of the United States of various descriptions, four hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars, fifty eight cents. As the same statement presents an item of funded debt pledged as security for bills and notes discounted, it is presumed that the former must be stock paid to the bank by the subscribers. The amount held in Europe is also stated to be \$2,054,264 26. I will thank you to inform me, as early as possible, whether the first item, and the difference between the last mentioned sum and \$2,000,000, is not stock held by the bank, subject to the right of redemption, secured to the United States under the charter.

I will also thank you to give me such information, in conformity with the inclosed resolution of the Senate, as you can readily furnish.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 6, 1818.

SIR: In the return of the account of the Bank of Muskingum, with the Treasurer of the United States, which you transmitted to that officer, under date of the 28th of February last, you charge him with \$1,126, n notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria, paid E. Salamon, Cashier, Lexington.

This charge is irregular, inasmuch as, without express authority from me, no deduction can be made in the account of the Treasurer's moneys in the bank but in satisfaction of that officer's drafts. You will therefore be pleased to explain the transaction alluded to, that such order may be taken respecting it as may be found necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. J. MARPLE, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1818.

SIR: I annex a list of Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States which have omitted to make the monthly returns required by the regulations of this Department of the state or situation of their affairs. And I have to request that you will be pleased to give directions that those returns may be immediately rendered for the time that has already elapsed, and that they may be transmitted with the strictest punctuality in future.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States.

Offices of Discount and Deposit at Providence, Middletown, Fayetteville, Lexington, Louisville, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Pittsburg, Portsmouth, (none since 1st of December;) Richmond, (none since 1st of October.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT April 14, 1818.

SIR: In consideration of the advantages of having a Bank of Deposit at Vincennes, I proposed to the bank of that place that it should continue to receive the public moneys on certain conditions. The conditions which are contained in the annexed "extract" have been accepted. It would be more convenient, however, that that bank should be employed as an agent of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, than directly by the Treasury. And, if the terms which have been agreed upon are acceptable to the Bank of the United States, I have to request that you will be pleased to make an arrangement for that purpose.

The Bank of Vincennes has been given distinctly to understand that this agreement has no relation to the public moneys now on deposit with it, but that those are at the disposition of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, President of the Bank of the United States.

[The above letter was accompanied by an extract from the letter to the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes, dated February 4, 1818.]



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that several sums of public money have been deposited by Collectors of Internal Duties in the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury. These deposits were erroneously made in that bank, and in that manner. I have therefore to request they may be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and that you will transmit the usual returns thereof without delay to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GEORGE BEACH, Esq., *Cashier of the Phoenix Bank, Hartford.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 17, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that the sum of \$32, credited by the Bank of the United States, on the 15th of November last, as a deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, by W. Sterrett, Collector of the second district, Ohio, was erroneously passed to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury. You will, therefore, be pleased to instruct the Cashier of that office to place the money at the disposal of the parties to whom it belongs; and you will, accordingly, charge it in your return of the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on other places in Great Britain, payable in London, to the amount of six thousand three hundred pounds, six shillings, and two pence sterling, and forward the same to this office, accompanied by an account and vouchers, in the usual form. It is proper to add that no commission can be allowed on the purchase of these bills.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of *Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 20, 1818.*

SIR: It appears by a duplicate certificate, signed by J. Houston, Assistant Cashier, that, on the 21st of November last, Gilbert Aspenwall, on behalf of Bird, Savage & Bird, deposited, to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Bank of the United States, \$1,227 24; which sum has not been credited in the return of the Treasurer's account. I have to request that the omission may be supplied in the next return.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of Bank of United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1818.*

SIR: I have inclosed, for the consideration of the Board of Directors, a letter from the President of the State Bank of North Carolina, and another from W. Dickinson, Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.

In referring the selection of the State Banks which were to be used as places of deposit to the Bank of the United States, I expected that the terms upon which the public money was deposited would be defined, so as to remove all just ground of complaint. During the existence of the former Bank of the United States the Secretary of the Treasury made arrangements with the different State Banks, by which they engaged to transmit the money to the principal places of expenditure upon sixty days' notice. All drafts payable at the bank for local disbursements were discharged at sight.

If the bank had entered into specific arrangements of this nature no complaint could have arisen.

In the cases under consideration it does appear to me that the bills of the Bank of the United States, wherever issued, ought to have been received. In both cases they were public money, and offered to the offices concerned as public money. In paying over the public moneys, every just and reasonable facility ought to be afforded to the banks with which the public money has been deposited, and I am persuaded that the intention of the Board of Directors has not been correctly interpreted by the offices at Fayetteville and Pittsburg.

As the direct tax is nearly collected in the State of North Carolina, it is not very important that Salisbury or Raleigh should be continued as places of deposit, but it would be convenient that they should be so for a few months longer. The money collected at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and Edenton, cannot, with convenience, be deposited at Fayetteville. It is probable that the offices of the State Bank



at Edenton and Wilmington will enter into arrangements for the periodical transmission of the public money deposited with them to such places as shall be agreed upon; it being understood that all disbursements made on public account shall be made through them, respectively.

If the Board of Directors shall not be disposed to enter into arrangements of this nature, I shall, myself, adopt the measures necessary to effect it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 22, 1818.*

SIR: I have delayed answering your letter of the 4th instant in the expectation that Congress would have authorized the purchase of stock above par; but as that body adjourned without passing any act of that nature, it follows, of course, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund cannot authorize the purchase of three per cent stock at a higher rate than sixty-five per cent.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of *Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 23, 1818.*

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter of the 13th instant, just received from the President of the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville. It appears advisable that the draft alluded to should be presented without delay. By the agreement with that bank the payment is to be made in gold or silver, or in the paper of banks which "pay their bills on demand in specie."

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

#### CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 28, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that you will consider the instructions contained in my letter to you of the 11th of June, 1817, authorizing the purchase of the evidences of the public debt, as being revoked. And that you will be pleased to transmit to the Treasury, for adjustment, an account of the stock (if any) purchased by you under the said instructions, and for which you have not yet been paid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RICE, *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*  
 S. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*  
 N. WATERMAN, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Providence.*  
 H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier of the New Haven Bank.*  
 L. CATLIN, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*  
 JONA. SMITH, *Cashier of the United States Bank.*  
 J. W. McCULLOH, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*  
 RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*  
 J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*  
 W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier of the State Bank, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 30, 1818.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, I have to inform you that your wish to have the transfer of the Treasury balance in the Bank of Muskingum delayed for two or three weeks will be complied with.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 30, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, with the statement which it inclosed.



In reply to the suggestion which you make of the expediency of redeeming the whole amount of funded debt now held by the bank, I have the honor to state that, if the interest of the bank does not require this stock to be disposed of, I should prefer that the question should be postponed until the 30th September next. The great amount of the appropriations made during the late session of Congress beyond the estimates, the determination of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem one-half of the Louisiana debt on the 21st October next, and the repeal of the internal duties, render it doubtful whether the state of the Treasury will, at this moment, justify the disbursement which the redemption of the stock now held by the bank would require. Another circumstance has contributed to increase my doubts upon this subject. During the last year authority was given to our bankers at London and Amsterdam to purchase the Louisiana stock held in Europe under certain restrictions. Under this authority purchases have been recently made in London to an amount which renders it probable considerable sums will be obtained before the order to discontinue shall be received.

If it is convenient to the bank to let the subject rest until the 30th September, I shall then be able to ascertain whether the state of the Treasury will justify the redemption of the stock in question. If it is, however, the intention of the bank to sell this stock, in order to facilitate its appropriate operations, I will, upon the necessary information being given to the Department, consult the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund upon it.

I have the honor to inform you that the funds at Charleston will be sufficient for the demands of the Government in that section of the Union.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 30, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase approved bills on London and Amsterdam for the following sums, viz:

One or more sets on London for a sum not exceeding £15,000.

One or more sets on Amsterdam for the precise amount of \$20,000.

The cost of these bills being chargeable to the different appropriations, you will be pleased to render a separate account for each of the above mentioned sums. Upon the amount of the sterling bills you will be entitled to a commission of one-fourth of one per centum, but those on Amsterdam being intended for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed thereon.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 30, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on other places in Great Britain, payable in London, for the under mentioned sums, viz:

One or more sets of bills for the precise amount of \$40,000.

One or more sets of bills for the precise amount of \$70,000.

One or more sets of bills for the precise amount of \$20,000.

The cost of these bills being chargeable to different appropriations, you will be pleased to render a separate account for each of the above mentioned sums; and as they are intended for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that you will cancel and transmit, in the usual manner, to the Treasurer of the United States, the small Treasury notes remaining to his credit with the Manhattan Company.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. SEAMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Manhattan Company, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that you will instruct the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg to receive from Peter Wilson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Steubenville, the deposit respecting which the



said Wilson wrote to the Cashier of that office; provided that the amount of the special part of such deposit shall not exceed \$20,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1818.*

SIR: Presuming that there is difficulty in replacing the Treasury notes referred to in my letter of the 17th December last, I am not disposed, in consideration of the connexion heretofore existing between this Department and the Bank of Tennessee, to press the matter. The amount will, therefore, be transferred to the credit of the Treasurer's cash account with that bank, and will be drawn for accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1818.*

SIR: If there be among the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States any notes of the "Bank of Somerset," or "Merchants' Bank of Alexandria," I have to request that they may be transmitted, as soon as possible, to that officer. In order to provide against any accident that may occur in the transmission of such notes, you will be pleased to preserve a descriptive list thereof, duly authenticated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

D. J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that all the notes of the *Bank of Somerset*, which form part of the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of the United States and its offices and agent banks, may be transmitted, as soon as possible, to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore. As it is intended that these notes shall be placed to the credit of the special deposit account of the Treasurer with the office at Baltimore, they will be charged to that officer by the Bank of the United States. In order to provide for any accident that may occur in the transmission of these notes, it will be proper that a descriptive list, duly authenticated, may be preserved by the office or bank transmitting the same.

I have also to request that all the notes of the *Merchants' Bank of Alexandria* on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer may be charged and transmitted in like manner, and with like precautions, to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 6, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 29th ultimo and 2d instant, the first covering the first and second bills of five sets of exchange on London and Liverpool, and the latter your account for the purchase of stock. It is proper, however, to inform you that the third and fourth bills of the above mentioned bills of exchange have not been received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 8, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on London for £4,500 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of the United States.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 8, 1818.*

SIR: The inclosed is a postscript of a letter to the Treasurer of the United States from the Agent for paying Invalid Pensions in the Missouri Territory, dated at St. Louis on the 12th ultimo. If there are among the Treasury moneys any notes of the Bank of St. Louis, it may be advisable to take measures to secure the payment of them. At the same time, I would suggest that the real state of that bank may be better than this writer supposes, and I would recommend that, in any proceedings that may be necessary, all the indulgence may be shown to the bank which may be consistent with the interest of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 11, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that Amos Edwards, Collector of the Internal Duties for the sixth district of Kentucky, deposited to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, in the Glasgow Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, the following sums, viz: \$2,377 76; \$4,500; \$103 89; and that the Cashier refuses to permit him to withdraw them without your order, for which purpose he states he has forwarded the certificates to you. You will therefore be pleased to transfer these sums to the Bank of the United States as a deposit to the credit of the Treasurer by the said Collector. A letter from the Collector to the Commissioner of the Revenue, explanatory of this transaction, is inclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, covering the first and second bills of seven sets of exchange on London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, amounting to fifteen thousand pounds sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office of the Bank of the United States, New York.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant and its inclosures, relative to the refusal of the Virginia Saline Bank to discharge the Treasurer's draft and certain of its notes belonging to the Treasury, have been received. In order that other measures may be adopted to obtain payment, I have to request that you will transmit the draft in question, and any notes of that bank that may be held by you for the use of the Treasury, to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, to be placed to a special account; and you will charge the amount to the Treasurer.

I will thank you for any information which your agent may have obtained relative to the affairs of that bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1818.*

SIR: I am just informed by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States that you have refused payment of the Treasurer's draft for the amount of public deposits made in the Virginia Saline Bank, and also of some of its notes which had been received in payment of dues to the United States, and deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg.

I am unwilling to suppose that this refusal arises from bad faith on the part of those concerned in the bank. I should be glad, however, to receive from you some satisfactory explanation of the matter, and, at the same time, to be informed of your intentions respecting the discharge of this debt. An early communication on this point is expected.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WEBSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 13, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London and Amsterdam for the following precise amounts, viz:

On London or on Liverpool, payable in London, for \$10,000.

On Amsterdam or on Rotterdam, payable in Amsterdam, for \$5,500.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to my office, accompanied with an account in the usual form; and as they are intended for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the cost.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 13, 1818.*

SIR: The inclosed letter from the President of the Bank of Virginia is submitted to the consideration of the Board of Directors.

In connexion with this subject, you will pardon me for again calling your attention to the case of the State Bank of North Carolina.

It is not my intention to inquire at this time whether the offices of the bank have in these and other cases which have been laid before you by this Department, and which may hereafter be submitted, correctly interpreted the rules prescribed for the government of their conduct by the parent institution. My principal object is, to impress upon the Board the necessity which will probably always exist of employing in some parts of the Union State banks as places of intermediate deposit. If the failure of the United States Bank to define the conditions upon which such banks are to be the temporary depositories of the public money, or if the conditions exacted by it should be the cause of refusal on the part of such banks to perform this service, the Treasury Department will be compelled to offer such terms as will be accepted.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have determined to redeem one-half of the Louisiana debt on the 21st October next. To effect this object, it is probable that nearly the whole of the money then in the Treasury will be necessary. It becomes, therefore, extremely important to change the special deposit into cash with the least possible delay. Preparatory to this end, it is necessary to ascertain where the sums thus denominated are now deposited, the amount at each place, and, as far as it is consistent with despatch, the kind of bills or notes of which each deposit is *principally* composed.

It is not expected that the bank is prepared to give an accurate list of the notes composing each deposit, but if that information can be given without delay, it will be so much the more acceptable, as it was not expected.

I will thank you to inform me of the measures which have been lately adopted to reduce the special deposit, those which are contemplated, and the probable success which is anticipated from them. If there is a reasonable prospect of success, I shall be disposed to leave the subject in the hands of the bank; but if the measures which are hereafter pursued are not likely to be more successful than those which have already been attempted, it will be necessary to send a special agent through the parts of the Union where this description of paper has accumulated.

An early reply to this letter, especially to that part of it which relates to the special deposit, is requested.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 14, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, covering the first and second bills of four sets of exchange on Amsterdam for fifty thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 15, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, covering the first and second bills of five sets of exchange on England, amounting to £9,000 sterling, with the account and vouchers for the same.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 15, 1818.

SIR: In transmitting the inclosed paper to the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, it is my duty to state that the representative of the State of Indiana expressed himself most strongly against the application, and declared that he believed the general sense of the State to be against the establishment of an office within its limits.

I believe Mr. Noble, the other Senator from the State, united with him in this opinion. General Taylor, however, insisted that the papers should be submitted to the consideration of the Board of Directors, and that an answer should be given to the applicants in Vincennes as soon as the question should be decided.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 16, 1818.

SIR: By the returns of the Bank of Chambersburg, rendered on the 3d and 30th of September, 1817, it appears that the Treasurer of the United States has credit twice for \$1,800, internal duties, and \$535, direct tax, deposited on the 3d of that month. On examination at the office of Commissioner of the Revenue, it is found that those two sums are once charged by G. Clarke, Collector of the 11th district, as deposited by him in that bank on that day, and as it is not known that any other Collector makes his deposits in that bank, it is believed that the latter credit is erroneous. You will therefore be pleased to investigate the matter, and if any error has been made I will, on its being made to appear satisfactorily, give directions to have it set right.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. COLHOUN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 28, 1818.

SIR: The doubtful or uncurrent paper of banks in Ohio, which appears by your return of the 16th instant to have been deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati, by Charles Clarkson, should have been placed in special deposit to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury. You will therefore cancel the entry made to the credit of the Treasurer, and enter the deposit in your next return.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

G. A. WORTH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Cincinnati.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 28, 1818.

SIR: The returns of the state of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Lexington, inclosed in your letters of the 3d and 11th instant, have been received. You have omitted, however, to forward duplicates of the returns rendered to the Bank of the United States of the account between it and your office for the use of the Treasury. These you will therefore transmit from the commencement, and continue them regularly in future.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. SALOMON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Lexington.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 1, 1818.

SIR: Your several letters, inclosing the first, second, third, and fourth bills of eighteen sets of exchange on England, amounting to £15,735 4s. 8d. sterling, have been duly received. I have to remark, however, that the fourth bill of J. and C. Bolton's bill for £250 sterling, numbered 248, appears to be wanting.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June* 3, 1818.

SIR: Your communication of the 29th ultimo, with its inclosures, was received by due course of mail. The view which it presents of the difficulties and embarrassments with which the Bank of the United



States has had to contend is extremely interesting, and has received the respectful consideration to which it is justly entitled.

It is not my intention to urge any objection to the exposition of the rights and duties of the bank, presented in the commencement of your communication. Between that institution and this Department it is not probable that any difference will arise upon this subject. It is frankly admitted that the bank cannot be legally required to become responsible for the public money when deposited in banks over which it has no control. It is admitted that the bank is not bound to employ State banks as offices of deposit, merely for the purpose of becoming the depositories of the public money. On the part of the bank, it will, no doubt, be admitted that it is bound to employ in the States where no office is established a State bank for the purpose of transacting the duty of Commissioner of Loans and of agent for the payment of pensions, and that for such sums as shall be placed in the power of such State banks for those purposes the bank is responsible, without any special assumption of that responsibility.

In admitting that the bank is not bound by law to employ State banks for the reception of the public money merely, it is not to be inferred that I consider the bank as not having incurred a complete responsibility for the money heretofore deposited in the State banks selected by it for that purpose. It will be admitted by the bank that the present relation between those banks, the Bank of the United States, and the Treasury, is the result of propositions made to the last by the former.

The public money deposited in the State banks employed as offices of deposit is, by the existing arrangement, subject to any disposition which the bank may think proper to make of it. The banks have been selected by the Bank of the United States, and the correspondence between that institution and this Department shows that the bank considers itself responsible for the money deposited in the State banks selected for that purpose. The only exception to the principle of responsibility here contended for is to be found in the case of the Vincennes Bank. In that case the bank specially objected to this responsibility, and the terms and conditions granted to that bank made the exception proper, even if it had not been specifically made. This responsibility, however, is not considered as extending to bank bills paid and received under the denomination of special deposit. In relation to that description of money, the bank was responsible only for its safe keeping.

As the bank was not bound to incur this responsibility, it is frankly admitted that it has a right to terminate its liability by relinquishing the control which it had a right to exercise over the money deposited in the selected banks.

This is now proposed to be done, and other conditions are submitted for the consideration of the Department.

In deciding upon these conditions, it may not be improper to state that the bills of the Bank of the United States are everywhere receivable in all payments due to the Government, without any reference to the place of their issue or payment. The obligation of the bank to receive from the Government its own bills, without any reference to the place of issue or payment, appears to be a necessary consequence of this engagement of the Government.

The proposition, then, that the money deposited in the State banks as places of intermediate deposit shall be transferred to the Bank of the United States or the office thereof nearest to such banks appears to me to be liable to objection. In every operation of this nature, the State bank must be considered as paying over public money—as performing a duty which might have been exacted in the first instance of the Collector. If my construction of the right of the Government to tender to the bank, at any of its offices, the bills of the bank, without reference to the place of issue, which had been received in discharge of taxes and debts, be correct, the proposition will abridge this right. I am not prepared to accept of any proposition which, by implication, may affect the rights of the Government in a point so essential as the one under consideration. Transactions of this nature between the Treasury and the bank must not be viewed as participating of a commercial character. The State bank, used as a place of intermediate deposit, ought to be considered as the mere substitute of the Collector, completing what has been left unfinished by that officer.

Upon the best consideration which I have been able to give the subject, since the receipt of your letter, I am not opposed to the change proposed to the relation which now exists between the bank and the selected banks upon any other ground than that it destroys the simplicity of the arrangement which has been made, and which has not been practiced upon long enough to develop its true character. I am persuaded, however, that unless the conditions exacted by the bank from the selected banks are well defined, complaints and supposed collisions must frequently arise. I had hoped, however, that there was no intrinsic difficulty in giving to those conditions the degree of precision necessary to preserve a harmonious concert between the various parts of so complicated an association.

In consenting to dissolve the existing arrangement, it appears to be proper to advertise the bank of the different State and Territorial banks which are to be employed by the Treasury as places of intermediate deposit; to urge in their favor the rights of the Receivers and Collectors of the Public Money to pay where the Treasury shall think proper to direct, without reference to the location of the Bank of the United States, or offices, within the district where the collection shall have been made; and that not only the bills of the bank and its offices shall be received from them to the amount tendered on the part of the Treasury, without regard to the place of issue, but all other bills which the bank or office at which payment may be tendered is in the practice of receiving from individuals.

These propositions are submitted to the consideration of the Directors, with the assurance that there prevails in this Department a sincere desire to conduct every concern in which the bank is connected in the manner most acceptable to it, and that will tend to secure to it the confidence of the nation.

I am persuaded that the institution has made great and continued efforts for the accomplishment of the great end for which it was called into existence, and that difficulties of a formidable nature have constantly attended those efforts. If there should appear to the Directors anything in the propositions submitted to the bank in this communication which is supposed to be incompatible with its rights and interests, their views of the subject will be candidly considered with an earnest desire of reconciling the rights and interests of the Treasury with those of the bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 5, 1818.*

SIR: The sterling bills authorized to be purchased by my letters of the 30th of April and 13th ultimo have been all received, but there still remains a sum of five thousand five hundred dollars in bills on Amsterdam to be procured, as you will perceive on referring to the last mentioned letter, and which I will thank you to cause to be purchased as soon as practicable.

The cost of the three last parcels of bills will be remitted to you without delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 5, 1818.*

SIR: As it appears that the sum of \$581 42, deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans by Bartholomew Shamburg, on the 10th of November, 1817, was erroneously credited in the return of the Bank of the United States account with the Treasurer, dated on the 23d of February last, you will be pleased to withdraw it from that account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 6, 1818.*

SIR: In answer to your letter accompanying the private statement of the Bank of Bristol, of the 30th ultimo, I have to inform you that it is necessary, in addition to the duplicates of the weekly returns rendered to the Bank of the United States, to transmit to me monthly returns of the state of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 6, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account rendered by you, under date of the 25th ultimo, there appears a deposit of \$700 by "L. Purnell, Collector of Customs." As there is no such Collector, it is conjectured Mr. Purnell paid the money on behalf of some Collector of the Customs whose name he omitted to mention. I have therefore to request that you will inquire into the matter and ascertain who is entitled to a credit for that deposit.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 11, 1818.*

SIR: The inclosed resolution is submitted to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining the information required by it in time to be communicated to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress. It is presumed that the statement required by the second member of the resolution may be furnished up to the 30th of September next.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 11, 1818.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st instant,\* accompanied by an account for services rendered in arranging the special deposit of bank notes in the late office of the Bank of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg; but, as I have no sufficient means of forming an opinion of the time or trouble employed in that service, I have suspended the account until I am furnished with a statement of the notes so arranged.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GEO. POE, jr., Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburg.*

\*Not on file.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for 12,500 guilders, the cost of which shall be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

The variation discoverable between my letters of the 13th ultimo and 5th instant, in regard to the amount of the bill required to be purchased, is the result of an omission of five hundred dollars in making out a fair copy of the first mentioned letter for signature. The deficiency, however, is too trifling to warrant the giving you any further trouble.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant is received. It appears that the deposit of \$1,126 by Mr. Salomon was irregular, and ought not to have been placed to the credit of the Treasurer. As you have given back the notes to Mr. Salomon, I consent to the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Muskingum being charged with the amount.

In your letter of the 16th of April last you requested a delay of only two or three weeks, in order to provide for the payment of the debt due to the Treasury by the Bank of Muskingum. It is, therefore, presumed that you are now fully prepared to meet it. I have accordingly instructed the Treasurer to transfer the amount by draft to the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*D. J. MARPLE, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1818.*

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter addressed to you on the 12th ultimo. I cannot but feel some surprise that it should remain so long unanswered. The state of the Treasury requires that efficient means be adopted for rendering its funds disposable. But I trust that some speedy arrangement, on the part of those concerned for the liquidation of the debt due by the Virginia Saline Bank to the Treasury, will save me the necessity of resorting to measures of coercion.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*JOHN WEBSTER, Esq., Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, Clarksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 18, 1818.*

SIR: It has been represented to me by the Paymaster General that funds are wanted to pay the troops employed on the late expedition against the Seminoles; but as the Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville cannot furnish the sum required by reason that his deposits are regularly made in your institution, I am compelled, under the circumstances of the case, to request that you will be so obliging as to take the bills of John B. Hogan, Paymaster of the 7th regiment of infantry, on Robert Brent, Esq., Paymaster General at this place, and pay him cash for the same, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. These bills you will be pleased to endorse to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, and forward them to him for collection, who, on his part, will remit to you a bill or bills for an equal sum, drawn on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and made payable at your institution.

I will just add, that it being desirable not to blend this transaction with the deposits made by the Receiver to the credit of the Bank of the United States, you will be pleased to raise a temporary suspense account in your books, to be charged with the money paid for the bills, and closed by the remittance you will necessarily receive from the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*B. Cox, Esq., Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that the deposits contained in the inclosed return of the account between the Easton Bank and the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, to the 15th December last (amounting to \$17,210 45) have not been credited in any return of the account of the Bank of the United States with the Treasurer. You will therefore be pleased to enter them in the next return.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1818.*

SIR: The State Bank of Boston and the Bristol, Cheshire, and Louisiana Banks, in transferring to the Office of Pay and Deposit of the Bank of Columbia, and to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington, sundry Treasury notes, which had been received by them on account of the Treasurer of the United States, having omitted to add thereto certain interest which had accrued thereon, and which had been credited by them at the time the same were respectively received; and in consequence of that omission the amount of Treasury notes so transferred, and for which the Treasurer has received a credit in the said offices, being less, by the amount of such interest, than the amount for which he is charged on the warrants covering the payment of those notes into the said banks, the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington is hereby instructed to add the following credits to the Treasurer's account of dead Treasury notes:

By this sum, being the interest on certain Treasury notes heretofore transmitted to the Office of Pay and Deposit, Bank of Columbia, Washington, by the State Bank of Boston, which interest the said bank omitted to add to the amount of said notes at the time of such transmission.....	\$184,119 44
By this sum, being the interest on certain Treasury notes transmitted to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington, by the Cheshire Bank, which interest was omitted in like manner.....	2,257 82
By this sum, being the interest on certain Treasury notes transmitted to the Office of Pay and Deposit, Bank of Columbia, at Washington, by the Bristol Bank, which interest was also omitted in like manner.....	2,362 63
By this sum, being the interest on certain Treasury notes transmitted to the Office of Pay and Deposit, Bank of Columbia, at Washington, by the Louisiana Bank, which interest was omitted in like manner.....	127 20

On receiving the aforesaid credits, the Treasurer will give corresponding credits to the State Bank at Boston, and to the Cheshire, Bristol, and Louisiana Banks.

This instruction is to be filed with the dead Treasury notes now on deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington, and in the counting thereof to be considered as representing the above mentioned interest.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 23d instant, with its inclosures, has been received by due course of mail. It is not my intention to examine at large the views which, in conformity with the instructions of the Board of Directors, you have thought it your duty to present to the consideration of this Department.

It is, however, my duty to observe that this Department cannot acquiesce in the reasoning of the bank in support of several of the grounds assumed in your communication. If the review of the correspondence between the bank and the Treasury has failed to convince the Board of Directors of the responsibility of the bank for the moneys deposited to its credit in the State banks, an examination of the returns made by the bank to the Treasury of the public money in its possession, and for which the Treasurer is credited, may possibly reconcile them to the opinion of the Treasury. For whatever the bank has charged itself in its accounts with the Treasury, except for the special deposits, it is, I presume, in point of law and common sense, responsible. The special deposits were entered to the credit of the Treasury upon the express stipulation that the bank should not be accountable until they were changed into specie, or bills admitted by the bank to be equal to specie. If the opinion expressed by you against the responsibility of the bank for the public money standing to its credit in the State banks was really entertained on the 29th ultimo, it is rather singular that the propositions made on that day to the Treasury should expressly guard against it by stipulations that the bank should not be responsible until the money was paid by the State banks into the bank or one of its offices. As the question of responsibility had never been, even indirectly, presented by the Treasury to the consideration of the bank anterior to that time, it is reasonable to presume that that stipulation must have been urged from a full conviction that the bank was then responsible, and that its responsibility would continue during the continuance of the then existing arrangement. The objection to this responsibility on the ground that the money in the State banks standing to the credit of the Bank of the United States is also at the disposition of the Treasury, if it proves anything, proves too much, and is, therefore, not entitled to any weight. It would equally prove that the bank is not responsible for the public money in its own vaults, and those of its offices, because that money is equally subject to the disposition of the Treasury; without, therefore, presenting to your consideration the passages in the correspondence of the bank, from which the responsibility contended for was inferred in my letter of the 3d instant, I am persuaded that the facts and inferences drawn from them in the preceding pages will be sufficient to show that the responsibility deemed so extraordinary by the Directors has been assumed from the date of the arrangement, and continues to the present moment unimpaired. As, however, it is extremely improbable that this question will become the subject of serious investigation, I feel no disposition to dwell upon it.

Your idea of the right of the bank, under the charter, to discharge the duty of Commissioner of Loans, by such agents as it may choose for that purpose, is novel, and deserves consideration. That Congress has a right to legislate upon the subject is unquestionable. Without such legislative interference the obligation of the bank to perform those duties would not exist. That the manner in which those duties are to be performed, the obligations under which the persons performing them are to act, are within the legislative competency, must be manifest. That the bank can, at its pleasure, confide the management of the public debt, which is nearly three times the amount of the capital of the bank, to its doorkeeper, messenger, or any other agent or servant, cannot be admitted for one moment. I cannot admit that the letter or spirit of the charter has been disregarded by the act of Congress in requiring the



bank to discharge the duties of Commissioners of Loans in the States, through the agency of the State banks, where offices are not established. If it is defective in any respect, it appears to me that the public creditor, and not the bank, is the party who has a right to complain.

With great deference to the opinion of the Directors, I still think that the discharge of the duty of Commissioners of Loans by the State banks was specially contemplated by the charter in authorizing the bank to employ State banks as offices of deposit "to manage and transact the business proposed as aforesaid, other than for purposes of discount." The charter, then, does recognize other purposes in granting this power than that of deposit. This, however, is a question with which the Treasury has no concern. It was introduced incidentally in my letter of the 3d instant, and will be insisted upon no further than the responsibility of the bank for the money placed in its hand to discharge the interest and principal of the public debt, and for the payment of pensions, whether those duties are performed by State banks or agents specially appointed by the banks for that purpose. If the bank chooses to waive its unquestionable right to use those banks for other purposes than that of deposit, its right to do so will not be questioned by me.

Upon your intimation that the Government has prepared a crisis by the legitimate employment of the public money in the payment of the public debt, comment is considered unnecessary. Whilst the Government is at all times willing to promote the interest of the bank, when it can be done consistently with its higher obligations to the community, the right of judging how far this can be done cannot be relinquished by the Government.

In adopting measures necessarily resulting from the dissolution of the existing arrangement it does not appear that any benefit will result to the bank or the Treasury from communicating to it the arrangements which may be made with the State banks. The public money, collected in places where the bank or its offices are established, will be deposited in them as soon as collected. That which shall be collected in places distant from them will be deposited in State banks of established reputation, from whence the Bank of the United States is bound to transfer it to such places as the convenience of the Government shall require. Instructions will be immediately forwarded to the State banks employed as offices of deposit, and to the Collectors and Receivers of Public Money, to cause all deposits made after the 15th of the ensuing month to be entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. This delay is necessary to avoid trouble and confusion in the accounts of that officer.

If, in the arrangements which are contemplated with the State banks, provision shall be made for the transmission of the money deposited with them to the Bank of the United States or its offices, at the expense and risk of those banks, it will probably be effected by permitting them to deposit in such of the offices as shall be convenient to them, without regard to proximity of position.

It is presumed, however, that any arrangement which will relieve the bank from the expense and risk of transmitting the public money from the places where it may be deposited to other points within the United States will be acceptable to it.

Whenever the employment of any of the banks with which the public money is now deposited shall be discontinued, or others employed, the bank will be advised of the change.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

#### LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 1, 1818.*

*To the Presidents of the selected State Banks:*

SIR: The arrangement by which the public money deposited in the State banks as offices of deposit was subject to the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, by agreement, expired on the 30th ultimo. All sums deposited in such banks subsequent to that time may be entered, as heretofore, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the United States, and shall be drawn, from time to time, by the Treasury drafts, as occasion may require, subject to the following conditions, viz: 1. If in favor of individuals, to be paid at sight. 2. If in favor of the Bank of the United States, payable in sixty days. 3. In the latter case, the public money will be drawn out gradually, and not *en masse*. 4. The usual returns made to the Bank of the United States must be continued until the money subject to its order shall be drawn from the bank; those made to this Department must be rendered as heretofore.

The bank is requested to signify its acceptance of the public deposits upon the foregoing conditions.

I have, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. The account to be rendered the Treasury under the new arrangement is to commence on the first of July, and must embrace all deposits made in your institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States subsequent to the 30th of June, and, for distinction sake, should be entitled *new account*. You will be pleased, however, to note, at the foot of each return, the balance due to the Bank of the United States on the old account, until such balance shall have been extinguished.

Bath Bank, Bath, Maine; Cumberland Bank, Portland; Cheshire Bank, Keene, New Hampshire; Merchants' Bank, Salem, Massachusetts; Newport Bank, Newport, Rhode Island; Bristol Bank, Bristol, Rhode Island; New Haven Bank, New Haven, Connecticut; New London Bank, New London, Connecticut; Bank of Utica, Utica, New York; Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, New York; Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, New Jersey; Easton Bank, Easton, Pennsylvania; Harrisburg Bank, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, Bellefont, Pennsylvania; Farmers' Bank of Delaware, Dover; Bank of Alexandria, Alexandria; Bank of Virginia, Richmond; State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina; Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Georgia; Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville, Alabama Territory; State Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee; Nashville Bank, Nashville, Tennessee; Bank of Vincennes, Vincennes, Indiana; Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 1, 1818.*

SIR: The return of the State Bank, at Boston, of the 24th July, 1815, contains a charge against the Treasurer of three dollars, for the expenses of protesting a bill of \$112 20 on E Breed, jr., and A. Rogers, which had been remitted by that officer for collection. I will thank you to inform me what disposition was finally made of that bill, and if it is still in the possession of the bank you will be pleased to return it to this Department.

I have also to request that you will transmit to me some evidence of the payment, by the State Bank, of a sum of \$2,203 97, charged in the return of the Treasurer's Treasury note account of the 11th October, 1816, as interest paid on a draft of \$30,000. The receipt of the party to whom it was paid would be the most satisfactory.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 2, 1818.*

SIR: Upon further reflection I have been induced to believe that it will be more convenient to consider all money deposited in the selected banks after the 30th ultimo as not subject to the drafts of the Bank of the United States.

To avoid the inconvenience of changing the credits which will be entered in those banks, in favor of the Bank of the United States, before notice can be given them of the termination of the late arrangement, deposits made in them will continue to be made to the credit of the bank as heretofore. The selected banks will be instructed, without delay, that the money deposited in them subsequent to the day above mentioned will not be subject to the control of the Bank of the United States. It will be drawn from them from time to time by drafts in favor of the Bank of the United States, or of individuals having demands against the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 3, 1818.*

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that the post note for \$10,900, issued by the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie in favor of Jonathan Smith, and given by you to the agents of the Bank of the United States in lieu of other notes of the Commercial Bank held by the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, having been transmitted to me, has been accidentally mislaid in my office, and may possibly be lost. If it should yet be found, as I believe it will on further search, I will advise you of the fact; but if not, and it should be presented at the bank, you are hereby requested to withhold payment and detain the note.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT and CASHIER of the *Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Cleveland.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 3, 1818.*

SIR: That I may have a better knowledge of the state of the Bank of the United States than can readily be obtained from the several statements rendered to me by the bank and its branches, I have to request that you will transmit a copy of the semi-annual statement, which I presume is made out preparatory to declaring the half-yearly dividend, and which, doubtless, presents a general view of the affairs of the bank, including all its branches. I should be glad to have copies of those statements for the first and second half year, as well as for that which has just expired.

In the item of notes of the Bank of the United States on hand, I will thank you, in future, to distinguish between the bank and post notes.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 7, 1818.*

SIR: I will thank you to transmit a copy of the Treasurer's account with the New Hampshire Union Bank for the month of August, 1817.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 8, 1818.*

SIR: For want of the funds requested by my letter of the 24th of March last to be placed in the Bank of Augusta, it appears, by a return dated on the 20th ultimo, that the Treasury account with that bank is overdrawn about \$25,000. As the Cashier states that this advance has been made to prevent any public inconvenience from the non-payment of the Treasurer's drafts, it would be advisable for you to remit him, without delay, a draft on the office at Savannah for the amount. Hereafter any heavy drafts for moneys required in that quarter will be made payable at Savannah.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 8, 1818.*

SIR: As I had, in the month of March last, requested the Bank of the United States to place funds in the Bank of Augusta to provide for the public expenditure in that quarter, I presumed that the necessary arrangements had been made between the two banks for that purpose. But as, by the note at the foot of your return of the 20th ultimo, it appears that this has not been done, I will write again to the Bank of the United States on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

AUGUSTUS MOORE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Augusta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the New Hampshire Union Bank of the 4th of November last, credit is given to the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, for a deposit of \$987 by Josiah W. Seaver, on account of the direct tax of 1816. But, by the returns of the Collector, and by the certificate granted to him by that bank, it appears that the sum actually deposited was \$897. You will therefore be pleased to examine the books of the bank, and to ascertain and inform me which sum is correct.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.*

*Circular to the Presidents of the banks to whom the circular was addressed on the 1st instant.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1818.*

SIR: As the arrangement proposed in my letter to you of the 1st instant was to be considered as merely temporary, there not being sufficient time to apprise the banks and the Collectors of the intended change, I have now, with a view of giving permanency to the system, to request—

1st. That on the 30th of September next you transfer to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States all the moneys or the balance of such moneys as may have been deposited in your institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States subsequent to the 30th of June last.

2d. That after the said 30th of September next you make your returns regularly to the Treasury, as formerly, observing, also, to send a duplicate thereof to my office.

I will only further add, that the public moneys which may be deposited in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer, in pursuance of this arrangement, will be drawn for in the manner stated in my letter of the 1st instant.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that the sum of \$2,014 18, deposited by William Davis in the office at Savannah on the 23d of May, and credited in your return of the 8th ultimo, should have been placed to the credit of the District Court. Mr. Davis has been instructed to have the error corrected, and you will be pleased to give the necessary directions to the office at Savannah, and, on transferring the credit, to charge the amount to the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 13, 1818.*

SIR: I am sorry to be under the necessity of troubling you again on the subject of my letter of the 1st instant. The object of my inquiry was to obtain some evidence of the payment of the interest in



question, as, without that evidence, the Treasurer cannot have credit for the payment. The same evidence that will authorize him to allow the charge by the bank will be sufficient for him to obtain a credit. You will therefore be pleased to forward the receipt of the party, or such other acknowledgment as you may possess, showing the actual payment of the interest by the bank.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GEORGE HOMER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 14, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, covering the dividend statements for the last half year, the United States proportion of which you will be pleased to pass to the credit of the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 27, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Bank of the United States, dated on the 10th November last, credit was given to the Treasurer for \$987, direct tax, deposited by J. W. Seaver, in the New Hampshire Union Bank, on the 31st October preceding. On examination it is ascertained that the sum actually deposited was \$897. You will therefore be pleased to credit the New Hampshire Union Bank with the difference between these two sums, say \$90, and charge the same to the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 27, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant is received. It being ascertained that, in entering the deposit by J. W. Seaver, on the 31st October last, you over credited the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury with \$90, I have instructed the Cashier of that bank to place that sum to the credit of the New Hampshire Union Bank, and to charge the Treasurer's account with the same.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN RICE, Esq., *Cashier of the New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 27, 1818.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 18th instant,\* I have to inform you that *all* deposits made since the 30th ultimo must be carried to the *new account*, although they may have been previously entered and returned in the *old account*.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. THATCHER, Esq., *Cashier of the New London Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 30, 1818.*

SIR: In answer to your inquiries of the 28th instant,\* I have to inform you that, as the Bank of the United States has no concern with the public moneys deposited in your office since the 30th ultimo, no return of them should be made to that bank. After the 30th of September next, duplicate returns should be transmitted to the Treasurer, as formerly.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. J. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 1, 1818.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, I send, on the other side, a copy of the Treasurer's circular of the 1st instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. M. HOOPER, Esq., *Cashier of Branch of State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.*

\*This letter is not on file.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 8, 1818.*

SIR: In pursuance of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," I have the honor to request, at the special instance of the Secretary of War, that your institution would be pleased to select a bank in the State of Mississippi, to which the duties of Agent for paying Military Pensions may be transferred. The only bank in that State within the knowledge of this Department is the Bank of Mississippi, at Natchez, said to be in good repute.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 11, 1818.*

SIR: By some accident the statement of the notes on special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, which accompanied your letter of the 23d of June last, was mislaid soon after its reception, and has never since been found. I am therefore under the necessity of requesting you to furnish me with another copy, to which, I presume, it will now be in your power to add a description of those notes that were in deposit in offices and banks from which you had then received no detailed lists. It will be desirable to receive this list, as complete as possible, by the middle of September.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 15, 1818.*

GENTLEMEN: The appropriations made by Congress at the last session for carrying into effect certain contracts, formed by direction of this Department, for completing the Cumberland road, being wholly exhausted, it has occurred to me that your institution might feel disposed to furnish a portion of the funds required to discharge the bills which have been or may be drawn on the Treasury beyond the amount of the said appropriation. Under this impression, therefore, I beg leave to request—

1. That, until the 1st day of October next, the Bank of the Metropolis will pay all such bills as may be presented to their Cashier and drawn on me, either by Josias Thompson or David Shriver, superintendents of the Cumberland road.

2. That the bills so paid be charged to the United States as a temporary loan, the amount thereof to be reimbursed to the bank by warrant, in the usual form, when Congress shall have made an appropriation for that purpose.

I have only further to add, that if the aggregate amount of the bills redeemed, as aforesaid, shall be such as to subject the bank to inconvenience, relief will be afforded by directing the Treasurer to deposit to his credit, in your institution, a draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the *Bank of Metropolis.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 19, 1818.*

SIR: In the Bank of the United States return of the 20th ultimo the Treasurer has credit for \$1,858, deposited, on the 2d ultimo, in the office at Pittsburg by the Receiver of Public Moneys at Wooster; but in the certificate granted by that office this deposit is stated to be \$1,850. No return has been transmitted to this Department by the office at Pittsburg; but, as the latter sum agrees with the charge made by the Receiver, it is presumed to be correct. If, on examination, you find it to be so, you will be pleased to rectify the error in your next return.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 20, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that, in the first quarter of the present year, the Collector of the Customs at Wilmington, North Carolina, made several deposits in the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina at that place to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, amounting to \$28,000, of which no return has been rendered to this Department by the Bank of the United States. There may also have been other public deposits made in that Branch Bank of which I have no knowledge. If, as I presume, that branch has made no return of these moneys to you, you will be pleased to write for it; and, that nothing may be omitted, it should commence from the date of the last deposit returned



to you. On the receipt of it you will add those sums that have been omitted in the next return of the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 15, 1818.*

SIR: It appears, by a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the Revenue by Richard R. Gwynn, Collector of the Internal Duties for the 13th district of North Carolina, dated on the 31st ultimo, that he has recently tendered a deposit of public money to the Branch of the State Bank, North Carolina, at Salisbury, and that the Cashier had declined to receive it. As your institution did, by your letter of the 21st July, agree to receive the public deposits on the conditions of my circular of the 1st of the same month, I presume that the refusal of the Cashier of the branch at Salisbury arises from his not having been informed of that arrangement. I have therefore to request that you will give such instructions to him, and to the Cashier of the other branches, as may be necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank, North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 16, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, covering an account against the United States for \$8 29, has been duly received.

It would have been desirable that in this case, as heretofore, the printers had been referred to the Treasury for payment; but as it is now too late to resort to that mode, the Register has been directed to remit the amount to you in a draft on Boston.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

S. FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 15, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that on the 29th of October, 1817, the Collector of the Customs at Wilmington, North Carolina, deposited in the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at that place, the sum of \$3,000, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, which deposit is not contained in the returns rendered by the Bank of the United States to this Department. You will be pleased to supply this omission in your next return.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 21, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Bank of the United States, dated 14th instant, credit is given to the Treasurer for two deposits of internal duties and direct taxes, (\$300 and \$700,) on the 2d of September, in the office at Pittsburg, by "J. Morris, 7th district." As there is no Collector of that name, I have to request that you will ascertain by whom those payments were made.

The Cashier of the office at Pittsburg makes no return of the Treasury account to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

#### LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1818.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 17, 1818.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 5th instant, I have to inform you that any balance remaining in your bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, on the old account, is subject to the drafts of the Bank of the United States and to the Treasury drafts drawn on the Cashier of that bank, as heretofore.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WILDER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 19, 1818.*

SIR: I have authorized Edward Jones, Esq., principal clerk in this Department, to call upon the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine and the Elkton Bank for payment of the moneys due by them to the United States, and forming part of the special deposit in the Bank of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer. I have therefore to request that these moneys may be held subject to such arrangement as he may make with those banks.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 19, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that there is a considerable sum in notes of the — Bank belonging to the United States, and now on special deposit in the Bank of the United States. You may well imagine that, under existing circumstances, the public interest requires the speedy collection of this money; and, after the indulgence that has already been granted, I hope the — Bank will find no difficulty in discharging the debt. I have therefore authorized Edward Jones, Esq., the principal clerk in this Department, to call upon you for payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Delaware.  
CASHIER of the Elkton Bank, Elkton, Maryland.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 3, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Merchants' Bank, Salem, rendered by you on the 30th September last, the Treasurer is charged with a balance of \$875, stated to be due to that bank by the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, on the old account. As the Bank of the United States is accountable for any balance that may be due on that account, you will withdraw the charge from the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

J. W. TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 3, 1818.*

SIR: In a return of the Treasury account with the Cheshire Bank, rendered by you on the 30th September last, you credit the Treasurer with a balance of \$926 77, transferred from the account with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury. If this money was received by your bank during the quarter ending on the 30th September, it will be necessary for you to transmit an amended return, stating the time when it was deposited and the name of the officer or agent by whom it was deposited. If it was received before the 1st of July, you will withdraw the credit from the Treasurer's account and hold the amount subject, as heretofore, to the drafts of the Treasurer on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Cheshire Bank, and to the drafts of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

N. DANA, Esq., *Cashier of the Cheshire Bank, Keene, New Hampshire.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 3, 1818.*

SIR: The return of the Treasury account with the Bath Bank, rendered by you for the quarter ending on the 30th September last, is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it does not particularize the different deposits. I have therefore to request that you will transmit, without delay, an amended return, commencing with the 1st July last, in which you will state the date and amount of each deposit, and the name of the officer or agent by whom the same was made. You will also render a similar return at the end of each month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

THOMAS D. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bath Bank of Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November, 3, 1818.*

SIR: In the returns of the Treasury account with the Cumberland Bank, rendered by you in the last and present quarters, you have erroneously charged several Treasury drafts which were drawn on the



Bank of the United States, payable at the Cumberland Bank. These drafts should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw them from the Treasurer's account. As no drafts have been drawn on the Cumberland Bank on the "new account," the sum that should stand on your books to the credit of the Treasurer is the whole amount of the public deposits that have been made in that bank since the 30th June last.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOSEPH SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1818.*

SIR: In the returns of the Treasury account with the Trenton Banking Company, for the last quarter, you have erroneously charged a balance due by the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, and certain Treasury drafts drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Trenton Banking Company. Those items should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw them from the Treasurer's account.

It will be sufficient, hereafter, to render the returns of the Treasury account monthly; but you will be careful to transmit them immediately after the close of each month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PEARSON HUNT, Esq., *Cashier of the Trenton Banking Company.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, rendered on the 1st August last, you have erroneously charged a Treasury draft, drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. That draft should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw it from the Treasurer's account.

The return above mentioned is the only one received since the commencement of the new account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Harrisburg Bank, rendered by you on the 1st of August last, you have erroneously charged a Treasury draft, drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Harrisburg Bank. That draft should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw it from the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the New London Bank, rendered on the 1st of August, you have erroneously charged a Treasury draft, drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at the New London Bank. That draft should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw it from the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. THATCHER, Esq., *Cashier of the New London Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the New Haven Bank, rendered on the 5th ultimo, you credit a balance of six cents, brought from the Treasurer's old account. By referring to the return of that Bank for the 1st quarter of the year 1817, you will perceive that the balance of Treasury notes, brought forward on the 1st January, is six cents too much. This item in the new account is therefore erroneous.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

H. R. PYNCHON, Esq., *Cashier of the New Haven Bank.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 12, 1818.*

SIR: It will be sufficient, hereafter, if the returns of the Treasury account with the \_\_\_\_\_ are rendered monthly. You will observe, however, to transmit them punctually at the close of every month.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

WM. J. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

JOHN WILDER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 14, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Wilmington, rendered on the 1st ultimo, you have erroneously brought forward, to the credit of the Treasurer, the balance remaining in that branch to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, on the old account. The sum which should have been so brought forward is the amount of the public deposits made in that branch since the 30th of June last. You will therefore withdraw that credit, and any balance that may remain on the old account you will hold subject, as heretofore, to the drafts of the Bank of the United States, or of the Treasurer, on the Bank of the United States, payable at your branch.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. M. HOOPER, Esq., *Cashier of Branch Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 14, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account with the Nashville Bank, for the last quarter, you have erroneously charged certain Treasury drafts drawn on the Bank of the United States and payable at the Nashville Bank. Those drafts should be charged to the Bank of the United States, and you will therefore withdraw them from the Treasurer's account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. TANNEHILL, Esq., *Cashier of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 16, 1818.*

SIR: In consideration of the circumstances stated in your letter of the 17th ultimo, I consent to the arrangement which the Directors of the Bank of Steubenville have instructed you to propose for paying the balance due by that bank to the United States; confiding, nevertheless, in the disposition of the bank to discharge the debt as early as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 18, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, and forward to my office, for public use, approved bills on London, or on Liverpool, payable in London, and on Amsterdam, for the following amounts:

On London or Liverpool, for the precise sum of \$40,000.

On Amsterdam, for the precise sum of \$20,000.

You will be pleased to render a separate account for each of the above amounts, observing not to charge any commission thereon, the bills being intended for the use of the Department of State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 19, 1818.*

SIR: I perceive that some public moneys have been deposited in the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at *Newbern*, under the erroneous idea (I presume) that it is authorized to receive them.



As it is not deemed necessary at present to increase the number of banks of public deposit, you will be pleased in future to decline receiving such deposits.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN M. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch State Bank, North Carolina, Neubern.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 19, 1818.*

SIR: From a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the Revenue by Mr. Campbell, Collector of the 10th district of North Carolina, it appears that you decline to receive the public deposits for want of a proper understanding of the instructions which have been given to you on the subject. For your further information, therefore, I have to state—

1. That all public moneys received in your branch since the 30th of June last are to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

2. That these moneys will be drawn for, as occasion may require, either in favor of individuals or of the Bank of the United States; in the former case the drafts are to be paid on demand; in the latter, the branch will have sixty days' notice.

3. Duplicate monthly returns of the Treasury account are to be rendered, as formerly, to this Department; and a monthly return of the state of the bank is to be rendered to me.

4. Any balance that may remain on the old account (that is to say, arising out of money deposited before the 1st July last) is subject to the drafts of the Bank of the United States, and to those of the Treasurer drawn on the Bank of the United States, payable at your branch. You will note at the foot of your returns to this Department the amount of such balance until the same shall be extinguished.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MOSES A. LOCKE, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch State Bank, North Carolina, Salisbury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 19, 1818.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have to inform you that the charge in question cannot in any way be admitted into the account between the Treasurer and the Merchants' Bank. The draft to which you allude was drawn on the Bank of the United States, passed to the credit of that bank by the Treasurer, and charged by that bank in its account with the Treasurer, the draft itself being, at the same time, transmitted as a voucher for the charge. It cannot, therefore, be brought into any other account than that between the Treasurer and the Bank of the United States. The Bank of the United States has no concern with the public moneys deposited in the Merchants' Bank since the 30th of June; and if the draft has been paid out of those or any other moneys not at the disposition of the Bank of the United States, there can be no doubt that the bank will, on being informed of the circumstance, supply you with the means of reimbursement.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. TREDWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1818.*

SIR: On the other side I transmit a copy of a letter addressed to the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond. The charge to which it relates is altogether irregular. No deduction can be made from moneys placed to the credit of the Treasury without the sanction of this Department. As the same charge is introduced into your return of the 9th instant, it will, necessarily, be suspended until an answer is received from Richmond.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1818.*

SIR: The public deposits in the Bank of Missouri should be placed to the credit of the *Treasurer* of the United States, and not to the credit of the Treasury. In stating the account to this Department and in issuing certificates of deposit, you will conform to this intimation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN DALES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Missouri.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1818.*

SIR: In the return of the Treasury account rendered by the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, under date of the 28th ultimo, you charge a sum of \$720 32, which you state to have been erroneously placed to the credit of that account. Without the authority of this Department no deduction can regularly be made from moneys placed to the credit of that account; you are therefore requested to state the circumstances of the deposit in question, in order that such instructions may be given as the case requires.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that you have omitted to credit, in the returns of the Treasury account with the Bank of the United States, a deposit of \$14,000 by the Collector of the Customs, and of \$1,200 by the Collector of the Internal Duties at New Orleans, both made in the Office of Discount and Deposit there, on the 1st of September, and returned by that office under date of the 5th of the same month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 25, 1818.*

The Cashiers of the under mentioned banks were severally informed by letter that the Treasurer of the United States was instructed to draw on them, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for the sums and at the times expressed opposite to them, respectively, viz:

Banks.	At the expiration of 60 days.	At the expiration of 90 days.	At the expiration of 120 days.
Bath Bank.....	\$5,000	\$5,000	.....
Cumberland Bank.....	20,000	20,000	\$15,000
Merchants' Bank, Salem.....	20,000	20,000	15,000
Newport Bank.....	12,000	12,000	12,000
Bristol Bank.....	12,000	12,000	12,000
New Haven Bank.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
New London Bank.....	5,000	5,000	.....
Bank of Utica.....	5,000	5,000	.....
Bank of Alexandria.....	20,000	20,000	20,000
Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Branch of State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.....	5,000	5,000	.....
Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.....	30,000	30,000	30,000

On the same day the Cashier of the Bank of the United States was acquainted by letter that the above banks had been informed that the Treasurer of the United States was instructed to draw on them, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for the sums and at the times above designated.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 25, 1818.*

SIR: You are requested to transmit, as soon as possible, returns of the Treasurer's account with the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville to the end of the present month. The latest deposit in that bank, and of which any return has been received at this Department or at the Bank of the United States, was made on the 27th of May last.

In preparing these returns, you will observe that all the deposits which have been or may be made since the 30th June are to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer, and are subject to his drafts; and that all deposits made previously (that is before the 1st July) are to be placed to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, and are to be drawn as heretofore.

You will be careful in future to transmit your returns immediately after the close of each month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELDRED RAWLING, Esq., *Cashier of Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 26, 1818.*

SIR: From the explanation given by you it appears that the deposit of \$720 32 by the Marshal of Virginia, on the 19th ultimo, was erroneously placed to the credit of the Treasurer, and it is therefore suffered to be withdrawn.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

A similar letter, on the same subject, addressed to Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 27, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to return the statements which were inclosed in your letter of the 11th instant. By comparing those statements with the reports of the Register of the Treasury, which are now transmitted for your consideration, it will appear that the amount of the funded debt, purchased or redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from the bank, exceeds the whole amount stated by you to have been received by the bank, whilst it is admitted that about \$400,000 of the funded debt was in the possession of the bank at the date of those statements. The information required by the resolution is more detailed than that which is furnished by the bank. You have given the amount of funded debt subscribed to the bank at each of the payments, without distinguishing between the different species of stock of which the several payments were composed. It is, I think, manifest that the resolution requires this distinction.

The difference between the amount of stock stated to have been received by the bank at the different periods of the payment and that which has been redeemed arises, probably, from the circumstance of excluding, in the statement made by the bank, all the stock which was received at dates subsequent to the several periods when the different installments became due.

As soon as the statements required by the resolution of the Senate are received, they will be communicated to that body.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WM. JONES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1818.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 23d instant. The balance which you therein state to be due by the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank is still erroneous. As no drafts have been drawn on the new account, the sum which should stand to the credit of the Treasurer in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank is the amount of all the deposits made in that bank since the 30th of June. These deposits are:

By your return of August 1.....	\$2,911 98
By your return of October 31.....	404 97
By your return of November 21.....	6,173 23
	<hr/>
	9,490 18
	<hr/>

The balance now stated by you is \$404 97 less, and the difference probably arises from your having omitted in your balance the deposits contained in your return of October 31, which amount precisely to that sum.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

T. W. OLCOTT, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1818.*

SIR: The Receiver of Public Moneys in Alabama has received, in payment of public lands sold in that district, seven thousand dollars in notes of the banks in North Carolina, and has lodged them in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the State Bank of Georgia, at Milledgeville, (Georgia,) for safe keeping. Presuming that there can be no objection on the part of the State Bank of North Carolina to place these notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as cash, on the same conditions as other public deposits in that bank, I have requested the Cashier of the Office at Milledgeville to transmit them to you by mail. When you receive them you will enter them in the Treasurer's account as a deposit by John Taylor, Receiver of Public Moneys, Alabama district, and will give me the earliest notice of their reception.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1818.*

SIR: I have to request that you will transmit by mail to William H. Haywood, Esq., Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, the seven thousand dollars in notes of the Banks of North Carolina, deposited with you on the 16th instant by John Taylor, Esq., Receiver of Public Moneys for the Alabama district. I should be glad that, if it is not too much trouble, you will cut the notes in two and forward the halves by different mails, or that you will have a list of them prepared and transmitted to me that we may be prepared in case of accident. You will be pleased, when you send the notes, to inform the Cashier at Raleigh and myself of their transmission.

The receipts given you for the \$77,351 in cash, and \$5,490 in notes of the Bank of the United States, will be endorsed by the Treasurer and forwarded to the Bank of the United States, and that money will then be subject to the disposal of the Bank of the United States.

The other notes you will be pleased to keep in your charge until arrangements can be made for transferring them elsewhere.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

EDWARD CARY, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Milledgeville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 30, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, covering the first and second bills of three sets of exchange on Amsterdam for fifty-one thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you in a draft on yourself as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 3, 1818.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, covering the first and second bills of ten sets of exchange on London and Liverpool, amounting to £9,113 18s. 6d. sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you in a draft on yourself as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 4, 1818.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer to transfer by draft to the Bank of Columbia the amount of "special deposit" returned by the Bank of the United States to his credit on the 23d ultimo, being \$468,588 37. I have not included the amount of the certificates of deposit in the Milledgeville Branch Bank, because I presume that they are only temporarily entered as a special deposit, and that as soon as you can receive advices from Georgia the amount will be placed to the cash account.

It is thought that the risk of transmitting the notes to the Bank of Columbia by mail will be lessened by sending them in small parcels, and putting them under cover, to this Department; you will therefore give directions to the Cashiers of the respective offices in which they are deposited to follow that course. You will also direct that, by the mail preceding that on which a remittance is to be made, a list of the notes of which it will be composed be forwarded to me.

It will not be necessary to accompany the list with any information by which, if it should fall into improper hands, it will be known that notes are to be remitted. Let the list be headed "Notes received," and dated on the day on which the notes will be remitted, and these indications will sufficiently explain the objects.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 4, 1818.*

SIR: It appears that public moneys have been deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina since the 30th of June last, and that no return has been rendered to this Department. This irregularity on the part of the bank is productive of great inconvenience to the Treasury and to the individuals concerned. I have therefore to request that a return may be prepared and transmitted without delay, commencing with the 1st July last, and that hereafter a return may be forwarded punctually at the close of each month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*



*Circular to Cashiers of Banks where the Public Moneys are deposited.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 8, 1818.*

SIR: By a regulation of the President, all the public officers and agents holding public moneys, whether collected by them or received by them to be disbursed, were required to keep the same in the Bank of the United States, or such of its offices as might be convenient to them; and where no offices are established, such moneys were to be kept in the banks authorized to receive the public deposits. In order to see that this regulation was complied with, and to ascertain the sums actually in the possession of such officers and agents from time to time, the Bank of the United States and its offices, and the other banks above mentioned, were instructed to note in the monthly returns, which they are required to render to this Department of the state of their affairs, the amount standing in such banks to the credit of such officers or agents, respectively. This instruction has not been attended to with sufficient exactness, and it has therefore become necessary to recall the attention of the banks to this subject, and to request a more punctual compliance. This I now do.

I have also to request that, if there be any public officer or agent in your vicinity who omits to deposit the public moneys conformably to the above mentioned regulation, you will report him, in order that the proper Department may be informed of the omission.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 8, 1818.*

SIR: At the instance of the Quartermaster General I have to request that you will state whether any and what sum is on deposit in the Bank of the United States to the credit of Major Miles Mason, Deputy Quartermaster General; this officer having reported to him, under date of the 31st October, that he had made such a deposit to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, and none such appearing in the bank statements rendered to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 11, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 20th ultimo, inclosing the copy of one from the Cashier of the United States Bank notifying you of his having drawn upon you bills to the amount of \$124,036 11, has been received this day.

I have learnt with regret that you have determined to suspend the payment of these bills until instructed thereon by this Department. Considering the number of cases which must have occurred under my instructions of the 1st and 11th July last, and the high credit of the United States Bank, it ought to have occurred to you that it was highly improbable that it should have drawn on you for money to which it was not entitled.

If the money deposited in the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville since the 30th day of June last to the credit of the Bank of the United States was transferred on the 30th day of September thereafter to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, it was certainly not done in pursuance of my instructions. The letter of the 11th July, 1818, to which you refer, expressly limits the transfer directed to be made to the money deposited *subsequent to the 30th June, 1818*, to the credit of the United States Bank. I have therefore to request that the bills may be promptly paid when presented, or, if already protested for non-payment, that measures may be immediately adopted to have them discharged, with the cost which may have been incurred in consequence of the misconception of the bank. It will also be proper to correct the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States and render it conformable to the instructions of the 11th July last.

I cannot close these observations without calling your attention to the total want of punctuality which has been manifested by the officers of the Huntsville Bank in rendering the statements of the deposits and of the account of the Treasurer, which was an important condition upon which it became the depository of the public money. Had the necessary statements been made to this Department with punctuality, the error which was committed in transferring to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the money which had been deposited prior to the 30th day of June last would have been corrected, and the unpleasant occurrence which is now likely to happen would have been avoided.

In making the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville a place of deposit at its particular solicitation, it was expected that the transfer of the funds which it undertook to make would be effected in funds that circulated at par at the place where the transfer was directed. As the Receiver had been directed to receive the bills of no bank which did not discharge them in specie upon demand, it was expected that the bank would be answerable for the amount deposited in specie, or in bills which would be received as specie at the place to which the money should be directed to be transferred, unless it should state to the contrary; but, as no explanation of this nature has been made or sought on either side, this requisition will not be rigorously required. It is, however, expected that the bills of banks received in deposit which are situated west of the mountains will be converted by your institution into funds receivable at par at the place to which you may be directed to transfer them. Should it be more convenient to you to pay the bills which may be drawn upon you by the Treasurer for the purpose of transferring the funds at New Orleans than at Savannah, that direction will be given to them upon your signifying your wishes to that effect.



I observe that a part of the deposit made at Savannah, to which you refer, was made in your own notes and in the notes of the banks of Tennessee. It is a matter of notoriety that these banks were not at par in Savannah, and I presume that they will not at any time be at par at New Orleans. In making payments, or in transferring funds to either of these places, the bills of those banks cannot be received. In the case of your own bills, specie is demandable of right; and in case of the bills of Tennessee or Kentucky, the expense of converting them into specie, or funds receivable at par at Savannah or New Orleans, ought to be borne by your institution. In requiring transfers to be made to places where the public exigencies require, it cannot be expected that the United States Bank, or the Treasurer, will be able at all times to consult the convenience of the banks in which public money may be primarily deposited; but, as far as it is practicable, it shall be done. The inconvenience, however, resulting from sudden exigencies might be avoided by the bank, by transferring to either of the places designated in this letter a large portion of the public funds in its possession at those seasons of the year when that operation can be most easily effected, and depositing them in the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank established there to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. It may be useful to observe that the bills of banks in the middle States may, it is presumed, be easily exchanged for the bills of your own institution with persons who have transactions with those States in which it is known that large sums are annually employed. These exchanges may be effected without inconvenience to the bank to which application will be made when it is known that that description of bank notes are in its possession. If this can be done, the bills of the banks in the middle States can be received in payment of the public lands without inconvenience.

I shall be glad to receive such communication upon the subject embraced by the latter part of this letter as you shall think proper to make.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LE ROY POPE, Esq., *President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville, A. T.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 12, 1818.*

SIR: By the last return of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of the United States I perceive that you have entered, as a "special deposit," a certificate of \$4,500, deposited in the branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Newbern. If this entry of "special deposit" is intended to remain only so long as may be necessary for you to receive the money at that branch, I can have no objection to it; although I think that, as the branch is one of undoubted credit, it would have been better to enter the amount as cash, with an understanding that it should be transferred to the special deposit if not paid on demand.

The Collectors and other public officers are everywhere instructed to receive no paper but that which is convertible into cash at the will of the holder. The certificates of sums deposited by them in different banks to the credit of the Treasurer are, therefore, to be considered as evidence that there is so much of the public funds in cash in those banks; and by endorsing those certificates to the Bank of the United States it is intended that the bank should transfer forthwith those funds to its own possession, or to such of its offices as it might find convenient.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 18, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant has been received. Agreeably to your request, I will direct that the drafts to which you refer shall be made payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston. By the usage of this Department all Treasury drafts are drawn at sight; but as you will always receive sufficient notice before any draft in favor of the Bank of the United States is drawn on you, and as the office at which the draft shall be payable may be designated at the same time, your purpose may be answered by your remitting to such office any sums which you may find convenient, and receiving a credit therefor at such office in anticipation of the draft.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Newport Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 23, 1818.*

SIR: The inclosed letter is submitted to the consideration of the Directors. As there is a branch of one of the State Banks established at Baton Rouge, the arrangement most acceptable to the War Department will be for the Bank of the United States to concert with the branch at that place the advance of the money as expended upon the bills of the disbursing officers drawn upon the Office of Discount and Deposit in Orleans for public money deposited there to their credit.

If this arrangement cannot be made, the Bank will be required, from time to time, to transfer from Orleans to Baton Rouge the sums which will be expended there. The sums so transferred will then, by direction of the War Department, be deposited in the Branch Bank and drawn for as the money shall be expended.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 23, 1818.*

SIR: I have directed the bank notes on "*special deposit*," to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Bank of the United States, to be transferred to the Bank of Columbia for collection. Among these notes it appears, by the list transmitted to me by the Bank of the United States, that there are in paper of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania, seventeen thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twelve cents, (\$17,299 12.) The Cashier of the Bank of Columbia having occasion to make use of some of this paper, and not having yet received it from the Bank of the United States, has requested this letter, to avail him in any arrangement which he may make with your bank in anticipation of its reception.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. BARRINGTON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 28, 1818.*

SIR: The following deposits made in the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans on the 30th September last, and duly credited there, do not appear in any returns of the Treasury account rendered by the Bank of the United States, viz:

F. A. BLANE:	
Direct tax.....	\$891 04
Internal revenue .....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,291 04
Parke Walton .....	25,000 00
Beverly Chew .....	29,000 00
	<hr/>
	55,291 04
	<hr/>

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 30, 1818.*

SIR: I have directed the bank notes in special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of the United States to be transferred to the Bank of Columbia for collection. Among these notes it appears, by the list transmitted to me by the Bank of the United States, there are in paper of the Bank of Brownsville five thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars, (\$5,436.) The Cashier of the Bank of Columbia having occasion to make use of a part of this paper, and not having yet received it from the Bank of the United States, has requested this letter, to avail him in any arrangement which he may make with your bank in anticipation of its reception.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Brownsville, Brownsville, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 30, 1818.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th instant. The error alluded to in my letter arose from a misunderstanding of the instructions which were given respecting the public deposits made after the 30th June. Those deposits were to be entered in a *new account* and carried entire to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th September; and any Treasury drafts which might be presented at the bank were to be paid out of the balance standing to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, on the old account. In your returns for that period the two accounts were blended together, including, on one side, the deposits on the new account, and, on the other, the payments on the old. Consequently, the amount transferred to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th September was too small by the amount of the drafts charged by you subsequent to the 30th June, and the balance reported to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury was too large by the same amount. The error is one which may be easily rectified. And you will observe, for the future, that the public moneys received since the 30th of June are subject only to the drafts of the Treasurer drawn direct on your bank, while the balance remaining at that time to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury is subject, as heretofore, to the drafts of the Bank of the United States, and to those of the Treasurer on the Bank of the United States, payable at your bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. TANNEHILL, Esq., *Cashier of the Nashville Bank, Tennessee.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 30, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 20th\* instant has been received by this day's mail.

I regret the determination to which the State Bank has come in refusing to receive the public money in deposit, not on account of any injury or serious inconvenience which will be produced by it, but because the act seems to imply that this Department has not complied with the arrangement of the 11th July, 1818, to which you refer. In tendering this arrangement, it was manifestly not my intention that the deposits should forever remain in the State Bank for its exclusive benefit. As the payments made into the Office of Discount and Deposit at Fayetteville have exceeded the public disbursements in that State, the money deposited in the State Bank must necessarily be transferred to the United States Bank, or remain exclusively to the use and benefit of the former bank. The drafts, of which you have been notified, will be drawn in conformity to the arrangement to which you have referred; and certainly, if I understand the nature of that arrangement, there can be no cause of censure or complaint discovered in this transaction. Nor can I conceive that the State Bank, by this measure, will relieve itself from the specie demands of which it complains, unless the Treasury should decide that its notes shall not be received in payment to the Government. If its notes are received and placed in possession of the United States Bank, or its offices, the power of drawing specie will be as complete as if they were deposited in the State Bank.

In several cases the State Banks have requested that the drafts should be made payable at particular places, which has been invariably complied with, and would have been done in your case had the request been made.

Instructions will be immediately transmitted to the Collectors to make their deposits in the Office of the United States Bank at Fayetteville, Norfolk, or Richmond.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM POLK, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina.*

---

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 4, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th November, agreeing, on behalf of the Tombeckbe Bank, to receive the public deposits on the conditions proposed in my letter of the 17th October, and I have concluded to employ that bank accordingly. I have therefore instructed the Receivers of Public Moneys at Cahaba and St. Stephen's to make their deposits therein.

I inclose for your information a circular, addressed on the 8th ultimo to the banks authorized to receive the public moneys, in relation to the deposits of funds held by officers and agents of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ISRAEL PICKENS, Esq., *President of the Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, A. T.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1819.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has just received a return of his account with the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville. You will have understood before now, by my letter of the 11th ultimo to the President of your institution, that the manner of stating this account is incorrect, and you will, therefore, I presume, have forwarded correct returns. But, in order to prevent any mistake on this subject, it may not be amiss to remind you that all the public deposits received in your bank since the 30th of June last belong to the Treasurer, and are to be placed to his credit in a new account; and that the balance which remained on that day to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, belonged to the Bank of the United States, and was to be kept in a separate account, and reserved subject to the disposal of the Bank of the United States and to such Treasury drafts as might be drawn on that bank, payable at the Bank of Huntsville.

In rendering the return of the Treasurer's account it will be necessary to state each particular deposit. It will also be necessary to transmit duplicate returns, one to me and one to the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. RAWLINS, Esq., *Cashier of Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1819.*

SIR: The return of the Treasury account with the Bank of Missouri for the week ending on the 31st October last has not been received at this Department. I have therefore to request that you will transmit it as early as convenient.

Duplicates of your returns of the Treasury account should always be transmitted to the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN DALES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis.*

---

\* Should be 26th; error in date.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 12, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th instant, respecting the refusal of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville to pay your drafts. The President of that institution had previously informed me of its intention to pursue that course. He appears to have acted from a total misunderstanding of the instructions of this Department. In a letter which I addressed to him on this subject, on the 11th ultimo, I requested "that the bills might be promptly paid when presented; or, if already protested for non-payment, that measures might be immediately adopted to have them discharged, with the costs which may have been incurred in consequence of the misconception of the bank." Sufficient time has not elapsed to receive his reply; but I take it for granted that he has complied with these instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant.

Being desirous, in the existing state of things, to afford to the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine sufficient time to collect their funds and discharge the debt due to the United States, I beg leave, with that view, to submit for your consideration the following propositions:

1st. That the bank receive on deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the notes now in the possession of the Collector of Wilmington, and grant the customary certificate in such cases.

2d. That, by way of collateral security, the bank endorse over to the Treasurer of the United States the notes and obligations described in your letter, under a stipulation, on my part, that no proceedings shall be had against the parties to the said notes and obligations, unless the bank fail to discharge the principal and interest of the debt due to the United States within twelve months from the date of the agreement.

I will only further add, that the foregoing propositions are to be considered as forming my ultimatum, and that, if not acceded to, suits will be commenced against the bank and its debtors, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relative to direct taxes and internal duties," passed the 20th April, 1818.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WAY, Esq., *President of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 19, 1819.*

SIR: Having in vain requested of the Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina a return of the Treasury account with that institution from the 30th of June last, I now resort to you, in the hope that, by your interference, this document (the want of which has already produced great inconvenience to this Department and to the individuals concerned) may be transmitted without further delay.

I will thank you to inform me whether any of the North Carolina notes, mentioned in my letter of the 28th November to the Cashier, have been received from the Branch Bank of Georgia, at Milledgeville.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM POLK, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1819.*

SIR: In lieu of the draft for \$20,000 which, as you were informed by my letter of the 25th of November last, the Treasurer was instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, I have this day directed that officer to draw on you for that sum, in favor of the Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. McKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1819.*

SIR: For the reasons stated in your letter of yesterday you are at liberty to discharge the Treasury draft for \$20,000, in favor of the Mechanics' Bank, by your draft on Philadelphia, and the Cashier of that bank shall be advised to that effect.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. McKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1816.*

SIR: It appears by a letter from the Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria that funds had been placed in Philadelphia to meet the draft for \$20,000 which it was advised by this Department would be drawn on it in favor of the Bank of the United States, and for which the draft given to you yesterday was a substitute. I have therefore authorized the Bank of Alexandria to discharge the draft in your favor by its own draft on Philadelphia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
P. H. MINOR, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, of Alexandria.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1819.*

SIR: For your government with respect to the course to be pursued in order to obtain payment or security for the eventual payment of the notes of the State banks transferred to your institution by virtue of the Treasurer's draft on the Bank of the United States, or which may have been or shall be deposited in your institution for collection, I beg leave to refer you to the inclosed copy of my letter to the President of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.

If you should be of opinion, however, that the interest of the United States would be promoted by taking the joint note of the President and Cashier of any of the debtor banks, payable, with interest, in twelve or eighteen months, you are at liberty so to do, provided they are endorsed to your entire satisfaction.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 28, 1819.*

SIR: Annexed is a transcript of so much of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relative to direct taxes and internal duties," passed on April 20, 1818, as relates to the mode of proceeding against the debtors of the banks sued for money due to the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 29, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase and transmit to my office for public use approved bills on London and Amsterdam, at a sight not exceeding 60 days, for the following sums, viz: On London, or on other places in Great Britain, payable in London, for £10,000.

On Amsterdam, for guilders, 100,000.

I will just add, that, for your trouble in executing this business, you will be entitled to a commission of one-fourth of one per centum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 29, 1819.*

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inform you that he will take your bills on London, at sixty days' sight, endorsed to his satisfaction, to the amount of five thousand pounds sterling, exchange at ninety-eight per cent.

The Treasury will also take the further sum of ten thousand pounds on the same terms, provided you will agree to receive payment in Charleston, by the Treasurer's draft on the Branch Bank at that place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLEMENT SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.*

EDWARD JONES, *Chief Clerk.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 3, 1819.*

SIR: It has been deemed proper to apprise you that the Treasurer has this day drawn a bill on your institution, in favor of Ferris Pell, for eighty thousand dollars, on account of the claim of the State of New York on the United States.

I am very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 6, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a certificate of six per cent. stock for eighty-four thousand dollars, standing on the books of the Loan Office at New York, in the name of Robert Brent, accompanied with a power of attorney to you to transfer fifteen thousand dollars thereof.

I have therefore to request that you will be pleased, on the receipt of this letter, to transfer to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer, &c., fifteen thousand dollars of said stock, and cause a certificate of transfer in his name to be issued and transmitted to my office, in order that the same may be placed on the books of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 9, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and also its duplicate, covering eight sets of bills of exchange, amounting to ten thousand pounds sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 12, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, with its inclosure.

There is no objection to the sale of the stock of the funded debt held by the bank, upon such terms and considerations as it may think proper, except the three per cent. stock, which will be redeemed at the rates at which it has been subscribed whenever the bank shall require it.

In the event of a transfer to individuals or corporations, the certificates may be issued in the same form in which they are held by the bank.

I will endeavor, as far as practicable, to diminish the expenses at Boston; and measures will be immediately taken to compel the Marshal and Postmaster to keep their accounts with the office at Boston.

If the redemption of a part of the six per cent stock held by the bank should be more acceptable to it than the sale to individuals, instructions will be given to that effect, but not without, as the price of stock now admits of purchases. Every reasonable support will be afforded by the Treasury to the bank in the present crisis. It is presumed that the transmission of the public funds from the southern to the middle and eastern States is not attended with loss or delay, as applications have been made to this Department for drafts upon the former for money deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in the latter. This has been refused, under the idea that a profit might accrue to the bank from the transmission of these funds from the south to the east. If this idea is incorrect, my conduct can be easily changed, with the concurrence of the bank.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 13, 1819.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to delay for thirty days, after the period heretofore assigned, each of the two remaining drafts for \$20,000, which, you were informed by my letter of the 25th November, would be drawn on the Bank of Alexandria, in your favor, at 90 and 120 days.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 13, 1819.*

SIR: In consequence of the representations contained in your letter of the 10th instant I have instructed the Treasurer to postpone the intended drafts on the Bank of Alexandria, each for thirty days, beyond the period heretofore assigned; and I have advised the Bank of the United States of the alteration in the arrangement.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. McKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 16, 1819.*

GENTLEMEN: Being apprised by your Cashier that you had acceded to the terms proposed in my letter of the 18th ultimo, it only remains for me to assure you that, provided the debt due from the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine to the United States be discharged, with the interest thereon, in current money of the said States, within twelve months from this date, no proceedings shall be had during that period against the parties to the notes delivered by you as collateral security; and that if the bank shall, before the expiration of twelve months, discharge the debt due to the United States, with interest thereon, the notes in question shall be surrendered on receipt of the money.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the *Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Delaware.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 19, 1819.*

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to request that you will inform him whether approved bills on London, or on Liverpool, payable in London, can be procured at Baltimore; and if so, at what rate of exchange.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 22, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on Amsterdam, for one hundred thousand guilders, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1819.*

SIR: If the proprietor of the domesticated Louisiana stock mentioned in your letter of the 23d ultimo will sell at par, he may transfer it to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States; and upon the receipt at my office of the certificate of transfer for placing the stock on the books of the Treasury, the amount shall be remitted in a draft on your institution. It will be necessary, however, in this, as in other similar cases, that you forward an account against the United States for the cost of the stock.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1819.*

SIR: It has been represented to me by the Paymaster General that certain notes of the State banks of Ohio, received by his deputy, B. F. Larned, Esq., from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, and amounting to \$7,930, had been refused by the officers and soldiers of the army.

I have therefore to request that, on application being made to you for that purpose by Mr. Larned, you will be pleased to take the said notes on deposit, and give him an equal amount in the notes of your institution, or in any other notes equally current.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ABRAHAM G. CLAYPOOLE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 4, 1819.*

SIR: Having occasion to make further remittances to Europe, I will thank you to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on Liverpool, payable in London, to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling, and to forward the same to my office, accompanied by the customary account and vouchers.



I will only further observe that, in the execution of this business, you will be pleased to pay particular attention to the solidity of the drawers and endorsers of the bills, and that on the cost of them you will be entitled to charge a commission of one-fourth of one per centum.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 6, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th ultimo, with the accompanying list of Treasury notes. I have to request that you will cause the Treasury notes to be cancelled, by striking a punch through the signatures, and transmit them by mail to the Treasurer of the United States, charging the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, with the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOSEPH SAUL, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1819.*

SIR: It appears that on the 31st of December, 1817, the Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia deposited in the Bank of Missouri, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, \$52,000, which sum is not credited in the returns of the Treasury account transmitted by the Bank of the United States to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 9, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 21st of January last has been received, and would have been acknowledged sooner but for indisposition.

As my letter of the 11th December last correctly quotes the circular of the 11th of July, 1818, to which you refer, and which, you say, does not except the moneys deposited prior to the first of that month from the direction to transfer from the credit of the Bank of the United States to that of the Treasurer, I can only suppose that the copy of that circular transmitted to you was inaccurate, which satisfactorily accounts for the construction which it received from the Board of Directors. It is not usual with me to examine every copy of a circular letter. The thing is frequently impracticable for the want of time. For the fidelity of such copies the persons employed in the office are responsible. I now inclose you a correct copy of that letter.

Upon examining the returns of the bank, I find that no statement of the Treasurer's account was received from March until January last, exclusive. Statements of the situation of the bank were received monthly, between those intervals, with the exception of the month of October. That for the month of November was not received until after the date of my letter of the 11th December last. Had that for the month of October been forwarded the misconception would have been perceived, and instructions for its correction would have been immediately given; but had that omission not occurred, the necessity of monthly statements of the account of the Treasurer would not have been diminished. I am constrained to believe that you have, in your letter of the 21st of January last, confounded this statement, which is more important than the private statement of the bank, with that document. It is the more important, as the Treasurer never charges himself with payments made to the banks until their returns admit them to have been made. The statement by the bank, of deposits made to the credit of the Treasury, forms a salutary check upon the accounts of the depositing officers, and cannot be dispensed with.

To refuse in payments to the Government for the public lands everything but specie and the bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches would greatly embarrass the public debtors, and affect to a great extent the sale of the public lands. To admit of payments in a medium which would reduce the receipts, in a great degree, to the denomination of special deposit would greatly embarrass the fiscal operations of the Government. The inconvenience resulting from the former would be less than the latter, and must be submitted to if no other alternative can be devised.

I have just made an arrangement with one of the banks in Ohio, which is intended to be offered to several others in the northwestern section of the Union, for the purpose of removing the inconveniences complained of there, and which have resulted from the improvident multiplication of banks, and other causes not necessary to be explained. A copy of this arrangement is now submitted to the Directors of the Huntsville Bank, with such modifications as the particular situation of the bank renders expedient.

If this arrangement shall be accepted by the bank it will remain the depository of the public money. The money to be transmitted by it may, at its option, be deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or this city, as may be most convenient to the institution. If the arrangement is not accepted, or some other arrangement made which shall be satisfactory, some other depository must be sought for. I presume, however, that the arrangement will be acceptable, as the benefit resulting from the permanent deposit will enable the bank to cover any loss



or expense resulting from the transmission of the public money, and for calling upon the banks whose bills are receivable for payment where that shall be necessary.

The amount of the permanent deposit may be increased gradually, according to the amount of the capital paid in and the sums received upon deposit, so as always to indemnify the bank for the expenses to which it may be subjected, and secure to it such advantages as are reasonable and just. If the draft which is yet to issue, under the notice which has been given, can be payable more readily and conveniently at New York, or at New Orleans, than Savannah, it shall be made payable at either of those places. The same course will be pursued in all subsequent transfer drafts, and care will be taken that the interest of the bank shall not be unnecessarily affected by the transmission of the public money to those points.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LE ROY POPE, Esq., *President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.*

P. S. I will thank you to return the original but incorrect circular, a correct copy of which is now inclosed.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 9, 1819.*

*Conditions on which the Secretary of the Treasury will continue to employ the Planters and Merchants' Bank at Huntsville as a depository of the public moneys.*

1. That all money received by the bank on account of the Treasurer of the United States shall be entered to the credit of that officer, and accounted for as cash. The bank may, however, discontinue to receive the notes of any of the banks whose notes it is now or may hereafter be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive. But, in such case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to such Receiver or others who usually deposit public moneys in it, and the notes of any such banks which may have been received by them before such notice shall, nevertheless, be taken and credited by the Planters and Merchants' Bank as cash.

2. That the bank shall pay at sight all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it, and it shall from time to time transfer to the Bank of the United States, or its branches at New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, or this city, (in such moneys as will be received as cash,) the excess of public moneys remaining on deposit after such drafts are paid, over and above the sum of \$75,000. Which sum of \$75,000 shall remain on deposit in the Planters and Merchants' Bank during this arrangement, and shall be transferred, in like manner, within six months after the said bank shall cease to be employed to receive the public moneys. It is agreed, however, that, if the amount received by the bank shall be so large as that the expense of remittance shall exceed the benefit of the deposit, the sum which is to remain on deposit in the bank shall be proportionately increased.

3. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Treasurer of the United States duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer, and shall also render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs, which latter returns shall be considered confidential. In these latter returns must be noted the sums standing on the books of the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent. The bank shall also transmit, as soon as practicable, to the Secretary of the Treasury a list of its debtors, showing the amount due by each, and shall render a similar list quarter yearly. This list will likewise be considered confidential, and in no case will be made public.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 10, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will transmit without delay a return of the Treasury account from July 1 to September 30, 1818, both days inclusive.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELDRED RAWLINS, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 11, 1819.*

SIR: Annexed are copies of letters addressed by me to officers of the State banks of North Carolina on the 5th December and 19th January last. As my request has not been complied with, allow me to call it to your earliest attention.

It appears by a letter from the Cashier of the Branch of the State Bank at Milledgeville, dated January 19, that the North Carolina notes, mentioned in my letter to the late President of your institution, had been cut in half, and the first half transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 11, 1819.*

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury requests Mr. Whann to furnish him, as soon as he conveniently can, with a statement of the amount of the notes or other obligations of the Steubenville Bank, included in the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, covering the first and second bills of eight sets of exchange, amounting to ten thousand pounds sterling; the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 22, 1819.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to draw in your favor on the New Haven Bank for three thousand dollars, and to deposit the draft to his credit in your institution. The object is to replace the amount of a draft drawn on you but intended to have been drawn on the New Haven Bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. THATCHER, Esq., *Cashier of the New London Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 23, 1819.*

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account has been received from the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Wilmington, since the 1st of November last, although several deposits of public moneys have been made therein since that time. I have, therefore to request that a return may be transmitted as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. M. HOOPER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 31, 1819.*

SIR: As it appears that the certificates of deposit granted to William D. Waples by the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Delaware, amounting to \$2,358, and now held by you for the use of the Treasurer, were erroneously issued, you will be authorized to give them up to that bank on receiving from it an order from the said Waples to that effect. The Collector of the first district of Pennsylvania and the aforesaid Waples will be instructed to pay you, the former \$1,470, and the latter \$888; which sums, when received, will replace the amount of those certificates in the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Columbia.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

#### LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 7, 1819.*

SIR: It appears that on the 9th of November last the sum of \$723 was deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Edenton, by Slade Pearce, Collector of the third district of North Carolina, which deposit is not credited in the returns heretofore transmitted by you of the Treasurer's account with that institution.

I am, &c.

J. B. BLOUNT, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch of the State Bank, Edenton, North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 7, 1819.*

SIR: It appears that public moneys have been deposited in the Farmers' Bank, at New Castle, Delaware, to the credit of the Treasurer, of which no return has been received at this Department. I have therefore to request that you will transmit, as soon as practicable, duplicate returns of that institution with the Treasurer since it ceased to be employed by the Bank of the United States.

I am, &c.

JAMES COOPER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 7, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant has been duly received, and in reply thereto I will observe that it is not my wish, under existing circumstances, to make any purchases of stock.  
I am, &c.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 12, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose an estimate of the probable disbursements of the Navy Department during the quarter ending the 30th of June next, at Norfolk, and at the principal ports east of that place. As soon as the estimate from the War Department shall be obtained, it shall be remitted.  
I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 19, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will cause to be purchased for public use, at such points as may be most convenient to the bank, approved bills on London, or on other places in Great Britain, payable in London, and at a sight not exceeding sixty days, for the following sums and purposes, viz:

On account of the salaries of our ministers in Europe.....	£40,000
On account of the relief and protection of seamen.....	40,000
On account of the treaties with Barbary powers.....	18,000
On account of the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	10,000
On account of the agent for claims in London.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	110,000
	<hr/>

The above mentioned sums being to be paid out of distinct appropriations, you will be pleased to render a separate account for each; and as the bills are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the cost.  
I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 19, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will cause to be purchased for public use, at such points as may be most convenient to the bank, approved bills on Amsterdam, at a sight not exceeding sixty days, for the following sums and purposes, viz:

On account of the salaries of our ministers in Europe.....	£28,000
On account of the relief and protection of seamen.....	12,000
	<hr/>
	40,000
	<hr/>

The above mentioned sums being to be paid out of distinct appropriations, you will be pleased to render a separate account for each; and as the bills are for the use of the Department of State no commission can be allowed on the cost.  
I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 20, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the instructions which have been given to the Collectors of the districts of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, in relation to the payment of debentures in those districts. Similar instructions will be given to the Collectors of those ports where the amount of debentures shall render it an object of sufficient importance.



Inclosed I also send you a correct statement of the outstanding Louisiana stock, showing the amount held in England, Holland, and the United States, respectively; and the amount of the said stock which it is contemplated will be redeemed on the 20th of October next.

The estimate of the duties which will be payable during the third quarter will be forwarded with the estimate which the War Department has been requested to furnish of the sums which will be requisite to meet the demands upon that Department during the present quarter in the middle and eastern States.

If you will forward a copy of such of the resolutions of the Board of Directors, entered into the 12th instant, as may require, in any degree, the concurrence or sanction of this Department, I will, as early as practicable, communicate to the Board my ideas upon them, respectively.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that the amount of moneys standing on the books of the Bank of the United States to the credit of public officers and agents may hereafter be stated agreeably to the annexed form.

I have also to request that the respective Offices of Discount and Deposit may be instructed to render similar returns.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1819.

SIR: The Navy Department has drawn a warrant in favor of the Navy Agent at New York for \$56,800. This warrant will be retained until the necessary funds to discharge it can be transferred to the office at that place. Will you have the goodness to inform me when the transfer can be made?

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement of the bonds which will fall due during the second and third quarters of the present year. The amount becoming due during the latter period will be considerably larger than the sum stated, as the bonds taken since the 1st day of January last have generally not been received. The amount will probably not fall much below the second quarter.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th ultimo has been received. It appears that in the returns rendered by Mr. Van Horne to this Department of his account with the United States for the months of January and September, 1816, the two sums mentioned by you are charged to the United States as having been deposited by him in the Bank of Muskingum to the credit of the Treasurer.

I now transmit a certified copy of these returns, as well as of the certificate of deposit issued by the Cashier of that bank on the 30th September, 1816, for the latter sum (\$20,500.) A similar certificate of deposit, dated on the 31st of January, 1816, for the other sum (\$23,000) was received at this Department from Mr. Van Horne, but has been mislaid in the office of the Comptroller. I transmit you, however, a certificate of the fact.

I am, &c.

E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr., Esq., President of the Bank of Muskingum.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1819.

SIR: Drafts upon Philadelphia for about \$75,000, upon Boston for \$25,000, and upon Baltimore for \$12,000, are required by the War and Navy Departments. I have therefore to request that you will inform me when these drafts can be paid by the bank at those places respectively.

An early reply is respectfully requested.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 27, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement of the drafts which will be required by the War Department during the present quarter at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Of the sum stated to be necessary at Washington, about \$400,000 will, in fact, be extended to the south and west of this place. The latter amount is, therefore, not expended at this place.

Of the sum required at Boston, about \$30,000 can be drawn in Salem and other deposits to the eastward.

It appears from statements received from the Navy Department that the disbursements of that Department will considerably exceed the statement with which you have been furnished.

Annexed is a statement of the sums which will be required, in addition to the former statements.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 27, 1819.*

SIR: The determination of the Board of Directors, of the 12th instant, that they cannot ("without such notice as shall be sufficient to make an actual transfer of funds from the places where they may be collected, or where the notes are payable, when they consist of notes of other offices than those where they are collected) meet the Treasury drafts, except at the points where they are collected, or the notes payable," if adhered to without limitation, will make it necessary for the bank to render to this office and to the Treasurer of the United States weekly statements of the sums deposited in the bank at Philadelphia, discriminating between the amount received in the bills of its offices and that which is to be credited to the Treasurer as specie. It will also be necessary to discriminate between the bills of the different offices constituting that part of each deposit which is entered to the credit of the Treasurer as special deposit. Returns of the same kind must be made by the different offices not only to this Department, but to the Treasurer of the United States. The certificates of deposit issued by the bank should discriminate between the amount which is to be credited as specie and that which is to be considered, in the first instance, as special deposit. The sums deposited in the bills of the different offices should be stated on the back of the certificate of deposit. The returns and certificates of deposit will enable the Department to make a more prompt use of the public money deposited in the bank and its offices, in many instances, than the ordinary operations of transfer will admit. For example, there may be paid into the office at Boston \$100,000, of which \$20,000 may be in the bills of the office at New York, and the same sum in the bills of the bank at Philadelphia, and an equal amount in the bills of the office at Baltimore. The result of the payment would be, that the Treasury would have \$40,000 at Boston and \$20,000 at each of the other places. At each of the latter places, therefore, it ought to have the right of drawing, although its accounts with them should appear to be balanced.

But the information required by the returns and endorsements upon the certificates of deposits will be equally necessary to this Department and to the bank, if the Treasurer should not be disposed to draw upon funds which are deposited at one place, when, in fact, the specie represented by them is at another. I have, therefore, to request that you will instruct the different officers to make the returns and furnish the certificates of deposit which I have described.

It has occurred to me that probably the interest of the bank will not require that the effect of the resolution of the 12th instant should be extended beyond Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

If this suggestion should meet the views of the Board of Directors, the instructions which are to be issued may be confined to the offices at the two latter places. It is, indeed, extremely desirable that the regulation should not be extended beyond the payment of debentures; but I will not urge that subject, as it may not be considered by the Board compatible with the ultimate security of the bank.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 28, 1819.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer to transfer to the Bank of Columbia the obligation of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine for \$17,376, to be placed to his credit in special deposit. And I have to request that the promissory notes herewith transmitted (a list of which is annexed) which were delivered over by the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine as collateral security for the payment of the said obligation, may be deposited therewith and held until the same is discharged.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

List of promissory notes referred to in the preceding letter:

Outerbridge Horsey, endorsed by Thomas Cooper.....	\$1,800
V. & Charles Dupont & Co., endorsed by E. J. Dupont & Co.....	2,000
Duplanty M'Call & Co., endorsed by A. M'Call & E. J. Dupont.....	2,850
Duplanty M'Call & Co., endorsed by V. Dupont and E. J. Dupont.....	1,950
E. J. Dupont, endorsed by Victor Dupont.....	4,000
Peter Bauduy, endorsed by Thomas Bradun.....	1,450
Peter Bauduy, endorsed by Thomas Bradun.....	875
Peter Bauduy, endorsed by Thomas Bradun.....	2,340
	<hr/>
	17,265

The above notes are accompanied with certificates of protest and a letter dated March 2, 1819, from the Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 30, 1819.*

SIR: The Receiver of Public Money at Jeffersonville has been this day instructed to deposit, in the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, the whole of the public money received by him, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as soon as he shall receive from the bank satisfactory evidence of its full acceptance of the conditions tendered to it in my letter of the 12th ultimo.

This instruction has been given in consequence of a change to that effect having been made in the arrangement which has been tendered to the other banks in the western States,

I have, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 30, 1819.*

SIR: Colonel Shepherd, one of the principal contractors for making the Cumberland road, has consented to receive, in part payment for work performed by him, drafts on your institution, and as there is reason to believe that others of the contractors will follow his example, I have, with a view of supplying Mr. Thompson with the necessary funds for that object, directed the Treasurer to remit to him a draft on your institution for twenty thousand dollars, the amount of which draft, when presented, you will be pleased to pass to the credit of Mr. Thompson, and hold the same, subject, exclusively, to the payment of such bills as he may draw on you in favor of the contractors of the Cumberland road, a list of whom is inclosed herein.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Steubenville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 1, 1819.*

SIR: A draft on Boston for ten thousand dollars is required by the War Department. I have therefore to request that you will be so obliging as to inform me when this draft can be paid by the bank at that place.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 1, 1819.*

SIR: The Navy Department has instructed its disbursing agents, who have been directed to keep their public accounts with the United States Bank and its offices at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, to apply to the bank and its offices for checks with blank receipts printed upon them, in conformity with the suggestion which you made to me during your late visit to this place.

The Department requests that the checks which may be paid by the bank and its offices may be transmitted monthly to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts of the respective agents.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 1, 1819.*

SIR: A draft upon Norfolk for thirty thousand dollars is required by the War Department. I have therefore to request that you will be so obliging as to inform me when this draft can be paid by the bank at that place.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 6, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 3d instant, covering the first and second bills of the following sets of exchange, viz: J. J. Hoogewerff on J. Hartman, for £2,250; the same on Venkeverser, Dorrepaal and Brown, for 28,000 guilders; the same on the same, for 12,000 guilders.

From the circumstance of the last mentioned bills agreeing, in amount, with the sums in dollars, as



stated in my letter of the 19th ultimo, there is reason to apprehend that some mistake has been committed. I will thank you, therefore, to inform me, by return of post, whether the instruction was to purchase to the amount of 40,000 guilders or 40,000 dollars. Be the result what it may, you will be pleased to purchase bills on Amsterdam to the further amount of twenty-four thousand dollars, observing to obtain, if practicable, one set for the precise sum of 12,000 dollars.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

o

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 10, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo,\* and for reply thereto beg leave to refer you to the inclosed copy of a communication made to me by the Register of the Treasury, in regard to the evidences of public debt accompanying said letter.

The warrant for placing the stock on your books is inclosed, and the Treasurer has been instructed to remit the amount of Mr. Harper's claim under cover to you.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 11, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, inclosing the statement of the account of the Treasurer of the United States of the 8th instant, has been received.

To your request that drafts may for some time be discontinued, not only as to the balance now in possession of the bank, but upon such sums as may be deposited by the Collector of the Revenue, I shall accede with great pleasure as long as the demands upon the Treasury will permit. It is presumed that no further drafts will be issued upon the Bank of Alexandria until it shall be able to discharge them with convenience, and timely notice will be given of the issue of such as may become necessary.

I have, &c.

J. L. McKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 17, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 14th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on London for £440 2s. sterling, and the first and second bills of five sets of exchange on Bremen, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, for 58,000,897grs. 19s.; the cost of which will be remitted to you when the respective accounts shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 17, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant, inclosing the form of a return which you propose shall be made by the bank and its offices to this Department and the Treasurer of the United States, has been received.

Upon due consideration of the statement I am inclined to think it is defective.

The statement will show correctly the state of the Treasurer's account with the bank at Philadelphia on the day of its date, but it will not show the state of his account with any of the offices on that day. The returns of the offices from which the statement is formed will differ in date from that statement from one to five or six weeks. The general statement must, therefore, have a column in which the dates of the returns of the several offices are to be inserted.

It is necessary to add a column to the statement, in which all foreign bills purchased by the offices where the revenue permanently exceeds the expenditures may be entered. It is important that the remittances from the southern offices to those of Boston and New York, and to the mother bank of Philadelphia, in domestic bills, should be realized as early as practicable. In this the interest of the bank is strictly coincident with that of the Treasury. Bills which are payable at remote periods are less secure than those which fall due at short periods after the transaction.

It is, therefore, desirable that the remittances should be made by the southern offices in bills payable at short dates. The column showing the remittances made by those offices ought to give the dates at which they are respectively payable.

\* Not on file.



It will be incumbent on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, from time to time, to issue drafts in favor of the offices making the remittances upon the bank, and the offices to which they are made, as the bills by which that operation is effected severally become due. If this is not done, there will be an apparent accumulation of public money in the remitting offices, when, in reality, it has been transferred to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston. The same thing must be done with the sums which are received at the bank and its offices in the bills of distant offices.

As the bills of the offices south of Philadelphia appear to form a considerable portion of the receipts at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, so far as I am able to judge from the returns which have been received, if the transfers which I have proposed to be made by the Cashier are effected, two-thirds of the receipts at Charleston and Savannah may be remitted to the bank and its branches at New York and Boston.

As the receipt of the bills of the bank and its offices by the Treasury, without reference to the place of payment, necessarily keeps a large portion of the public money in a situation not to be used, and as that amount will be increased by confining the resolution of the bank of the 12th ultimo to the bank and its offices east of this place, I believe it will be necessary to embrace the whole of the offices upon the Atlantic seaboard within its operation.

By examining the returns of the Collectors of the principal ports, transmitting the receipts of the different offices in which their deposits are made, it is found that the Treasurer is not credited in the return of the offices at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, for one week after the deposits are made, and that the deposits made in them, respectively, do not appear in the statements of the bank until two weeks after the receipts or certificates of deposit are received at this office. The last two receipts of the office of deposit at New York, amounting to more than \$500,000, the latter of which was received at this office on the 13th instant, has not yet been credited by the bank in its general return, and probably will not be before another payment is made.

The result of this practice is, that there is always in the possession of the bank more than a million of dollars above what the accounts of the Treasurer exhibit, and nearly that sum above what the statement of the bank admits to be subject to Treasury drafts, after deducting therefrom the outstanding drafts. Before this deduction was made in the statements of the bank, the balances admitted to be in its possession were substantially correct. The introduction of that deduction reduces the balance remaining at any time in the possession of the bank nearly that amount below what is in fact there. It is desirable that the returns of the bank and its offices should correspond as nearly as to time with the payments made by the Collectors as can be effected without inconvenience, so that the state of the Treasurer's account with them, respectively, may correspond with evidences of deposit transmitted by the Collectors to this Department.

I have, therefore, the honor to propose the acceptance of the form of the statement which you have transmitted with the modifications following, viz:

1. That the statement shall show the dates to which the state of the several offices therein contained respectively refers.

2. That a column be added for remittances by foreign bills.

3. That the columns for remittances by domestic bills shall show where they are payable.

4. That the Cashier of the bank shall, by drafts, transfer all sums remitted from the remitting offices to those to which they are remitted at the time that the bills severally become due. Like transfers shall be made in case of foreign bills whenever they shall be procured.

5. Like transfers shall be made of all sums deposited in the bank or in its offices, which shall be received in other bills than those of the place of receipt.

6. On the Monday of each week receipts shall be given to the Collectors for the sums paid on account of the Government during the preceding week by the bank and its offices at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, which shall bear date on the preceding Saturday.

7. Returns shall be made on the same day, and dated in like manner, to this office, to the Treasurer, and to the bank, (by its offices,) comprehending therein the payment aforesaid.

8. That, until otherwise instructed, the bank will direct its offices at Charleston and Savannah to remit two-thirds of the sums which shall be received for duties at those places to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

9. That the bank cause to be remitted to the same places, or to Baltimore and this place, the sums standing to the credit of the Treasurer at Chillicothe, Vincennes, and Missouri.

This is necessary, as the current receipts in the western States will, after every exertion to employ it there in the public service, greatly exceed the public expenditure.

From the statements which have been received, it appears that the bills of the office at this place are received in discharge of the revenue at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, to a larger amount than those of any other office, except those of the receiving offices. This is the necessary consequence of the great excess of expenditure at the seat of Government over the receipts.

Can the bank more conveniently transfer the public funds to this place than by authorizing its office to issue paper in discharge of the demands upon the Government? It is conceived that no inconvenience will be experienced by the bank or its offices from exempting this office from the operation of the prohibition to the offices generally to throw their paper into circulation.

The exemption will apply only to issues on account of the Treasury. If this exemption is not granted the bank will be compelled to transmit specie to a large amount to this place, from whence it will return by the same route, at the expense of individuals. I am not able to see any benefit which can result from this course, unless it be that of the stage owners.

Mr. Jones, the chief clerk of this office, will call upon you in a few days, and is authorized to accept of any modification to the propositions which I have presented in the previous part of this letter which shall appear to him likely to promote the interest and convenience of the Treasury and the bank.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 18, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, covering the third bills of nine sets of exchange on London for £10,000 sterling, but the first and seconds of the said sets, stated to have been forwarded on the preceding day, have not come to hand.

If the last mentioned bills were not endorsed to the Treasurer, as was the case with the thirds, and the letter covering them has fallen into improper hands, there is every reason to apprehend that attempts may be made to negotiate them. I would therefore recommend that you cause the circumstance, with a description of the bills, to be immediately inserted in the newspapers, and a similar measure will be adopted at this place. Three of the sets were drawn by the President and Cashier of the Bank of Canada, at Montreal, in favor of John Frothingham, on Thomas Wilson & Co., of London, for £1,000 each; and the other six were drawn by Wm. Bartlett, of Newburyport, on Samuel Williams, of London, in favor of J. P. Toppan, all for £1,000 each, excepting one for £2,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 21, 1819.*

SIR: Upon the receipt of your letter of the 11th\* instant, relative to the deposits made by public officers, I submitted it to the Navy Department, with a request that such observations might be made thereon as should be deemed proper, and that a copy of the instructions given to the Navy Agents might be furnished. I have this day received from that Department the inclosed papers, with an endorsement upon your letter in the words following, viz: "The suggestion is certainly correct, and intended to apply to Navy Agents, that Government checks should be passed to their credit, and so remain in bank.—B. H."

If any of the Agents should dispose of the Treasurer's draft, and deposit the proceeds, the proper corrective will be applied as soon as the fact is known by that Department.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 22, 1819.*

SIR: Upon the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, inclosing the form of a general return to this Department, accompanied by elucidations, an apparent incongruity was discovered in the statement of the amount of the public money at Philadelphia, which it was presumed would be corrected or explained in subsequent statements. I have now before me the subsequent returns of the 10th and 17th instant, in which the same apparent incongruity is continued without explanation.

If I understand the return, column A presents the aggregate amount of public money at Philadelphia, and column I the portion of that amount consisting of the bills of the offices. If I am correct in this exposition of the return, column I can never exceed column A, yet the three returns before me do not support this conclusion. That my understanding of the return is correct, is inferred not only from the elucidations which accompany the return, but from the fact that, with respect to the sums admitted by it to be in the offices, my conclusion is invariably found to be correct.

The result of your return No. 1 is, that the Treasury has overdrawn upon Philadelphia to the amount of \$78,872 16, and that of No. 2 to the amount of \$102,800 06. If my exposition of these returns be correct, that is, if column I is included in column A, the latter, in return No. 1, must present the aggregate amount of \$10,287 21, more \$72,000—the sum overdrawn at Philadelphia would be in the first return \$6,872 36, and the second \$30,512 33. Having no statement of the receipts and disbursements at Philadelphia subsequent to the date of the second return, I am not able to present to you the result of the 3d return when corrected according to my understanding of it.

That the returns, so far as they apply to Philadelphia, present an apparent incongruity, I am persuaded you will be convinced upon recurring to them. It is, however, possible that the inaccuracy may have resulted from a different cause than that to which I have ascribed it. Mr. Jones, who will be in Philadelphia in a few days, will wait upon you and receive such explanations as you may be disposed to furnish upon this subject.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1819.*

SIR: A draft upon Norfolk for seventy-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars is required by the Navy Department. Will you have the goodness to inform me when this draft can be paid by the bank at that place?

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

\* Should be 12th instant.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 1, 1819.*

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I now transmit copies of the returns of the account of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, from the 13th to the 30th of January, and from the 17th to the 24th of April last.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 4, 1819.*

SIR: Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have transmitted to this Department a protest for non-payment of the following described bill of exchange, which was purchased by you, viz:

Durkin Henderson & Co., on Mr. Robert Henderson, of Liverpool, favor of Wm. Cameron, at 60 days' sight, dated Virginia, November 21, 1818, endorsed by Wm. Cameron to Joseph Caldwell, by him to Daniel Forster, by him to Smith Hutchinson, by them to John Wilder, Cashier, and by him to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, who endorsed and remitted said bill to the said Barings on account of the United States. Amount, 1,500 pounds sterling.

The original protest is herewith transmitted to you, and you will cause immediate notice to be given to the drawers and endorsers in the legal form; and then the protest, with the proof of the notices, is to be delivered to the Attorney of the district of Virginia, and request him to pursue the legal measures for securing and recovering the amount of the bill from the drawers and endorsers. You will also be pleased to communicate to this Department the manner in which these instructions have been carried into effect.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 7, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to certain Collectors of the Customs, and have to request that you will be pleased to conform to the regulation therein prescribed, as far as relates to the certificate of deposit.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Salem Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 9, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to inform me when it will be convenient to the Bank of the United States to pay, at their Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, the sum of sixty-one thousand dollars, being the amount of a warrant drawn by the Secretary of the Navy on the Treasurer, in favor of the Navy Agent at Norfolk.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 9, 1819.*

SIR: By a certificate issued by the Nashville Bank it appears that, on the 31st of March last, N. T. Perkins, Collector of the 5th district of Tennessee, deposited in that bank, to the credit of the Treasurer, \$869 63, on account of internal duties. But in the bank return transmitted to this Department that deposit is credited only as \$867 93. You will therefore be pleased to correct the error in your next return.

I am, &c.

W. TANNEHILL, Esq., *Cashier of the Nashville Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 10, 1819.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer to draw, and deposit to his credit in the Bank of Steubenville, a draft in your favor for \$41,275 65 on the Bank of Columbia, payable in the notes or obligations of your



institution. It will be unnecessary for you to transmit the draft to the Bank of Columbia for payment, as Mr. Whann, the Cashier of that bank, who is on the point of departing for Ohio, will call on you and deliver over what the draft is intended to transfer.

In the return of the Treasury account which you have just transmitted I perceive that you have opened an account of "special deposit of bank notes," and have credited therein a deposit made by one of the Collectors of the Internal Duties. This is entirely contrary to the intentions of the Treasury. The bank was not authorized to receive any other moneys than such as it would credit as cash. If the notes in question are such as are in circulation in your vicinity, and are of banks which pay their notes in specie, and are otherwise in good credit, the bank should receive them. If they are notes which it is not safe to receive, they should not be received at all. I have to request that the special account may be discontinued, and that the money which has been placed thereto may be transferred to the cash account.

I am, &c.

W. R. DICKINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 11, 1819.*

SIR: As the simplest means of giving the Treasurer a credit in the Branch Bank at Washington, I have instructed that officer to draw and deposit to his credit, in that branch, a draft on the Bank of the United States, payable at that branch, for the amount of its notes now on deposit for the use of the Treasury in the Bank of the United States and its branches, viz: \$217,045.

This course, which is in perfect accordance with the existing arrangement between the Treasury and the Bank of the United States, will, it is believed, afford an opportunity to the bank of placing funds at Washington in the manner most convenient to itself.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 11, 1819.*

SIR: Your private letter of the 27th ultimo was received by due course of mail. The views which are presented in it are extremely interesting, and have received that consideration to which they are justly entitled.

There can be no doubt that the difficulty of collecting the revenue accruing from the customs will continue to increase as the money in circulation shall be diminished. The accumulation of the revenue in the vaults of the banks will have the same effect upon the currency as the curtailment of bank discounts. The operation of both causes cannot fail to reduce the circulation, in a short time, to the lowest point of depression of which it is susceptible. It is, presumed, however, that the safety of the banks will not require the reduction to be pushed to that extremity. The interests of the community require that it should not be reduced below what is indispensable to secure solvent banks against the stoppage of specie payments. Whether the revenue bonds can be paid with punctuality, when the circulation shall be reduced to that point, is extremely problematical. The reduced premium which Spanish milled dollars now bear in Philadelphia and New York indicates an approximation of the currency to a healthful state, which cannot fail to aid in restoring confidence in banks, which recent occurrences in some of our cities have been so strongly calculated to impair.

Notwithstanding this favorable symptom, I am fearful that it will be necessary to resort, in the course of the next quarter, to the expedient suggested by you, of permitting the paper of the local banks to be received, to some extent, as a special deposit. This event, however, I am extremely solicitous to avoid, if it be practicable. Discounting upon the pledge of Louisiana stock, if extended to all the offices where that stock is held, would certainly afford some relief. As the bank is now secure, and will not make any use of the public revenue which may accumulate in its possession in its ordinary business, I think it will be advisable to commence, early next month, the purchase of Louisiana stock by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in addition to that of the three per cent. stock, which has already been directed, but which has not yet been done, with a view to the convenience and safety of the bank. From the known sagacity of the direction of some of the eastern banks, it is highly probable that their efforts will be directed to the purchase of that stock, which would place them in a relation to the United States Bank which might be productive of much inconvenience to it.

This view of the subject, independent of the necessity of furnishing, as far as practicable, the necessary circulation to facilitate the collection of the revenue, is sufficient to justify the adoption of the measure. The amount of the domesticated Louisiana stock is about equal to that part of the Sinking Fund which can be applied to purchases of the public debt within the year. Should the whole sum subject to that disposition be so applied, the sum necessary to meet the redemption of the Louisiana stock, on the 21st of October, will but little exceed \$2,000,000.

Inclosed I send you a statement of the amount of that stock standing on the books of the different Loan Offices.

Inclosed also is a statement of the revenue bonds falling due in the third quarter. Perhaps the amount will be increased ten or fifteen thousand dollars by the statement of bonds yet to be received.

It may be useful to inform you that the bonds which fell due in the first quarter amounted to \$4,788,670, and that the payments into the Treasury during the quarter, from imports and tonnage, amounted to \$4,352,819 74. It is probable that the difference between the amount of bonds due and of the payments into the Treasury will be greater in the three succeeding quarters than in the first.

I will furnish you with a statement of the expenditures of the War and Navy Departments for the



next quarter as soon as one approximating to accuracy can be obtained. I am fearful, however, that no great reliance can be placed upon any estimates which it is in the power of those Departments to furnish.

If it is desirable on the part of the bank to diminish the issues of the notes of the office at this place, I think there is no doubt but that the bills of the banks of Philadelphia and New York may be used to a considerable extent in discharge of demands upon the Treasury at this place. So far as they could be used in this way, it would diminish the necessity of permitting them to be received as a special deposit, and would be a much more eligible mode of employing them. I think it would be at least expedient to make the experiment, by way of ascertaining the accuracy of the suggestion.

I have the honor, &c., &c.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1819.

SIR: In your endeavor to change into specie the special deposit which has been transferred from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Columbia, the utmost confidence is entertained that a spirit of conciliation will be mingled with decision. In all cases it is extremely desirable that the special deposit should be exchanged for the notes of the United States Bank or its branches. Where the notes of the State banks in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and this District, or the notes of the Bank of Virginia, the State Bank of North Carolina, and the Banks of South Carolina and Georgia, are tendered in exchange for the whole or part of the special deposit, they are to be received. Where such funds cannot be obtained, the paper of western banks which discharge their notes in specie may be taken. In cases where the banks whose notes you hold as special deposit are unable or unwilling to discharge them in any notes of the above description, it will be prudent to endeavor to obtain collateral security and stipulate for periodical installments, with interest, until paid. In all cases of this nature it will be expedient to obtain a list of the debtors of the bank. In determining upon the time which shall be allowed for payment, you will exercise your discretion; in no case, however, giving more than two years, and requiring half yearly installments. It is not improbable that the banks in which the public money is deposited in the State of Ohio will take the notes of the banks in that State which may not discharge them in funds which you are authorized to receive, and consent to credit the Treasurer of the United States for the amount upon the terms which you are authorized to offer to the defaulting banks, with the exception of paying interest. If either of those banks will accept of that portion of the special deposit which may remain in your hands after all reasonable exertions are made to exchange it upon the conditions I have described, it is considered better to transfer it to them, or either of them, than to accept of collateral security from the defaulting banks. If, in any case, no arrangement is effected, a resort to legal coercion will be indispensable, and you are requested to cause every preliminary measure to be taken which is necessary for that purpose. It will be proper to place the direction of all suits which may be instituted in the hands of the United States Attorney for the district in which they may be instituted. It is, however, extremely desirable that a recurrence to legal proceedings may be avoided, and full reliance is placed in your discretion and zeal to conduct this delicate and important service to a successful termination.

I remain, &c.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1819.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury being absent from the seat of Government, on an excursion to Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications of the 12th instant, all of which shall be submitted to Mr. Crawford immediately on his return to this place. In the meantime I have no hesitation in saying that the bank may, with perfect safety, proceed to authorize the purchase of stock at Charleston, for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, due regard being had as well to the sum required to be retained to meet the interest on the domestic funded debt, payable on the first of the ensuing month, as to the limitation of the price prescribed in the fifth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt," passed March 3, 1817.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1819.

SIR: I have to request, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is now absent, that you will be pleased to purchase and transmit to this office, for the use of the Department of State, approved bills on Amsterdam to the amount of fifty thousand guilders.

Your several letters of the 24th, 27th, and 29th ultimo, and 14th instant, with the bills therein mentioned, have been received, and the cost of said bills will be remitted to you as soon as the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully,

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 17, 1819.*

SIR: It appears that on the 31st of December, 1818, Stephen H. Moore deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore, to the credit of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, \$1,000, on account of internal duties, and that this sum has not been credited in the returns transmitted to this Department.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 17, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will transmit, by return of post, (if practicable,) a statement of the account between the Centre Bank and the Treasurer of the United States subsequent to the 28th December, 1818, at which time there was a balance of \$2,366 due to that officer.

I am, &c.

I. NORRIS, Esq., *Cashier of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, Bellefonte.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor of transmitting to you a letter from Mr. Longuefosse, of Philadelphia, accompanied by a protest, which, after perusal, you will please to return to this office.

As this is the first complaint of the kind which has reached the Treasury within my knowledge, it is probable that Mr. Longuefosse was not the importer of the goods on account of which the debenture in question was granted, and, consequently, could not know that the bond for the duties had been paid in the same currency tendered to him. Would it not, therefore, have a tendency to suppress dissatisfaction if, in all cases of a similar nature, the officers of the bank were to inform the party concerned of the principle on which current money was refused?

I have the honor, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to request, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, that you will be pleased to inform him when it will be convenient for the bank to pay, at their Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, the further sum of forty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars for account of the Navy Department.

I have the honor to be, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq , *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 23, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will note, at the back of each return of the Treasurer's account which you may transmit to me, a description of the moneys credited in such return, and the amount of each, viz, as the case may be:

Specie .....	\$	South Carolina notes.....	\$
Notes of the Bank of the United States and its Branches.....		Georgia notes .....	
Boston notes.....		Alabama notes.....	
Other Eastern notes .....		New Orleans notes .....	
New York city notes .....		Tennessee notes.....	
Other New York notes.....		Kentucky notes.....	
Philadelphia notes....		Ohio notes .....	
Other Pennsylvania notes.....		Indiana notes.....	
Baltimore notes .....		Illinois notes .....	
District of Columbia notes.....		Missouri notes.....	
Virginia notes .....		Your own notes.....	
North Carolina notes.....		Total .....	

*To the respective Cashiers of the following banks:*

Tombeckbe Bank of St. Stephen's, Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Bank of Chillicothe, Bank of Steubenville, Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville; Branch Bank at Edwardsville, Branch Bank of Illinois, Branch Bank at Vincennes, Branch Bank of Missouri, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 23, 1819.*

SIR: The post note for \$10,900 which was issued by the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie in favor of Jonathan Smith, and which, in my letter of the 5th July, 1818, I informed you had been mislaid or lost, was found some time since and deposited in the Bank of Columbia, to be collected on behalf of the Treasury of the United States, and will in a short time be presented by the Cashier of that bank for payment.  
I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

Upon inquiry made at the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury it appears that, if the suspended items in the accounts of Mr. Glenn should be allowed, there will be a balance of about ten thousand dollars due him. It is understood that those items can be allowed only by the special sanction of the Secretary of the Department of War, who is now absent, and whose return is not expected until the middle of the next month.

The great amount of the money in the Treasury which is now west of the Ohio, and which it is impracticable to transfer to the Atlantic cities, where the current demands upon the Government are principally discharged, renders it not only inexpedient but impracticable to transfer the funds from those cities to the westward. The extreme pressure of the times has affected, in a considerable degree, the collection of the revenue arising from imposts and duties; any application of the revenue arising from that source to any other object, even temporarily, than the discharge of the demands upon the Treasury, would tend to endanger the public faith. I am constrained, therefore, to decline any interference in the case which you have presented.

It is extremely desirable that the concerns of the banks connected with the Treasury should be conducted not only with great prudence, but that their engagements should be promptly and fully complied with. Such, I confidently trust, will be the case with the bank under your management.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL W. DAVIS, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to inform me when it will be convenient for the bank to pay, at their Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, the further sum of thirty thousand dollars on account of the Department of War.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th instant, inclosing a duplicate of that of the 3d, the original of which does not appear to have been received at this Department.

The Treasury draft charged by the office at New Orleans is probably No. 2771, which was drawn on the 3d of September last on that office, and which was for \$3,337 80. The draft No. 3471 was of the tenor and date stated in the Treasurer's return.

I annex, agreeably to your request, a copy of the return of the Treasury account with the office at New Orleans from the 20th to the 27th February last.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1819.*

SIR: In reply to so much of your letter as relates to the sum of \$12,613 58 of special deposit, which was explained in the letter of the 18th of March last, of the Cashier, I have the honor to inform you there is no objection to the change which you propose. The Treasurer will be instructed to transfer it from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Missouri. Upon the receipt of the letter last mentioned, the Cashier of the Bank of Missouri was called upon to explain the transaction, but no answer has yet been received.



I have the honor to inclose the triplicate of a letter addressed to the Cashier of the United States Bank on the 12th of December, 1818, which has not been noticed by him or the President of the bank. As the latter part of the letter contains the views of this Department upon the subject of transferring money from places where it is not wanted to those where it is required, I beg leave to call your attention to it. Indeed, I am not informed whether the sum referred to in that letter, or that which is mentioned in the subjoined extract, has yet been transferred. The latter sum is of some importance as to amount, and no difficulty, it is presumed, could have existed at any moment in obtaining payment or making the transfer. If you shall consider it necessary to enter all sums thus situated as special deposit until they are actually received by the bank, the public interest would seem to require that no delay should occur in making the demand.

In transferring the special deposit to the Bank of Columbia, it appears that a portion of it has been in fact retained by the bank, and the debt due by that institution to the United States Bank reduced to the amount of the sum retained. This is believed to be irregular, and requires explanation. Upon general principles, it seems to be correct that the bank should charge itself, in its general account with the Treasurer, with all sums which it applies to its use. Such has been the express understanding of the bank with this Department, as reference to the letters of its President will show. Now that portion of the special deposit directed to be transferred to the Bank of Columbia, which has been retained and deducted from the balance due by it to the United States Bank, has been applied to the use of the bank, and consequently ought to have been credited to the general account of the Treasurer.

I will therefore thank you for an exposition of the views entertained by the bank upon this subject. It is presumed that this transaction was anterior to your connexion with the bank, but the Cashier will be able to give you all the information necessary for forming an opinion upon it.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CREVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States*

P. S. Inclosed is the statement of the bonds falling due in Savannah during the third quarter of the year, requested in your letter of the 21st instant.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 29, 1819.*

There are on deposit, and subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Office of Discount and Deposit, on the State Bank of Georgia, at Milledgeville, \$4,023 in bills of the Huntsville, Tombeckbe, New Orleans, and Mississippi Banks, and \$10,598 in bills of the Banks of Tennessee. This deposit would, I presume, be desirable to the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville; and if that bank is willing to transfer these bills at their own risk, you may apply for them as soon as you find convenient to the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Milledgeville, who will be instructed to hand it over to your order.

I remain, &c.

ELDRED RAWLINS, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 29, 1819.*

SIR: I have this day written to the Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, offering to that institution, in case it will be at the risk of making the transfer, the bills remaining of the "special deposit" which was left with you by Colonel Taylor, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. You will therefore be pleased to deliver them to the order of the Cashier of that bank on his application.

If the bank should decline to take the deposit on this condition, I will thank you to let me know of any opportunity that may present itself of transferring these bills to Huntsville or St. Stephen's.

I am, &c.

EDWARD CARY, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the  
State Bank of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1819.*

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account has been received at my office from the Bank of Edwardsville. I have therefore to request that a return from the commencement may be transmitted without delay, and that strict punctuality may be observed in this respect hereafter.

I am, &c.

B. S. SEWARD, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Edwardsville.*



## LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 1, 1819.*

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account with the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati having been received at this Department since its commencement, I have to request that it may be transmitted without delay to me and to the Treasurer, and that strict punctuality may be observed in this respect hereafter.

I am, &c.

S. W. DAVIES, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 1, 1819.*

SIR: Money being required to pay the troops on the Northwestern frontier, I have instructed the Treasurer to draw on the Bank of Chillicothe for part of the amount, viz. \$15,000. As it is probable that the notes which may be issued for this purpose will not return upon the bank for a considerable time, I have thought it would be more agreeable to the bank to pay this sum, although at this early stage of the deposit, than to be obliged to transfer it some time hence to any of the points stipulated in its agreement with the Treasury. I have not received any returns of the deposits made in the Bank of Chillicothe, but there is reason to believe that they considerably exceed the amount of this draft. If I should be mistaken in this, however, I trust the draft will still be paid.

I am, &c.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 2, 1819.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the Cumberland Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of Washington, for \$3,000, and have directed that the draft shall not be presented for payment until sixty days after its date.

I am, &c.

J. SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 2, 1819.*

SIR: When you transmit the "profit and loss" statement of the Bank of the United States for the present half year, I will thank you to send a copy of that for the last half year, as it does not appear to have been received at my office.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 2, 1819.*

SIR: It having been represented to this Department that the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria no longer redeems its notes with specie on demand, I have to request that you will inform me whether the fact is so.

I have also to request that you will transmit such further information as may be necessary to show fully the present state of the affairs of the bank.

I am, sir.

THOMAS SWAN, Esq., *President of the Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 9, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, covering the first and second bills of a set of exchange on Rotterdam, for fifty thousand guilders; the cost of which bills will be remitted to you in a draft on yourself, when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, yours, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1819.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to transfer, by draft, the special deposit which is to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, in the Bank of Missouri, and in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe; the former (amounting to \$64,613 58) to the Bank of Missouri, and the latter (amounting to \$7,930) to the Bank of Columbia.

I have also instructed that officer to remit to the Bank of the United States, for collection, a certificate for \$2,500 of public moneys which were deposited in the Kennebec Bank, and certificates for \$483 85 of public moneys which were deposited in the Bank of the State of South Carolina, at Columbia, by a Collector of the Internal Duties who was removing from North Carolina to Alabama. This latter deposit may, I presume, be transferred without inconvenience by the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston.

It will be entirely satisfactory if the special deposits are made available at any of the Offices of Discount and Deposit which the convenience of the bank shall point out. The amount, however, has now become so small that this can be of little importance.

The three drafts on Huntsville, of \$30,000, mentioned in the list of special deposits which accompanied your letter of the eighth, having been paid, (two on the 4th and one on the 17th of May,) and the sums at Missouri and Chillicothe being transferred, there remains, independently of what is now transmitted by the Treasurer, only \$6,833.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1819.*

SIR: At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 24th ultimo, it was resolved, "That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to apply such part of the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars as the situation of the Treasury will permit to the purchase of the funded debt of the United States at the market price, and not exceeding the rates prescribed in the fifth section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1817."

In pursuance, therefore, of the authority vested in me, I do hereby appoint you agent for purchasing stock of the United States to an amount not exceeding ——— dollars, within the limits prescribed by the act above referred to; observing to confine your purchases to stock standing on the books of the Loan Office at New York, and to give a preference, in the first place, to the Louisiana stock, and, next in order, to the three per cents.

As it will be proper that the object of this appointment should obtain general publicity, it will be advisable to insert, for a few weeks, a short notice in two of the newspapers published in your city, of the most general circulation, stating therein that you are ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of stock at private sale, within the limits prescribed by law, for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The stock, when purchased, must be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States; and you will be pleased to cause certificates of transfer to be issued in his name and transmitted to my office, for the purpose of placing the said stock on the books of the Treasury.

It will be advisable not to make any payments to the seller, unless he shall produce to you satisfactory evidence of his having actually transferred the stock to the Treasurer. The advances which you may make in the execution of this business will be refunded to you by the Treasurer's drafts on Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

I will just add, that on the amount of all purchases of stock which may be made by you, in pursuance of this instruction, a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed, and that I will thank you to keep me regularly advised of the state of your purchases.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. S. The following are the prices at which stock may be purchased, according to the rule prescribed by the act of the 3d of March, 1817:

Louisiana six per cents, \$100; new six per cents, \$100; three per cents, \$65; seven per cents, \$104 57; deferred unredeemed, \$35 49.

The within letter was directed as follows:

- To Peter Bacot, Charleston, with directions to purchase \$100,000.
- To J. B. Dandridge, Richmond, with directions to purchase \$25,000.
- To John White, Baltimore, with directions to purchase \$100,000.
- To Jonathan Smith, Philadelphia, with directions to purchase \$400,000.
- To Lynde Catlin, New York, with directions to purchase \$400,000.
- To Samuel Frothingham, Boston, with directions to purchase \$200,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1819.*

SIR: The Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington some time since deposited in my office, as a security for the public moneys in that institution, a certificate, transferring to the Treasurer, on behalf of the United States, 1,334 shares in the Bank of the Metropolis. It is not intended, however, that any advantage shall be taken of this trust, unless it shall be necessary for securing the payment of those moneys. The dividend which has accrued on this stock should, therefore, go to the Central Bank. And I have, accordingly, to request that it may be placed to the credit of that institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ALEXANDER KERR, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 12, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the drawers and endorsers of the bill of exchange, mentioned in the inclosed protest, to be notified in due form of the non-acceptance thereof, and that they will be held responsible to the United States for all damages which may accrue if the said bill shall not be paid at maturity.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 12, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the drawers and endorser of the bill of exchange, mentioned in the inclosed protest, to be notified in due form of the non-acceptance thereof, and that they will be held responsible to the United States for all damages which may accrue if the said bill shall not be paid at maturity.

I have also to request that you will inform Mr. John M. Ehrick that a bill for £900 sterling, drawn by Messrs. Lewis and R. Groning, of Charleston, and endorsed by him, has been protested for non-acceptance, and that he will be held responsible for all damages which may accrue if the same is not paid at maturity.

The proposition of Mr. Ehrick, contained in your letter of the 6th instant, cannot be accepted.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 12, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received by due course of mail. Your suggestion, that in making particular State banks the depositories of the public moneys it is not my intention to encourage or allow them to use the extraordinary means they derive from that circumstance to the injury of others, is perfectly correct. It will, however, be readily perceived that it will be extremely difficult to prevent abuses from being practiced where the disposition to it exists. In making the Bank of Tombeckbe the depository of the public money received at St. Stephen's and Cahaba, I was influenced by a desire to relieve the Receivers of Public Money from the expense and risk of transporting the sums received by them to distant points where the expenditures of the Government might require it. I was also induced to select that bank from a belief that the public expenditure would be greater there than at any other place to which I could reasonably require those officers to transport it. The receipts there, however, will, it is now believed, considerably exceed the amount which can be expended in that section of the country. I have recently required descriptive lists of all the bank notes deposited by the Receivers in the western and southern State banks, with a view to ascertain not only the general circulation in those sections, but to enable me to decide upon the places to which transfers may be most easily effected.

The suggestion contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter may be acted upon not only without injury, but [with] advantage to the Treasury. When these descriptive lists are obtained, a draft may be issued by the Treasurer in favor of the Bank of Augusta for the whole of the notes or bills of the banks of Georgia, and of such of the banks of South and North Carolina as the bank may be disposed to receive and credit as specie. The sums so transferred will be expended at the bank as far as the convenience of the Treasury will admit. The remainder can be transferred by the bank to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, during that portion of the year that exchange between Augusta and Savannah and the former cities will subject it to no inconvenience. From the 1st of October to the 1st May it is presumed that transfers can be made to those places, or some of them, without loss. It will not be expected that sums received by the bank on drafts of the Treasury, between the 1st of May and October, will be transferred by it prior to the last mentioned day. In proposing to transfer to the Bank of Augusta the whole of the notes of the State banks of Georgia, and of such of those of the adjoining States as it may be willing to enter to the credit of the Treasurer as specie, I am influenced by the desire of avoiding complexity in the accounts of that officer, and of keeping the public funds concentrated as far as the public exigencies will permit. If these views meet your approbation, it will be expected that no just cause of complaint will be given to the State banks who may, in consequence of the execution of such an arrangement, be placed in the relation to the Bank of Augusta in which it now stands to the Bank of Tombeckbe. They ought to be permitted to transfer, in the manner already described, the amount of their notes deposited in the bank on account of the Treasurer, upon bearing a reasonable part of the expense to which it may be subjected in transferring the deposits from St. Stephen's to Augusta.

If the obligation to transfer the money thus deposited in it shall appear to the bank to be too onerous to be undertaken, that service will be rendered by the United States Bank, which will not be subjected to greater inconvenience in effecting it from Augusta than from St. Stephen's. Such transfer will necessarily be effected either by the purchase of bills upon the eastern cities or by the transportation of specie. In either case it is presumed that the Bank of Augusta will be able to effect it as advantageously as the United States Bank.

If the bank shall be disposed to accept of an arrangement founded upon the basis presented in the foregoing observations, such modifications may be made in it as shall, upon further consideration, be deemed useful and convenient to it and to the public interest.

I am, &c.

THOMAS CUMMINGS, Esq., *President of the Bank of Augusta.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 15, 1819.*

SIR: At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 24th ultimo, it was resolved, "That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to apply such part of the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars as the situation of the Treasury will permit to the purchase of the funded debt of the United States at the market price, and not exceeding the rates prescribed by the 5th section of the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1817."

In pursuance, therefore, of the authority vested in me, I do hereby appoint you agent for purchasing stock of the United States to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, within the limits prescribed by the act above referred to, observing to confine your purchases to stock standing on the books of the Treasury, and to give a preference, in the first place, to Louisiana stock, and, next in order, to the three per cents.

As it will be proper that the object of this appointment should obtain general publicity, it will be advisable to insert, for a few weeks, a short notice in two of the newspapers published in this city, of the most general circulation, stating therein that you are ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of stock at private sale, within the limits prescribed by law, for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The stock, when purchased, must be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States; and it will be advisable not to make any payments to the seller, unless he shall produce satisfactory evidence of his having actually transferred the stock to the Treasurer. The advances which you may make in the execution of this business will be refunded to you by warrant in the usual mode.

I will just add, that on the amount of all purchases of stock which may be made by you, in pursuance of this instruction, a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed, and that I will thank you to keep me regularly advised of the state of your purchases.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

P. S. The following are the prices at which stock may be purchased, according to the rule prescribed by the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1817: Louisiana, six per cents, \$100; three per cents, \$65; new six per cents, \$100; seven per cents, \$104 57; deferred, (unredeemed,) \$35 49.

R. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 16, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant.

The mode adopted in adjusting the protested bill of exchange drawn by Durkin Henderson & Co. is perfectly satisfactory, and you will be pleased to deposit the amount in the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer, observing to transmit the usual receipt therefor to this office, in which it must be specially stated that the money originated from a protested bill for £1,500, drawn by Durkin Henderson & Co., and purchased for the use of the Department of State.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 16, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, covering two certificates of transfer for \$11,500 of Louisiana stock.

The course you have adopted in regard to the immediate transmission of the certificates of stock, when purchased, is perfectly correct, and you will be pleased to continue so to do.

In answer to your query, whether the seller may be allowed the interest on the stock which may have accrued thereon since the 1st instant, I will observe that, if purchases cannot be otherwise effected, you are at liberty to pay the interest due at the time of purchase.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 17, 1819.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the Cumberland Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Union Bank of Georgetown, for \$3,000, and have directed that the draft shall not be presented for payment until sixty days after its date.

I have, &c.

J. SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 17, 1819.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the Bath Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Union Bank in Georgetown, for \$2,000, and have directed that the draft shall not be presented for payment until sixty days after its date.

I am, &c.

T. D. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bath Bank.*



---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 20, 1819.*

SIR: In answer to your inquiry, whether the seller may be allowed the interest on the stock which may have accrued thereon since the 1st instant, I will observe that, if purchases cannot be otherwise effected, you are at liberty to pay the interest due at the time of transfer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 20, 1819.*

SIR: The Department of War has drawn a warrant on the Treasurer for thirty thousand dollars, in favor of Callender Irvine, the Commissary General, but as we have no funds in Philadelphia, the Treasurer has been directed to remit the amount of the warrant in a draft on New York, and to request Mr. Irvine to endeavor to negotiate the same with your institution, in order to avoid the necessity of applying to the local banks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 20, 1819.*

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 12th of May, respecting the bank notes receivable, on behalf of the United States, by the Bank of Chillicothe, I have to inform you that the notes of all the banks in the District of Columbia may be safely received, except those of the Merchants' Bank, Franklin Bank, and Mechanics' Bank, all of Alexandria.

I am, &c.

T. JONES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 21, 1819.*

SIR: I perceive that, in the return of the Treasury account with the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore, dated on the 17th instant, and purporting to include the transactions of the week ending with that day, a deposit of \$50,000, made on that day (as appears by the date of the certificate) by the Collector of the Customs at Baltimore, is omitted. A similar irregularity has before taken place with respect to the deposits of that Collector, and you will be pleased to correct it in future.

I am, &c.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 22, 1819.*

SIR: I perceive that the certificates of deposit issued by the Bank of the United States to the Collector at Philadelphia do not bear date on the Saturday, as proposed in my letter of the 17th May, but on the Monday following. As the Collector transmits these certificates with his return ending on Saturday, an incongruity is presented which it is desirable to avoid. You will be pleased to give directions for remedying this in future.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 28, 1819.*

Sm: The Nashville Bank of Tennessee having been selected by the Directors of the United States Bank to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans, and of agent for paying the pensioners of the United States in the State of Tennessee, and the said bank having recently given notice of its determination to suspend the payment of specie, it becomes my duty to call the attention of the Board of Directors to this subject. It is believed that the State Bank of Tennessee, established at Knoxville, with a branch at Nashville, continues to discharge its notes in specie, on demand. As this bank is already the agent for paying pensions at Knoxville, it is presumed that no difficulty will occur in an attempt to engage its



services at Nashville. As, however, the semi-annual payment on the 4th September next cannot be provided for by any arrangement which can be made before that time, it will only be necessary for the bank to secure the agency of the State Bank for the semi-annual payment falling due on the 4th March next.

The attention of the Board is drawn to this subject under the impression that it is neither conformable to the spirit of the charter, to the wishes of the Board, nor to the character of the Government, to employ any bank, in the execution of the service legally requirable of the bank, which does not discharge its notes in specie, on demand.

I remain, &c.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1819.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of the sums which will be required on the 4th September next to pay the pensioners of the United States at the several places therein designated. It is not understood to be critically correct, but sufficiently so for the purposes for which it has been obtained from the War Department.

The funds necessary to meet the payments, with the exceptions marked in the margin, will have to be drawn from the bank and its branches. Perhaps the sum at Portland, applicable to this demand, may be increased before it is necessary to transmit the money.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th of May last, relative to the conduct of the Bank of Missouri towards the banks of Kentucky, has been received by due course of mail. About the same time a representation of the same nature was received from the Secretary of State of Kentucky. An immediate reply was given to his letter, and, at the same time, the Bank of Missouri was requested to act with liberality and moderation towards such of the State banks as might become indebted to it through the Government deposits.

No answer has yet been received, but a confident hope is entertained that no further cause of complaint will be given by that institution.

I am, &c.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq., President of the Bank of Kentucky.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1819.

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, or cause to be purchased, for public use, and as soon as practicable, approved bills on the under mentioned places, for the following sums, viz:

On London, or other places in Great Britain, payable in London, for nine thousand pounds sterling.

On Amsterdam or on Rotterdam, payable in Amsterdam, for one hundred and fifty thousand guilders.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted to my office, accompanied with an account in the usual form, on the amount of which you will be entitled to charge a commission of one-fourth of one per cent.

Observing that bills to a very considerable amount, drawn as well on London as Amsterdam, by Mr. I. I. Hoogerverff, of Baltimore, have been purchased for public use, I think it advisable not to take any more of that description until we learn the fate of those already purchased and remitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1819.

SIR: The inclosed list of pensions to widows and orphans falling due on the 4th September next is in addition to the statement which I had the honor of forwarding to you on the — instant. The observations made on that statement, as to the funds which could be employed, are equally applicable to this.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 2, 1819.*

SIR: It appears, by a letter received this day from the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, that the purchases on account of the Sinking Fund authorized to be made by him have been completed, and that the State Bank had liquidated a large balance with it by the transfer of six per cent. deferred stock, subject to the assent of this Department. It is important to ascertain, without delay, the amount of the stock so transferred, to enable me to determine whether further purchases may be authorized at that place.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 2, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 17th and 24th ultimo, advising that you had made several purchases of stock for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Treasurer has, accordingly, been instructed to remit to you two hundred and forty thousand dollars, in two drafts, payable at your institution, on account of the cost of said stock.

I will thank you to cause the necessary certificates of transfer to be issued and transmitted to my office for the purpose of placing on the books of the Treasury the stock already purchased, and to observe the same rule in regard to all future purchases.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, covering three certificates of transfer, in the name of the Treasurer of the United States, for one hundred thousand dollars of stock, being the amount you were authorized to purchase for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the cost of which the Treasurer has been directed to remit to you in drafts payable at your institution.

Your commission will be remitted to you in like manner, when the account shall have been adjusted by the accounting officers; but, as I may have occasion to authorize a further purchase of stock, it is my wish that the account may remain open for some time longer.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 6, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo has been received by this day's mail.

The inquiry which it presents would have been with more propriety addressed to the courts of justice. I am, however, willing to give you the impressions which a slight examination of the subject has produced.

If the copper coins of the United States are a lawful tender, they are so by implication, as they have not been expressly declared to be so by any act of Congress. The old Congress by ordinance, on October 16, 1786, established a Mint; and, among other things, ordained "That the copper coin struck under the authority of the United States in Congress assembled shall be receivable in all taxes or payments due to the United States, in the proportion of \$5 for every \$100 so paid; but that no other copper coin whatsoever shall be receivable in any taxes or payments whatsoever to the United States."

The act of Congress of April 2, 1792, establishes a Mint, and prescribes the denominations, weight and devices of the gold, silver, and copper coins which should be struck thereat. The sixteenth section of the act makes the gold and silver coins so struck at the Mint a legal tender in all cases whatsoever. No notice is taken of the copper coin. The act of the 8th May, of the same year, to provide for a copper coinage, directs that the cents and half cents, as they shall be coined, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, thence to issue into circulation. The act also directs that after \$50,000 shall be coined of cents, and paid into the Treasury, no copper coins or piece whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall *pass current as money*, or shall be paid, offered, or received in payment under penalty of forfeiture, and a further penalty of ten dollars for tendering or receiving the same. It is under this act, and by implication, that they are a lawful tender, if, indeed, they are so.

It is presumed that in a case of this nature the doctrine of implication cannot be sustained. Gold and silver coin, struck at the Mint, is declared expressly a legal tender. Copper coin is not. If it is a legal tender, it is so generally, and to any amount. It is conceived that the convenience of the community would be seriously affected by a legal provision of this nature. The old Congress admitted it to be so in payments to the United States to the extent of five per cent. upon all payments. The present Government seems to have acted upon this idea, that no provision was necessary; that, in payments in which copper coin might be tendered, the interest and convenience of the parties might be safely trusted; that, in fact, it would be tendered only where no other coin could be, or at least where fractional parts of a



dollar were to be paid. In these cases the convenience and interest of the parties would be regulated by the necessity that existed of tendering and receiving copper coin. If this view of the question be not correct, Congress has been strangely negligent in the discharge of the high trust which has been confided to them. The subject of the current coins has been so frequently before that body that it is difficult to conceive that it should not have been considered with attention.

This opinion is given, sir, as you desire it, without delay. It may be incorrect; but it is the result of the best examination which I have been able to give the subject in the short time which has elapsed since the receipt of your letter.

I am, &c.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Fayetteville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 14, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, covering the first and second bills of eight sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand guilders; as also the first and second of four sets of exchange on London and Liverpool, amounting to three thousand three hundred and ninety pounds, two shillings and twopence, sterling; the cost whereof will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 17, 1819.*

SIR: In reply to your letter stating the kind and amount of stock referred to in my letter of the 2d instant, I have the honor to inform you that, upon the receipt of the certificates transferred, agreeably to the instructions which have been given to the Cashier upon that subject, a draft will issue in favor of the bank for the amount upon the office at Charleston.

From the contents of your letter, it is not presumed that any further purchases will probably be made at that place. If circumstances should render it probable that further purchases can be made, authority will be given upon any suggestion from you of that kind.

From the purchases which have been made, I should infer that the pressure for money cannot be as great as has generally been represented. Of the \$1,250,000 which has been directed to be purchased, not more than \$500,000 have been obtained.

I remain, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 17, 1819.*

SIR: Your letters of the 29th of July and 3d of August last have been received. I regret to learn that the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati has again suspended specie payments, although I cannot doubt that every practicable effort was made, as well by yourself as by the other gentlemen concerned in the management of that institution, to continue them.

Under the present circumstances of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, and of the Treasury, the public money which has been deposited in that bank becomes necessarily an object of some anxiety. I am disposed to consult, as far as possible, the convenience of the bank; but it is desirable that an arrangement should be made for rendering that money available for the public expenditure as early as may be practicable, and I will thank you to inform me what measures are in contemplation by the bank for that purpose.

By the list which you have transmitted it appears that a considerable portion of that amount consists of checks of banks which do not pay specie. It will be impossible for me to dispense with that part of the engagement between the Treasury and the bank which stipulated that a cash credit should be given for all moneys received by the bank to the credit of the Treasurer.

The draft of Mr. Glen for \$30,000, on the Secretary of War, which you transmitted, has been presented, and payment has been refused. An inquiry has been ordered into the transaction on which Mr. Glen's claim is founded, but the returns have not yet been made. At present, however, it is believed that nothing will be due to Mr. Glen.

It is necessary that you should transmit an account current between the bank and the Treasurer, in which the date and amount of each deposit, and by whom made, should be particularly stated.

I am, &c.

S. W. DAVIES, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 20, 1819.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw upon you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of 60 days, for \$—, and at the expiration of 90 days for \$—.



\* If it is your wish that these drafts should be made payable at either of the branches of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities,† instructions shall be given to that effect.

To the Cashiers of the following Banks:

[The blanks were filled up as stated opposite to their respective names ]

	60 days.	90 days.
Bath Bank.....	\$6,000	\$4,000
Merchants' Bank, Salem.....	40,000	20,000
Newport Bank.....	10,000	5,000
Bank of Bristol.....	5,000	3,000
New Haven.....	8,000	4,000
New London.....	1,000	
Utica.....	5,000	2,000
Easton.....	1,000	
Harrisburg.....	12,000	8,000
Washington.....	32,000	
Metropolis.....	40,000	20,000
Central.....	40,000	
Union, Georgetown.....	25,000	
Columbia.....	45,000	
Alexandria.....	25,000	20,000
Union, Alexandria.....	30,000	
Mechanics'.....	57,000	
Franklin.....	48,000	
Branch Virginia, Lynchburg.....	3,000	
Petersburg.....	7,000	4,000
Edwardsville.....	30,000	
Vincennes.....	40,000	20,000
Tombeckbe.....	205,000	105,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 20, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to transfer to the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, the balances remaining to his credit in the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches. Considering the present state of the Treasury, and the liberality it has uniformly manifested towards your institution, I am confident that I only do justice to the disposition by which you are actuated when I anticipate that these drafts will be honorably discharged.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq., President of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 20, 1819.

SIR: It was not my intention to have made any transfer of the public moneys from the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville to the Bank of the United States until I should have received your reply to my letter of July 30. But as it is now ascertained that all the disposable means of the Treasury will be required to meet the very heavy demands which will be made upon it in the months of October and November next, and as I presume that the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville will by that time be able to provide for the payment of a considerable portion of the public moneys now held by it, I shall instruct the Treasurer of the United States to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$75,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for \$75,000.

If it is your wish that these drafts should be made payable at either of the branches of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic States, or New Orleans, instructions will be given to that effect.

I am, &c.

LE ROY POPE, Esq., President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 20, 1819.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$40,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for \$20,000. These drafts will be made payable at such of the branches of the Bank of the United States mentioned in the arrangement between this Department and your institution as you may indicate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Vincennes.

© The following sentence substituted to the Bank of Vincennes: These drafts will be made payable at such of the branches of the Bank of the United States mentioned in the arrangement between this Department and your institution as you may indicate.

† Or New Orleans, inserted to Edwardsville and Tombeckbe Banks.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 21, 1819.*

SIR: It is proper to inform you that the third and fourth bills of the twelve sets of exchange, the first and second of which accompanied your letter of the 11th instant, have not been received at this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 23, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed I transmit to you for collection the note of Neilson, Nichols & Co. to the Treasurer of the United States for \$5,084 40; the amount of which note, when paid, you will be pleased to pass to the credit of the said Treasurer in your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 23, 1819.*

SIR: Your letters of the 24th ultimo and 20th instant have been duly received, as also the documents therein referred to, with the exception of a certificate of transfer for \$6,550 of Louisiana stock purchased of James Taylor, and which I will thank you to cause to be issued and transmitted to my office.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 24, 1819.*

SIR: On the 23d of March last I informed you that no returns of the Treasurer's account had been received from the branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Wilmington, since the 1st November last, and I have now to inform you that no return has as yet been received, although it appears that several deposits have been made since that period. I must, therefore, again request that you will forward the return required with as little delay as practicable.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 24, 1819.*

SIR: There being reason to believe that no further purchases of stock within the limits prescribed by law can be effected, at least for the present, I have to request that, until otherwise instructed, you consider your authority, in that respect, as revoked, and that upon the receipt of this letter you will, if not already done, transmit to my office an account exhibiting the amount of each species of stock purchased by you, and the respective prices paid therefor, accompanied with the receipts of the sellers and the necessary certificates of transfer for placing the same on the books of the Treasury.

Your commission on the cost of the stock must be added to the account.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

*To the under mentioned Cashiers of banks:*

Peter Bacot, Charleston; J. B. Dandridge, Richmond; Richard Smith, Washington; John White, Baltimore; Jonathan Smith, Philadelphia; Lynde Catlin, New York; Samuel Frothingham, Boston.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August, 24, 1819.*

SIR: I deem it proper to inform you that the Treasurer has this day drawn a bill on you, in favor of David Shriver, Esq., for forty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of enabling him to make the necessary advances to the contractors for constructing the Cumberland road. The draft in question will, of course, be placed to the credit of Mr. Shriver in your institution, who will pass checks on you in favor of the contractors, and as they will probably call for the money only when wanted, it is presumed the bank will be subjected to no inconvenience by the transaction.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

W. R. DICKINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 26, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, covering the third and fourth bills of twelve sets of exchange, which were transmitted to this office on the 11th instant, as also the firsts and seconds of five sets subsequently purchased by you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 30, 1819.*

SIR: Your letters of the 25th and 26th instant, covering sundry bills of exchange on London and Liverpool, have been duly received, and the cost of the bills will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 31, 1819.*

SIR: Previous to the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant my attention had been directed to the probable demands upon the Treasury during the remainder of the year, and the means necessary to meet them.

The inclosed statements exhibit the probable demands and the ways and means for the period embraced by your statement. You will perceive that I have made but two corrections in the statement which you inclosed in the letter of the 19th instant

It is highly probable that, for the current services, independent of the military pensions and the principal and interest of the public debt, a larger sum than \$1,000,000 will be required; but it is presumed that the excess above that sum can be drawn from the deposits in the State banks, over and above the sums specified in my letter of the 20th instant, which is herewith inclosed. The diminution made in the amount of the military pensions, payable on the 4th proximo, comprises the amount that will be drawn from the State banks for that object.

The sum of \$300,000 deducted from the sums which might be applicable to the demands specified in your letter is reinstated, as forming a part of the million which it is expected will be drawn from the deposits in the bank for the ordinary current service. It is proper to observe that it is not improbable that a small portion of the sums intended to be drawn from the deposits in the State banks may not be paid at the time specified.

The failure of some of the Collectors to make regular and correct returns of the bonds weekly put in suit does not enable me to form a correct opinion of the comparative state of the collections during the last and the present quarter. Upon general principles, I should presume that the defect in the collection of the revenue bonds during the second quarter may be safely assumed as the average for the year.

I am inclined to believe the crisis is passed. If I am correct in this opinion, the receipts into the Treasury, from this time to the end of the year, will be greater, in proportion to the bonds falling due, than in the preceding part of it. As the bank has made an arrangement by which the remittance of nearly two millions of dollars to Europe is postponed for three years, it will be able to extend its discounts probably to the extent of the demands for them upon safe business paper. It will certainly be its interest to discount, at least, the amount of the loan which it has obtained in Europe. These discounts will have a happy influence upon the community, and will also facilitate the collection of the revenue. It has been stated to me by one or two of the State or local banks, and particularly by the bank at Huntsville, that it would be extremely difficult to remit the money in its possession to the Atlantic cities until the winter, and suggested that it would be more agreeable to them to pay interest on the sums which they might be required to remit than to make the remittance until the period stated. As the bank is now the payee in the redemption of Louisiana stock, which is to be effected on the 21st of October next, and as it is its interest to place the amount to be received at interest, in order to relieve the banks in question from the loss to which they must be subjected in effecting remittances at this time, I am disposed to pay the bank interest upon such part of the stock as may not be redeemed on the 21st of October next until the redemption is effected, and to look to the bank at Huntsville, and such others as may ask the same indulgence, for an indemnity by the payment of interest. If this proposition meets your approbation, those banks will be informed of the fact, and relieved from the obligation to remit at this time. The bank at Huntsville proposes to remit to New York.

In terminating this letter, I feel some regret at being constrained, by a sense of duty, to dissent from the arrangement made between the Cashier of the Bank of the United States and the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia relative to that part of the sum which was transferred from the former to the latter bank as special deposit, which had been previously made use of by the United States Bank. An examination of the correspondence between the President of the Bank and this Department will satisfy you that whenever the bank received public money from the State banks and used it, or when it accepted of the payment of interest from the State banks upon public money in their possession, it was bound to credit the Treasury for the amount as specie. Having made use of the sums in question, it was bound to pay the amount to the Treasury, and ought immediately to have transferred it to the general credit. Having neglected to do this, it was presumed by me that the sum was still special deposit, as it was stated to be in the returns of the Bank, and consequently transferred as such to the Bank of Columbia. But for this neglect the sums would not have been transferred. The bank would have been charged with the amount



and have accounted for it in the ordinary mode. If the sums had really been paid over, the condition of the Treasury would have been substantially the same. The amount would have been available in the hands of the Bank of Columbia. It may be proper to add, that Mr. Whann says the arrangement was forced upon him by Mr. Smith. The Bank of Columbia was acting as agent or trustee of the Treasury, and had no right to make the disposition, or rather to accept the condition imposed upon it by Mr. Smith. In point of justice and equity, the transaction is equally indefensible. The Bank of the United States, through its agents here, was importunate to have the public money in the local banks of this place turned over to it. Upon the transfer being made, an arrangement for the payment of interest was made, and the amount accordingly carried to the general credit of the Treasurer of the United States upon the books of the bank. By the arrangement, which is the subject of consideration, the public money has been used to pay a debt to the Bank of the United States, not only without the consent of the Government, but against the express conditions upon which the transfers from the State banks were made. I do not inquire here whether the Bank of the United States acted wisely in pressing the transfer of the public money from the Bank of Columbia. It is sufficient for my purpose that the transfer was made and accepted by the bank as specie. The bank had been in the receipt of interest upon the amount transferred for more than eighteen months. It is unjust to throw the Treasury back upon the Bank of Columbia for that amount, and more particularly so when the case could not have occurred but for the negligence of the bank in omitting to transfer the sums in question from the special to the general account as soon as they had been used by the bank in its own operations. I have therefore to request that the account of the Treasurer of the United States may be corrected according to the foregoing views, so far as to make it what it would have been had the regular entries been made at the time the money was made use of by the bank.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 1, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed I transmit to you for collection two protested bills of exchange, with protests in due form, and of which the following is a description, viz:

John Abr'm Willink & Co. on Dan. and J. A. Willink & Co., of Liverpool, payable in London, in favor of John M. Ehrick, for £2,000.

Lewis and R. Groning on R. Groning, of London, in favor of Jacob R. Valk, endorsed by him and John M. Ehrick, for £900.

I have therefore to request that you will be so obliging as to apply to the drawers and endorser of the first mentioned bill, and to the endorser of the last mentioned one, and demand payment of them, as well of the principal as of all damages, according to the custom of merchants, which have been incurred by reason of the non-payment of the said bills; and that, in case of refusal, you place the same in the hands of the District Attorney, with directions to institute prosecutions against all the parties concerned without delay.

I will just add, that my motive for sending the Charleston bill to you is, that the damages allowed in such cases at New York are greater than at Charleston.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 2, 1819.*

SIR: By my letter of the 20th ultimo, which you probably received soon after yours of the 23d was sent off, you will have perceived that your request for a further deposit could not be complied with. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of any erroneous inference being drawn from my silence, I think it necessary to inform you that, so far from affording the aid you ask, I confidently rely upon the payment of the sum due by the Franklin Bank at the time specified in my letter, and agreeably to the understanding at the time the deposits were made. Indeed, the situation of the Treasury will not permit me to dispense with the payment.

I am, &c.

CHAS. CHAPIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Franklin Bank, Alexandria.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 2, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo. The readiness with which your institution has met my views for the transfer of the public moneys to the Bank of the United States is extremely satisfactory. In the manner of effecting this transfer, it was my wish that your bank should, as far as the public interest would permit, consult its own convenience. As it appears from your letter that either of the propositions contained in it will be satisfactory to you, I would prefer the latter, which is, that the



transfer shall be made at 60 and 90 days to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington or Richmond; giving the preference, as far as may suit you, to the office at Washington.

I am, &c.

R. K. JONES, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, covering your account and vouchers for the stock purchased by you for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, but the certificates of transfer stated to have been forwarded are not among the other papers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 4, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter inclosing a copy of the agreement entered into on the 5th day of July last between the United States Bank and the Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, has been received by due course of mail.

It is not perceived, from an examination of the conditions of the agreement, that the assent of this Department is in any degree essential to its validity. I have, however, no hesitation in stating my belief that in the present state of the money market in Europe the terms of the loan are favorable, and that consequences highly beneficial both to the bank and to the community may be expected from it. But it may be proper for me to observe that, as the power of the bank to dispose of the stock pledged by the third article of the agreement to the said companies is limited to the sum of two millions of dollars within any one year, it is presumed that the power of attorney which is to be executed by the bank, according to the provisions of that article, will be so drawn as not to conflict with the chartered powers of the bank, and that not more than that sum will, under any circumstances, be disposed of by the bank within the term of one year. With this understanding, the unqualified approbation of the Department is given to the agreement.

I have the honor, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 6, 1819.*

SIR: It appears from the returns made to this Department by the Bank of Missouri that there has been paid into that bank on account of the Treasury, and now remaining to its credit, \$70,000 of the notes of the Tennessee banks. It is probable that there may be \$30,000 more in the possession of the Government at other places. I am not advised of the proportion of the above sums which is in the bills of your institution and of others in the State which have stopped payment.

Measures will be promptly taken to ascertain this fact. In the meantime, it is desirable to know what arrangements will be made by the Bank of Nashville for the redemption of this paper, which, owing to the stoppage of payment by the bank, cannot be used by the Government in meeting the current services of the year.

If the bank is in a situation to furnish drafts upon solvent banks in the State of Tennessee, or in other States, whose paper has not been rendered uncurrent by the stoppage of payment, such drafts will be accepted by the Treasury in discharge of these notes. It will, however, be preferred to take drafts upon banks in which the public money is deposited, and especially upon the Bank of the United States and its offices. If the bank shall not be in a situation to discharge its notes in the possession of the Government in one of the modes which I have had the honor to describe, I will be obliged to you to state to me the manner in which it can be effected.

I remain, &c.

CASHIER of the *Nashville Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 6, 1819.*

SIR: By the returns which have been made to this Department by the Bank of Missouri and other western banks, in which the public money has been deposited, it appears that about \$50,000 of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina has been received in those banks on account of the Treasury.

The stoppage of payment by the State Bank of North Carolina has rendered it impracticable to use these notes in discharge of the current demands upon the Treasury. It is, therefore, extremely desirable to ascertain the nature and extent of the provision which the situation of the bank will enable it to make for their redemption. Checks upon the United States Bank or its offices, or upon banks in the principal Atlantic cities which discharge their notes in specie upon demand, will be received by the Treasury.



If it is not practicable to discharge them in this manner, any communication pointing out the mode in which it can be effected will be acceptable to the Department.

I remain, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *State Bank of North Carolina*.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 9, 1819.*

SIR: I will thank you to inform me whether the notes of the Bank of Vincennes will be received as a cash deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville; and, also, what Ohio notes will be received, in like manner, at the offices at Chillicothe or Cincinnati. There are at the Bank of Missouri \$15,000 of the former and \$20,000 or \$25,000 of the latter, which, if practicable, I wish to render available, by transferring them to these offices.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States*.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 9, 1819.*

SIR: It appears by the returns of the Bank of Missouri that there has been deposited in it, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, \$103,000 of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and of its branches. The situation of the Treasury requires that this sum should be transferred to the Atlantic cities, in order to be applied to the current demands upon the Government.

The Bank of the United States is, by its charter, bound to transfer the public moneys wherever required within the United States. If it should be required to transfer the above sum, it would, of necessity, demand from your institution specie for those notes. It is presumed that it would be extremely inconvenient to the Bank of Kentucky to advance that amount at any time, but especially after the pressure which must have been produced by the frequent agitation of the question of suspending payment by the banks, which has occurred during the last spring and summer. It is also presumed that, at this time, the means of making remittances to the eastern cities, or even to New Orleans, are very limited, and could not be effected without considerable loss. It may, however, be in the power of the bank to liquidate a part of this sum with the offices of the Bank of the United States in Kentucky, without the payment of specie or employment of bills of exchange. If the whole or any portion of this sum could be so arranged, it would be very gratifying to me.

If this is found to be impracticable at present, will the Bank of Kentucky be disposed to receive the amount in deposit, and transfer it to New Orleans or to the Atlantic cities, in the course of this autumn and the next winter, at the risk and expense of the bank? If it is disposed to act upon this suggestion, it will be necessary to state specifically the time within which the transfer will be effected, and the place to which it will be made. If the propositions of the bank are accepted, a draft will issue in favor of its office at Louisville for the amount upon the Bank of Missouri. An early reply is requested.

I have the honor to inclose an extract from the answer of the President of the Bank of Missouri to my letter, stating the substance of your communication to this Department, relative to the conduct of that bank in drawing specie from the Bank of Kentucky. It contains the assurance that complaints of the same nature shall be avoided in future.

I am, &c.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq., *President of the Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort*.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 9, 1819.*

SIR: It appears that \$70,000 of the notes of the banks of the State of Tennessee have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of Missouri, which that bank has proposed to deposit in the office of the United States Bank at Louisville, Kentucky. I am not yet informed of the amount of the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee which may constitute a part of that sum, but presume it is considerable.

The state of the Treasury will not permit this sum to remain any considerable time without employment. But it cannot be employed in Kentucky. It must be transferred from thence to the points where the public exigencies require it. This transfer must be made by the Bank of the United States whenever it shall be required; but, in making the transfer, that bank will necessarily demand the specie, or funds which are convertible into specie at the place to which it shall be required to make the transfer.

Considering the pressure which everywhere prevails, directly upon the banks and indirectly upon the people, I am desirous of effecting this transfer so as to increase the general pressure in the slightest possible degree. I propose, then, as soon as the amount of the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, comprehended within the before mentioned sum, is ascertained, to issue, through the Treasurer of the United States, a draft upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville for the amount in favor of the State Bank, where the same shall remain subject to the drafts of the Treasury, and to be disbursed by the bank upon those drafts. The military and revolutionary pensions falling due on the 4th of March next will probably absorb the whole amount. If the State Bank will consent to take the whole of the



notes of the banks of Tennessee, comprehended in the said sum, the transfer draft will issue for the whole amount. In that event a considerable portion of it would remain unexpended until the 4th September, 1820. In no case, however, would any part of it be drawn out for the purpose of being deposited in other banks. This suggestion is made upon the supposition that although the other banks of Tennessee have suspended specie payments, yet they would be disposed to make arrangements with the State Bank for the redemption of this paper, which would enable it to accede to it without injury or inconvenience. An early answer is requested.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *State Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 10, 1819.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I will observe that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and provided the security lodged with you by Mr. Ehrick is unexceptionable, you are at liberty to take his note for the balance due by him, payable with interest at ninety days, you retaining the pledge deposited in your hands as a collateral security.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 10, 1819.*

SIR: The services of Josias Thompson, Esq., the Superintendent of the Western Division of the Cumberland Road, have been dispensed with by the President of the United States. He has been requested to transfer to D. Shriver, jr., Esq., any sum which may still remain to his credit on the books of the Steubenville Bank as Superintendent. Should he decline to comply with this request, you will be informed of the fact by Mr. Shriver, and are requested not to honor his draft to any other person for the sum which may remain to his credit on your books.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Steubenville Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 12, 1820.*

SIR: A letter was received from you some time ago stating a point which the Bank of Chillicothe deemed necessary to have elucidated before it could decide upon the modification of the arrangement between it and the Treasury, proposed by the Secretary's letter of the 1st ultimo. The question, however, involved consequences so important that it was thought proper to refer it to the Secretary, who is now in Georgia. Some time, therefore, may elapse before his decision can be known. But meanwhile it is desirable, as appears by a letter just received from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Zanesville, that a temporary understanding should be had on the subject. Under these circumstances, it is proposed that the Bank of Chillicothe will, for the present, receive the deposits on the terms of the letter of the 1st of August; and as it is highly improbable that any case will occur involving the question proposed by you, before the views of the Secretary on the subject are communicated to you, it is hoped that the bank will not be deterred by a mere possible risk from so far consulting the convenience of the Treasury.

Without anticipating the decision of the Secretary, it may be proper to state that the modifications proposed by the letter of the 1st of August have been acceded to, without any exception, by all the other State banks who are employed as depositories of public moneys, and who have had time to communicate their answers. These banks appear to concur in the opinion entertained here, that those modifications are not disadvantageous to them. It is true that the number of banks whose notes are receivable is somewhat increased. The eastern notes, however, are understood to be generally sought after in the western towns; and as the Ohio notes are only those of specie-paying banks, the Bank of Chillicothe has merely to cause them to be presented for payment. But as the Receiver will, at every deposit, inform each of the Ohio banks of the amount of its notes deposited, they will be prepared to discharge them, and will, probably, make some arrangement, satisfactory to the Bank of Chillicothe, by which the trouble of presentation may be obviated. It is thought proper, also, to mention to you that the Bank of the United States has authorized its officers to receive from the Receivers of Public Moneys, as cash, at Cincinnati, the same notes, which, by the proposed modification, will be receivable by the Bank of Chillicothe.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Chillicothe.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 13, 1819.*

SIR: It appears that since the return rendered by you on the 4th March last, other public moneys have been deposited in the Bank of Augusta to the credit of the Treasurer, and I have therefore to request that a return may be transmitted, including payments and deposits from that time to the present.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

AUGUSTUS MOORE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Augusta.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 14, 1819.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d instant, I have to inform you that, although I am disposed to afford the Harrisburg Bank every accommodation which its own peculiar circumstances or the general pressure of the times might require, yet, as it is absolutely necessary that all the means of the Treasury should be rendered available to meet the heavy expenditures for the public service during the ensuing quarter, it will not be practicable to grant the indulgence which you request in the payment of the drafts mentioned in my letter of the 20th ultimo. The first draft, at all events, I trust you will be prepared to meet. And if, afterwards, the condition of the bank should render it necessary to ask the postponement of the second draft, (which, however, I hope will not be the case,) I shall be ready to accede to your wishes as far as the state of the Treasury will permit.

I am, &c.

JOHN FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 14, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant, marked private, has been received by due course of mail.

The importance of a proper distribution of capital among the different offices, and the adoption of such measures as will introduce uniformity in the transactions of the whole institution, cannot be too highly appreciated. The measures which you propose are generally calculated to introduce uniformity and certainty in the operations of the institution, and consequently to give it that efficiency which is necessary to insure its public utility.

The distinct propositions which you have presented to my consideration, and upon which you wish to obtain my opinion, are, if they are correctly understood, believed to be generally consistent with the rights and duties of the bank and of the Government. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to introduce them here, with such observations as may tend to elucidate the construction which has been given to them by this Department.

"1st. That unless circumstances affecting the safety of the bank should render it necessary, which it is hoped and believed will not again occur, the bank shall pay, at the places of receipt, without reference to the notes received, (whether of the offices receiving, or others,) except in relation to debentures.

"2d. That the Treasury, when it desires to use its funds otherwise than where they may be deposited, shall direct the bank to transfer to the specific offices where it shall want its funds from the specific offices where they may be deposited, and that the bank shall be bound to effect these transfers within periods to be agreed upon, subject, however, to such changes, from time to time, as experience may dictate as proper, and which shall be the subject of future arrangement. That, for the present, and until further arrangements, the following periods be established:

"1. From the western offices to the Atlantic offices, respectively, and *vice versa*, four months.

"2. From and to New Orleans, in all cases, four months.

"3. From the offices south to the offices north of Washington, and *vice versa*, sixty days.

"4. From the offices north of Washington to offices of Washington, thirty days.

"3d. That the Government (unless in cases which shall be the subject of special arrangement) shall only draw on offices to the amount of its funds in those offices, respectively, except the office at Washington, where it shall draw at pleasure, as heretofore.

4th. That, to reimburse the office at Washington for drafts drawn upon it by the Government, drafts shall be given, from time to time, to the Cashier of that office, on his application, on these offices, respectively, where the notes of that office shall be paid in on account of the debts due to the Government, if the Government shall at the time have funds in such offices, respectively; and after the application of such drafts to the credit of the Government with that office for the balance due to it, if any, the Government shall quarterly grant drafts on such offices where it has funds as it shall see fit.

5th. That, if the Government shall wish the Cashier or any other officer of the office at Washington to be authorized (for its convenience, or the convenience of the Agents of the Government, in making its payments at Washington) to draw occasionally on Philadelphia, New York, or elsewhere, it shall only be on funds deposited to his *private* credit, as the Agent of the Government, at such places, respectively."

1. To this regulation there can be no objection. Debentures are clearly a special debt, which can be demanded only from the proceeds of the duties upon the goods upon which they were issued.

2. The periods designated for effecting transfers from the western to the Atlantic offices, and to and from New Orleans, appear, at first consideration, to be long; but, as you have made the experiment of transporting specie from the western to the Atlantic offices, and have found that it cannot be done in less time, those periods may, for the present, and until further arrangement, be considered as established. The other periods may be so considered, with the application of the last to offices south of Washington. In ordinary times, transfers of this description will not often be required, except from Richmond, Petersburg, and Fayetteville, to Norfolk. This latter place will require the transfer of all the moneys collected and deposited at Petersburg and Fayetteville for a number of years. It is presumed, however, that the War and Navy Departments will be able, by due attention, to regulate their expenditures at that and all other places, so as to remove all objection to the periods of transfer which you have proposed. In assenting to these periods, it is confidently expected that the bank will, in case of unexpected emergencies, render every service that can rationally be expected from it, without regard to the foregoing regulations. Such emergencies can only arise in the War and Navy Departments, as the expenditure of the Treasury is always uniform.

3. To this regulation no objection exists.

4. A compliance with this regulation will impose on the bank the necessity of continuing its present statements of the receipts of the notes of the office at this place. To draw drafts in favor of the office here, upon those where its notes have been received, on account of the Government, can only be done upon statements such as are now made, at least so far as the notes of the office at Washington are concerned.



5. If this regulation is understood, it is intended only to preserve the accounts of the Cashier of the office at this place, with the other members of the institution, in managing the funds of the bank respectively confided to them, distinct and separate from his accounts and proceedings as Agent of the Treasurer of the United States. If this be the only object, there can, it is conceived, be no necessity for the regulation. The drafts of the Treasurer in his favor heretofore have been, and it is conceived they ought hereafter to be, in his name as Cashier. The Treasurer must be credited by him on the books of the bank for the amount so drawn. He may, without the regulation, be directed by the parent bank to deposit the sums so transferred to him to his *private credit* as Agent of the Treasurer, and draw upon it in that character. Of the transactions of the Cashier subsequent to the credit upon the books of the office, which the Treasurer receives for the drafts drawn by him, this officer will have no knowledge. He will never inquire how the Cashier has paid the demands upon the Government which have been referred to him for payment. The parent Board will, therefore, direct him to keep his accounts with it and the offices in other places, as Agent of the Treasurer, in whatever manner it shall deem proper. If any other object is contemplated by the regulation, it has escaped recognition by me and the Treasurer, to whom it has been submitted.

With regard to the observations in the latter part of your letter, it is proper to state that, notwithstanding my notice to the banks upon which it was contemplated to draw on the 20th proximo and the 20th November next, it was not my intention to draw upon them for larger amounts than I should ascertain they were able to pay. In this district it is presumed that a very considerable sum will be paid; but it was never expected that the whole of it would be at the times designated. I shall, however, press them and the other banks to meet the most of these sums by the 1st day of January next; I am, however, solicitous that the redemption of the Louisiana stock should be effected at furthest on that day. It was not my intention to propose any delay in the redemption of the domesticated stock. For that purpose there will be, it is presumed, ample means. In relation to the foreign stock, the bank will only have to withhold its orders to receive until the Treasury is in a situation to pay with convenience, if it approves of my proposition. If the Bank of the United States and the city banks have discounted the whole of the good business paper which has been offered for two or three months past, it may be difficult for you to discount two millions immediately upon that kind of paper. It will, therefore, it is presumed, be entirely convenient for the bank to suffer at least a part of the two millions to remain at interest a short time, agreeably to the original contract. If there is any scarcity of good business paper, the gradual receipt of it will be more convenient than any other mode of reception.

It has been my constant endeavor for more than twelve months past to prevent, as far as practicable, all collision between the Bank of the United States and the State banks; as far, at least, as that collision might be connected with the transactions of this Department. It is not my intention, therefore, to give drafts upon the State banks for public money, without previously arranging with them the mode of payment.

Acting upon the same principle, I have endeavored, in the course of the present year, to make arrangements with the State banks in the western States, by which they should become the depositories of the public money collected in that section of the Union. I considered the deposits there positively injurious to the bank, for the following reasons, viz:

1st. That the offices had already extended their discounts in Ohio and Kentucky further than was consistent with the interest of the bank.

2d. That every dollar deposited in them on account of the Government, that could not be disbursed there, would have to be employed in discounts, or transferred to the bank in Philadelphia, or its eastern offices.

3d. That, owing to the state of exchange, transfers could only be made by the transportation of specie across the mountains.

4th. That, owing to the geographical position of Kentucky and Ohio, the public expenditure would be extremely limited.

5th. That the transportation of specie from the western to the eastern States by the bank invariably had produced, and would continue to produce, irritation in the public mind against the bank.

An additional reason for endeavoring to make State banks in that section of the Union the depositories of the public money was to increase the receipts, by enabling the public debtors to pay in the notes of specie-paying banks, which would not be received by the offices of the bank, and which could not be received by them without increasing that collision which it was my desire to diminish.

The foregoing reasons, which appeared to me so obvious as to need no elucidation, have, however, escaped the observation of one of the Directors of the office at Louisville, who has remonstrated against the transfer of the deposits to the Branch Bank of the State of Kentucky. I have the honor to send you inclosed his letters. If the views presented in them correspond with those entertained by the Board of Directors, it will afford me great pleasure to restore the deposits, not only there, but at Chillicothe.

The arrangement which was attempted at Cincinnati has entirely failed. At the time the arrangement was made with the Bank of Chillicothe I was not aware that anything was due from it to the Bank of the United States, and of course made no stipulation in relation to it. The failure of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati to comply with its undertaking has terminated all connexion with it; the condition which was imposed upon it in favor of the United States Bank, as well as all those in favor of the Treasury, has therefore not produced any effect.

I shall at all times be obliged to you for the communication of your ideas upon every subject connected with the operations of the bank and of the currency. It is, I think, sufficiently manifest that the offices west of the mountains can never have any local circulation there as long as their notes are received by the Government in discharge of duty bonds in Philadelphia and the other commercial cities. The refusal of the bank to receive the notes of its offices on deposits has not in any considerable degree relieved it from the burden of exchange between the different sections of the Union. When it is considered that the whole circulation of the bank is now less than \$4,000,000, it is probable that those who have remittances to make cannot at all times obtain the sums necessary, but, generally, exchange will be effected by them as long as their currency is rendered universal through the Union, by the receipt of them on account of the Government in the principal commercial cities. If they should be made receivable only in the States where they are issued, and in States and Territories where offices have not been established, each office would have a local circulation, and exchange would have to be conducted upon commercial principles, and, of course, the expense of it be borne by the commercial class. This, however, is no evil to that class [as] a body of men, as the expense of exchange would be paid and received by them. To travellers,



however, the locality of the currency of the notes of the bank would be a serious evil, unless measures should be adopted by the bank, through its offices, to rescue them from the hands of the brokers. This being done, the objections to the change of the charter under consideration would be substantially removed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 20, 1819.*

SIR: The Secretary of the War Department has informed me that the sum of \$22,000 will be required during the ensuing quarter at Pittsburg for the current service of the Department.

It is presumed that funds can be advantageously transferred to that place from New York or Philadelphia, and that where a transfer can be made a source of profit it will be effected by the bank, without reference to the periods within which they are ordinarily to be made.

When the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments shall return to this place, I will endeavor to obtain from them a statement of the places where any considerable expenditure will be required during the ensuing year, and the amount required at each place, respectively. Having this statement before me, and the amount of revenue receivable and disposable at such places, I shall be able to avoid any considerable inconvenience which may arise from a deficiency of funds at any particular place.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 20, 1819.*

SIR: I informed you in my letter of the 7th of April last, and again by duplicate on the 24th ultimo, that a deposit of \$723, made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Branch of the State Bank at Edenton, by Slade Pearce, on the 9th November, 1818, did not appear on the returns transmitted by you to this Department. To neither of these letters has any answer been received.

It now appears that Samuel Treadwell deposited in the same bank, to the credit of the Treasurer, \$500 on the 31st December, 1818, and \$500 on the 6th March, 1819, of which also no return has been rendered by you to this Department.

This inattention has been productive of great inconvenience to the Treasury Department and to the officers by whom the deposits in question were made, their accounts being suspended for want of the returns of the bank. It is hoped, therefore, that no further delay may be experienced.

The returns should commence on the 21st of December, 1818, which was the date of that last rendered; at which time the balance stated to be due to the Treasurer was \$4,400, but this did not include the deposit of Mr. Pearce above mentioned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. B. BLOUNT, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Edenton.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 20, 1819.*

SIR: It appears that you have omitted to credit, in the returns of the Treasury account, a deposit of \$20,000 made by James Gibbon, in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, on the 3d of May last, to the credit of the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. B. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 22, 1819.*

SIR: The return of the Tombeckbe Bank to the 27th of August has been received, under a cover of a letter from the Cashier of the 2d instant. In a postscript he states that he is instructed by the Board of Directors to inform me that, since the receipt of my confidential letter of the 9th of July, no discounts on personal security have been allowed. It appears, however, that discounts of some kind have been allowed during the month of August. It is presumed that they were made prior to the receipt of my letter of the 9th of July. If it is intended by the Directors to reduce discounts upon personal security, and extend them upon real security, I cannot but think the plan injudicious. If the bank should invest not only its capital, but its too greatly extended credit, upon real security, or in accommodation transactions, when a pressure arrives it cannot fail to stop payment. If the new discounts are on pledges of stock, so long as the stock continues to command the price at which it is pledged the danger will not be immi-



ment. It is proper, however, to state that, except in large commercial cities, a small amount of stock brought into the market cannot fail to depress its value.

If discounts are made by the bank, I presume they will be confined to the single operation of transferring funds to New York, through the agency of the cotton planters, whose crops are intended to be shipped to that place. If the shipments are made contemporaneously with the discounts, the receipts from the sales may be in time to save the bank from the inconvenience which might be apprehended in the absence of such a resource.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Tombekbe Bank, St. Stephen's, Alabama.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 22, 1819.*

SIR: Since I wrote to you, on the 15th instant, I have received a communication from the State Bank of North Carolina, professing its willingness to make the best arrangements in its power for the payment of such of its notes as may be held by the Treasury. You may, therefore, deposit in that bank, at Raleigh, to the credit of the Treasurer, such of the North Carolina notes as may remain in the Tombigbe Bank, of those actually received on account of that officer. On making this deposit you will advise me of the amount, in order that the necessary drafts may be issued for the transfer.

It is presumed, however, that the amount cannot be large, as, by a return from your institution of the 30th of July, it appears that the whole amount of North Carolina notes held by it was \$11,961, of which sum a part was probably received in its ordinary business.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Tombigbe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 22, 1819.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I will observe that I do not wish to purchase any more stock at present, especially of the description you mention.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 25, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th instant, and will give directions that the drafts therein mentioned shall be made payable according to your request.

I inclose a blank form of the checks used by the Navy Agents, &c.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. R. SHEARMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Newport Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 25, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to apprise you that the Treasurer has been instructed to draw a bill on your institution, in favor of the Marshal of North Carolina, for fifteen hundred dollars, which, it is presumed, will not interfere with existing arrangements, considering that the officers of the banks of Missouri and Tombekbe have been directed to deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer, in your institution, the notes alluded to in my letter of the 6th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

#### LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 1, 1819.*

SIR: The inclosed return of the state of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria on the 30th ultimo is defective, inasmuch as it does not state the amount of specie on hand, and it is now sent back that it may be amended.



What is meant by "debts due the bank," as distinct from "bills and notes discounted?" Are they due by banks or individuals? If by banks, name them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. MORGAN, Esq, *Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 8, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, covering a report of a Committee of Directors, embracing various regulations for the government of the offices, and proposing modifications of those which have heretofore existed in relation to the Treasury, was received by yesterday's mail.

The modifications proposed to the 5th and 6th regulations, which were submitted to my consideration in your letter of the 6th ultimo, are approved. The change proposed to the 4th is no doubt important to the bank, and, abstractly considered, appears to be reasonable and just, but it may be very inconvenient to the Treasury. The practice, as you observe, has been in conformity with the regulation; and the interest and convenience of the Treasury, and of the office at this place, will insure its continuance, except in cases of insuperable difficulty, which it is hoped will not occur. Should, however, any such arise, confident reliance will be reposed in the disposition of the bank to furnish such aid as shall be in its power to give.

In your letter of the 6th ultimo, before referred to, you propose to transfer to the credit of the Treasurer, upon the books of the bank at Philadelphia, the public money standing to his credit on the 30th ultimo upon the books of the offices at Savannah and Charleston. The reasons upon which this transfer is proposed to be made equally to apply to the public money in the offices at Fayetteville and Louisville. It is, therefore, presumed that the transfer of those sums to the bank at Philadelphia will meet your approbation. The Treasurer will be instructed to make these transfers as soon as the returns from the southern offices to the 30th September shall be received, and your approbation to the transfer be signified.

If any other transfers are necessary to put the new regulations in complete operation, the transfer drafts will have to be issued by your Cashier, as no transfers have been made by the Treasurer to adjust the accounts between the bank and the offices respectively, except in the case of the office at this place.

I am not certain that you intend such transfers to be made. It would not only be extremely convenient, but would relieve the Treasurer from much trouble, if the sums standing to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th September, in the accounts of the bank and of the offices respectively rendered to this Department, should be considered the sums subject to his drafts. If, however, you deem it expedient to make such transfers as may be necessary to adjust such accounts between the bank and the offices, respectively, as have resulted from the operations of the 12th of April last, the principle upon which they are to be made is clearly determined. If any deviation from it is admissible, I request that it may be made with a view to increase the public funds at Philadelphia.

The change proposed in the mode of keeping the Treasurer's account will derange the whole system of that office, and will, it is conceived, produce no equivalent benefit to the bank. It will impose upon the Treasurer the necessity of comparing his check book with the returns of the offices made to my office from this time to the date at which the present system went into operation. The continuance of the present mode will subject the bank to the labor of sending to this Department the returns which are now made, with the exceptions in one of them of the columns for notes received when they are not payable, and those for outstanding drafts and overdrawn. The drafts of the Treasury will be regulated by these returns in conformity with the 3d regulation embraced by the report of the Committee of Directors.

The small amount of public money now in the Treasury, and which may be in the Treasury for the next twelve months, has actually taken from this system much of the advantage, if not all, which was expected to be derived from the power which was given by it, of transferring the public money to such points as both the interest of the bank and of the Treasury required it to be. After the next year, however, it is probable that the sum will be so large as to render it an object of some importance to be able to transfer it where it can be useful to the bank and equally useful to the Government. It is certainly true that the Treasury would not refuse to make such transfers when requested; but it might be as well to be made by the bank without such application.

It may also be urged that the frequent changes in the fundamental regulations of the bank and of the Treasury cannot fail to be injurious, except where they are indispensable. I will, therefore, thank you to reconsider this subject. If the inconvenience will not be greater than it has occurred to me it will be, I think the balance of labor and inconvenience will be on the side of the change.

It will be necessary for the returns of the bank and of its offices to show the amount of the notes of the office at this place which are received at them, to enable the Department to execute the 4th regulation.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 8, 1819.*

SIR: In your letter of the 1st instant you state that the Treasurer may be instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, for \$14,000, which will be at your credit in that office on the 14th instant. I do not perfectly understand, however, whether this is in lieu of the sum required under my letter of the 20th of August, or whether, considering the large deposits that have been recently made in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer, this is an additional transfer which you propose to be made.

As a considerable amount will be required at Norfolk to meet the public expenditure in that quarter,



it would be desirable that the balance which may remain in your office should be transmitted there as early as practicable; I have, therefore, to request that you will inform me what arrangements you can make for that purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

. K. JONES, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 14,\* 1819.*

SIR: In conformity with the arrangement proposed in your letter of the 11th instant, I have instructed the Treasurer to draw on the Cashier of your institution for \$14,000, in favor of the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Washington, and for \$10,000 in favor of the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Norfolk. A draft will also be issued on the 15th November, in favor of the Cashier of the Branch Bank at Washington, for \$10,000, unless you should in the meantime make a request to the contrary. As the public money received at the offices at Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah, exceeds the expenditure in those quarters, it would be inconvenient for the Treasury to receive at either of those places the sum which you propose to place there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. F. MAY, Esq., *President of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 19, 1819.*

SIR: It is desirable to ascertain the rate of exchange between† ——— and London during the years 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816. It is presumed that your connexion with the mercantile interest will enable you to furnish this information, for which you will please accept the thanks of, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Offices of Discount and Deposit, Boston, New York, and Baltimore.  
CASHIER of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 19, 1819.*

*To the under mentioned Cashiers:*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$‡————, in favor of the Bank of the United States.

This money may be paid by you at the Bank of the United States or at its Offices of Discount and Deposit at Boston and New York. But it will be necessary for you to inform me, before the expiration of the sixty days, at which of those places you wish the draft to be made payable. And, as your wishes in that respect will be acceded to, you may, at your convenience, proceed to place funds at the point to be indicated by you, so that they may be ready to meet the draft on its presentation there.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Merchants' Bank of Salem.

CASHIER of the Bank of Bristol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 19, 1819.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$100,000.

It would be most satisfactory to the Treasury to have this money paid at Philadelphia, New York, or Boston. But the draft will be made payable at any other Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities at which it would be more convenient for the bank to provide for it. You will, therefore, give me timely notice of your wishes in this respect, and in the meantime you may proceed at your convenience to place funds at the point which you may indicate, in order to meet the draft on its presentation there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

G. S. GAINES, Esq., *Cashier of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

\* Referred to in the answer as the 8th instant.

† The blank was filled with the place where the office was situated.

‡ The blanks were filled up as follows: Merchants' Bank of Salem, \$20,000; Bank of Bristol, \$15,000.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 19, 1819.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for \*\$———. This draft will be made payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank at Louisville, unless I should before that time be informed of your wish to pay it at one of the offices in the Atlantic cities. You may, therefore, proceed at your convenience to place funds at Louisville to meet it on its presentation there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

*To the under mentioned Cashiers :*

The Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes.....	*\$55,000
The Cashier of the Bank of Illinois.....	15,000
The Cashier of the Bank of Missouri.....	60,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 21, 1819.*

SIR: As you did not inform me whether the draft of \$12,000, which you were advised by my letter of the 20th August would be drawn on the Harrisburg Bank, at the expiration of 60 days, should be made payable at Baltimore or Washington, no disposition has yet been made of it. I have, therefore, to request that you will state which of the two places you wish it to be remitted to; or if it would be more convenient that it should be paid partly at one place and partly at the other, it shall be so arranged; and in the meantime you may proceed to provide the funds to meet it at such place accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Harrisburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 21, 1819.*

SIR: As the public money which may be received in Maine will probably not more than suffice for the pensions that are payable there, it is my intention to appropriate it to that object, after providing for the drafts to be issued under my letter of the 20th of August. You will, therefore, make arrangements for transferring, every six months, to the Cumberland Bank, (the President of which is the agent for paying those pensions,) the public moneys which may be deposited in the Bath Bank, and at the proper time the Treasurer will issue his drafts for the sums so transferred. This arrangement, however, will not prevent the Treasurer from drawing on your institution for such occasional sums as may be required at Bath or its vicinity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

T. D. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bath Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 25, 1819.*

SIR: I have this day seen a notice by a notary public to the Treasurer of the United States that his draft upon the Bank of Alexandria, in favor of the United States Bank, has been noted for protest.

As the protest of the drafts of the Treasury, drawn in favor of the bank, as the Agent of the Treasury, and for its use, can produce no legal or useful result, and as there may be affixed to an act of this kind, in public opinion, some idea of discredit, I request that in future no such draft may be protested.

It is presumed that the apparent default of the Bank of Alexandria has been the result of the defect of notice that the draft would be made payable at Philadelphia, instead of Alexandria.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 25, 1819.*

SIR: The suggestion in your letter of the 16th instant, that the proposed change in the mode of keeping the accounts between the Treasurer and the Bank of the United States may be postponed until the 1st day of January, to give that officer time to prepare for it, is acceded to, and will be carried into effect at that time.

As the public money in the several Offices of Discount and Deposit will remain to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, it will not be necessary for him to issue his drafts for transferring the balances in the offices at Louisville, Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah, to Phila-



delphia, as they can be effected, as heretofore, by drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and the amount credited to the Treasurer on the books of the bank at the latter place. You will have the goodness, therefore, to give the necessary directions for that purpose.

I have also to request that you will cause to be transferred to Philadelphia, in the same manner, \$35,000 from the Office of Discount and Deposit at Providence, and \$200,000 from the office at Baltimore. For these latter transfers, however, it is not expected that the Treasurer will be credited on the books of the bank at Philadelphia until the expiration of the time stipulated for such transfers in the late arrangement.

There is now \$350,000 in the office at New Orleans, which will probably not be required for the current expenses of the Government, as remittances from the Bank of Missouri, and other banks in the western States, to that place will shortly be made to a considerable extent. As the season has nearly arrived when funds at that point will be required for mercantile investments, it is presumed that the transfer may be made of that sum within much less time than that stipulated in the late arrangement. It is, however, my desire that all the transactions of the Treasury for transferring public money may be effected by the Bank of the United States, which ought to enjoy whatever advantages can be derived from that operation. I have, therefore, declined making any definitive disposition of that sum until I can receive your views upon the practicability of making the transfer without loss and inconvenience in a shorter time than four months. If it can be effected by the bank in less time, and credit given to the Treasurer as fast as it is effected, at Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, no arrangements will be attempted by the Treasurer to effect it in a different manner.

As the money received at the different offices is to be effective in them, respectively, without regard to the kind of bills which are received, it is unnecessary to preserve the form of the general return made by the bank, showing the amount of notes received of other offices than those in which the deposits are made, except those of the office at this place, which it will be necessary to state, to enable the Treasurer to draw upon the bank and its offices where they accumulate, for the purpose of repaying that office for advances made by it on account of the Government.

The drafts on account of the War and Navy Departments have greatly exceeded my expectations. It unfortunately has happened that these Departments have as yet been unable to designate, with any reasonable degree of precision, either the points or the amount which their necessities might require in any one quarter of the year.

The just expectations of the bank in relation to the advances which it may make for a short time will not be disappointed. Everything shall be done that it can reasonably expect; and I have no apprehension that any dissatisfaction will arise on either side upon this subject.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 25, 1819.*

SIR: The arrangement which was made with the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati for receiving on deposit the public money received at the Land Office in that place having failed, by the inability of that bank to discharge its notes in specie, I have directed the Receiver of Public Moneys to deposit in the Bank of Chillicothe the public money which shall be received by him after the 31st instant.

You are, therefore, requested to furnish that officer, without delay, with a list of the banks whose notes will be received by the bank and credited as specie to the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER *Bank of the Chillicothe.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 26, 1819.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, I have to request that whatever portion of the public moneys deposited in the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Louisville you may be able to transfer to any of the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities or at New Orleans, you will instruct the Cashier of such office to place to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. You will, at the same time, inform me of the amount remitted, and of the office to which the remittance is made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN BUSTARD, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 29, 1819.*

SIR: The Bank of Alexandria having placed funds in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington to meet the Treasury draft for \$25,000, I have to request that it may be transmitted to that office for collection.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 29, 1819.*

SIR: I request that of the proceeds of the Treasurer's draft for \$205,000 on the Tombeckbe Bank, and for \$28,000 on the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, which are remitted to the United States Bank for collection, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, \$133,000 may be transferred to the office at Norfolk and \$100,000 to the office at Boston.

I also request that the proceeds of the Treasurer's drafts for \$160,000 on the Bank of Missouri, payable at the office at Louisville, and for \$30,000 on the bank at Edwardsville, which have likewise been remitted to the Bank of the United States for collection, may be transferred to the bank at Philadelphia.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 30, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th instant, respecting the payment of the balance due by the State Bank of North Carolina to the Treasurer of the United States. It would have been more satisfactory if that balance had been discharged in the manner before proposed by you; but, in consideration of the circumstances stated by you, the Treasurer has been instructed to remit the draft inclosed to him by you to the Bank of the United States for collection, to meet the draft which he had previously drawn on you in favor of that bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 30, 1819.*

SIR: The Navy Department has issued a warrant for \$93,000 in favor of the Navy Agent at Boston, and the War Department has issued one in favor of the Agent for fortifications at Norfolk for \$169,000. These sums are wanted there before it will be practicable to have the money transferred to these places, especially at the latter.

If they can be advanced by the offices at those places without inconvenience, it will greatly facilitate the public service.

I trust that hereafter there will be no necessity for the bank to make any advance on account of the operations of the Department.

I will thank you for an early reply to this letter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 1, 1819.*

SIR: The letter of which the inclosed is a copy was addressed to the Receivers of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville.

From the returns of these officers it appears that the whole of the public moneys received by them since the month of August last has been retained, as it is presumed, for the purpose of meeting the drafts which might be drawn in pursuance of that letter. From the same returns it appears that no such drafts have been presented.

To prevent the inconvenience and risk which may result from the accumulation of such large sums in the hands of those officers, I have this day directed them to deposit in the bank the sums which may be in their possession on the 30th instant, and to deposit monthly the money which may be received during each month. Should any bill be presented to the Receiver of Public Money at Edwardsville or Kaskaskia when they have not funds to meet it, I presume the bank will have no difficulty in making the advance, which will be refunded by the Receiver when funds to that amount shall be received by him, or the amount will be remitted to the bank by the draft of the Treasurer on the bank itself. Either course will be acceptable to the Department. Payments made in this manner will be found to be the most convenient mode of meeting the demands of the Treasury upon the bank on account of the public money deposited in it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Edwardsville.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 15, 1819.*

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to make the draft for \$20,000, which is to be drawn on the Bank of Alexandria on the 18th instant, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, agreeably to your request.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. McKENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 15, 1819.*

SIR: The condition of the Treasury requires that the public money deposited in your institution should be transferred, as soon as practicable, to the Bank of the United States. I have therefore to request that immediate provision may be made for paying it over, part on the 1st of December and part on the 1st of January next. It is desirable that the portion to be paid on the 1st of December should be as large as the means of the bank will permit; and you will be pleased to understand that the balance will be positively required on or before the 1st of January. Interest will be expected on the deposit from the 19th ultimo (the time at which it was payable under my letter of the 20th of August) to the time of payment.

This money may be paid at the Bank of the United States or at the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, or Norfolk. It will be necessary, however, that you should give me early information of the amount which you propose to pay at each of the times above mentioned and of the places at which you wish the drafts therefor to be made payable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*The under mentioned Cashiers:*

CASHIERS of the Union Bank, Mechanics' Bank, and Franklin Bank, of Alexandria.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 17, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant has been received by due course of mail.

The general view presented by you in relation to the rights and duties of the bank in transferring the public money is in accordance with my own.

I am satisfied with the mode proposed by you of transferring the sum which has accumulated at New Orleans, as fast as practicable, and of crediting the Treasurer as fast as transfers are effected. The whole, however, to be effected within the time limited by the regulation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 19, 1819.*

SIR: I have to request that the balances in the offices of Charleston and Fayetteville, and the balance which will remain in the office at Savannah, after making the transfers requested in my letter of the 29th ultimo, may be transferred to the office at Norfolk; also, that the proceeds of the Treasury draft for \$105,000, drawn yesterday on the Tombeckbe Bank, payable at Savannah, may be transferred to the office at Norfolk; and that of the proceeds of the Treasury draft for \$210,000, drawn yesterday on the Bank of Missouri, payable at Louisville, \$50,000 may be transferred to the office at Pittsburg, and the balance to the office at Boston. The weekly general statement of the Treasurer's account (that is, the tabular statement) would be rendered more complete by the insertion of two additional columns showing the sums ordered to be transferred from and to the bank and the several offices, and by noting when the sums in the latter of these columns will be available to the Treasury at the respective places to which they are to be transferred.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 27, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the \*11th instant has been received. Inclosed is a statement of the bonds which have been returned to this Department as liquidated during the months of August, September, and October. From it you may ascertain whether any have been withheld from the bank.

It has been decided that debentures may be discharged with the identical money received in payment of the bonds given for the duties which have accrued upon the merchandise upon the re-exportation of which the debentures issued. The money received, however, in order to be a legal tender in the payment of debentures, must be the current coin of the United States, foreign coin made current by act of Congress, or the bills of the Bank of the United States or its offices. If the bank receives other bank notes in discharge of the revenue bonds deposited in it for collection, they cannot be considered a legal tender in payment of debentures.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Newport Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 29, 1819.*

SIR: A question similar to the one propounded in the inclosed letter having been answered in my communication to you of the 21st of July last, I have to request that you will be so obliging as to afford Mr. Laurence the information he requires.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

\*Not on file.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 2, 1819.*

SIR: In my letter of the 17th of August last I requested you to transmit to this Department a return or account current between the Treasurer and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, from the commencement of its operations with the Treasury, stating particularly the date and amount of each deposit of public money made therein, and the names of the parties by whom the same, respectively, were made. As no such return has been received, I have to repeat my request, and I rely on its being speedily complied with.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

S. W. DAVIS, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 4, 1819.*

SIR: Annexed is the duplicate of a letter which was addressed to you on the 6th September, and to which I have not yet received any answer.

I now learn that the amount of the notes of the Nashville Bank, included in the Treasury deposit in the Bank of Missouri, is \$29,844. There are also \$4,160, under the same circumstances, in the Bank of Tombeckbe, which I propose to include in the same arrangement. It is probable that these two sums embrace nearly the whole of the notes of this description in the possession of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STEPHEN CANTREL, Esq., *President of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 22, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo has been received, and would have been answered without delay but for the press of official duty incident to the meeting of Congress.

I receive with great pleasure the information that the credit of the notes of the State Bank is gradually improving, and that the bank will be able shortly to restore them to their former credit. This circumstance, however, will not enable the Treasury to dispense with the requisition heretofore made upon the bank to provide for the payment of that portion of its notes which have been paid into the Treasury. These notes have been received in sections of the Union where the public receipts greatly exceed the public expenditure. The excess must be transferred to those points where the expenditure exceeds the receipts. This can only be done by transferring specie or the notes of those banks which have been received, which, when transferred, will be at par at the places to which they are transferred.

In all cases of this kind the notes of the local bank or specie are demanded at the place of receipt for the public expenditure, leaving on hand the notes of distant banks. The transfer is, therefore, of necessity made to the latter. It will, at all times, afford me great pleasure to be able to facilitate the efforts of the State Bank to transfer that portion of the public funds which, by the receipt of its notes, may devolve upon it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. BOYLAN, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 28, 1819.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will remit by this day's mail his drafts—

On the Bank of Vincennes, for \$55,000;

On the Bank of Edwardsville, for \$15,000;

both payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville; and I have to request that the proceeds may be transferred—to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati, \$18,000; Lexington, \$42,000; Louisville, \$5,000; Chillicothe, \$5,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 28, 1819.*

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 20th November,\* the draft for \$100,000 shall be delayed for thirty days beyond the time mentioned in my letter of the 19th October, but I am under the necessity of requiring that the whole amount be made payable at Savannah.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

G. S. GAINES, Esq., *Cashier of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

\* Not on file.



## LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase, for the use of the Department of State, approved bills on London, or any other places in Great Britain, payable in London, to the amount of seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine pounds sterling, and at a sight not exceeding sixty days. You will be pleased to take no bills but such as are drawn and endorsed by persons of known solidity, and, when purchased, transmit them to my office by mail, observing to have them endorsed to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.

I will just add that, on the receipt of the bills, accompanied with an account of the cost, the amount shall be remitted to you in a draft on yourself.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston, S. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1820.*

SIR: With a view to the convenience of the Harrisburg Bank, the draft for \$12,000, mentioned in my letter of the 20th August, has been withheld for the time which you request. It will this day be transmitted to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore; and if you have not already provided funds there to meet it, agreeably to your proposition of the 28th October, you will be pleased to do so without delay.

You will credit the Treasurer's account in your institution with the interest upon the amount of this draft, from the 20th of October to the time of payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. FOSTER, Esq., Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1820.*

SIR: The Secretary of the Department of War has informed me that he has authorized Colonel Richard M. Johnson, to draw upon him in favor of the Bank of Kentucky, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. If it is convenient for you to make this advance, the amount of the bill, when paid by the War Department, shall be remitted to you in a draft upon your office at Louisville.

This will be a convenient mode of remitting a portion of the public money in that office, which it is presumed will be acceptable both to it and to you.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of Kentucky.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1820.*

SIR: The Secretary of the Department of War has informed me that he has authorized Colonel R. M. Johnson, to draw upon him in favor of the Bank of Missouri, for \$10,000.

If it is convenient for the bank to make this advance, the amount will be remitted to you, as soon as the bill is paid, in a draft of the Treasurer upon the bank itself.

It is presumed that this will be a convenient mode of remitting a portion of the public money deposited in the bank, and will be acceptable to it.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of Missouri.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1820.*

SIR: The Secretary of War has this day informed me that he had previously given Colonel R. M. Johnson an authority to draw upon him for eleven thousand six hundred dollars, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville. Should this bill be presented (or if already presented and protested) to you, and the sum for which it is drawn be advanced, a credit will be given to the office in its account with the Treasurer, as soon as it is paid by the War Department, by forwarding a draft to the same amount in its favor.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Louisville.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 26, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that the dividends now due on the 1,334 shares in the Bank of the Metropolis, which were pledged to the Treasurer by the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, as stated in my letter of the 10th of July last, may be placed to the credit of the Central Bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ALEXANDER KERR, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 26, 1820.*

SIR: The Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis has been instructed to place to the credit of your institution the dividends now due on the 1,334 shares in that bank, which are held by this Department as a security for the payment of the public moneys on deposit in the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington; and the Treasurer will draw on you, in favor of the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, for \$5,000. This arrangement, though differing somewhat in form, is, substantially, the same as that suggested in your letter of the 24th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. R. LEVERING, Esq., *Cashier of the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 29, 1820.*

SIR: In consequence of the representation that has been made to this Department, and of the favorable condition of the Bank of Burlington, and believing that the convenience of the public, as well as of the people of Vermont, may be promoted by having a depository for the public moneys in that State, I have to propose that the public moneys which may be collected at Burlington and other places in that quarter may be deposited in that institution, upon the usual conditions, viz:

1. That the public moneys shall be entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as cash.
2. That all drafts which that officer may draw on the bank, on account of those moneys, shall be paid at sight.
3. That the bank shall have sixty days' notice of drafts which may be drawn on it for transferring those moneys to the Bank of the United States, such transfers, however, to be gradual and not *en masse*.
4. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Treasurer duplicate monthly returns of its account with the Treasurer.
5. That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs; these returns to be considered as confidential. In these latter returns are also to be noted any moneys which may be in the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent of the United States.

On receiving the assent of the Bank of Burlington to these conditions, I will give the necessary instructions to the Collectors to make their deposits accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

A. THOMPSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Burlington, Vermont.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 31, 1820.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 18th, 20th, and 21st instant, covering a set of bills of exchange on Glasgow, payable in London, for £3,000, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the order to purchase shall have been completed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo has been received by this day's mail.

The instructions to expend money where there was none on deposit were prematurely given by the Navy Department without consulting me. The delay which would have occurred could not have been injurious to the service. The draft, however, would have been forwarded, had I been notified of the disposition of the office to meet it in the absence of funds.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*



---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 7, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that the President or Cashier of your institution will call at this Department on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, in order to make some arrangement for the discharge of the balance of public money on deposit in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*The under mentioned Cashiers:*

CASHIERS of the Patriotic Bank, Washington; Central Bank, Georgetown; Bank of Columbia, Georgetown; Franklin Bank, Alexandria; Union Bank, Alexandria; Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 8, 1820.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 26th, 27th, and 28th ultimo, covering a set of bills of exchange on Glasgow for £2,390 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you in due season.

In addition to the sum requested by my letter of the 7th ultimo, I will thank you to purchase bills to the further amount of one thousand pounds sterling, and transmit the same to my office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 11, 1820.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant, covering a set of bills of exchange on Manchester, payable in London, for £1,500 sterling, the cost whereof will be remitted to you in due season.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 15, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th ultimo, and also a letter from the Cashier of the Bank of Mobile, in relation to the non-payment of a draft drawn by the Treasurer on the Tombeckbe Bank, in favor of Mr. Hawkins, for \$5,000. Although it is the disposition of this Department to consult, as far as may be consistent with the public interest, the convenience of those banks which are employed by it, yet it cannot release them from the obligation which appertains to them, as Agents of the Treasury, of discharging the authorized demands of the public creditors in the lawful money of the country, or in such other money as may be equally satisfactory. The Tombeckbe Bank may be assured that no officer or agent of the Government will be permitted to apply the public means which may be placed in his hands to the annoyance of that institution; but Mr. Hawkins, to whom the draft in question was issued, is not a public officer, and as the contract under which the money is payable to him does not require that he shall receive it in any other than the lawful money of the United States, he or his representative had a right to demand the payment in coin; you will therefore instruct the Cashier to satisfy the draft without further delay, and whatever charges may be incurred by its non-payment must be paid out of the funds of the bank.

I inclose for your satisfaction a memorandum of all the drafts which have been drawn by the Treasurer upon the Bank of Tombeckbe to this time, from which you will perceive that the apprehension of any injury to the bank from that source is entirely groundless.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., *President of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1820.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant,\* covering a set of bills of exchange on Liverpool for £389 sterling, the cost whereof will be remitted to you in due season.

Having in my letter of the 8th instant requested that you would be so obliging as to purchase bills on London to the further amount of £1,000 sterling, I return the account accompanying your last letter, in order that the cost of those bills may be added to it.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

\* Not on file.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 28, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer has been directed to deposit in your institution a bill on the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York for \$100,000; which sum I will thank you to cause to be transferred to his credit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 28, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that the proceeds of the Treasurer's draft, No. 9844, on the Tombeckbe Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for \$100,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, may be transferred to the office at Norfolk.

The Treasurer will transmit the draft to the Bank of the United States by this day's mail.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the United States Bank, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 1, 1820.*

SIR: As it appears that a great proportion of the public moneys in the Bank of Missouri are not such as will be received by the Bank of the United States, it has been found necessary to make a different disposition of them from what was before intended. I have therefore to request that you will cause the draft for \$210,000, which was drawn by the Treasurer on the Bank of Missouri, in favor of the Bank of the United States, on the 18th of November last, to be returned to that officer, that it may be cancelled.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 1, 1820.*

SIR: The notes of the State Bank of North Carolina, which had been deposited in the Bank of Missouri to the credit of the Treasurer, have been transmitted to this city and placed in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States. The amount is \$42,000, which, together with the \$15,311, remitted to the State Bank by the Tombeckbe Bank, makes the sum due to the Treasury by your institution \$57,311.

From the favorable change which has taken place in the affairs of the State Bank, I hope it will be in your power to make provision, as you anticipated, for the payment of this debt, by drafts on some of the Atlantic cities not south of Norfolk. In the meantime the notes here will be delivered to any person whom you may authorize to receive them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq., *President of the State Bank of North Carolina.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer will remit you his draft on the Bank of Missouri for \$29,844, payable at Louisville, in notes of the Nashville Bank and its branches, and on the Tombeckbe Bank for \$4,160, payable in notes of the same description. The latter sum will be remitted by the Tombeckbe Bank, and the former will be delivered to your order by the agent of the Bank of Missouri, at Louisville. You will place the amount to the credit of the Treasurer in the Nashville Bank.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. TANNEHILL, Esq., *Cashier of the Nashville Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1820.*

SIR: The amount of notes of the Bank of the State of Tennessee and its branches, on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Missouri, is \$40,156. There are also in the Tombeckbe Bank \$7,060,



under similar circumstances. I have also directed the latter to be remitted to your institution, and the former to Louisville, Kentucky, where they will be delivered to your order by the agent of the Bank of Missouri. The Treasurer is instructed to transmit you his drafts on those banks for those sums, respectively; and the amount is to be placed to his credit in the Bank of the State of Tennessee upon the conditions of my letter of September 9.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUKE LEA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1820.*

SIR: I have made arrangements with the Bank of the State of Tennessee, at Knoxville, and the Nashville Bank, in which I have included the sums in the notes of those banks mentioned, which are stated in your letter of October 23 to be among the public moneys in the Tombeckbe Bank, to wit: of the State Bank, \$7,160, and of the Nashville Bank, \$4,160. You may therefore transfer those notes to those banks, respectively, but at the risk of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL PICKENS, Esq., *President of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1820.*

SIR: The Bank of Missouri has been instructed to transmit to the Bank of Chillicothe \$25,000 in Ohio bank notes, which were received by the former bank on behalf of the Treasurer of the United States. Such of these notes as are receivable by the Bank of Chillicothe as cash you will place to the credit of that officer as cash, and the remainder as special deposit; and at the same time call upon the banks by which they were issued for payment.

I understand from Colonel Reddick, the agent of the Bank of Missouri, that these notes were placed in your hands by him on his way to this city. You will be pleased to transmit a list of them.

The Treasurer will remit you his draft on the Bank of Missouri for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1820.*

SIR: I have instructed the Treasurer to draw and remit to the Bank of the United States the following drafts in favor of the Cashier of that institution, viz:

1. On the Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans'	\$350,000
2. On the Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah.....	50,000
3. On the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.....	100,000
4. On the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.....	100,000

And I have to request that, of the proceeds of the first draft, there may be placed to the credit of the Treasurer—

In the Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth.....	\$250,000
In the Cumberland Bank, Portland.....	100,000

That the proceeds of the second and third drafts may be placed in like manner in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk; the proceeds of the fourth in the Office of Discount and Deposit, Middletown.

In the last column of the tabular statement of the general account of the Treasurer with the Bank of the United States, the amount of drafts on local banks received and sent for collection has for some time past been stated at \$240,000. This is believed to be \$70,000 below the true amount. The drafts under these circumstances being—

On the Bank of Missouri (now recalled).....	\$210,000
On the Bank of Edwardsville.....	30,000
On the Bank of,Edwardsville.....	15,000
On the Bank of Vincennes.....	55,000

310,000

As these three last drafts have not been passed to the credit of the Treasurer, I presume they are not paid. This delay of payment is by no means satisfactory, and I will thank you to inform me what answers have been returned to the applications made by the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville for payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. In order to cover the transfers above mentioned, the Treasurer is instructed to draw on the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of thirty days, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Middletown, for \$100,000, and of the office at Norfolk for \$150,000; and at the expiration of four months, in favor of the office at Portsmouth, for \$250,000, and of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, for \$100,000, and to place the drafts to his credit in those offices and that bank, respectively.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that the proceeds of the Treasury draft on the Tombeckbe Bank, payable at Savannah, for \$100,000, which was remitted to the Bank of the United States a few days ago, may be placed to the credit of that officer, in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, and at the expiration of thirty days the Treasurer will draw on the Bank of the United States, in favor of that office, for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 9, 1820.*

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter written to the Cashier of your institution on the 2d of December last. As the request which it contains has not been attended to by him, I now make it to you; and when you are informed that the delay which has already occurred has been productive of great inconvenience in the adjustment of the accounts of this Department, I trust the return required will be immediately transmitted.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 9, 1820.*

SIR: The time fixed by the Harrisburg Bank for the discharge of the draft for \$8,000, mentioned in my letter of the 20th August, having passed, the Treasurer will be instructed to issue it. Previously, however, I wish to be informed at which of the branches of the Bank of the United States it will be most convenient for you to pay it; and as the wishes of the bank, in this respect, will be acceded to, you may immediately proceed to place funds in the branch which you may indicate in order to meet the draft on its arrival there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 10, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$10,000, in favor of either of the following offices at which it will be most agreeable for you to make the payment, viz: Richmond, Norfolk, or Washington. As your wishes, in this respect, will be acceded to, you may proceed, at your convenience, to provide funds at the place which you may indicate, in order to meet the draft on its arrival there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WM. J. ROBERTS, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 10, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$100,000, in favor of the Bank of the United States, payable at Savannah. If, however, you have been able to have moneys placed to the credit of the Tombeckbe Bank at New York, as you anticipated, for the purpose of meeting the drafts of the Treasurer, and can, before the expiration of the sixty days, give me information of your wish to have this draft made payable at that place, it shall be so disposed of. This latter course would be much more convenient to the Treasury.

The draft for \$100,000, which, in your letter of the 30th November, you requested might be postponed for thirty days, was not drawn until the 28th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

I. PICKENS, Esq., *President of the Tombeckbe Bank.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$4,000; and, unless you should otherwise request, the draft will be made payable, as heretofore, at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York, in whose favor it will be drawn.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. HUNT, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Utica.*

A similar letter, with the sums of \$30,000 at sixty days, and \$30,000 at ninety days, payable at the office at Boston, to J. W. Treadwell, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' Bank at Salem.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$20,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for \$20,000. It will be convenient to the Treasury to have these drafts made payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Middletown; but if such an arrangement should not suit the New Haven Bank, they may be made payable, as heretofore, at Boston. I have to request that you will give me the earliest information of your wishes in this respect, and, as they will be acceded to in issuing the drafts, you may proceed at your convenience to provide funds at the place which you may indicate in your answer.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *New Haven Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 10, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$10,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for \$10,000. It will be convenient to the Treasury to have these drafts made payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, Middletown, or New York; but if such an arrangement should not suit the Newport Bank, they may be made payable at Providence. I have to request that you will give me the earliest information of your wishes in this respect, and, as they will be acceded to in issuing the drafts, you may proceed at your convenience to provide the funds at the place which you may indicate in your answer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. R. SHEARMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Newport Bank.*

A similar letter, with the sums \$20,000 and \$20,000, to S. Smith 2d, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for \$35,000, and the bank is instructed to receive payment either at the Bank of Illinois, or at the Branch Bank at Louisville, or New Orleans, as may best suit your convenience.

The amount of the public moneys which can be disbursed at the Bank of Illinois will be so very small that it can have no effect upon the arrangements which the bank may make for the transfers required by the agreement with the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. C. RIVES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Illinois.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1820.

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for \$20,000, and that bank is instructed to receive payment either at the Bank of Edwardsville, or at any Branch Bank of the United States that may suit your convenience.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Edwardsville.*

The same letter, for \$50,000, and substituting the Bank of Vincennes for the Bank of Edwardsville, to E. Boudinot, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer is instructed to remit to you his draft on the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, for \$25,000, payable at Lexington, and the Cashier of that bank has been requested to provide funds at Lexington to meet it. If, however, he should decline to do so, you will receive the payment at Louisville, and place the amount as early as practicable to the credit of the Treasurer in your office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

E. SALOMON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit,  
Bank of the United States, Lexington, Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General on the question presented in your letter of the 18th ultimo, to which you will have the goodness to conform, and direct the officers of the several Branch Banks likewise to conform under similar circumstances.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

P. S. The Attorney General had mislaid your letter of the 18th ultimo, and forgotten the case, as I myself had done previous to the receipt of yours of the 8th instant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer is instructed to transmit to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States his drafts in favor of the bank:

1. On the Bank of Vincennes, for \$50,000.
2. On the Bank of Edwardsville, for \$20,000.
3. On the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, for \$35,000.

The Cashiers of the first two banks have been informed that the payment may be made to the Bank of the United States at those banks, respectively, or at any Branch of the Bank of the United States that may suit their convenience; and the Cashier of the latter has been informed that payment may be made at the Bank of Illinois, or at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville, or New Orleans, where it is probable funds have been provided to meet the draft.

If either of these drafts should be paid at the bank on which it is drawn, or at any office in the western country, it is my request that the proceeds may be transferred as follows: Of the first draft to Pittsburg; of the second draft to Chillicothe; of the third draft to Lexington.

If the drafts should be paid elsewhere, and at places from which it may be inconvenient to make such a disposition of the proceeds, either in whole or in part, they may remain at those places until information thereof has been given to this Department.

When I am informed where these drafts are paid, the necessary drafts will be issued by the Treasurer to cover the transfers.

A draft on the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, has been transmitted to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Lexington, and the Branch Bank at Louisville has been requested to place funds to meet it at Lexington; but if that branch should decline to do so, the office at Lexington has been instructed to receive payment at Louisville, and to give the Treasurer credit for the amount on its own books, as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 20, 1820.*

SIR: To obviate all difficulty arising from a neglect to deposit the public money as it is received, I have suggested to the Receiver that it is probable you will take the trouble of receiving the money directly from the public debtors, and give the receipts necessary to enable them to obtain the proper credits. If this suggestion shall be carried into effect no further cause of complaint will exist.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKENSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.*

#### LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 5, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a list of the \$25,000 special deposit transmitted by the Bank of Missouri. It is my request that payment be immediately demanded of the



respective banks by which the notes composing the deposit were issued. The Miami Exporting Company, it is believed, has the means of discharging its proportion at once; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank can, perhaps, pay a part; and, as the other amounts are but small, it is presumed that payment of them might also be obtained.

If, however, these notes cannot be discharged, you will take the certificates of deposit, bearing interest, as you suggest, and will advise this Department of your proceedings upon the subject.

The certificates should be taken in the name of the bank, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 13, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London for the precise sum of \$10,000, and that you will be pleased to transmit the same to my office, accompanied with an account and vouchers in the usual form.

I shall only add that no commission can be allowed on this transaction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1820.*

SIR: To enable me to comply with a resolution of the Senate of the 17th instant, I have to request that you will transmit to this office a return agreeably to the inclosed form.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIERS of the under mentioned banks:

Metropolis Bank, Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank, Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, Union Bank of Georgetown, Bank of Columbia, Franklin Bank of Alexandria, Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, Union Bank of Alexandria, Bank of Potomac, Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, and Bank of Alexandria.

FORM.

Name of the bank.	Amount of its capital.	Times at which capital was paid.	Amount of capital paid in specie.	Capital paid in, or consisting of promissory notes, or paid by the proceeds of notes discounted at their bank.	Amount of capital paid in, or consisting of any other species of nominal capital. [Describe it, and the amount.]	Amount of capital paid in any other mode. [Describe it, and amount.]	Amount of stock of this bank purchased by it or its agents.	Amount of stock of this bank received by it in payment of its debts.

[Date and signature of the Cashier, or, in his absence, of the President.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 21, 1820.*

SIR: The War Department has a demand for money at Chillicothe to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars.

The active means of the Treasury there, or anywhere near that place, are unequal to this demand. Can the United States Bank pay the money there for a draft on Philadelphia or New York?

An early attention to this subject is requested.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 22, 1820.*

SIR: It would be desirable to the Treasury to have \$5,000 transferred, as early as practicable, from the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Fredericksburg, to Richmond or to Norfolk. I have therefore to request that you will inform me whether it will be convenient for you to make the transfer, and if so, how soon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 22, 1820.*

SIR: To assist in providing for the heavy public expenditure at Norfolk, it would be desirable that \$15,000 should be transferred, as early as practicable, from the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg, to that place. I have therefore to request that you will inform me whether it will be convenient for you to make that transfer, and if so, how soon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 24, 1820.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 19th and 21st instant, covering two sets of bills of exchange on London and Liverpool for £2,250 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CATLIN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 25, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer is instructed to transmit to you a draft in your favor on the Bank of the United States, payable at your office, for \$100,000, which you will place to his credit; and he will draw on you forthwith for the whole or such part of that sum as the public service may require, agreeably to an arrangement made with the Bank of the United States, as will appear by the inclosed copy of a letter from the President of that institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

CASHIER of the *Office of the Bank of the United States at Chillcothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 29, 1820.*

SIR: I have again to call your attention to that portion of the special deposit which, when the transfer was made to the Bank of Columbia, was found to have been made use of by the Bank of the United States. As the whole amount of the draft in favor of the Bank of Columbia was charged by the Bank of the United States to the Treasurer, the simplest way to bring back this portion of it to his credit will be for that officer to give the Bank of the United States a draft upon the Bank of Columbia for the part in question. When you have examined the subject, you will be pleased to inform me of the exact sum for which the draft should issue.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will transmit to the Bank of the United States his draft on the Tombeckbe Bank for \$100,000, payable at the office at Savannah; and I have to request that the proceeds may be transferred to his credit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for ———; and, unless you should otherwise request, the draft will be made payable, as heretofore, at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at ———, in whose favor it will be drawn.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Bristol*, \$30,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.

CASHIER of the *New London Bank*, \$4,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.

CASHIER of the *Tombeckbe Bank*, \$100,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 10, 1820.*

SIR: It appears by a certificate issued at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Richmond, on the 30th June, 1817, and signed Linnæus Smith, Teller, that \$500 were deposited in that office on that day by Michael Garber, jr., to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States. This deposit has been omitted in the returns rendered to this Department by the bank and by the office. You will therefore now credit it; and, as the old account is closed, you may, if equally convenient to you, place the money at once to the credit of the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Richmond, Virginia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 6, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to request that a credit may be given to Colonel R. M. Johnson, in his account with the Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, for the sum of \$30,583 24, bearing equal dates with the receipts of the bank on account of the Treasurer of the United States, for which sum you will receive a credit in your account with the Treasurer, whenever his receipt therefor, together with the account of the bank with that officer, shall be forwarded by you. Should the account of the bank be with R. M. Johnson or James Johnson, or any other firm, you are to consider the request I have made applicable to such account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 26, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to cause the inclosed notification to be inserted every other day, until the 15th day of June next ensuing the date hereof, in two of the newspapers of your city of the most general circulation, one of which must be the paper in which the laws of the United States are published, and observing to refer the printers to the Treasury for payment.

You will also be pleased to open books, in conformity with the said notification, and to report to me—

1. The sums subscribed in each week; and
2. The conditions on which the several subscriptions have been made.

For the trouble attending this business, the compensation authorized by law will be allowed, if required.

I am, &c.

*To the Cashiers of the under mentioned Banks:*

United States Bank, Philadelphia; Offices of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth, Boston, Providence, Middletown, New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1820.*

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called Louisiana stock, that the residue or remaining portion of the principal of said stock will be redeemed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that, upon the surrender of the original certificates, the said residue or remaining portion will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to their attorneys, duly authorized on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury, in Washington, or at such Loan Office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may stand.



Information is further given that the interest due at the time of redemption on such part of the residue of said stock as is held in Europe will be paid, as heretofore, in London and Amsterdam, and that the interest on such part of the residue of said stock as has been domesticated will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices, as before mentioned.

And it is also hereby made known that interest on the residue or remaining portion of the principal of said Louisiana stock, intended to be redeemed, as aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st of October, 1820.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 1, 1820.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have to inform you that, as it was found expedient to make a different disposition of a portion of the Treasury funds in the Newport Bank than that indicated in my letter of the 10th of March, the draft for \$10,000, which was to have been drawn on the 10th instant, will not be issued.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

J. R. SHEARMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Newport Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 3, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to state that, as the notice does not require any sum to be paid at the time of subscription, the subscriber has only to state the installments by which the payment will be completed, not extending the last installment beyond the time limited in the notice.

As the sum intended to be raised at five per cent. is for the purpose of meeting the redemption of the Louisiana stock on the 21st of October next, prompt payment of the whole or any part of the sums which may be subscribed is not an object of desire on the part of the Government, although it would not be rejected.

The sums which may be paid before the subscription is closed are to be credited to a distinct account bearing that designation, and not to be carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States until directions for that purpose shall be given.

Interest, however, will accrue from the time that payment is made. Certificates of stock will be forwarded to the several Loan Offices as soon as the amount subscribed shall be ascertained, in order to be issued as the payments shall be completed by the several subscribers.

I remain with respect, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 3, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st instant,\* I have the honor to state that the Register of the Treasury will immediately forward the form of the scrip certificate which is to be issued to the subscribers to the loan upon the payment of the whole or of an installment to the sum subscribed.

When the sum subscribed is immediately paid, a certificate of stock might immediately issue; but, from the circumstance that more may be subscribed than is intended to be obtained when it does issue, it will bear interest from the time of payment. As soon as the amount subscribed is ascertained, if it shall not exceed that amount, certificates of stock will be forwarded to the several Loan Offices for the purpose of being issued as the payments are completed.

The sums which may be paid before the subscription is closed are to be carried to a distinct account, and not to be carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States until directions for that purpose shall be given.

I am, &c.

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier of Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 5, 1820.*

SIR: It appears by letters received from the bankers of the United States in London that a bill of exchange for £1,500 sterling, purchased by you in February last for public use, and drawn by William Houldsworth on Thomas Houldsworth, of Manchester, in Great Britain, has been protested for non-acceptance, as will appear by the inclosed protest.

I have therefore to request that you will cause the drawers and endorsers of the said bill to be notified of the circumstance, and informed that they will be held responsible for all costs, damages, charges, and interest which may be incurred in case the said bill shall not be paid at maturity.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*

---

\*Not on file.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 6, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of April 15 was duly received. The draft for \$25,000, to which it relates, has been suffered to lie in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington in the hope that it might soon be in the power of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, to discharge it. The Cashier of that branch has this day been written to on the subject, and you are requested to apply again to him for payment. If he can make no satisfactory arrangement with you, you will return the draft to the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

E. SALOMON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Lexington.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 8, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$10,000, in favor of the Bank of the United States, or one of its offices, and the draft will be made payable, as heretofore, at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York, unless you should otherwise request.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 8, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$5,000, in favor of the Bank of the United States, or one of its offices, and the draft will be made payable either at Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington, as may be most convenient to the Harrisburg Bank.

I am, &c.

JOHN FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 8, 1820.*

SIR: It appears that no return of the Treasurer's account has been received at this Department from the New Haven Bank since that dated on the 1st of February last, and no return of the State of the bank since that dated January 3, 1820. You will therefore transmit such returns up to the present time, and will hereafter transmit them *at the close of every month*, and not quarterly, as before.

It appears also that to the 27th of last month upwards of \$52,000 have been deposited by the Collectors of New Haven and Fairfield in the New Haven Bank since the last return, of which the Treasurer has not been able to avail himself for the want of early returns.

Instructions will therefore be given to him to draw on that bank, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$30,000, which will be made payable at New York, unless you should otherwise request, and for \$20,000 at the expiration of ninety days.

I am, &c.

H. R. PYNCHON, Esq., *Cashier of the New Haven Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 9, 1820.*

SIR: Your letters of the 6th and 7th instant\* have been received.

The subscription of Mr. Little, even if it had remained as originally proposed by him, ought to have had no influence upon other persons disposed to subscribe. If the sums subscribed should, in the aggregate, exceed the sum intended to be raised by the subscription which has been opened by \$900,000, that sum would have been excluded from the loan, unless other sums subscribed should have had the same suspicious circumstances attached to them. For the gentleman's own character, however, I am glad he has consented to your suggestions.

As the Bank of the United States has offered to take the whole loan at six per cent., redeemable at the will of the Government, and as it was not expected that any considerable amount would be subscribed at five, it was not deemed necessary to prescribe any other conditions than those contained in the notice, especially as the right to elect between the subscribers could always be exercised.

I am, &c.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

\* These letters are not on file.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 9, 1820.*

SIR: It appears that there is a balance remaining in your hands of moneys which were paid over by the former Commissioner of Loans for the discharge of Treasury notes, payable at the Loan Office in Virginia. But as the amount of Treasury notes now outstanding is inconsiderable, and as it is not probable that any of those will be presented for payment while they can be funded in stock which is above par, it is unnecessary to reserve a fund in your hands specially to meet them. You will, therefore, place to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on the books of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, whatever balance remains of that fund as a repayment of moneys heretofore advanced for the reimbursement of Treasury notes; if afterwards any Treasury notes should be presented for payment, money will be remitted, on your application, to discharge them.

PRESIDENT of the *Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Richmond.*

A similar letter to the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 14, 1820.*

SIR: You will suspend, until further advised, the transfer which you were instructed by my letter of the 9th instant to make to the credit of the Treasurer of the balance of moneys remaining in your hands for the reimbursement of Treasury notes. If the transfer has already been made, you will withdraw it.

PRESIDENT of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1820.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 14th instant, I have to inform you that the draft for \$10,000, mentioned therein, is to be drawn at the expiration of sixty days from the 8th instant, on which day my letter should have been dated.

I am, &c.

S. SMITH, 2d, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant has been received by due course of mail. I have this day written to the State Bank of Georgia and the Planters' Bank upon the subject; when their answers are received, instructions regulated by their contents will be given to the Receivers of Public Money where the notes have been receivable.

I will thank you to cause the sums deposited in the notes of the Bank of Augusta and of the Bank of Darien to be demanded of them, in order that some measure may also be taken in relation to them, if they should refuse to pay them on demand.

I request that the sum deposited in the notes of the South Carolina Banks may be demanded of them at Charleston through the agency of the office at that place.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1820.*

SIR: There has been deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States in Savannah, on account of the Treasury, by the Bank of Tombeckbe, twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars, in the notes of the State Bank of Georgia, which the Bank of the United States has refused to credit as specie, on the ground that the State Bank has refused to pay its notes in specie when demanded.

This sum is useless to the Treasury as long as it remains in this situation. It becomes my duty to request that it may be immediately discharged, and that assurances may be forwarded, without delay, that the notes of the State Bank of Georgia will hereafter be discharged in specie when demanded.

If assurances to this effect are not received, it will be my duty to direct that they shall no longer be received in any payment on account of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PRESIDENT of the *State Bank of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1820.*

SIR: There has been deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States in Savannah, on account of the Treasury, by the Bank of Tombeckbe, ten thousand nine hundred dollars, in the notes of the Planters'



Bank of Georgia, which the Bank of the United States has refused to credit as specie, on the ground that the Planters' Bank has refused to pay its notes in specie when demanded.

This sum is useless to the Treasury as long as it remains in this situation. It becomes my duty to request that it may be immediately discharged, and that assurances may be forwarded, without delay, that the notes of the Planters' Bank will hereafter be discharged in specie when demanded.

If assurances to this effect are not received, it will be my duty to direct that they shall no longer be received in any payment on account of the United States.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Planters' Bank of Georgia*.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 21, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 20th instant,\* I have the honor to state that, if several of the offers for the loan of \$2,000,000 upon different terms shall be accepted, the lowest premium accepted shall determine that upon which the whole loan shall be obtained.

To the remaining inquiry, I can only state that, from present appearances, it is not probable that the stock about to be created will be redeemed before the year 1825; after which, the amount of the funded debt redeemable at the will of the Government will for several years considerably exceed its capacity to discharge it. Upon general principles, stock bearing the same interest ought to be redeemed in the order in which it becomes redeemable at the will of the Government; but if in the present case a premium should be paid by the lenders, the stock about to be issued, should it not be redeemed before the year 1825, ought, upon principles of equity and justice, not to be redeemed as long as any other six per cent. stock remained.

So far as my opinion may influence the decision on this question, such will be the course that will be pursued.

I have, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 22, 1820.*

SIR: By letter of this date I have informed you of the acceptance of your offer, on the part of the Bank of the United States, for the two million loan proposed in the notice of the 19th ultimo.

As it is intended to apply so much of the proceeds of the loan as shall not be necessary to meet the payments falling due at Philadelphia on the last day of June instant to the redemption of the Louisiana stock held by the bank, the credit which I have requested to be given to the Treasurer at that place will not produce any increased demand upon the bank.

The sum which has already been advanced by the bank will, of course, constitute a part of the sum which is to be lent. The credit to be given on the last day of June to the Treasurer will consist of the sum of one million of dollars, and the amount of the premium upon two millions—making, together, one million and forty thousand dollars.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 23, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th instant,\* I will observe that you may receive the subscription for four thousand four hundred dollars offered by Mr. E. Jarvis.

Presuming that the sum subscribed by Mr. Cook on the 14th instant was paid at the time, you will be pleased to pass the amount to the credit of the Treasurer, and observe the same course in regard to the two subscriptions by Mr. Jarvis, when paid. The names of the parties, and the object for which they paid the money, must be mentioned in your account with the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the money which has been received by your institution from the subscribers to the five per cent. loan to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

\*Not on file.



It is my wish that the entries made in the Treasurer's account may specify the name of each subscriber, the amount actually paid by him, and also express that it is in *full*, or in *part*, of his subscription to the loan, as the case may be. The same rule, as to the names of the parties, is requested to be observed in all future payments made by them on account of their subscriptions.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1820.*

SIR: The returns of the sums subscribed to the five per cent. loan have been received, and give an aggregate amount of nearly \$1,400,000.

In this sum, however, is included the subscription of \$800,000 by Mr. Jacob Little. The circumstances attending that case are calculated so strongly to excite apprehensions that no reliance can be placed upon the ultimate payment of the money.

If Mr. Little will deposit one per cent. upon \$400,000, and make the remainder payable on the 1st day instead of the 20th of October next, I am content that a certificate to that effect shall be issued in his favor. If he should fail to make the payment, the money can easily be raised in time to meet the occasion for which it was intended. If he does not consent to this proposition, you will have the goodness to return the sixteen dollars which he deposited, and refuse the issue of any certificate.

I am, &c.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the money which has been received by your institution from the subscribers to the five per cent loan to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

It is my wish that the entries made in the Treasurer's account may specify the name of each subscriber, the amount actually paid by him, and also express that it is in *full*, or in *part*, of his subscription to the loan, as the case may be. The same rule, as to the names of the parties, is requested to be observed in all future payments made by them on account of their subscriptions.

I will only further add that scrip certificates may issue for the two last mentioned subscriptions in your statement of the 15th instant.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. Be pleased to furnish me with the names of the subscribers to the five per cent. loan.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the money which has been received by your institution from the subscribers to the five per cent. loan to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with the exception, however, of the sixteen dollars paid by Mr. Little on his subscription of eight hundred thousand dollars.

It is my wish that the entries made in the Treasurer's account may specify the name of each subscriber, the amount actually paid by him, and also express that it is in *full*, or in *part*, of his subscription to the loan, as the case may be. The same rule, as to the names of the parties, is requested to be observed in all future payments made by them on account of their subscriptions.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 26, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that the fifty thousand dollars which has been subscribed to the five per cent. loan, agreeably to the information given in your letter of the 16th instant, may, if not already done, be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and that, in making the entry, you will be pleased to state the name of the person from whom the money was received.

I am, very respectfully.

PETER BACOT, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 26, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that Mr. Jones, of my office, may be permitted to subscribe fifteen hundred dollars to the five per cent. loan. You will also be pleased to cause the money which has been received by you from the subscribers to the aforesaid loans to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, observing in his account to specify the name of each subscriber, the amount actually paid by him, and also to express that it is in *full*, or in *part*, of his subscription to the five per cent. loan, as the case may be.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 26, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 23d instant to the Treasurer, I will observe that the remittance of \$12,728 60, to which you allude, is to be applied to the payment of the dividends on the funded domestic debt standing on the books of the Treasury, and payable at your institution on the first of the ensuing month.

I am, very respectfully,

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 26, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer will remit to the Bank of the United States his drafts—

On the Office of Discount and Deposit, Fayetteville, for.....	\$30,000
On the Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston, for.....	50,000
On the Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans, for .....	100,000

The proceeds of which you will cause to be transferred to Norfolk, and in due time he will draw on the Bank of the United States, in favor of the office at Norfolk, for the amount.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 29, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, for \$50,000.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 29, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of thirty days, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, for\*

I am, &c.

Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, \*\$30,000; Cashier of the Central Bank, Georgetown, \*\$5,000; Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria, \*\$15,000; Cashier of the Franklin Bank, Alexandria, \*\$10,000.

# LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 1, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo has been received. As the bills which were tendered by the Tombeckbe Bank to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, in discharge of the Treasury draft for \$100,000, had been received in pursuance of instructions from this Department, the Treasury cannot refuse to receive them from that bank. I have therefore to request that the cashier of that office may be instructed to accept them in payment of the draft, and to place such of them as cannot be credited as cash to the credit of the Treasurer, as a special deposit, until they can be converted into cash. I am not



without hopes, however, that all those notes will be speedily paid; as I have written to the Presidents of the State Bank and Planters' Bank, requiring that such of the notes as were issued by those banks and their branches shall be immediately discharged, and informing them that unless I am assured that their notes shall be promptly discharged in future they shall no longer be received in payments to the United States.

PRESIDENT *of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 1, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that the following notes, which were deposited in the Bank of Columbia, and which form part of the collateral security given by the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine for the payment of the debt due by it to the United States, may be immediately returned to this Department, viz:

Peter Barduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Bradun, due and protested, July 3—6, 1818, for \$1,450.

Peter Barduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Bradun, due and protested, July 24—27, 1818, for \$875.

Peter Barduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Bradun, due and protested, August 7—10, 1818, for \$2,340.

I am, &c.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 7, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of October 21, 1819, to the Hon. John Scott, has been communicated to this Department for consideration.

I have addressed the Bank of Missouri on the subject of the deposits referred to in your letter. As I am unwilling to extend the accounts of the Treasurer further than the public interest renders indispensably necessary, I have proposed to that bank that for all sums deposited in its branch at St. Genevieve, by the Receivers of Public Money, that the Treasurer shall be credited in his accounts with that bank, and that it shall permit the branch to participate in the benefits resulting from the public deposits, in proportion to the services it shall render. If this proposition shall be accepted, the money will be deposited in the Branch of St. Genevieve, to the credit of the Bank of Missouri, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, and will be subject to the drafts of that bank.

It will be necessary to give the Receivers triplicate receipts or certificates of deposit. Should the proposition not be accepted, an arrangement different from that you have proposed will be offered to you, as that is deemed inadmissible.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT *of the Branch of the Bank of Missouri, St. Genevieve.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 7, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer is instructed to transmit to the Bank of the United States his draft on the Tombeckbe Bank for \$100,000, payable at the office at Savannah, and I have to request that the proceeds thereof may be transferred to Norfolk.

As it is probable that the funds which will be tendered in payment of this draft will be of the same kinds as those offered in discharge of the preceding draft on the Tombeckbe, it is my wish that the Cashier of the office at Savannah may be instructed respecting the receipt of them, in conformity with my letters to you of the 1st instant.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1820.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, I have to inform you that on the 7th instant the Treasurer has drawn upon the Bank of the United States, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, for \$35,650, being that part of the funds received from the Tombeckbe Bank, which were considered as cash; and that on the day following, having been advised that the Savannah notes had been paid in cash, he drew for \$64,350; which two sums together make the amount of the draft on the Tombeckbe Bank. In this, however, he has included the Darien notes; but if those are not converted into cash, he will give the bank a draft on the office at Savannah for the amount.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1820.*

SIR: Your communication relative to the deposit of money by the Paymasters in the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston, was submitted to the Paymaster General, who has this day placed in my hands the inclosed explanations of the officers concerned in the transaction.

I am, &c.

WM GRAY, Esq., *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 12, 1820.*

SIR: I annex a copy of an instruction which I am about to issue to the Receivers of Public Moneys, designating the funds in which payments may be made for the public lands. Most of those officers make their deposits in the State banks, and those institutions have already agreed, substantially, to credit these funds as cash. It is desirable, however, that the practice of all the Land Offices should be uniform. And with this view I propose to you that the branch banks at Cincinnati and Louisville, which are the only two in which the Receivers make their deposits, may be authorized to take from those officers the money that this instruction designates. If, in your opinion, this cannot be done consistently with the interest of the bank, I request that you will indicate to me such modifications as you may deem necessary.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July, 1820.*

*To the Receivers of Public Moneys:*

With a view to increase and equalize the facilities for making payments for public lands in the several land districts of the United States, I have determined to authorize the Receivers of Public Moneys to take, in addition to specie and bills of the Bank of the United States and its branches, the notes of the following incorporated banks, viz:

Those in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, except the City Bank of Baltimore.

Those in the District of Columbia, except the Merchants' and Franklin Bank of Alexandria; those specie-paying banks which are in undoubted credit, and whose paper is in common circulation in the district and neighborhood in which the Land Office is situated; a list of which banks will be furnished to each Receiver by the bank in which he makes his deposits.

This instruction supersedes those that have heretofore been given, except in so far as they prohibit the receipt of the paper of any bank which does not discharge its notes, on demand, in specie; and that prohibition must, in every case, be rigidly adhered to.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 13, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I will observe that the subscription to the 5 per cent. loan was closed on the day named in the notice, and that the sum subscribed exceeded the amount required.

I am, very respectfully, sir, yours, &c.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 17, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer having occasion to make a remittance to London of £2,000 sterling, I will thank you to inform me whether it will be convenient to the bank to furnish me with bills to that amount, and if so, at what rate of exchange.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 20, 1820.*

SIR: Some difficulty has occurred in the adjustment of your account for services rendered in relation to Treasury notes, in consequence of the retention by the bank of Treasury notes to the amount of the sum claimed, instead of retaining it in money.



That difficulty can only be removed, consistently with the forms of the Treasury, by your drawing upon the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore as Commissioner of Loans, (in whose hands there remains a portion of the money transmitted to him for the discharge of Treasury notes,) for the difference between the sum retained by the bank and the draft of the Treasury now in its possession, amounting to \$4,063 57.

You are, therefore, authorized to draw upon that officer, on account of your agency in the sale and management of Treasury notes, for the sum of \$23,998 16. The Treasurer has also been instructed to draw upon the State Bank at Boston, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, for \$28,061 73. This draft will be met by one which you are now authorized to draw, and by the draft of \$4,063 57, before referred to. In this manner your account will be closed with the Treasurer of the United States.

To avoid the necessity of future explanations, I have the honor to state that the sum allowed to the bank, by the direction of the President of the United States, is the precise sum retained by the bank, and intended to close its account.

The proceedings now directed will not, therefore, involve the payment of money on either side, being intended merely to effect a settlement, and grant the allowance claimed and retained by the bank, according to the forms of the Treasury.

I have, &c.

P. S. Let the draft state that it is in consideration of the agency of the bank in the sale and management of Treasury notes.

W. H. C.

PRESIDENT of the State Bank, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 21, 1820.*

SIR: Upon a further consideration of the circumstances under which the services rendered by your institution in relation to Treasury notes were performed, it has been determined to make an additional allowance. You are, therefore, authorized to draw upon John Donnell, Esq., President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore, as Commissioner of Loans for \_\_\_\_\_, which, with the remittance formerly made, will make the compensation of the bank one-fourth of one per cent. on the amount of Treasury notes cancelled and returned by it to the Treasurer. You will state in the draft that it is for compensation for agency and services rendered by the bank in relation to Treasury notes, under the directions of this Department.

I am, &c.

CASHIERS of the Cumberland Bank, Portland, blank filled with \$620 52; Merchants' Bank of Salem, \$738 08; New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth, \$644 40.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 26, 1820.*

SIR: I have duly received your letters of the 15th and 18th, in answer to mine of the 12th instant, respecting the description of funds to be receivable for public lands. In order to obviate the difficulties which you suggest, I am willing that, instead of the instruction to the Receivers proposed by me in relation to the western notes, that those officers shall be instructed to take of western notes only those of specie-paying banks in the State in which the Land Office is situated; and that they shall moreover be directed, on making a deposit in a branch of the Bank of the United States, to inform each of the banks in the State whose notes form a part of the deposit of the amount of its notes in such deposit; and if such notes shall not be paid by any bank on demand, the Receivers, on being informed of the fact by the Cashier of the branch, shall discontinue to receive them.

I am also willing that, if the notes of the banks in the District of Columbia and the notes of the western banks which may be received by the branches from the Receivers of Public Moneys shall not be punctually paid upon presentment, they shall be charged to the Treasury.

I shall be glad to know, as early as practicable, whether this modification is satisfactory, as I propose to set out for Georgia on the first of August.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 26, 1820.*

SIR: On the departure of General Stokes, after the adjournment of Congress, the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches, which had been received from St. Louis, amounting to \$42,000, were delivered to him, on behalf of that bank, agreeably to your request; and as more than two months have since elapsed, it is presumed that the bank has, by this time, completed its arrangements for their discharge. I have therefore to request that you will, as early as convenient, inform me when and where it will suit the bank to make the payment, including the balance of the notes remitted by the Tombeckbe Bank.

I remain, &c.

W. BOYLAN, Esq., *President of the State Bank, North Carolina.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 26, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer will remit to the Bank of the United States his drafts on the following offices:

1. Charleston, for.....	\$50,000
2. Savannah, for.....	20,000
3. Cincinnati, for.....	20,000
4. Louisville, for.....	20,000

The proceeds of the first and second are to remain to his credit in Philadelphia; and I request that the proceeds of the third may be transferred to the office at Lexington, and of the fourth to the office at Chillicothe.

I remain, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 28, 1820.*

SIR: I request that any dividends now due upon the four hundred shares in the Bank of the Metropolis, which were pledged to the Treasurer of the United States by the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, may be placed to the credit of the said Central Bank.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

ALEXANDER KERR, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 31, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I assent to the conditions on which the Bank of the United States agrees to receive the notes of the western banks and of the banks in the District of Columbia. You will, therefore, be pleased to communicate this arrangement to the several offices of your institution.

I have the honor, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 31, 1820.*

SIR: The amount of Treasury notes remitted by the Merchants' Bank of Salem is correctly stated in your letter of the 26th instant, and you are therefore authorized to draw in the manner described in my letter of the 21st, upon John Donnell, Esq., Commissioner of Loans, for the further sum of \$463.

I am, &c.

J. W. TREADWELL, Esq., *Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Salem.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 31, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, requesting that the Bank of Darien may be made the depository of public moneys collected in the southern parts of Georgia, I have the honor to state that the sum collected in those parts is believed to be too inconsiderable to offer any inducement to the Bank of Darien to undertake to transfer it to the eastern cities whenever the convenience of the Treasury might render it necessary.

The Bank of the United States has, by its charter, a right to the public deposits. The Secretary of the Treasury has, indeed, the right of directing the public money to be deposited in the State institutions, but then he is bound to communicate immediately to Congress the grounds upon which such direction may be given. This restriction was doubtless intended to prevent the exercise of the power capriciously. It is at all times desirable to continue within the smallest possible compass the transactions of the Treasury. To scatter the public funds in a greater number of banks than the indispensable necessities of the Treasury require, is to enfeeble the fiscal operations of the Government in the same degree. At the present moment, when the Treasury is empty, when it is likely to be so for some years, any measure calculated to give less efficiency to the public money at its disposition cannot be justified.

I have seen, with pain, the collisions which have sprung up between the Bank of the United States and the local banks. I feel every disposition to diminish that collision. I have offered to the State banks the deposit of the notes of the State banks collected in Alabama, where they circulate extensively, on the condition that they should transfer to the cities east of this place the sum deposited within 120 days after the deposit. To this proposition no answer has been received, and I presume none is intended, as I have received communications subsequent to the receipt of the proposition in which no notice has been taken of it.



It is understood that the notes of the State banks circulate very extensively in Alabama. If they should not be received in the Land Offices there they would immediately be thrown back upon the banks and produce a pressure that would not be easily borne. It is important, therefore, that the banks should sustain their credit. This can only be done by their prompt payment in specie, or by the transfer of the amount received to such points as the Treasury may require. These points are Norfolk, this place, and the principal cities to the east of it. It does, therefore, appear to me that the proposition is an unfortunate one to the State banks. To refuse payment of these notes because they are the property of the United States, is to compel the Treasury to refuse to receive them in payment. That refusal, before stated, will throw them back upon the State banks in the most inconvenient manner. It is, therefore, the interest of those banks to undertake the transfer of the amount so received. If they will not do it, nor pay it in specie when presented by the United States Bank as the Agent of the Treasury, their notes cannot be received at the Treasury. Reflect, I beseech you, upon this subject.

I am, &c.

THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., *President of the Bank of Darien.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 8, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the \*5th instant is received. It is difficult to conjecture what accident can have so long delayed the delivery of the notes by General Stokes. I presume, however, that his arrival at Raleigh will, before the receipt of this letter, have placed them in your possession. You will be pleased to communicate to me the earliest information on the subject.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq., *President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 9, 1820.*

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account with the Office of Discount and Deposit at Fayetteville has been received at this Department since that of the 27th of May last. It is requested that they may be forwarded without delay, and it is hoped more punctuality will be observed hereafter. The returns of the 1st April, 22d April, and 13th May, are also missing.

I am, &c.

R. W. LATIMER, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Fayetteville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: The certificate of deposit issued by the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe to Wm. Whann, as Agent of the Treasury, for \$23,550, and the engagement entered into by the bank to pay that amount in certain installments, with interest, has been deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe, at which place, it is presumed, it will be more convenient for the bank to make the payments. It is hoped that the bank will be able to pay, without delay, the first installment, which has been for some time due; and the utmost reliance is placed in its good faith for the discharge of the remainder in the manner stipulated. The \$350, for which a certificate issued to the Bank of Chillicothe, may be paid in like manner.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to transmit you his draft on the Bank of Columbia for \$23,550, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, and to satisfy this draft the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia has been requested to forward a certificate of deposit, issued by the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank, for that sum, and its engagement to pay the same at certain stipulated periods, with interest. I have informed the bank of this deposit, and have requested that, if more convenient, the payments may be made to the Bank of Chillicothe. When the money is received, you will make separate entries in the Treasurer's account of principal and interest. In the meantime the amount may be placed to that officer's account of special deposit.

The Treasurer will also transmit his draft on the Bank of Columbia for \$130, payable in notes of the Miami Exporting Company, and the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia will forward the notes. I request, when they are received, you will call upon that company for a certificate for the amount, as was done in

\*Error in date; should be 3d.



the former case. This sum, also, is to be placed to the special deposit of the Treasurer. The small sum in notes of the Bank of Marietta and Bank of Steubenville, which now forms part of the special deposit, should be transferred to the cash account.

I am, &c.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to transmit you his draft on the Bank of Columbia for \$8,120, payable in notes or obligations of the Bank of Marietta; and to satisfy this draft the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia has been requested to forward to you a certificate of deposit, issued by the Bank of Marietta, for \$13,000, upon which certain payments have been made, as minuted thereon, so as to leave a balance due to the United States by that bank, exclusive of the cost of protest and of interest, equal to the amount of the draft. The Bank of Marietta has been requested to discharge this debt as early as practicable; and, when it is received, you will, in your entries to the credit of the Treasurer, make separate items of principal, interest, and cost of protest. Should arrangements not be promptly made for the payment, you will place the certificate in the hands of the District Attorney for suit, and transmit to this Department his receipt therefor. The Treasurer has also been instructed to transmit you his draft on the Bank of Columbia for \$23,600, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers' Bank of Canton; and, to satisfy this draft, the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia has been requested to forward a certificate of deposit, issued by the Bank of Canton for that sum, its obligation to pay the same, with interest, at certain stipulated periods, and the guarantee of such payment by William Fogle, James Hazlett, and Samuel Coulter. I have informed the bank of this deposit, and requested that payment may be made to the Bank of Steubenville, according to the terms of the obligation. When the money is received, you will make separate entries of principal and interest. In the meantime the amount of both these drafts may be placed to the credit of the Treasurer in special deposit. Should payment be delayed by the Farmers' Bank of Canton, so that two installments shall remain due, you will place the papers in the hands of the District Attorney for suit, and forward his receipt therefor. It is, however, hoped that a resort to the Attorney of the United States, in either of these cases, will not be necessary.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Steubenville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: The certificate of deposit executed by the Bank of Marietta to William Whann, Esq., as Agent for the Treasury, for \$13,000, upon which there appears to be now due \$8,120, exclusive of interest and of the cost of protest, has been deposited in the Bank of Steubenville, where it is supposed it will be most convenient for you to make payment. The state of the Treasury renders it extremely desirable to close all transactions of this kind as soon as possible, and it is hoped that it will be convenient to the bank, without making any sacrifice, to pay over the balance in a short time.

I am, &c.

A. HENDERSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Marietta.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: The certificate of deposit issued by the Farmers' Bank of Canton to W. Whann, Esq., as Agent for the Treasury, for \$23,600, together with the obligation entered into by the bank to pay the amount in certain installments, with interest, at the Bank of Steubenville, and the guarantee of such payment by William Fogle, James Hazlett, and Samuel Coulter, have been deposited in the Bank of Steubenville. It is hoped the bank will find it convenient to pay, without delay, the two installments now due, and every reliance is placed upon its good faith for the discharge of the remainder in the manner stipulated.

I am, &c.

JAMES DRENNAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Canton.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: As I am about to give instructions to the proper officers to take legal measures for recovering or securing the debts due by some of the banks whose notes or obligations form part of the Treasurer's special deposit in the Bank of Columbia, I request you will furnish me with the evidences of debt in the following cases:



Granville Alexandria Society; Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon; Bank of Parkersburg; German Bank of Wooster; Bank of New Salem; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle; Commercial Bank of Lake Erie; Virginia Saline Bank; Bank of Somerset and Worcester; Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; — Cromwell for the Urbana note; Elkton Bank; Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania; Huntingdon Bank of Pennsylvania; Washington Bank of Pennsylvania; Bank of Muskingum; Lebanon Miami Banking Company.

The Treasurer has been instructed to draw the following drafts on you, and I request that you will transmit to the several banks in whose favor they are drawn the notes or obligations in which they are respectively payable.

1. In favor of the Bank of Steubenville for \$8,120, payable in notes or obligations of the Bank of Marietta.

2. In favor of the same for \$23,600, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers' Bank of Canton.

3. In favor of the Bank of Chillicothe for \$23,550, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe.

4. In favor of the same for \$130, payable in notes of the Miami Exporting Company.

5. In favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg for \$558 36, payable in a promissory note of Henry Baldwin.

6. In favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg for \$1,636, payable in a promissory note of Thomas Barlow.

7. In favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington, for \$7,779 18, payable in notes or obligations of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.

8. In favor of the Nashville Bank for \$15, payable in notes of that bank.

9. In favor of the Bank of Vincennes for \$1,200, payable in notes of that bank.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: The evidences of the debt due to the United States by your institution have been transmitted to the Attorney of the United States for the \* ———, who has been instructed to call upon you for the purpose of completing the arrangements for securing the payment, and to receive the assignments which were offered by the bank with that view. The condition of the Treasury requires that all its funds should be rendered available, and it is hoped that by these means, or some other in the power of the bank, that object may be accomplished without any great delay, as far as your institution is concerned.

I am, &c.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: The obligations of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania to the Treasurer of the United States, payable on the first days of July and October of this year, are deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit in this place.

If it will be more convenient to pay them in Philadelphia or Baltimore, they shall, upon the intimation of that fact, be transmitted accordingly.

In the meantime I will thank you to inform me when it will be convenient for you to discharge that which is already due, and whether the other will be paid at maturity.

I am, &c.

ANDREW GREGG, Esq., *President of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: It appears there are due to the United States by the Miami Exporting Company \$8,791,† exclusive of interest, the evidence of which debt is deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe. The state of the Treasury requires that all its funds should be rendered available with the least possible delay. I have therefore to request that you will make some arrangements for the discharge of this debt as early as practicable, and inform me thereof.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati.*

The same to the Cashier of the Bank of Cincinnati, with the amount of its debt, †\$3,486.

\* In these letters the blank filled up with "district of Ohio."

The Cashier of the Bank of Muskingum, Zanesville.

The Cashier of the Lebanon Miami Banking Company.

In these letters the blank filled up with "western district of Pennsylvania."

The Cashier of the Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania

The Cashier of the Huntingdon Bank of Pennsylvania.

The Cashier of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: It appears by the report of Mr. Whann, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, that there still remains a balance due by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Delaware of \$1,584 96, and I have to request that you will inform me when and where it will be convenient to pay the amount.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. KING, Esq., *Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Delaware, Laurel.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to transmit you two drafts on the Bank of Columbia—one for \$558 36 and one for \$1,636; and to satisfy these drafts the Cashier of that bank has been requested to forward to you a promissory note of Henry Baldwin for \$558 36, due and protested, and a promissory note of Thomas Barlow for \$1,784 05, not yet due. I have informed Mr. Baldwin of this disposition of his note, and requested him to discharge it, and in due time you will call on Mr. Barlow.

When these notes are paid, you will make separate entries of principal and interest. In Mr. Barlow's case the sum to be credited to the Treasurer as principal is \$1,636; the balance, together with such further interest as may be received, are to be credited as interest; until the notes are paid, you will place them to the credit of the Treasurer, in special deposit.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has been instructed to direct suit to be commenced against Mr. Cromwell for the amount of the Urbana note, stated to have been received of him; and I request that you will furnish to that officer or to the District Attorney, as he may require, the evidence necessary to substantiate the claim of the United States.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, *Pittsburg*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 11, 1820.*

SIR: Some days ago the Treasurer was instructed to remit you a draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg for \$367 50, being the amount allowed for your services in relation to the special deposit.

I am, &c.

G. POE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 16, 1820.*

SIR: I inclose, for your information, a copy of the instructions recently given to the Receivers of Public Moneys, designating the funds in which payments may be made for public lands. I have added two copies that you may transmit them, if you see proper, to those offices in which deposits are made by the Receivers.

I am, &c.

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

Letter inclosed was that to Receivers, dated August 1, 1820.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1820.*

SIR: There appears to be a considerable disagreement between the Treasurer's report and his account with the Branch Bank of Baltimore and that made by the Bank of the United States, as contained in the tabular statement of the 14th instant. According to the Treasurer, there was on the 14th a balance of \$14,215 52 in his favor, taking into account the deposit made in the Branch Bank during the week ending on the 5th, and deducting the drafts which had been drawn to the 12th, inclusive. The Bank of the United States, however, which had the same materials for the account, viz: the return of the Branch Bank ending on the 5th, and the Treasurer's list of drafts ending on the 12th, state the Treasury to have overdrawn (including outstanding drafts) \$72,924 51. I will thank you to cause the account to be examined, in order to ascertain how this discrepancy has arisen.

It is proper to observe that, in the above exhibition of the difference, the Washington Branch notes are not distinguished from other moneys forming the deposit in the Branch at Baltimore.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 21, 1820.*

SIR: The public moneys which were on deposit in the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington being wholly drawn out, I request that the four hundred shares in the Metropolis Bank, which were transferred to the Treasurer of the United States by the Central Bank as a collateral security for that deposit, may be re-transferred to that bank. Your certificate of the transfer is herewith inclosed.

I am, &c.

ALEXANDER KERR, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 29, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$5,000, and the draft will be made payable at the Bank of the United States, or at its office in Baltimore or Washington, as you may indicate.

I am, &c.

J. FORSTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 29, 1820.*

SIR: I have to recall your attention to the Secretary's letter of the 29th of June, and to remind you that the information which in your letter of the 5th ultimo you stated should be given at the close of that month, of the amount it would be practicable for the bank to pay, has not been received.

I am, &c.

J. MORGAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 30, 1820.*

SIR: The public service having presented occasions by which the Treasury moneys in the Bank of Bristol could be applied directly to the discharge of demands upon the Government, the transfer draft which you were advised would be drawn upon you, at the expiration of ninety days from the 8th of June, in favor of the Banch Bank of New York, will not be issued.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Bristol.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 2, 1820.*

SIR: That the public moneys deposited in the Bath Bank may be available for the payment of the pensions in the State of Maine, according to the Secretary's letter of the 21st of October, 1819, it is necessary that the semi-annual transfers to the Cumberland Bank be completed before the 5th of March and 5th of September, on which days the pensions are payable. The practice of the Treasurer will therefore be, on the receipt of your returns, ending on the last day of January and July, respectively, to draw on you in favor of the Cumberland Bank for whatever balance may then be at his credit in the Bath Bank. In the present instance, however, in order to give you time to provide for the draft, it will be delayed until the 20th instant, at which time the Treasurer will draw for \$35,000, being nearly the amount of his balance in the Bath Bank on the 31st of July last.

I am, &c.

T. D. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bath Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 2, 1820.*

SIR: It is now ascertained that the \$100,000 which were transferred to the Cumberland Bank by the Bank of the United States on the 8th of July will not be required for the public services in that quarter, the deposits in the Cumberland and Bath Banks being sufficient. The Treasurer of the United States will therefore be instructed to draw on you, on the 20th instant, for that sum, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston; at which place it will be wanted to provide for the payments to be made on account of the public debt on the 1st of October. In the meantime you will be pleased to take measures to facilitate the transfer.

I am, &c.

J. SWIFT, Esq., *Cashier of the Cumberland Bank.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 4, 1820.*

SIR: In the present state of the Treasury it would be desirable if a portion of the public money in the Bank of Alexandria could be transferred to this place without the usual delay of sixty days.

I will thank you, therefore, to inform me what sum it would be convenient for you to place here on the last day of the present month, and what further sum on the 20th of October.

I am, sir, &c.

J. L. M'KENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 4, 1820.*

SIR: By the statement of the affairs of the Bank of the State of Mississippi it appears that there is a sum of \$62,274 43 standing on the books of that institution to the credit of Parke Walton, late Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, (M.) Although this money appears in the name of Mr. Walton, it is presumed that it belongs to the United States, as Mr. Walton's returns show a larger sum in his hands, which had been received by him for public lands, and which ought to have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer. If Mr. Walton objects to your now passing this money to the credit of the Treasurer, I have to request that you will, on no account, pay it, or any part of it, to him or to his order; and the United States will indemnify you against any costs or damages that may be legally incurred in consequence of your withholding it.

I inclose a return showing the form in which the account of the bank with the Treasurer should be rendered; and I have to request that, as soon as practicable after you have received it, a return may be prepared and transmitted exhibiting the transactions between the bank and the Treasury from the commencement of the present arrangement; showing the date and amount of each deposit, and by whom made; and the date of payment, number, and amount of each Treasury draft paid by the bank. It is understood that some moneys were previously deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, on account of internal duties; these also should be included in the return.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *State Bank of Mississippi, Natchez.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 6, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of yesterday, I beg leave to observe, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, that your proposition to pay fifteen thousand dollars on the 30th of this month and a like sum on the 20th of October is perfectly satisfactory.

I will only further add that, if the calls now made on your institution appear to be excessive, the circumstances must be solely attributable to the urgent wants of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

J. L. M'KENNA, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 6, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant is received, and the Treasurer states that he has received your draft on New York for \$24,000. The balance, it is hoped, will be discharged with all possible despatch. The condition of the Treasury requires it; and considering all the circumstances of the case, and the long delay that has occurred since the delivery of the notes to the agent of the bank, it has a right to expect that every proper exertion will be made to effect a prompt payment. In order to facilitate this object, you are at liberty to place the balance to the credit of the Treasurer in any of the branches of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities that may be most convenient to you.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 12, 1820.*

SIR: A letter was received from you some time ago stating a point which the Bank of Chillicothe deemed necessary to have elucidated before it could decide upon the modification of the arrangement between it and the Secretary of the Treasury, proposed by his letter of the 1st ultimo. The question, however, involves consequences so important that it was thought proper to refer it to the Secretary, who is now in Georgia. Some time may therefore elapse before his decision can be known. But meanwhile it is desirable, as appears by a letter just received from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Zanesville, that a temporary understanding should be had upon the subject. Under these circumstances, it is proposed that



the Bank of Chillicothe will, for the present, receive the deposits on the terms of the letter of the 1st of August; and as it is highly improbable that any case will occur involving the question proposed by you before the views of the Secretary on the subject are communicated to you, it is hoped that the bank will not be deterred, by a merely possible risk, from so far consulting the convenience of the Treasury. Without anticipating the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be proper to state that the modifications proposed by the letter of the 1st of August have been acceded to, without any exception, by all the other State banks who are employed as depositories of public moneys, and who have had time to communicate their answers. These banks appear to concur in the opinion entertained here, that these modifications are not disadvantageous to them. It is true that the number of banks whose notes are receivable is somewhat increased. The eastern notes, however, are understood to be generally sought after in the western towns; and as the Ohio notes are only those of specie-paying banks, the Bank of Chillicothe has merely to cause them to be presented for payment. But as the Receiver will, at every deposit, inform each of the Ohio banks of the amount of its notes deposited, they will be prepared to discharge them, and will probably make some arrangement satisfactory to the Bank of Chillicothe by which the trouble of presentation may be obviated.

It is thought proper also to mention to you that the Bank of the United States has authorized its office at Cincinnati to receive from the Receivers of Public Moneys as cash the same notes which, by the proposed modification, will be receivable by the Bank of Chillicothe.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the Bank of Chillicothe.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 12, 1820.*

SIR: It is perceived with disappointment and regret that \*——, in notes of the ——, which were received in payment of public lands in Alabama, and transferred by the Bank of Tombeckbe to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, on behalf of the United States, remain there unredeemed. It was the expectation of the Secretary of the Treasury that such an occurrence would not, on any account, have been permitted to happen again; and under that impression he has recently directed, as you will perceive by the inclosed circular of the 1st of August to the Receivers of Public Moneys, that the notes of the banks in the State of Georgia be received in payment of public lands in all the Land Offices of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. It is only by an immediate payment of the sum above mentioned, and by a determination to discharge promptly all that may hereafter be received on behalf of the United States, that your institution can fully respond to this liberal confidence of the Secretary; and, as he is now absent, it becomes my duty to request an assurance from you to that effect. The Secretary's letter of the †—— will have suggested to you the unpleasant alternative which your failure to do so will render indispensable to the public interest.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 18, 1820.*

SIR: I have this moment received your letter of the 16th instant, and I hasten to offer my acknowledgments for your ready agreement, on the part of the bank, to my request of the 14th.

The exception which you make of the amount of the special deposit at Savannah renders it desirable that the sum to be transferred from that place to Philadelphia be increased to 50,000 dollars, and that to Norfolk reduced by a like amount; making the transfer from Savannah to Philadelphia 150,000 dollars, and from Savannah to Norfolk 50,000 dollars. The drafts, however, will not be drawn until it is known whether such a change will be agreeable to the bank. I will thank you to inform me whether the drafts for the transfers to Norfolk may be drawn in favor of that branch direct on the branches at Fayetteville and Savannah.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 20, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant has been received. Every disposition is entertained by this Department to consult the convenience of the institution over which you preside, and it is with regret I state to you that the condition of the Treasury will not permit the delay which you represent as desirable. For the accommodation of that bank, however, a draft will be issued now only for the \$10,000 which it has already placed in the Cumberland Bank; and the draft for the remainder of the \$35,000 will be withheld until the 14th of next month. It will then not reach the Cumberland Bank before the 20th or 21st of October; at which time, according to the strict interpretation of the Secretary's letter of October 21, 1819, the Treasury would have a right to require a transfer of the whole of the public moneys then in the Bath Bank. It is hoped that this arrangement will be satisfactory to you, and that the bank will find no difficulty in placing funds in the Cumberland Bank in time to meet the draft.

I am, &c.

W. KING, Esq., *President of the Bath Bank.*

\*To the Presidents of the State Bank of Georgia, \$28,023; Planters' Bank of Georgia, \$14,311; Bank of Darien, \$17,817.

†State Bank of Georgia, 20th of June. Planters' Bank of Georgia, 20th of June, Darien Bank, 31st of July.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 22, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 20th instant has been received; the Treasurer has accordingly been instructed to issue his draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth, for \$150,000; Office of Discount and Deposit, Charleston, \$50,000; Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah, \$150,000—all in favor of the Bank of the United States; and on the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Fayetteville, for \$20,000; Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah, \$50,000—both in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 25, 1820.*

SIR: The United States having urgent occasion for all their funds at the present moment, the Treasurer will be instructed to draw a bill on you, in favor of Richard Smith, Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit in Washington, for thirty thousand dollars, agreeably to the intimation given in the Secretary's letter to you of the 29th of June last.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. WHANN, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.*

---

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1820.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 5, 1820.*

SIR: Permit me to remind you that the draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston for \$50,000, and that on the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah for \$20,000, which were remitted to you by the Treasurer on July 28, and the proceeds of which were to be transferred to the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, have not yet been passed to the Treasurer's credit, although they ought to have been so credited on the 28th ultimo.

I am, &c.

T. WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 10, 1820.*

SIR: I transmit herewith an extract from a letter from C. Nicholas, Battalion Paymaster, to the Paymaster General, dated at Nashville, on the 13th ultimo. It was certainly expected that, as the public moneys on deposit in the Nashville Bank were disbursed at that bank, the Treasurer's drafts would have been discharged by it in a manner satisfactory to the holders; and it is now requested that whatever part of the proceeds of the draft mentioned by Mr. Nicholas remains in his hands may be replaced by specie, or bills of the Bank of the United States, or such other funds as may be equivalent to him, in order that all ground of complaint may be removed.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Nashville Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 11, 1820.*

SIR: I will thank you to deliver the inclosed letter to the Collector of Alexandria with your own hands.

You will also be pleased to prepare and furnish me with a statement of the sums standing to the credit of public officers in your institution from the 1st of September to the present time.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Alexandria.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 16, 1820.*

SIR: It appears that on the 4th of May last, Mr. Merritt a Collector of the Direct Tax, deposited \$98 32 in the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle, to the credit of the Treasurer, of which no return has been rendered by you to this Department. I have therefore to request that a return may be transmitted, including that and any other public deposits which have been made in your branch since the date of your last return.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 16, 1820.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 2d ultimo, I have to inform you that, on the 6th March last, the Treasurer issued his draft, No. 9854, upon you, in favor of the Cashier of the State Bank of North Carolina, for the \$15,311, transmitted by you to that bank, and the draft, having been receipted by that Cashier, has been placed to the credit of the Tombeckbe Bank by the Treasurer.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 24, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, has been submitted to this Department; and I have this day renewed my instruction to the Tombeckbe Bank to transfer the sum of \$4,160 to your institution, which sum will exceed by \$2,000 the drafts of the Treasurer upon you.

I am, &c.

STEPHEN CONTERELL, Esq., *President of the Nashville Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 24, 1820.*

SIR: It appears by a letter from the Nashville Bank of the 5th instant that the sum of \$4,160, which you were instructed in my letter of the 2d March last to transfer to that bank, had not then been received. I have therefore to request that, if not since done, that transfer may be made without delay.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Tombeckbe Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1820.*

SIR: I inclose herein a copy of a letter from the Surveyor General at Huntsville to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

It has become necessary that the public moneys in your institution should be immediately paid over, and I have to request that the most prompt measures may be taken to effect that object.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Huntsville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 6, 1820.*

SIR: It would be convenient to the Treasury to have \$10,000 of the balance remaining to the credit of the Treasurer in your institution transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Norfolk as early as practicable. You will be pleased to inform me whether it would suit you to make that transfer, and if so, in what time.

I am, &c.

CASHIERS of the *State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh, and of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 6, 1820.*

SIR: The Treasurer will be instructed to draw on you, at the expiration of sixty days, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston, for \$50,000.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Cumberland Bank, Portland.*

---

The Secretary of the Treasury requests that the Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria will call on him as early as may be convenient.

NOVEMBER 8, 1820.

The same to the Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 10, 1820.*

SIR: It appears that on the 28th October, 1816, a certificate was issued by the New Hampshire Union Bank to N. A. Haven for \$337 of small Treasury notes funded, and that the bank has given credit to the Treasurer for only \$237. You are therefore requested to credit the Treasurer with the difference in his account of small Treasury notes.

I am, &c.

*CASHIER of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 10, 1820.*

SIR: It being deemed necessary that the notes of the Farmers' Bank of New Salem, which were deposited in the Bank of Steubenville by Mr. Whann, on behalf of the Treasurer, amounting to \$1,835, should be handed over to the United States Attorney for the district of Ohio, I have to request they may be delivered to him accordingly. They are contained in package designated No. 3 in the certificate given by the Bank of Steubenville to Mr. Whann on October 15, 1819. You will take duplicate receipts from the Attorney, one of which you will transmit to this Department.

I am, &c.

*CASHIER of the Bank of Steubenville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 13, 1820.*

SIR: The arrangement proposed in your letter of the 11th instant for the transfer to Norfolk is entirely satisfactory. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the promptitude manifested by your institution in meeting the views of this Department on such occasions.

I am, &c.

*R. K. JONES, Esq., Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 14, 1820.*

SIR: I have just learned that the notes of your institution and its branches, amounting to \$40,156, for which the Treasurer issued his draft in your favor on the Bank of Missouri, have not yet been received by you.

I was advised by the Bank of Missouri, under date of the 7th April last, that those notes would be immediately transferred to Louisville, and I can in no other way account for their not passing into your hands than by supposing that the agent whom you despatched to Louisville to receive them had left that place before their arrival there. I have, however, written to the President of the Bank of Missouri, informing him of the fact, and requesting him to communicate with you on the subject. In the meantime you will be pleased to cause inquiry to be made at Louisville, and to advise him of the result; or, if you know the agent of the Bank of Missouri at Louisville, it is probable that, by addressing yourself to him, you will receive the notes without further delay.

I am, &c.

*LUKE LEA, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 15, 1820.*

SIR: In consequence of the indisposition of the Treasurer of the United States, the President has authorized Samuel Brook, chief clerk in the Treasurer's office, to sign drafts on behalf of that office.

Mr. Brook's signature is written below for your information.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *its offices,*  
*and those banks employed as depositories of public moneys.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1820.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, I readily express my satisfaction of the manner in which the Bank of Alexandria has conducted itself in its intercourse with this Department. Its having



been so long employed as a depository of the public moneys is an evidence of the confidence which has been uniformly reposed in it.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Alexandria.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 25, 1820.*

SIR: It appears that on the 3d August, 1815, John Coburn, Collector of the fourth district of Kentucky, by John W. Baylor, deposited in the Bank of Kentucky, to the credit of the Treasurer, \$4,300, which sum has not been stated by the bank in the returns rendered to this Department. I have therefore to request that the money may be placed to the credit of the Treasurer, if the same has not been done, and that a return thereof may be made to him accordingly.

It may be proper to observe that the certificate of this deposit, as well as the certificate of a deposit of a like sum, made on the same day by Mr. Coburn, have been submitted to me and are now in my office.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Kentucky.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 7, 1820.*

SIR: The checks of the Navy Agent, and others which now accompany the monthly statements rendered by the Newport Bank to this Department, should be transmitted to the Navy Department.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Newport Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 8, 1820.*

SIR: On the subject of your letter of the 1st instant, I will observe that, as the certificates of Louisiana stock, to which you allude, are lost, they can neither be presented for payment nor placed on the same footing with the other certificates which have been presented.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the Treasury cannot consent to an admission of the nature required, because it would not be true.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq, *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 8, 1820.*

SIR: It appears that on the 7th November, 1817, Parker Barnes, late Collector of the Customs at Folly Landing, deposited on that day in your office, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, \$2,554, and that this deposit has not been credited in any of the returns made to this Department by the bank or the office at Baltimore. I have therefore to request that the omission may be supplied in the next return.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 8, 1820.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that the Nashville Bank, having been selected by the Bank of the United States as its agent for paying the United States pensioners in Tennessee, is considered by the Treasury as possessing that character. Upon the suspension of specie payments by the Nashville Bank, my letter of the 28th July, 1819, was written to call your attention to the propriety of appointing another agent; and the letter of Mr. Tannehill was referred to you that you might see the manner in which that bank regarded its obligations towards the Treasury. The deposit to which Mr. Tannehill refers, however, had no connexion with the agency of the bank in the payment of pensions, but consisted of Nashville notes which had been received for public lands.

My present views in relation to the employment of this bank are the same as those indicated in my letter of the 28th July, 1819. Permit me to observe to you that there are two banks in Tennessee, the Nashville Bank and the Bank of the State of Tennessee, and that the apparent obscurity of the subject probably arose from your not having made the distinction.

I am, &c.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 8, 1820.*

SIR: It being deemed necessary that the notes of the German Bank of Wooster, which were deposited in the Bank of Steubenville by Mr. Whann, on behalf the Treasury, amounting to \$23,761, should be handed over to the United States Attorney for the district of Ohio, I have to request that they may be delivered to that officer accordingly. They are contained in packages designated as No. 1 and No. 2 in the certificate given by the Bank of Steubenville to Mr. Whann on the 15th October, 1819. You will take duplicate receipts from the District Attorney, one of which you will transmit to this Department.

I am, &c.

*CASHIER of the Bank of Steubenville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 8, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 17th ultimo is received. The arrangement for the transfer of the Nashville notes to which it refers was made entirely for the accommodation of the Tombeckbe Bank; but as that bank has made another disposition of these notes, it is my wish, unless the transfer has been already made, that it may not be effected. You will, however, give me the earliest information of whatever course your institution may have adopted in the affair.

I am, &c.

*CASHIER of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 9, 1820.*

SM: I have to request, after inquiry made, you will be so obliging as to inform me at what rate approved bills on England to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling can be obtained, and also whether, in your opinion, the exchange on that country is likely to decline.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

JOHN WHITE, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 9, 1820.*

SM: You will be pleased to inform me of what the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Fayetteville consists.

I am, &c.

*CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Fayetteville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 19, 1820.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for public use approved bills on London, or on any other place in England, payable in London, for the precise amount of the undermentioned sums, viz:

For the protection and relief of American seamen in the ports of Great Britain, \$25,000.

On account of the expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, \$20,000.

You will be pleased to render separate accounts for each purchase as above stated, and transmit the same, with the bills and the necessary vouchers, to my office, on receipt of which the cost shall be remitted to you.

If you should be of opinion that, by waiting a few days, the bills can be obtained on better terms, you are at liberty so to do.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 19, 1820.*

SM: It is desirable that a portion of the public moneys in the Bank of Alexandria should be transferred as early as practicable to the Bank of the United States or its branch at Washington. But as it is



my wish to consult, as far as may be consistent with the public interest, the convenience of the Bank of Alexandria in regard to this transfer, I have to request that you will inform me for what amount and at what time the Treasurer may issue his draft upon you to effect it.

I am, sir, &c.

CASHIER of the Bank of Alexandria.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 26, 1820.

SIR: The inclosed letter from the Paymaster General is submitted to your consideration. It is not reasonable to expect a general relaxation of the instructions given to the officers, but in this particular case it would contribute greatly to the convenience of the Paymaster. Hereafter the sums necessary for the payment of the troops stationed between the limits of Georgia and New Orleans will be drawn from the latter place, as the sum in question would have been had I been consulted before the draft had been forwarded.

I am, &c.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 26, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d instant, I have to inform you that the payments you therein propose will be satisfactory.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the Bank of Alexandria.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 28, 1820.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, covering the first and second bills of four sets of exchange for £4,500 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

It was my wish that the cost of the bills, including the advance, should not have exceeded the amount of the respective sums mentioned in my letter, and, if not too late, I will thank you to pursue that course in regard to the remainder of the bills, observing, also, to cause them to be endorsed to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, and not to myself.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 29, 1820.

SIR: In the return of the state of the Bank of the United States, on the 23d instant, which is just received, the Louisiana 54 per cent. held by the bank is stated at \$278,008, whence it appears that a payment of \$6,210, made on that account to Mr. Richard Smith, as your attorney, on the 19th September last, has not been credited by the bank.

I am, &c.

CASHIER of the Bank of the United States.

---

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 2, 1821.

SIR: Since the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, respecting a deposit of \$2,554, on behalf of Parker Barnes, the certificate to which you refer has been examined and found to be as you state. It is now inclosed, and I have to request that the amount may be passed to the credit of the Treasurer as a deposit by Parker Barnes, late Collector at Folly Landing.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 3, 1821.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 28th, 29th, and 30th ultimo, covering six sets of exchange on London and Liverpool for £5,625 sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you when the account shall have been adjusted.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1821.*

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter which has just been received from the President of the Bank of Missouri, dated on the 12th ultimo, by which it appears that \$40,156, in notes of your institution, were deposited by that bank in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, on the 31st May last, to meet the Treasurer's draft in your favor.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LUKE LEA, *Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 19, 1821.*

SIR: On an inspection of the list of the special deposit transferred to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe from the office at Cincinnati, it appears that, with the exception of the Kentucky notes and those of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it consists chiefly, if not entirely, of notes which are now receivable in that office in payment of dues to the United States. I have therefore to request that you will examine the list, and that such part of the notes as the existing regulations of the office will permit may be transferred to the Treasurer's cash account.

I have also to request that you will transmit a statement of the Bank of Kentucky notes, showing the amount in notes of the parent bank and in the notes of each branch.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 19, 1821.*

SIR: There are on deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, \$8,306 in notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, which were received in payment of dues to the United States for lands and internal duties; and I have to request that you will inform me what arrangements the bank can make for discharging them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Kentucky.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 2, 1821.*

SIR: In addition to the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, mentioned in my letter of the 19th ultimo, it is stated that there are \$20,000 in the Bank of Edwardsville, which had been received on account of the Treasurer of the United States before the suspension of payment by your institution. Relying upon the Directors of the Bank of Kentucky to take prompt measures for discharging those notes, I have directed them to be transferred, at the risk of the Bank of Edwardsville, to the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and there placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and I have to request that you will inform me what arrangements can be made for their early payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant has been received. In consideration of the circumstances stated therein, the course proposed by you for discharging the balance due by the New Hampshire Union Bank



is assented to. The Treasurer will accordingly be instructed to draw on you for the amount in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Portsmouth.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *New Hampshire Union Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo, inclosing the usual returns of the Bank of Mississippi and a certificate for \$50,000 transferred to New Orleans, has been received. As the balance, together with such other moneys as may be received by the bank for some time, will probably be required to pay the annuities to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, you are requested to make no further transfers until instructed so to do by this Department.

It is perceived that you do not give the Treasurer credit in your monthly returns for that portion of the deposits which consists of Georgia and South Carolina notes. The sums are so small that it is presumed the bank would suffer no inconvenience from receiving them as cash, as it might, doubtless, disburse them in payment of the Treasury drafts. But if it cannot do so, you will, for the present, credit them at the foot of the usual return as special deposits.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the State of Mississippi.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1821.*

SIR: In consequence of the arrangement made between this Department and the Bank of the United States, in July last, in relation to the kind of bank notes to be received from the Receivers of Public Moneys, it became unnecessary to continue the employment of the Bank of Chillicothe as a depository of public moneys, and its agency in that character has recently been discontinued. Those officers who before made their payments in that bank, as well as those who paid into the office at Cincinnati, were accordingly directed to make their deposits in the office at Chillicothe. But as it appears that the office at Chillicothe has not been advised of the arrangement referred to, and declines taking the bank bills which that arrangement authorized, I have to request that the necessary instructions may be given to the Cashier as early as practicable. I inclose a copy of the instructions to the Receivers, in order that you may, if you think proper, communicate it to the office at Chillicothe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 3, 1821.*

SIR: The propositions which you have submitted to this Department have been accepted, and the Receivers of Public Money in the State of Ohio have been instructed to receive the notes of the Bank of Geneva in all payments made to them, respectively, for lands purchased in those offices.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Geneva, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 13, 1821.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to cause the inclosed notice to be inserted every other day in three of the daily newspapers published in your city, one of which must be the paper in which the laws of the United States are published.

The notice is to be continued until the 10th of April ensuing, and the printers must be directed to apply to the Treasury for payment.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*To the under mentioned Cashiers, viz:*

CASHIERS of the Bank of the United States; Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore; Office of Discount and Deposit, New York; Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1821.*

SIR: In pursuance of the course indicated in my letter of the 2d September last, the Treasurer has been instructed to issue his draft upon you, in favor of the Cumberland Bank, for \$20,000, that being nearly the amount standing to his credit in the Bath Bank on the 31st of January last.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bath Bank.*



---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant has been received. An equivalent will be allowed in time for any payments which the Bank of Chillicothe may make in advance.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Chillicothe.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 16, 1821.*

SIR: Unless a sum sufficient to discharge the interest on the domestic funded debt, payable on the first of the ensuing month, should be derived from the loan prior to that period, I will be under the necessity of resorting to your institution for such temporary accommodations as will enable me to accomplish the object. To meet this contingency, therefore, I will thank you to direct that the Treasurer's drafts, although they should exceed the amount of the deposit standing to his credit, be duly honored at the parent bank and its offices in New York, Boston, and Charleston.

For all advances made in pursuance of this arrangement interest will be allowed until repaid; but as the Treasury has no power to borrow, except under the act of the 3d instant, the rate of interest cannot exceed five per cent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 19, 1821.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 19th instant, I have to inform you that the overdrafts to which you refer were made in consequence of an understanding with the President of the Bank of the United States, whose instructions upon the subject you will doubtless receive in the course of a few days. In the meantime, it is my particular request that the drafts may be duly honored.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Office of Discount and Deposit,*  
*Bank of the United States, Richmond.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 23, 1821.*

SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant has been duly received, and the Board of Directors will be pleased to accept of my thanks for their prompt compliance with the request contained in my letter of the 16th of this month.

Having been under the necessity of overdrawing at the office at Richmond, in order to provide for the payment of the pensions to invalids, and the interest on the funded debt, I must entreat the bank to instruct the Cashier to honor the Treasurer's drafts for those objects, although they should exceed the deposit standing to his credit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 23, 1821.*

SIR: By desire of Henry Clay, Esq., of Kentucky, I have the honor of transmitting to you, herewith, two drafts of the Treasurer, amounting to five hundred and twenty dollars, which sum you will be pleased to pass to the credit of Mr. Clay in the books of your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1821.*

SIR: By a letter from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Chillicothe it appears that the Cashier of the office at that place understands your instructions relative to the kind of money to be taken from the Receivers to apply to the notes of incorporated specie-paying banks *in the district*, instead of the *State*



in which the Land Office is situated, and consequently refuses notes which the Receivers were authorized to take under the existing arrangement. I have therefore to request that you will remove the misapprehension of the Cashier on this point.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LANGDON CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 31, 1821.*

SIR: It gives me great regret to perceive the total omission on the part of the Tombeckbe Bank to comply with the engagement made to this Department for the transfer of the excess of public moneys in that bank over and above the permanent deposit granted by my letter of the 1st of August last. Punctuality is as essential in all transactions with the Treasury as in those with banks, and under the present circumstances it is indispensable to the preservation of the public credit. In order to insure it on the part of those banks which are depositories of public money, it is my determination to regard any failure in their engagements to the Treasury as terminating their agency in that character. In consideration, however, of the punctuality manifested by your institution in its previous transactions, I am unwilling to proceed to this extremity. I have, nevertheless, to inform you that, whatever may be my disposition towards the bank, it will become my duty to adopt that course if, without delay, measures be not taken by it to transfer the money in question—say \$10,000—to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, or at some other of the Atlantic cities.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Tombeckbe.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 2, 1821.*

SIR: I am glad to learn, by your letter of the 14th ultimo, that a partial payment had been made by the Bank of Vincennes, on account of the Treasurer's drafts which had been remitted to you for collection. You do not mention the amount, but by the last statement of the affairs of your office it appears to be \$32,736 79. I have to request that you will, by return of the mail, state the exact sum, and the Treasurer will then be instructed to withdraw one of the drafts which you now hold, and to substitute one for the amount of the partial payment, and another for the balance of the draft to be withdrawn, in order that the transaction, as far as relates to this payment, may be closed.

I cannot avoid expressing my surprise at the attempts made by the Bank of Vincennes to get this money out of your possession, seeing that it had no legal or equitable right to do so, and you will permit me to acknowledge my satisfaction at the course adopted by you on the occasion.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit,*  
*Bank of the United States, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 3, 1821.*

SIR: The Treasurer has been instructed to deposit to his credit in the Bank of Kentucky a certificate for \$400 in notes of that institution and its branches, which were erroneously placed in the Newport Bank, on his behalf, on the 31st of May, 1820. If it should not be convenient for you to receive the notes at Newport, the Cashier of the Newport Bank will be requested to forward them to Frankfort.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

CASHIER of the *Bank of Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 16, 1821.*

SIR: In pursuance of the information afforded by your letter of the 13th instant, the Treasurer has this day been instructed to draw on your institution, in favor of the office at New York, for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in favor of the office at Boston for four hundred thousand dollars. The remainder of the sum mentioned in a former letter as necessary to be transferred to the credit of the Treasurer at the last mentioned place will probably not be wanted before the first of July ensuing.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 19, 1821.*

SIR: Upon the information communicated in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have instructed the Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Mississippi, no longer to receive the notes of the South Carolina and Georgia banks in payment for public lands.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Mississippi.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 24, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 16th is received. Your opinion that the Treasurer's draft on you, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe, for thirty-five thousand dollars, was issued to cover the deposit made by you in that office, on the 22d ultimo, was correct. In future, such instructions will accompany drafts of this kind as will prevent any misunderstanding respecting their object.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 24, 1821.*

SIR: The Treasurer's draft of thirty-five thousand dollars, in your favor, on the Bank of Chillicothe, was intended to cover the deposit which was made by that bank in your office, to the credit of the Treasurer, on the 22d ultimo. All transfers of public money from one bank of deposit to another are made, or supposed to be made, under drafts from the Treasurer; and though, from the nature of the case, a transfer sometimes takes place without a draft, as in the present instance, it is, nevertheless, usual for the Treasurer to issue his draft to cover the transfer, in order that the transaction may appear in proper form on his books.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of *Office at Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 27, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo has been submitted to the War and Navy Departments and to the General Post Office. By the former I have been informed that Captain Babcock had kept his deposits in the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia; that if he disburses the public money at New Castle, he will be directed to deposit as required.

The Secretary of the Navy states that no disbursements of any consequence have been made by that Department in the State of Delaware for a considerable time, and that, when they shall be made, the agent will be directed to deposit in your institution. From the General Post Office no information has been received.

I have this day requested the Collector to deposit the duty bonds and public moneys in his hands in the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Wilmington.

If the post office money should not be deposited according to your suggestions, I will call the attention of the head of that Department to the subject again.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 16, 1821.*

SIR: I request that you will transmit a statement of the special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Chillicothe. When it is received, measures will be taken for transferring that deposit to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 16, 1821.*

SIR: The Treasurer has been instructed to draw on you, in favor of the Bank of Kentucky, for \$8,271, payable in notes of that bank and its branches, on special deposit, to his credit in your office; and I request that you will transmit those notes to that bank by the mail, or by any other conveyance that you may deem more safe.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 16, 1821.*

SIR: I request that you will transmit to the Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, the \$400 in notes of that bank which were deposited in the Newport Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer, in May, 1820, and on receiving them the Cashier will forward to you the certificate which was granted by your institution for that deposit.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT or CASHIER of the *Newport Bank, Newport, Kentucky.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 17, 1821.*

SIR: The state of the Treasury renders it my duty to recall your attention, without further delay, to the debt due by the Bank of Marietta. The indulgence which has hitherto been shown, while it might satisfy you of the liberal disposition entertained by this Department towards your institution, will, it is hoped, have enabled you to make provision for the payment of this debt by gradual efforts productive of no inconvenience to the bank or its debtors. I have therefore to request that arrangements may be made for paying it over to the Bank of Steubenville in such sums as may, from time to time, be within your power; so that the whole debt, principal and interest, shall be discharged before the end of the month of November next. It is important to the bank that the payment should not be delayed beyond that time, as its reputation could not fail to suffer the most serious injury from its being reported to Congress as a defaulting bank. And you must be aware that, although from my confidence in the good faith of those who have the management of your institution, I was justified in not including it in the list of banks of that description, called for at the last session of Congress; I could have no apology for such an omission if, after so long an indulgence, and the proffer of such easy terms, the debt were still to remain unsatisfied.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Marietta.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 21, 1821.*

SIR: The Bank of Geneva, in the State of New York, having made an arrangement by which the Treasurer of the United States will receive a credit in Boston for any of its bills which may be taken in payment for public land in Ohio, you are authorized to receive the bills of that bank, on special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, from the Receivers of Public Money; and in your usual returns of the Treasurer's account you will regularly note the amount of such bills in your hands.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIERS of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe; Bank of Steubenville, and Franklin Bank of Columbus.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1821.*

SIR: Instructions have been forwarded to the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah to deliver to the agent who may be employed by the Bank of Tombeckbe to transfer the public money deposited in that bank to Savannah a letter from this Department, directing him to deposit in the Bank of Darien whatever sum may have been committed to his charge by the Bank of Tombeckbe.

I have not received any information from the latter bank of the departure of their agent with any portion of the public money, but presume it cannot be long before such information will be received.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Darien, Georgia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1821.*

SIR: As the public money received in the Land Offices in Alabama consist chiefly of the notes of the State Banks of Georgia and South Carolina, I have determined that they shall be deposited in the Bank of Darien, which has agreed to transfer them to Philadelphia or New York upon terms that will relieve the Bank of the United States from that burden, and greatly diminish the collision which has more than once occurred between it and those institutions. Should the agent of the Bank of Tombeckbe present himself at the Office of Discount and Deposit for the purpose of transferring to it any portion of the public money now in its possession, you will have the goodness to deliver to him the inclosed note, which will be his authority for making a deposit in the Bank of Darien.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, Savannah.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1821.*

SIR: You are requested to deposit in the Bank of Darien, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, any sum which may have been placed in your possession by the Bank of Tombeckbe for the purpose of being deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for which deposit this shall be your authority.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

AGENT of the *Bank of Tombeckbe.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 7, 1821.*

SIR: I have to request that you will communicate as early as practicable a statement of the affairs of your institution and a list of its debtors. I shall be glad, at the same time, to have an interview with the President of the bank and yourself, and hope it will be convenient for you to call at the Treasury for that purpose.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIERS of the *Mechanics' Bank and Franklin Bank, Alexandria.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 7, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 16th ultimo is received. The opinion you express respecting the object of the Treasurer's draft upon you for \$29,976 32 is correct. The Cashier of the office at Louisville will be instructed to return the draft to the Cashier of the office at New Orleans.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 7, 1821.*

SIR: The Treasurer's draft on the Bank of Illinois for \$29,976 32, in favor of the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, was intended to cover a deposit of that exact sum, which had been previously made in that office by that bank to the credit of the Treasurer. All transfers of public money from one bank of deposit to another are made, or supposed to be made, under drafts from the Treasurer; and although, from the nature of the case, a transfer sometimes takes place without a draft, as in the present instance, it is, nevertheless, usual for the Treasurer to issue his draft to cover the transfer, in order that the transaction may appear in proper form on his books. I have therefore to request that you will return the draft in question to the Cashier of the office at New Orleans, and explain to him the reasons for so doing.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, Louisville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 8, 1821.*

SIR: On the first of next month the demands upon the Treasury at the United States Bank will probably exceed \$500,000; the sum in the bank at this time, and the receipts during the present month, will, together, amount to about that sum.

It will therefore be necessary to abstain from all further drafts upon the bank until after the first of July next, unless the Directors should declare a dividend, payable on the day of its declaration. It is therefore an object of considerable importance to ascertain whether a dividend will be declared, and the amount of it.

If it is not considered improper, I will thank you for that information.

The communication will be considered confidential, if you desire it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 18, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant, covering an account for stationery, has been received by due course of mail.



As there has been no appropriation for this object, the account must remain unsatisfied until one can be obtained. It will appear as an item in the estimate for 1822, which will be submitted to the next Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1821.*

SIR: I have to request that arrangements may be made for paying over the cash deposit of \$45,000, standing to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Columbia, on or before the first day of September.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. MASON, Esq., *President of the Bank of Columbia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 22, 1821.*

SIR: The banks described in the inclosed list are the depositories of the public money in the States in which they are situated. Those marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are now the agents employed in paying the invalid and revolutionary pensioners. The Bank of Nashville, the Bank of Vincennes, and the Bank of Huntsville were employed, but having stopped payment, have ceased to perform that duty. In Vermont, Mississippi, and Illinois, private agents have been employed, as will appear by the inclosed statement from the War Department.

It is respectfully proposed that, in the place of those banks whose services have been discontinued, may be substituted by the branch of the State Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, and the Bank of Tombeckbe; and that in Vermont, Mississippi, and Illinois, the Bank of Burlington, the Bank of the State of Mississippi, and the Bank of Illinois, may be employed as the agents of the Bank of the United States for paying pensions. There are other banks in Indiana and Illinois which at present pay specie, but they are not considered as good as those which I have here recommended. Inclosed I send you their last private statements, which you will consider confidential, and return them to this Department when you shall have perused them.

By law the military and revolutionary pensions are payable at Knoxville and Nashville, in Tennessee. I presume an engagement by the State Bank at the former place to cause the pensions to be paid at the latter by its office there will be sufficient, so that the office will not appear in the transaction, the parent bank being responsible.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *United States Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 26, 1821.*

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 14th instant. From an omission on the part of the clerk who was charged with preparing the instructions to the Receivers of Public Money for the reception of the notes of your institution, those instructions were not sent off until the 21st of May. They must, however, have been received at all the Land Offices in Ohio within a few days after the publication to which you refer, and at some of the offices before that time; so that the embarrassment alluded to by you could have been but of narrow extent and momentary duration. As far as your feelings and those of the officers of your institution were concerned, the delay is to be regretted; but it has, probably, prevented the receipt of only a small amount of Geneva Bank bills, because the late act for the relief of the purchasers of lands has so completely suspended the payment for lands that the whole receipts on that account are now inconsiderable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Geneva, Geneva, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1821.*

SM: Under an impression that the case presented by the letter of the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York was one of some delicacy, and that additional light may have been shed upon it since the opinion of the Attorney General was given, to which you refer, I submitted that opinion and your letter to Mr. Wirt, from whom I have just received the inclosed answer. I have, therefore, to request that a copy of the bill and order may be obtained and forwarded to this office, and that the President be requested to do no act in contravention of the order of the court until further instructed upon that subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant and that of the Cashier of the Bank of Darien of the 15th,\* acknowledging the receipt of \$96,445 18, on account of the Treasurer, from the Tombeckbe Bank, have been received. It will be convenient to the Treasury to receive the sums which you state to be at the credit of the bank in Philadelphia and New York, and the Treasurer will be instructed to draw for them upon the Bank of Darien, payable at those places, respectively, as soon as you inform me to whom the drafts shall be presented for payment. The balance may remain in the Bank of Darien until you are otherwise advised, unless it should be necessary to expend it there by drafts in favor of individuals who may have money to receive from the Government.

It will be necessary for the Cashier to transmit to me monthly a statement of the affairs of the bank, which he will mark *private*, and will be considered as confidential.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Darien.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1821.*

SIR: It appears by reference to your returns of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Mississippi that you have charged him with \$50,000, transferred by you to his credit in the Office of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans, and also with his draft for \$50,000, in favor of the Cashier of that office, which was issued to cover that transfer; at least, it is so presumed, as only one payment of \$50,000 by you has been credited by the office at New Orleans, and only one was intended by the Treasury. If, however, you have actually made both payments, I will thank you to let me know.

It may be proper to observe, in relation to the draft for \$50,000, that every transfer of public money from one bank to another is supposed to be made in a draft of the Treasurer; and that although, from the nature of the circumstances, a transfer is sometimes made without a draft, as in this instance, it is usual for that officer to issue his draft when informed of the transfer, in order that the transaction may appear in proper form on his books.

It may perhaps prevent an error in your accounts to remind you that in your last return (of June 1) you state the balance at \$10,374 43, but carry it forward as \$10,347 43.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Mississippi.*

#### LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 3, 1821.*

SIR: I have to request that the Treasury notes which are now on deposit in the Cumberland Bank to the credit of the Treasurer may be cancelled and returned to that officer, in the same manner as was adopted on former occasions.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Cumberland.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1821.*

SIR: I have authorized A. Dickins, Esq., one of the clerks in this office, to call upon you for the money which was deposited in the Franklin Bank of Alexandria in the year 1819.

If it is not convenient to the bank to advance the amount at this time, it will doubtless feel the propriety and justice of securing the ultimate payment of it, with interest, by transferring to the United States, as collateral security, bonds, notes, or judgments upon or against individuals who are known to be solvent.

If this cannot be done without transferring stock notes, I rely most confidently that there will be no hesitation in securing the amount by such transfer.

The Government will grant reasonable indulgence in all cases where the bank shall not request that the collection shall be prompt. This condition is the more reasonable, as the liability of the bank for the solvency of the debts transferred is not intended to be impaired by such transfer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT or CASHIER of the *Franklin Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1821.*

SIR: I have authorized A. Dickins, Esq., one of the clerks in this office, to call upon you for the money deposited in the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria in the year 1819.

\* Not on file.



If it is not convenient to the bank at this time to pay the whole amount, it will, I am persuaded, be disposed to secure the ultimate discharge of the debt by the transfer to the United States of bonds, notes, or judgments, which may with certainty be collected within a reasonable time.

Such indulgence as may be agreeable to the bank will be given upon the debts transferred, as collateral security, which shall not postpone to a distant period the final satisfaction of the demand.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT or CASHIER of the *Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1821.*

SIR: The District Attorney of Ohio has just transmitted a statement from the agent of the Farmers' Bank of Canton, by which it appears that there has been paid by that bank, on account of the debt due to the United States, \$10,037 33.

The whole of this sum, with the exception of \$840, (of which the place of payment is not designated,) is stated to have been paid at Steubenville, and it is presumed at the Bank of Steubenville. No part of it, however, has been credited in the returns rendered by that bank to the Treasurer.

If those payments were made at the Bank of Steubenville, you are requested to enter them in your next return. Although the first two appear to be of a date previous to the time when the Bank of Steubenville was employed directly by the Treasury to receive the money of the Bank of Canton, they ought, nevertheless, to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank of Steubenville, unless they have already been otherwise accounted for.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Steubenville.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 13, 1821.*

SIR: In order to meet the demand created by the intended redemption of the balance of the Mississippi stock on the first day of the ensuing month, it is probable that a further loan will be necessary. It is presumed, from the present situation of the bank, that it has no strong inducement to take the remainder of the loan at the rate at which it now sells.

The relinquishment of the right of the bank, secured by its proposal for the four million loan, to take it at the highest offer which might be made for it, will facilitate the disposition of the remainder of the stock which may be issued under the act authorizing the President to borrow five millions of dollars. It is intended to place in the hands of the Commissioners of Loans the stock which is yet to be issued, to be sold at the current price, or to give them authority to issue stock to a given amount in the principal cities east of this place. This mode will of itself render the right of the bank of but little value, while the price of the stock preserves its present current value.

I ask your early attention to this subject, as no measure will be taken upon this subject until your answer is received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 13, 1821.*

SIR: I have by this day's mail received information that the Planters' Bank of Georgia has refused to discharge its notes in specie, and has suffered them to be protested for non-payment. If this refusal is intended to be general, or if it relates exclusively to the United States, it will be an indispensable duty to refuse to receive the notes of the bank on account of the United States.

Unwilling to adopt any measure which may affect the interest or credit of an institution in which the State is largely interested, without the most conclusive evidence that the fact upon which it must necessarily be founded is unquestionably true, I request that you will inform me whether my information is correct; and that, if the suspension of payment is not general, the nature and extent of the measure may be explained.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Planters' Bank of Georgia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 15, 1821.*

SIR: I have to request that the notes of the Somerset Bank remaining to the credit of the Treasurer, on special deposit in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore, (amounting to \$1,149,) may be delivered to Mr. William Done.

The District Attorney will be instructed to lodge with you the securities which have been taken for



the payment of the debt of the Somerset Bank, and hence the whole of the original amount of the Treasurer's special deposit will again appear on the books of your office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Baltimore.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 18, 1821.*

SIR: For the reasons stated by you when I had the honor to see you in this city, the arrangement with the Bath Bank will be so modified that the semi-annual drafts in favor of the Cumberland Bank will be issued on the first of February and August, for the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bath Bank on the 31st of December and 30th of June, respectively.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

*PRESIDENT of the Bath Bank, Maine.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 18, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant is received; the object to which it refers is so inconsiderable that I am unwilling that it should be a cause of embarrassment or inconvenience to an institution which has so long stood in an amicable relation towards this Department. We will therefore consider the question of the Treasury notes at an end, and you will account with the Treasurer for the amount as cash.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Cumberland Bank.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 21, 1821.*

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account with the New Haven Bank has been received from you since that of the 1st of May. I have to request that those which are in arrears may be transmitted without delay, and that hereafter a return may be sent punctually on the close of every month.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*CASHIER of the Bank of New Haven.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 23, 1821.*

SIR: In pursuance of the act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1821, authorizing the President of the United States to borrow five millions of dollars on the credit of the said States, and to cause certificates of stock to be constituted and sold in the manner therein mentioned, I have decided to appoint you agent, on behalf of the Treasury, for the purpose of selling a portion of the said stock, to an amount not exceeding \$——.

I have therefore to request that on the receipt of this letter you will be pleased to cause the inclosed notice to be inserted in all the daily newspapers in your city until the 4th of the ensuing month, and to adopt such other mode of giving publicity to the object as to you shall seem proper. The terms of sale will be \$108 in money for \$100 of stock, and upon the purchaser's depositing the principal and premium in your institution, to the credit of the Treasurer, duplicate certificates must be granted to him therefor; on the presentation of one of which at the Treasury a certificate will be issued in his name, by the Register, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day on which the deposit was made, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after the 1st of January, 1825.

If the offers should exceed the amount authorized to be sold, you will in such case apportion it among the applicants; observing, however, not to accept of any proposal for a less sum than \$1,000, nor for any fractional sum. When the sale has been effected I will thank you to furnish me with a list containing the names of all the purchasers and the sums respectively deposited by them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD

*CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston, \$200,000.*

*CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York, \$300,000.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1821.*

SIR: Mr. Theobald, one of the Collectors of Internal Duties in Kentucky, has been authorized to deposit in the Bank of Kentucky, to the credit of the Treasurer, \$1,630 10 in notes of that institution, which had been taken by him about the time of its suspension of payment, and under circumstances that were deemed sufficient to authorize their reception by this Department.



I have to request that you will transmit a return showing the state of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Kentucky.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Kentucky.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1821.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I will observe that this Department has no further occasion for remittances to Amsterdam, except for the small sum of five hundred and ninety guilders, in order to close the accounts with our bankers there in relation to the interest on the Louisiana stock, and for which sum I will thank you to procure and transmit to me a set of bills at sixty days' sight, and for which you may pay the seller at the rate of forty cents per guilder.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 31, 1821.

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 28th instant, you will receive herewith a form of a certificate to be given to the purchasers of the stock to be sold by you.

When the sale is completed you will be pleased, as before requested, to furnish me with the names of the purchasers and the sums respectively deposited by them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.

P. S. As you have been requested to accept of no subscription for less than \$1,000, no deduction can be made in such subscription, as no certificate of stock will be issued for a less sum.

W. H. C.

#### FORM.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,  
New York, August —, 1821.

I hereby certify that ———— has deposited in this institution, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the sum of ———— dollars, and that for each one hundred and eight dollars thereof he is entitled to receive, at the Treasury of the United States, a certificate of stock for one hundred dollars, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum from the ——— day of August, 1821, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 1st of January, 1835.

The foregoing is the form used in regard to the payments made on account of stock sold; the last blank is to be filled with the date of the payment.

By order of the Secretary.

EDWARD JONES, Principal Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 1, 1821.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, covering Wm. Wilson & Sons' set of exchange on Rotterdam for five hundred and ninety guilders; but as it was not accompanied by an account of the cost, I will thank you to forward one to me with the receipt of the drawers, upon the adjustment of which the amount will be remitted to you in a draft on your institution, and until sanctioned by the draft no charge must be made in your account with the Treasurer.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 3, 1821.

SIR: The Secretary of War has informed me that there will be a deficiency in the appropriation for revolutionary pensions of about \$400,000. He is, notwithstanding this deficiency, extremely desirous that the pensions shall be paid when called for, and has requested me to ascertain whether the Bank of the United States will advance all sums necessary for that purpose, in anticipation of the appropriation which will probably be made shortly after the meeting of Congress, say the 1st of January next.

The statements made by the bank and its offices do not distinguish between revolutionary and military pensions. I have therefore no means of ascertaining which of these two descriptions of persons are most prompt in their applications for payment. It is therefore impossible to form even a conjectured



estimate of the amount which may be demanded before the 1st of January next, beyond the sum which may be placed in the bank and its offices for that object.

I presume there can be no other objection to the payment of interest upon the amount which the bank might advance but the defect of authority in the Government to borrow money for such an object. The only authority to borrow money is that contained in the act of the 3d of March last. That authority is to borrow \$5,000,000, to be applied, in addition to the moneys then in the Treasury, or which might be received from other sources during the year, to defray any of the public expenses which are or might be authorized by law. Now, the expense under consideration is not yet authorized by law, and those which have been authorized will, it is believed, exceed the sum authorized to be borrowed and the whole of the revenue receivable during the year from other sources.

If the revolutionary pensions shall not be paid when demanded, much excitement will exist in every part of the Union. It is an object of great importance that this should be avoided. If the deficiency should be supplied by the bank, without the charge of interest, the act will have a tendency to allay much of the hostility which has been manifested against it in many parts of the Union. The charge of interest, if there was no legal objection to it, would probably be more injurious to the bank than the failure of the Government to make the payment would be to the administration. Ill natured objections and injurious imputations would probably be made when the appropriation for interest should be under consideration.

In presenting the wishes of the Secretary of War, and the views connected with them, to the President and Directors of the bank, I wish to be understood as making no request that the advances should be made. The Board will judge whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it can with propriety, and consistently with its duty, make the advance proposed by the Secretary of War. My impression, however, is, that it would be more prudent to decline making the advance than to make it on the condition of receiving interest.

So far as you have made arrangements with certain State banks for discharging the duties of agents for paying pensions, I will thank you for the communication of them.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 7, 1821.

SIR: Your letters of the 21st and 25th ultimo have been received by due course of mail.

I have read them with attention, and am gratified to find that the bank has not refused to discharge its notes in specie upon demand, except to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in Savannah. It is a subject of sincere regret that this exception should exist. When a bank issues its notes, promising to pay to the bearer the sum expressed in its face, the community is deceived if the undertaking is not discharged, without reference to the person who may present it for payment.

The injury arising from the breach of the promise to pay is not confined to the party to whom payment is refused; it equally affects all those who may be the holders of such notes, because they cease to answer all the purposes of a circulating medium.

I can readily perceive, if the notes of the Planters' Bank are refused at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Savannah, whilst those of the State Bank are received, that that institution will be relieved from the continual drain to which it has been subjected by the necessity of transferring the public revenue from Savannah to the eastward. But if the notes of the other State banks should likewise be refused at the Branch Bank that relief would be at an end. The persons who have revenue bonds to discharge, who hold the notes of the State banks, would be compelled to draw the specie from those banks to the amount of their bonds. They would do that which the Branch Bank has hitherto done, and which has been the cause of so much complaint. Specie, also, to the amount of payments made to the Branch Bank in the ordinary course of business, would have to be drawn from the State banks by the holders of their notes.

Experience has shown that so long as the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices are everywhere received in payments to the Government they will circulate only where the principal part of the revenue is disbursed. If the branch was to issue notes at Savannah to the amount of the revenue collected there each year, they would be remitted annually to the eastward in the ordinary course of trade, and leave the revenue to be collected, as heretofore, in the notes of the State banks. If those notes should be refused in payment of the revenue, then the revenue and all payments made to the branch would be received in specie previously drawn by the debtors from the vaults of the State banks. If the question is rightly and dispassionately considered, there is no hardship in this. The banks which furnish the circulation ought, in justice, to furnish the specie necessary to support that circulation. The drain of specie effected by transferring the public revenue to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, is in no degree ascribable to the bank. It is the result of the operations of the Government. If the revenue collected in Georgia was expended there, no drain of specie would occur but for settling commercial balances, which ordinarily regulate themselves without an actual transfer of specie. If, then, the other State banks should, by the same means, compel the Branch Bank to refuse their notes, it appears to me that, as a body, making a common cause in this case, they will be injured to the extent of the balances which by their arrangement with the Bank of the United States they were permitted to owe the Branch Bank without interest and without liability to a demand for specie. In such an event, no balance whatever would exist. The payments into the Branch Bank, whether on account of revenue or of its ordinary transactions, by which those balances have been heretofore created, *would* hereafter be made in specie previously drawn from the vaults of the State banks. When the other State banks shall follow the example of the Planters' Bank, and cause their notes to be rejected by the branch, the rise in the price of the stock of the Planters' Bank stated in your letter of the 21st will probably be counteracted. In presenting the foregoing views, I wish it to be expressly understood that I take no part in the controversy between the Bank of the United States and the Planters' Bank. I regret that such a controversy should have arisen, and that it is likely to be permanent.



I shall adopt no new measure founded upon the communications made by the contending parties. I cannot, without deranging the uniform and established practice of the Treasury, direct checks upon the northern banks to be received by the Collector of the Customs; still less can I direct the Treasurer to receive them. He would not be bound to conform to such a direction, and would most probably reject it.

As the Bank of the United States, through its branch, has a right to the possession of the public money collected at Savannah so long as it discharges its duty to the Government, I could give no sufficient reason to Congress for depriving it of that benefit. The notes of the Planters' Bank will continue to be received at the Land Offices in Alabama as long as they are paid in specie, with the exception which has already been noticed. If the Land Offices, in consequence of the notice in the public papers, have refused them, they will be instructed to receive them again.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Planters' Bank, Savannah.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 13, 1821.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, covering eight certificates of Mississippi stock, amounting to \$7,635 42.

As these certificates are transferable at the Treasury only, by appearance in person or by attorney, I would recommend that you constitute Richard Smith, Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at this place, your attorney for that purpose, and he will transact the business and remit the amount to you free of cost.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

N. WATERMAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Providence.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 13, 1821.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I have to inform you that it will be proper for you to credit the Treasurer's account at once with the payments made by the Farmers' Bank of Canton, agreeably to my letter of the 11th ultimo. You will state in your return the date of each payment, and distinguish the interest from the principal. The same course should be pursued, not only with respect to the future payments by that bank, but to those which may be made by other banks whose debts to the United States are to be discharged at your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 13, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th of June to the Treasurer of the United States has been submitted to me, and I have instructed that officer to transmit to you a draft upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans for \$37,100, that being the amount of his draft upon the Bank of Mississippi in favor of Colonel R. Nicholas, which has been refused payment. This, it is presumed, will enable you to discharge that draft without inconvenience. If not, however, you are requested to pass it over to Colonel Nicholas, in satisfaction of that draft. But as this latter course would subject him to the delay which must result from sending to New Orleans for the money, it is hoped that you will not find it necessary to resort to it.

On receiving your answer to my letter of the 28th June, such instructions as may be requisite will be given to the Treasurer for adjusting his account with your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *State Bank of Mississippi, Natchez.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo is received. As the Treasury draft for \$50,000 was only intended to cover the payment of that amount made by the Bank of Mississippi into the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans, I have instructed the Cashier of that branch to reverse whatever entries he may have made under the idea of its having been designed to effect a further transfer of funds, and I have to request that you, also, pursue the same course.

The Treasurer's draft on you for \$37,100 has been returned to the War Department, but will be immediately sent back to Colonel Nicholas, to be provided for in the manner indicated in my letter of the 13th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Mississippi, Natchez.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1821.*

SIR: It appears that for the want of such an explanation as should have accompanied the Treasurer's draft in your favor upon the Bank of Mississippi for \$50,000, the purpose for which it was issued has been misunderstood both by you and the Cashier of that bank. It was intended only to cover the payment which had been previously made to you on account of the Treasurer by that bank, all transfers of public money from one bank to another requiring the formality of a Treasury draft. I have therefore to request that you will reverse whatever entries you may have made under the impression that it was designed to effect a further transfer of funds, and the Cashier of the Bank of Mississippi has been instructed to pursue the same course.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New Orleans.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 20, 1821.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to state that the notes of the banks of North and South Carolina and Georgia cannot be received at New York in payment of the debt due by the Huntsville Bank to the Treasury, for the reasons following, viz: 1st. Because the Branch Bank at that place will not receive them as specie and enter them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. 2d. That, while they remain in New York, they will be of no use to the Treasury; and 3d. As they are not money, the Bank of the United States cannot be required to transfer them to places where they can be used as money. But if you will deposit any amount of the notes of the Bank of South Carolina or Georgia in the Bank of Darien, to the credit of the Treasurer, the Bank of Huntsville will be credited with the amount. A like credit will be given for any amount of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina which you shall deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in that bank, (the State Bank of North Carolina.)

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LE ROY POPE, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 21, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant has been received. To carry into effect the transfers which you propose, the Treasurer has been instructed to issue his drafts upon you in favor of the offices and for the sums stated by you, payable at those offices, respectively. To provide for the draft at New Orleans, it will only be necessary for you to instruct the Cashier of that office to apply the funds which are at your disposal there to its payment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Chillicothe.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 29, 1821.*

SIR: I have again to call the attention of the State Bank of North Carolina to the debt due to the Treasury, and to request that measures may be taken for its early payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 30, 1821.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d\* instant, advising that you had disposed of all the five per cent. stock authorized to be sold in pursuance of my instructions of the 15th of the present month.

With respect to the last purchase, \$28,000, made by Mr. Gardner Greene, I will observe that, as the Treasury is in immediate want of the money, you will be pleased to request him to deposit the amount, including the premium, to the credit of the Treasurer in your institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 31, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th instant has been duly received, and in consequence of the information therein contained I have to request that you will make no further sales of five per cent. stock, and that



you will transmit to me a list of the names of the purchasers under my last instructions, accompanied with an account against the United States for your commission of one-eighth of one per cent. on the whole amount of stock sold by you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 31, 1821.*

SIR: In order to complete the sum of five millions of dollars, authorized to be borrowed by the act of the 3d of March last, there remains about eighty thousand dollars of stock still to be sold. I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to inform me, as soon as convenient, whether five per cent. stock to that amount can be readily disposed of in your city on the terms prescribed in my letter to you of the 15th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 31, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 29th, and that of the 25th instant, with the papers by which it was accompanied, have been received by due course of mail.

The Planters' Bank of Georgia some time since, in a communication relative to its controversy with the office of the Bank of the United States, requested that the Collector might be instructed to receive its checks in payment of duty bonds; or, if that could not be done, the checks would be sent directly to the Treasury, and made payable to the Treasurer.

I informed the President of the bank that the checks of the bank could not be received in either way. Several were forwarded, it is presumed, before my answer was received, and have been returned by the Treasurer.

To a suggestion that the Planters' Bank would transfer without expense the revenue collected at Savannah, if it should be made the depository of the public money, I replied that there existed no motive to withdraw it from the office which had with promptitude performed the obligations of the bank towards the Government in every respect.

As this correspondence had terminated before the receipt of your letter of the 25th, it was not thought of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a particular communication.

During the last winter or spring an arrangement was made with the Bank of Darien to receive the bills of the banks of Georgia and South Carolina, which might be transferred to it by the Bank of Tombeckbe, and to transfer it to Philadelphia or New York. Under this arrangement a deposit of those bills was made in that bank, and a considerable portion of it has already been transferred.

This arrangement was made under a firm conviction that it was for the interest of the Treasury and of the Bank of the United States. It released the bank from a most unpleasant duty, which constantly embroiled it with the State institutions.

There is no money which can be transferred from New Orleans. I will let you know by to-morrow's mail whether any can be transferred from Charleston. I presume a small sum may be.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 4, 1821.*

SIR: To aid in making provision for the payment of the interest of the public debt, payable at Boston on the 1st of next month, it would be desirable that a large portion of the public money now at the credit of the Treasurer in the Cumberland Bank should be transferred to that place. I should be glad to know, therefore, whether it will be convenient for you to meet a draft in favor of the Commissioner of Loans at Boston for \$50,000, payable at the Branch Bank of the United States there, at any time before the expiration of the present month. If you can accommodate the Treasury in doing so, you may proceed at once to make such arrangements as may be necessary, and, on the receipt of your answer, the Treasurer will be instructed to issue his draft.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Cumberland Bank, Portland.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 8, 1821.*

SIR: I have to request that Mr. Edward Jones, of my office, may be permitted to subscribe to the loan authorized by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1821, and that, upon his depositing the sum of



eleven hundred and eighty-four dollars to the credit of the Treasurer in your institution, you will give him a certificate, specifying that he is entitled to receive stock to the amount of one thousand and ninety-six dollars and thirty cents, drawing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from the day of the deposit, and reimbursable, at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the 1st of January, 1835.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Principal . . . . .	\$1,096 30
Premium, &c. . . . .	87 70
	<div>1,184 00</div>

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 18, 1821.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed to transmit to you his draft upon the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, for \$140,000. This sum is a portion of the public moneys received at that bank, which, by its agreement with the Treasury, it is to remit to your office. It is possible that the bank may require a short time to make the transfer, and if so, there is no objection to its being allowed. You will advise the Cashier that you hold the draft, and, if the amount has not already been placed with you, will request payment.

It will be satisfactory to this Department to be informed, without delay, whether the draft is immediately discharged, or whether time is requested.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Louisville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 18, 1821.*

SIR: The inclosed letter contains the Treasurer's draft, in your favor, upon the Cumberland Bank, at Portland, for \$50,000. That bank has informed this Department that funds will be provided at your office for the payment of this draft upon the 30th instant; but if from any cause the bank should be disappointed in making this provision on that day you will hold the draft until it is made.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 18, 1821.*

SIR: It is presumed, from the punctuality with which the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, has heretofore made the transfers required by its agreement with this Department, that measures have already been taken to place the surplus of public money now in its possession to the credit of the Treasurer in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Louisville. The Treasurer has, accordingly, been instructed to transmit to that office his draft upon you for \$140,000. If you have not already made this transfer, you are requested to take the earliest practicable measures to effect it; as, in consequence of the failure of the Bank of Missouri, a large amount will be immediately required at the office at Louisville to meet the public expenditure in that quarter.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison.*

LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1821.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 29, 1821.*

SIR: Agreeably to your suggestion, the Treasurer has been instructed to draw on you for five thousand dollars, in favor of the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Norfolk; which bill you can, if you think proper, instruct the Office of the Bank of Virginia at that place to pay for your account.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Branch Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 10, 1821.*

SIR: No statement of the account between the Bank of Edwardsville and the Treasurer of the United States has been rendered to this Department since that of the 31st of January last; you are therefore requested to cause to be transmitted, without delay, a return, from that date to the latest period.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of Edwardsville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 14, 1821.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States is instructed, on receiving from you his drafts Nos. 907, 908, and 918, upon the Bank of Tombeckbe, amounting to \$23,550, to transmit to you his drafts upon yourself for the like sums; you are therefore requested to return them to him by the mail.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of Discount and Deposit, Norfolk.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 17, 1821.*

SIR: The arrangement proposed in your letter of the 7th instant for the payment of the balance due to the United States by the Bank of Chillicothe is accepted; and the Treasurer will, accordingly, be instructed to issue his draft upon you forthwith, in favor of the Office of Discount and Deposit Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, for \$20,000.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Chillicothe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 23, 1821.*

SIR: The sum of \$23,600, for which the Treasury draft in favor of the Bank of Steubenville was issued, on the Bank of Columbia, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers' Bank of Canton, was the *principal* of the debt due by the latter bank to the Treasury. The Bank of Columbia should therefore have transferred to the Bank of Steubenville notes or obligations of that description for that sum, *independent of interest*. Hence it was proper for you to charge the Bank of Columbia with the difference between that sum and the amount of the principal of the debt at the time it was transferred to the Bank of Steubenville, which difference was \$3,331 41. You are accordingly requested to amend the returns of the Treasurer's account, so that this sum shall appear at his credit, instead of the \$2,191 12, which you have already credited.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Steubenville.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 29, 1821.*

SIR: The extract from the proceedings of the Directors of the Franklin Bank, furnished me by you under date of the 23d of August last, was received a short time before my indisposition, and has, on that account, been suffered to remain without observation.

It varies in several respects from my understanding of what was agreed upon in my interview with the bank Directors.

1st. The debt was to bear interest from the 21st of October, 1819.

2d. The expenses of the bank were to be paid out of the collections made upon stock notes.

3d. The sums received upon the notes absolutely transferred were to be deposited in the Bank of Alexandria, and the notes upon which payments were not made at the end of every sixty days were to be delivered to the Attorney of the United States for the district, in order that suits may be brought upon them.

1. To the payment of interest from the 21st of October, 1819, no just or reasonable objection can or ought to be made. Indeed, none ought to be made, according to the principles of common honesty, to the payment of interest from the date of the several deposits which constitute the debt. This, however, has not been required, and no difficulty was, or even now is, anticipated on that point.

2. The payment of the expenses out of the receipts upon the stock notes is, in fact, a benefit and advantage to the stockholders, as a part, at least, of those expenses was understood at the time, was payable in the notes of the Franklin Bank. It is, however, not an object of importance, as it will only increase the eventual payments of the stockholders to make up the deficiency.

3. By the terms of the resolution of the Board, as understood by the parties, a payment ought to have been made into bank the first of this month; but no evidence of such payment has been communicated to the Treasury; nor has it understood that any note has been put in suit in consequence of the non-payment of the installment which then became due. I therefore request that the Directors now proceed



to execute the agreement as understood at the interview which I had with them, and that it shall take effect from the 1st of September last.

Mr. Dickins will wait upon the Board and attend to the execution of the agreement, and convey to the Department any explanation which the Board may be desirous of making; I trust, however, that everything will be finally adjusted before Mr. Dickins leaves Alexandria. I feel much solicitude upon the subject; and as the demands which have been made upon the Directors are as liberal as can conscientiously be requested, I shall be extremely disappointed if any further difficulty should occur on the part of the bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Franklin Bank of Alexandria*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 1, 1821.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I will observe that a warrant of transfer for \$459 68, three per cent. stock, was forwarded under a blank cover, on the 16th of October last, to John Fleming, of New York; and, as the eastern mail was robbed a day or two afterwards, it may account for the non-arrival of the warrant.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. DANDRIDGE, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, Richmond.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 7, 1821.*

SIR: On the 10th of last month the Treasurer of the United States, by my direction, remitted to Thomas Freeman, Surveyor of Public Lands, a draft, No. 956, on your institution, in his favor, for twenty thousand dollars; but as it appears by recent information that Mr. Freeman died before the draft reached him, I have to request that if it should be presented to you for payment you will detain the same and transmit it to my office.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, Alabama.*

#### LETTERS TO BANKS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1822.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1822.*

SIR: I have to request that you will pay to the credit of the Treasurer, in the Bank of Alexandria, the interest due upon the public deposits in the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, from the 20th October, 1819, to the date of the draft transferring those deposits. The sum is \$6,761 58.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1822.*

SIR: I have to call your attention to a debt due by the late Union Bank of Alexandria to the Treasury, for interest on the public deposits in that bank, from the 20th October, 1819, to the time of their transfer; and to request that the amount may be paid to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Alexandria, being \$526 02.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Potomac.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 19, 1822.*

SIR: If the Treasurer's draft on your institution for twenty thousand dollars, in favor of Thomas Freeman, shall be presented for payment, and endorsed by Levin Wailes, the present Surveyor, you are hereby authorized to pay the same, anything in my letter to you of the 7th ultimo to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's, Alabama.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1822.*

SIR: The House of Representatives has passed a resolution (a copy whereof is inclosed) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with the annual statement of the transactions of the Bank of the United States for the year 1821. There is no such statement in the possession of the Treasury. Neither of the monthly statements present any view of the transaction for the year; and a series of those statements, embracing every month in the year, cannot be considered as an annual statement. You will therefore be pleased to transmit to me, as early as practicable, such a statement as will enable me to comply with the resolution, if it can be done with convenience.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

P. S. Probably such a statement as has been rendered at the time dividends have been declared, showing the state of the institution on the 1st day of January and July, would answer the purpose. Those statements have not been rendered since July, 1819.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1822.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw upon you, at the expiration of thirty days, for \$30,000; and, unless you should otherwise request, the draft will be made payable at the office of the Bank of the United States at Washington.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Alexandria.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 6, 1822.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 19th December, I have to request that the excess of public money beyond \$50,000 in the Bank of Illinois may be transferred to New Orleans without delay, conformably to the arrangement between that institution and the Treasury. You will give me the earliest notice of the sum transferred.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Illinois.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 7, 1822.*

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received by due course of mail. So much of it as relates to a balance of interest on the 7 per cent. claimed by the bank was referred by the Comptroller of the Treasury, who has this day furnished me with the inclosed statement made by the chief clerk of the First Auditor, who has been most conversant with the subject. By this statement it appears that the bank has been overpaid \$960 97. If, after examination, you should believe it to be incorrect, I will cause it to be re-examined and corrected, if found erroneous.

I presume that the first item can be adjusted without asking from Congress an appropriation. I will therefore thank you to forward the vouchers by which it is supported.

The account which you rendered some time last spring for books, stationery, &c., for the use of the Commissioners of Loans, has been put in the estimates for the year 1822, and has been explained to the Committee of Ways and Means. As the amount embraced in the estimates is less than the account which you have now rendered, I think it will save trouble to let the appropriation be made for the former sum, and carry the balance to the account which the bank will render for the same object for the present year, and which will be provided for in the estimates of 1823.

I have had no opportunity of ascertaining the views of the members of Congress upon this item. I presume, however, that there can be no well founded objection to its allowance.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the *Bank of the United States.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1822.*

SIR: No return of the Treasurer's account, or of the state of the Tombeckbe Bank, has been rendered to this Department by you since those dated on the 1st of September last. You are requested, therefore, to transmit those for the subsequent months as early as practicable. You will be pleased hereafter not to permit any delay in forwarding the usual statements, as a want of punctuality in this respect may produce considerable inconvenience to the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Tombeckbe Bank.*



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1822.*

SIR: In conformity with the existing arrangement between the Bath Bank and this Department, the Treasurer will be instructed to draw upon you, in favor of the Cashier of the Cumberland Bank, for \$20,000, that sum being nearly the balance at the credit of that officer in the Bath Bank on the 31st ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bath Bank.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 26, 1822.*

SIR: I have to request that you will be so obliging as to purchase for the use of the Department of State, on the best terms practicable, approved bills at sixty days' sight, on London or Liverpool, payable in London, to the amount of four thousand five hundred pounds sterling.

The bills, when purchased, are to be transmitted, as heretofore, to my office, accompanied with an account of the cost and the requisite vouchers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TRÉASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1822.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States will transmit to you his draft in your favor, upon the Bank of Columbia, for \$1,822, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, which, when received, you will place to the credit of his account of special deposit in your office. If this draft should be discharged by the delivery of any obligation bearing interest, you will observe that the amount of the draft must be made up of principal. Whatever interest may be now due, as well as any that may accrue hereafter, will form an additional credit for the Treasurer in your office whenever it shall be paid.

It being deemed necessary that the evidences of the debts due to the United States by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, the Miami Exporting Company, the Bank of Cincinnati, and the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, should be handed over to the United States Attorney for the district of Ohio, you are requested to deliver them to that officer accordingly, and to take his duplicate receipt for the same, one of which you will transmit to this Department.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Office of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1822.*

SIR: The Treasurer has been instructed to draw upon you, in favor of the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, for the sum of \$1,822, payable in notes or obligations of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati; and I have to request that you will, without waiting for the presentation of the draft, transmit the notes or obligations in question to that Cashier by an early mail.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the *Bank of Columbia.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 11, 1822.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of the 6th and 8th instant, covering a set of bills of exchange on London for four thousand five hundred pounds sterling, the cost of which will be remitted to you by the Treasurer when the account shall have been adjusted. It is proper, however, to observe that there is no law which authorizes the allowing of a commission on the purchase of bills for the use of the Department of State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

M. ROBINSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 23, 1822.*

SIR: I deem it proper to inform you that, in order to provide funds for discharging the pensions due to the invalids and revolutionary soldiers of the United States, the Treasurer has been under the necessity



of drawing on your institution for a sum exceeding the amount standing to his credit; and that the Collector of Newbern has been instructed to replace the difference out of the public moneys now in his hands.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 27, 1822.*

SIR: The Treasurer has been instructed to deposit in the Bank of the United States a draft upon the office at Charleston for \$20,000, and in the office at New York a draft upon the office at Baltimore for \$30,000, on account of the pressure under which the Treasury finds itself at this time by having, at the same moment, to provide for the heavy arrears due the pensioners, and for the payment of the interest of the public debt; it would be desirable that an immediate credit might be given for these drafts, and for that of \$125,000, issued on the 19th ultimo upon the office at New Orleans, and if such an arrangement would not be inconvenient to the bank, I will thank you to give direction for carrying it into effect.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of the United States.

LETTERS TO BANKS FROM APRIL 1 TO MAY 8, 1822.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 3, 1822.*

SIR: The state of the Treasury requires that a transfer to a considerable amount be made of the public money now in the Bank of Steubenville to the Bank of the United States or some of its offices. I have, accordingly, to request that you will inform me of the sum which it may be in the power of the bank to pay, and of the branch in whose favor the draft therefor may be drawn.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Steubenville.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 4, 1822*

SIR: A statement of the condition of the Tombeckbe Bank on the 15th ultimo has just been received. This, however, is only one of the monthly statements required by the conditions of the agreement between the bank and this Department; and by referring to my letter of the 18th of February, you will perceive that no statement of the account with the Treasurer has been rendered by the bank since that of the 1st of September last.

As this omission appears to have been the consequence of the change which you state to have taken place in the officers of the bank, and as the new officers are, perhaps, not yet fully acquainted with the engagements of the bank to the Treasury, permit me to call your attention to the provisions of the existing arrangements, and to express a hope that they may be punctually complied with in future.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Tombeckbe Bank.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1822.*

SIR: The Cashier of the Bank of Darien, in a letter written a few days previous to that upon the authority of which the draft for \$54,000, lately deposited with you by the Treasurer, was issued, stated that he had a deposit of \$45,000 to his credit in your office to meet drafts of the Treasurer. As it may be doubtful whether the Cashier meant that both sums or only one stood at its credit, I will thank you for such information as may enable me to decide whether a draft for the latter sum should also be issued.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office of the Bank of the United States, New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 19, 1822.*

SIR: By the inclosed copies of letters you will perceive that the agent of the Tombeckbe Bank has deposited in the Office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, Georgia, South Carolina and



Virginia notes to the amount of \$126,800, which should have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of Darien. It is presumed, however, that very little, if any, inconvenience will result to you from receiving these funds at Savannah instead of Darien. The Treasurer has, accordingly, been instructed to remit to you his draft upon the Tombeckbe Bank, in your favor, for the amount, payable at the office at Savannah. You will, of course, send the draft to that office for payment, and the Cashier will be instructed to discharge it with the moneys deposited with him by the agent of the Tombeckbe Bank. If you are willing, also, to admit the draft on Charleston as a payment, a separate draft will be issued for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Bank of Darien.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 19, 1822.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant, with its inclosure, has been received this day. The opinion entertained by the President of your office, and by yourself, respecting the intended destination of the remittance from the Tombeckbe Bank, was correct. The Treasurer has, accordingly, been instructed to issue his draft, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of Darien, upon the Tombeckbe Bank, for \$126,800, payable at your office, and you are requested to discharge the draft with the funds specially deposited with you by the agent of the Tombeckbe Bank. If the Darien Bank is willing to admit the draft on Charleston as a payment, the Treasurer will issue a separate draft for the amount.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Office at Savannah.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1822.

SIR: More than two years having elapsed since the expiration of the term stipulated by the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine for the payment of the debt due to the United States, it is presumed that institution is now in a condition to discharge it. I have therefore to request you will inform me at what time it will be convenient for the bank to meet the Treasurer's draft for the amount, and where the draft may be made payable—whether at the Bank of the United States, or some of its branches. The interest will be calculated to the time of payment, and will be discharged with the draft. The collateral securities which were lodged with this Department will be given up at the same time, or will be transmitted to the bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 28, 1822.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo, inclosing a return of the Treasurer's account to that date, has been received. In stating a deposit of \$322 27 on the 15th of October, and \$384 56 on the 29th of the same month, you omitted to insert the names and official designation of the parties from whom the money was received. This information you are requested to communicate to me by the return of the mail. And you will observe that it is always essential to state the like particulars in relation to any public money which may be deposited in your institution.

I regret to perceive that so large a sum should have been suffered to accumulate in the bank beyond the amount of the stipulated deposit. You are requested to take early measures for transferring this surplus. Payments into any of the offices of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities, where you may have funds at your credit, will be acceptable, and whatever cannot be paid in that way you will transfer, as heretofore, to the Bank of Darien.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CASHIER of the Tombeckbe Bank, St. Stephen's.

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1822.

SIR: The proposition contained in your letter of the 2d is accepted. The Treasurer will, accordingly, be instructed to draw on the Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for \$5,000 on the 1st of June, and for a like sum on the 1st of September. It is expected, however, that the best exertions of the bank will be made to effect an early discharge of the balance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PRESIDENT of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.



## LETTERS FROM WESTERN BANKS.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *January 5, 1817.*

SIR: I received on the 2d instant your circular letter, addressed to the State banks, and immediately laid it before the Directors of this institution. I might refer you to my correspondence with the former Secretary of the Treasury, on the resumption of specie payments, for evidence of our wishes on this subject; but, however anxious we may be to see the legal currency of the United States restored to circulation, and however desirous of promoting its accomplishment, you must be sensible, as well as ourselves, that our single efforts would be worse than unavailing; they would be ruinous to ourselves and useless to the community. I am directed to inform you that as soon as the adoption of this measure by a sufficient number of banks in the eastern States shall render it safe for the Bank of Kentucky, that bank and its branches will resume the payment of specie.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT ALEXANDER, *President.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY of the *United States.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *January 8, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th December last. It has been submitted to the consideration of the Directors of this institution, who have instructed me to return the following answer:

That, when first informed that the other banks had suspended specie payments, they viewed the measure as a dangerous expedient which ought not to have been ventured upon without the most urgent necessity, and determined that they would prefer any reasonable sacrifice to the adoption of a similar course; accordingly, they persisted in specie payments until July 26, 1815, long after the other surrounding banks had suspended such payments. At that period the pressure was so sensibly felt that they became convinced they must, within a short period, be deprived of all their specie on hand, without any means by which to regain a necessary supply, except the limited ones to be found in the destruction of their customers by calling in their moneys on loan; discovering likewise that the suspension of specie payments by other banks, so far from exciting any general alarm, seemed to have met not only the approbation of society in general, but also that of the officers of Government, they deemed it advisable, as the least of evils, to suspend specie payments until other banks by which they were liable to be affected should have resumed them. From these and other considerations the measure was then ventured upon with great reluctance; it has been persisted in ever since, because the reasons upon which it was originally founded still continued to exist.

The Directors of this bank cannot give any other pledge as to the resumption of specie payments but that which they have heretofore given to society in general and to your predecessor in particular, and that is, that they are disposed, and flatter themselves that they will be found able, to resume specie payments so soon as they shall be advised that the other banks by whose course they are liable to be affected shall have resumed them.

They will exceedingly regret that any conduct of theirs should be so interpreted as to make it necessary to dishonor their paper or withdraw deposits from their institution, but would illy deserve any kind of support if they were found capable of inducing you to believe that they would resume specie payments at any period earlier than the one stated. If this course should have the effect of injuring their credit, they will still be consoled by a belief that it is a misfortune produced not by their own conduct, but by that of others.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

E. WHITE,

*President of the Bank of the State of Tennessee.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *January 11, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular of the 20th December has been received. This institution is willing to commence specie payments on any day prior to the first day of July next on which it may be found that the measure will be generally adopted.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your humble servant,

JOHN McCOY, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE, *January 11, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of this institution resuming specie payments on the 20th February next, I am instructed by the Board of Directors to assure you that they have never fixed on any period to resume specie payments. This institution was the last in the State to refuse specie for their notes, and have continued their business in such a way as to join in the redemption of their notes with coin whenever the State Bank and her branches should do so.



Rest assured, sir, this institution will unite with the other State banks and the Bank of the United States in restoring to circulation the precious metals, and in the establishment of a uniform circulating medium.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DAYTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *January 14, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of December 20 was duly received. In reply, I have the honor to state that the Directors of this institution did, in the first place, with reluctance suspend the payment of specie, and they have invariably, in every subsequent communication to the Treasury Department on this subject, expressed their earnest wish to resume whenever the eastern banks, by a concurrent disposition, would enable them so to do. It must be obvious that a resumption of specie payments by the banks of Ohio previous to the same course being pursued at the eastward would have the injurious effect of withdrawing the specie from the western country, the balance of trade having been much against us in consequence of the unusually large importation of merchandise into the country. I trust the following resolutions will prove the sincerity of our dispositions, however unable we may be to effect a concurrent disposition in other banks, to this desirable object.

*Resolved by the President and Directors of the Dayton Manufacturing Company,* That this institution will resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February next, provided the eastern and other Ohio banks will resume specie payments simultaneously.

*Resolved,* That the President of this bank forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and to the Presidents of the charter banks of this State.

I have, agreeably to the above resolution, addressed circulars to the different banks in this State, recommending their adoption as our own, as well as the interest of the community; thus, sir, I conceive we have done all in our power to produce a change so much required.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PIERCE, *President.*

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *Zanesville, January 16, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular of the 20th ultimo has been duly received and laid before the Directors of this institution, who were unanimously of opinion that the propositions of the Treasury Department, in order to induce the banks to return to a regular system of banking, is equitable and just; and I have now the satisfaction to inform you that an order is passed by the Board of Directors to pay in specie all notes issued by this bank the 20th February next.

In carrying this order into effect, I doubt not but there will be something like a pressure for a short time; and more particularly should the neighboring State banks think it their interest to conform to these resolutions, passed at the conventions of western banks in September last, to postpone specie payments till the 1st of July next.

Yet I presume the aid of the Treasury to the extent proposed in your present communication amply sufficient to sustain this institution from any serious injury, should anything like a run for specie be attempted to be made on it, either by banking companies or individuals.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ROBERT FULTON, *President.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *January 17, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular of the 20th ultimo was duly received and submitted to the consideration of the Board of Directors of this institution; and, as to the proposition to resume specie payments on the 20th February next, I am directed to observe that, at a convention of deputies from seventeen of the western banks at this place, in September last, it was agreed "that the banks there represented would resume the redemption of their notes by specie as soon as information should be received that the banks in the Atlantic cities had generally resumed specie payments;" therefore, our acceding to the Treasury proposition will depend upon the decision of the city banks on this subject. With respect to the deposit made in this bank by the Collector of the Revenue, I am again directed to remind you that, by our arrangement made with the Collector, we agreed to receive his collections as a special deposit; we therefore do not hold ourselves bound to pay out (or transfer to another bank) any other kind of money than such as we received; we have given notice to the Collector that after the present month we can no longer receive his deposits. I am further instructed to suggest to you, that as large sums of money are shortly to be expended by the United States in the vicinity of this place, on the national road, it would obviate all difficulty respecting this small deposit if it should be drawn out to meet the expenditures on that road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WELLS,  
*President of the Bank of Steubenville.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF THE M. E. COMPANY, *Cincinnati, January 22, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo. It was with great reluctance that the Directors of this institution acceded to the measure of suspending specie payments—a measure, indeed, into which they were forced by the eastern and other banks. As the Directors of this bank have always been, and still are, anxious for the removal of the difficulties occasioned by the suspension of payments in specie, and as those embarrassments can only be completely removed by a resumption of such payments, the Directors have determined to comply with your wishes, and commence payment in specie on the 20th of February next. They are sensible that you are fully aware of the danger to which they will be exposed should they stand alone in the western country, and, especially, if the principal eastern banks should not open their vaults at the same time.

They rely with confidence on the aid of the Treasury, which they trust will be extended to them, to protect them against any illiberal policy that might be practiced by other banks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. SPENCER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NASHVILLE BANK, *January 23, 1817.*

SIR: The letter addressed to the Nashville Bank, dated the 20th ultimo, was duly received. In answer to which, I am instructed by the Board of Directors of this institution to inform you that this bank is, at all times, prepared to pay specie for its notes. But considering that the cause which produced the suspension of specie payments by this bank originated in a previous suspension of specie payments by all the banks to the eastward of this place, and that this bank did not resort to that measure until a much later period than other banks had done the same, the Directors are therefore of opinion that it would be improper to change the policy adopted by them until they are assured that the different State banks and the banks in the eastern cities will commence a previous, or, at least, a simultaneous payment of specie; whenever such a course will be adopted, this institution will immediately commence payment of specie for its notes.

The Directors of this bank, contemplating that the payment of specie would commence in the banks in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore at least as soon as the same could be expected or required at this place, have provided a fund in the banks at those places, which it was contemplated would be received by the United States in payment of their deposit in this bank. I am instructed to propose that the same shall be transferred to the United States for that purpose. We flatter ourselves that this will suit the convenience of the Treasury Department, and, when it is considered that the deposits made here were not in specie, but in paper of different banks, it is by us believed to be consistent with a liberal policy that it should be accepted.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOSIAH NICHOL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BARD'S TOWN BRANCH BANK, *Kentucky, January 25, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter under date the 30th December, directed to the President of this institution, has been duly received.

In a letter of the 9th September I forwarded to your Department an account of the deposits made by the Collector of this district; and in another letter, under date the 12th November, I forwarded a similar report.

You request in your letter that we should forward immediately a report to your Department, and report hereafter every subsequent week. The first requisition I now comply with; but the second I hope you will excuse me from, as the Collector only deposits once a month. There is no other Collector but the one of the 10th collection district that makes any deposits in this bank.

Duplicates of the inclosed are forwarded to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. PENDLETON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BARD'S TOWN BRANCH BANK, *February 1, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: On the 31st ultimo the Collector of the 10th collection district of Kentucky deposited in this bank, to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, seventeen hundred and forty dollars, without stating whether for D. T. or I. B.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. PENDLETON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



CINCINNATI, *March* 11, 1817.

SIR: The banks of Kentucky, and a considerable part of the chartered banks of Ohio, and one of the banks of Indiana, having met in convention at this place on the 10th instant, and having been informed that some if not all the eastern banks have commenced the payment of specie for their notes, have agreed to resume specie payments from and after the 20th of next month. Some of the above banks, for the convenience of public debtors, now pay specie for their notes, and others will probably commence before the above time. The 20th of April has been agreed to under the impression that it will afford sufficient time to communicate with all the western banks that the general payment of specie may not be prolonged beyond that period. It was also intended to afford an opportunity of correctly ascertaining the extent of specie payments now reported to be made by the eastern banks.

The convention have authorized us to communicate to you the above information, and also to state that the branches of the United States Bank are instructed by the Directors of the principal bank not to receive in deposit on account of the public revenue the paper of any banks, except the banks located in the place where the branch is established, unless the Secretary of the Treasury order such paper to be received as a special deposit. The convention are induced to hope, if it should be deemed necessary to change the deposits from the banks in which they are now made to the branches, that an order will be made that the notes of such State banks, whose credit is unimpeachable and who pay specie for their paper, shall be received on special deposit and paid out to the public creditors where such paper is current.

The convention cannot see any possible difficulty that can result from the above arrangement, unless the disbursements of the Government in a particular State should be much less than its receipts, and it become necessary to transfer the funds to a distant part of the country. After specie payments shall have been generally resumed, the difference in exchange will not probably much exceed the expense of transporting the specie from one part of the country to the other. This difficulty might easily be obviated by an arrangement of the banks whose paper might be on hand; and the convention do not doubt that an arrangement would be promptly made by the respective banks, so that the Government in the reception of their paper should not be subjected to inconvenience or loss.

If the public deposits should be removed to the branches of the United States Bank, and no order given to receive the paper of the State banks on special deposits, it must inevitably create great embarrassments in the country. The paper of distant banks of the same State, or of an adjoining State, frequently forms a considerable part of the circulating medium of a district; this paper comes into the hands of those who are indebted to the Government; they cannot perhaps obtain the specie for it unless it be presented to the bank from which it issued; this would be inconvenient and expensive; probably, in some instances, exchanges of this paper might be made for the paper of the banks in the vicinity of the branch, and the specie be obtained from such banks; but this would occasion a severe pressure which the convention conceive ought to be avoided.

The convention are confident that every arrangement will be made within the power of the Treasury Department for the convenience of the public at large, and to facilitate the operations of the State banks, which may not prove prejudicial to the public interests.

We are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

ROBERT ALEXANDER,  
*Chairman and Delegate from the Bank of Kentucky and its Branches.*

JOHN M'LEAN,  
*Secretary and Delegate from the Lebanon Miami Banking Company.*

---

OFFICE OF THE ZANESVILLE CANAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
*Zanesville, March* 17, 1817.

SIR: Agreeably to the resolution of Congress, requiring that no other paper should be received for moneys due the United States than such paper as is redeemable with gold or silver coin after the 20th February last, this company has since that time redeemed their notes agreeably to that resolution and the requisitions of your Department. The Receiver of Public Moneys in this place was informed of that fact, and has since that time received the paper of this institution. Supposing he would communicate to you that information, this company have hitherto neglected to inform you of the facts above stated, and which they would have forwarded at that time had they deemed it necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. ADAIR.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY *of the United States.*

---

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *March* 17, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge that on the 15th instant I received your letter, dated 31st January last, requesting me to cause all Treasury notes in deposit in this institution to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States, and likewise to furnish you with a statement of the different kind of bank notes upon special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; specifying the banks by which they were respectively issued, and the amount issued by each bank.

In answer to that part of your letter which relates to Treasury notes, I have to state that we have not one Treasury note in bank. We had taken up the idea that it was most consistent with the views of the Government that any Treasury notes we might have on hand should be reissued by us whenever an opportunity to do so might present itself. In accordance with these views, we invariably pursued



that course, and that without asking any premium for such paper, although at some times a premium might have been obtained.

We should have considered ourselves at liberty to pay the Treasurer's draft in Treasury notes, at any time when presented, to the same amount that had been deposited in Treasury notes; still, we believed ourselves at all times at liberty to lift such draft with specie, if presented when we had not the Treasury notes to offer. It is now believed reasonable, and therefore we are willing that such a sum as appears to have been deposited in Treasury notes be considered as if the deposit had been made in specie, and drawn for by the Treasurer accordingly.

In answer to that part of your letter which relates to special deposits made in notes issued by other banks, I have the honor to state that your request cannot be complied with. No list of those notes deposited was ever kept, nor were the notes thus deposited laid by, as ones to which the Treasurer of the United States had a specific claim. The bank used such notes whenever opportunity offered in the same manner they would have used money received on general deposit, holding itself at liberty, when drawn upon by the Treasurer, to pay in notes upon other banks a sum equal to that which had been thus deposited, and never did conceive that it was under any obligation to retain and pay to such draft the identical notes which it had received. Such a construction put upon special deposits of notes on other banks would have created trouble and responsibility to a considerable extent, without any possibility of benefit to the bank. The meaning, therefore, of the term special deposits, in notes on other banks, as we have always practiced upon it, both as it respects the United States and all others for whom such deposits have been made, is, that so far as we have received in notes on other banks, to the same extent are we at liberty to pay in notes on other banks. In paying such deposits, however, we have always taken great care that the notes offered should be at least as current as those received by us.

It is hoped that no inconvenience can result from the rule thus understood, more especially as your predecessor, in my letter dated September 28, 1814, was advised of our rule upon this point.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. L. WHITE, *President.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *March 17, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 18th February was duly received, advising me that the eastern banks, as well as the Bank of Muskingum and Miami Exporting Company, of Ohio, had commenced the payment of specie. It is with much pleasure that I have the honor to inform you that this institution has also commenced specie payments, and that arrangements have been made with the Miami Exporting Company, at Cincinnati, to receive our notes of persons having payments to make for lands, &c., in exchange for such funds as were received, until official instructions should be received from you to receive them in payments of public dues, as usual. You will no doubt be advised of the proceedings of the bank convention, held at Cincinnati, on the 10th instant, by the banks of Kentucky and Ohio, by whom it was resolved that they would resume the payment of specie on the 20th April next; at the same time it was expressly understood that they were not bound to defer it until that period, as some had already commenced.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PIERCE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *March 18, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor of addressing you from Cincinnati on the 11th instant, and of announcing, on behalf of the banks whose delegates had convened there, their determination to resume the payment of specie for their notes on or before the 20th of April. At that time no certain information had been received of the conduct of the eastern banks subsequent to the 20th of February.

On my return to this place on the 15th, I received your letter of the 18th ultimo. It was yesterday laid before the Directors, together with the resolutions adopted by the convention at Cincinnati, and I am instructed to inform you, in answer to it, that on the 7th of April, which is as early as notice of the determination can be conveniently transmitted to the branches, specie payments will be resumed by the Bank of Kentucky and the several establishments connected with it.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBT. ALEXANDER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NASHVILLE BANK, *March 19, 1817.*

SIR: Yours of the 18th ultimo was duly received. The Nashville Bank has resumed the payment of specie for its notes. So soon as we understood that the banks in the eastern cities had commenced specie payments the Directors of this institution adopted the same measure.

I am yours, respectfully,

JOSIAH NICHOL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *April 3, 1817.*

SIR: By instruction of the Board of Directors of this bank, I have the honor to inclose you their resolution of the 20th of February, respecting the payment of specie for their notes.

Very respectfully, &c.

NATHL. EWING, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, *February 20, 1817.*

The Board met. Present: Nathaniel Ewing, President; John D. Hay, Charles Smith, Elias M'Namee, William Jones, Benjamin Parke, John Johnson.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That the Cashier of this bank be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay gold or silver, from and after this time, for the notes of this bank, at our banking house, on demand.

A true extract from the minutes.

ELISHA BOUDINOT, *Clerk.*

DANVILLE BRANCH BANK, *April 9, 1817.*

SIR: Your favor of the 19th ultimo was received by last mail; in reply to which, I can only observe that on the 28th June, 1815, David Shanks, Collector of the Revenue for the 9th district of Kentucky, deposited in this institution, to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, for the use of the United States, five thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars, for which he received duplicate certificates. It is impossible for me to designate between the direct tax and internal duties, as no such distinction was made by the Collector.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient,

B. H. PERKINS, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BELMONT BANK OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, *postmarked April 13.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: The detention of my letter of advice to the Cashier of the Muskingum Bank has caused a delay in the resumption of specie payments by the bank, agreeably to the expectation held out to thee by the President thereof.

I take great satisfaction in informing thee that so necessary and desirable an event has commenced this day by us, and from and after the 20th instant will take place by the banks of this State generally.

I have placed to the credit of the Treasury Department thirty thousand dollars, the amount of thy draft, agreeably to the conditions on which it was obtained.

Respectfully, thy friend,

SAM. POTTS, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *April 23, 1817.*

SIR: This institution commenced paying specie for their notes under five dollars on the 20th of February, and notes of every denomination on the 20th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BELMONT BANK OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE, *April 25, 1817.*

SIR: I was to see Mr. George Poe, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, a few days since, with a view to effect an exchange for from ten to fifteen thousand dollars of the paper of this bank, which has been received on special deposit in that bank on account of the United States. I offered Mr. Poe in exchange the best bank paper of western Pennsylvania and Ohio, but he refused to touch any part of the special deposit without your approbation; on that having been obtained, he would, with pleasure, make the exchange. You would very much add to the favor already conferred by inclosing me a line, authorizing Mr. Poe to exchange what paper he may have of ours on special deposit for other paper of Pennsylvania and Ohio, such as he may consider unexceptionable.

Mr. Poe has been making large draws of specie from some of the neighboring banks, and should we not be able to effect an exchange for our paper in his hands, we are apprehensive that we may receive a visit from him of the same kind.

Your early attention to this business will much oblige your obedient servant,

JAMES CALDWELL.

P.S. This bank has been paying specie for two weeks past, and, as yet, has experienced no difficulty, nor is any apprehended, except from the quarter above mentioned.

J. C.



BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *May 7, 1817.*

SIR: I have inclosed the state of Thomas T. Tucker's, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, account with this bank for the months ending with March and April; a statement of the situation of the Bank of Muskingum will be forwarded by next mail.

In the payment of the Treasury drafts in favor of James Caldwell, Esq., for \$30,000, said Caldwell deposited in this bank powers of attorney, corresponding with your instructions of the 3d of March.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WESTERN RESERVE BANK, *Warren, May 16, 1817.*

SIR: From the circumstance of the deposits of the Collectors to the credit of the United States increasing in our bank, and no drafts having been presented for a considerable time, I am induced to inquire what is your expectation respecting them?

We stipulated with your predecessor to receive deposits of the Collectors, and receipted them to be paid in the same money which we received, or money of equal credit, and afterwards receipted all money received of them as cash, for their particular accommodation, informing them at the same time that we should expect to pay in the same, viz: western bank notes; of this we informed Mr. Dallas by letter, to which we have received no answer. The deposits have been received with the expectation that the money would be drawn out here, and we not be subjected to the inconvenience of transferring the money to any other place of deposit. We have now in deposit upwards of \$9,000, including \$600 received yesterday from the Collector of the ninth district. Should like to know whether any part of this has been drawn for, or whether it is your intention to have the money drawn out here, or direct to have it placed elsewhere to the credit of the Treasurer.

We are willing to do anything we can, consistently, for the accommodation of the Government or the Collectors, but unless you should find it convenient to draw the deposits out here, we should decline receiving them. A few days since we purchased of the Assistant District Paymaster in this neighborhood a draft on the Bank of Cincinnati; a draft on us in his favor might have been paid with perfect convenience to him and ourselves; I mention this, not knowing but Mr. Macky may have occasion for more money, and could have a draft on us for it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. FITCH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *June 4, 1817.*

SIR: We have just been informed by the Cashier of the Lexington Branch Bank of the United States that drafts from the Treasury of the United States are held by him on this bank for the sum of \$197,437 34. This, sir, comes rather unexpected, after the communication circular from the Treasury Department of the 20th of December last, especially considering the promptitude with which this institution met and seconded the views of the Treasury relative to specie payments. In fact, this bank had felt such confidence in the disposition of the Treasury to draw from its vaults the funds there deposited, in the way contemplated by the communication above referred to, that provision had not been made to discharge the debt until after the 1st of July next, and then only by installments in such way as should suit the convenience of the Treasury, and not go directly into the vaults of the United States Bank.

If we have been mistaken in the spirit of the communication above quoted, we shall meet the payment as soon as possible.

If we have been inadvertently placed on a footing with banks hostile to the views of the Treasury, we presume you will do what is equitable in the case.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BUCKINGHAM, JR., *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *June 19, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Directors of this institution accept the deposits of public moneys upon the conditions mentioned in your favor of the 7th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

NATHANIEL EWING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *June 19, 1817.*

SIR: By order of the Board of Directors, I have the honor to inclose you a correct statement of the situation of this institution.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

I. BLACKFORD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. We are now engaged in receiving the deposits from the Receiver of Public Moneys on account of the sale of public lands, which will be completed in a few days. I. B.



BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *June 23, 1817.*

SIR: Having been called on for payment of a draft for about \$134,000 from the Treasurer of the United States, in Philadelphia funds or specie, by the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, it becomes desirable to us to be informed whether it is proposed to continue this institution as a depository of public moneys, and the condition to be attached to such deposits.

In relation to the deposits made prior to the 20th of February, (for payment of which we are now called on for Philadelphia funds or specie,) this institution considers itself as bound to make payment only in such bank notes as are current in this country, because the Receivers and Collectors were instructed to receive such, and, of course, made their deposits in that description of money. General credits were given for those deposits for reasons stated in a letter of the 9th of July, 1816, (a copy of which is inclosed,) addressed to A. J. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury. As no instructions followed that communication, we considered it as agreeing to the proposition therein contained—to receive the current money of the country, and make the payment of the public deposits in the same.

Your favor of the 20th of December, 1816, was answered by a promise of paying specie as soon as the measure should be generally adopted. As an earnest of our desire to aid in bringing about a resumption of specie payments, we commenced paying our notes under the denomination of five dollars on the 20th of February, and on the 20th of April we went fully into the measure. This was as early a day as a concert with our State banks could be had. Your promise of not withdrawing the public deposits until the 1st of July, and then not transferring them to the Bank of the United States, but calling for them as the exigencies of Government required, was the more gratefully received, as it was unsolicited.

We are not now so well prepared to meet this demand as we should have been but for your letter of the 20th of December. We have, however, proposed to pay the whole amount at once in notes current in this country; or, if it would better accommodate the branch at Lexington, to pay one-third now in that description of money; one-third in Lexington and Cincinnati funds in three months; and one-third in Philadelphia funds in six months, without interest. Neither of these propositions was accepted. A third has been made to pay the whole amount within 180 days from the 1st of July, in Philadelphia, Kentucky, or Cincinnati funds, at our option, paying interest on any balance which might remain unpaid at the expiration of ninety days from the 1st of July, with a request that the subject might be referred to you, should this proposition not be satisfactory. Should you be troubled with an investigation of the subject, I must beg leave to request your attention to a letter of instructions to Receivers of Public Moneys of the 1st of August, 1815, a letter of the 24th of May, 1816, to the President of this institution, one of the 1st of June, 1816, and one of the 22d of July, 1816.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY, *Cincinnati, August 28, 1817.*

SIR: In reply to your application respecting a deposit made by C. S. Clarkson to your credit, I have the honor to inform you that said deposit consisted of certain bank papers, which had been previously advanced to Mr. Clarkson with other money for the payment of *militia, &c.*, and which he acknowledged would not be received by those to whom payments were due. Mr. Clarkson exhibited to me, at the time of making the deposit, a letter of instructions from the Treasury Department, directing him to deposit, as above, all moneys which would not be received from him in payment, &c., in the banks, respectively, from which he had received it.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL CRANCE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *September 12, 1817.*

SIR: In answer to your favor of the 18th ultimo, I would observe that the receipts of public moneys in this bank, to the credit of the Treasury, during the years 1815 and 1816, consisted in part of the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; on the 12th of July, 1816, the Treasury draft, in favor of Robert Brent, for \$35,000, was paid, and in part the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria were given; on the 11th of December following \$1,151 were returned by Brent, or his agent, and re-deposited to the credit of the Treasury, of which \$1,126 were of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; on the 27th of June last the Treasurer's drafts, in favor of Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and transferred to E. Salomon, Cashier, Lexington, for \$197,437 44, were paid to the agent of E. Salomon—in this payment was given the \$1,151 before mentioned; the \$1,126 of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria, E. Salomon, by his agent, urged to have again re-deposited to the credit of the United States, which was done.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY, *Cincinnati, November 17, 1817.*

SIR: I regret that I had not the pleasure of seeing you at the city in August last, and of having some conversation relative to the public moneys deposited in this office.



With a view to accommodate the purchasers of lands in this district, a very considerable portion of the deposits made to the credit of the Treasurer had been received by this institution in notes of this and the neighboring States. In my last, when the Treasurer's first draft in favor of the United States Office of Discount and Deposit at this place was made on this bank, (not calculating that any draft in their favor would be made on us before the first of July, we having notified you that we would resume specie payments on the 20th February, and having actually resumed them,) we held a considerable amount in the paper of other banks, which we could not apply in discharge of that draft, and were immediately compelled to pay the branch an interest on \$162,928. The exchange of the paper of other banks then on hand was attended with considerable trouble and expense. Calculating, however, that no further drafts on us would be made soon, we continued to receive the notes of other banks; but the deposits being speedily transferred to the credit of the branch, we were involved in additional interest and expense before we could obtain payment from the different banks.

We find that we cannot continue to receive the notes of other banks in deposit to the credit of the Treasurer without a heavy loss; and we are unwilling to restrict our receipts to notes of the banks of this place, inasmuch as the neighboring banks and purchasers of public lands, not considering the motive which would induce us to this course, would attach an odium to us.

I have directed our Cashier to receive the public deposits as special until I could hear from you. Will you be pleased to inform me whether you can, consistently, suffer the public deposits, which are made monthly, to remain to the credit of the Treasurer such a length of time as will compensate us for the expense of making collections from the banks of this and the neighboring States? Should you not feel authorized to make such an arrangement, and should special deposits be inadmissible, we must, though reluctantly, decline receiving the public deposits.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. SPENCER, *President*.

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *December 1, 1817.*

SIR: Yours of the 14th ultimo, covering your circular of the 21st of June last, was received by yesterday's mail. In answer, I take the liberty of inclosing an extract of a letter dated the 17th of March last, from the President of this bank.

By it you will discover that we have not any Treasury notes in bank, and likewise the course we adopted with respect to them, as well as the reasons which dictated that course.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LUKE LEA, *Cashier*.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Extract.]

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *March 17, 1817.*

SIR: In answer to that part of your letter which relates to Treasury notes, I have to state that we have not one Treasury note in bank. We had taken up the idea that it was most consistent with the views of Government that any Treasury notes we might have on hand should be re-issued by us whenever an opportunity to do so might present itself. In accordance with these views, we invariably pursued that course, and that without asking any premium for such paper, although at some times a premium might have been obtained. We should have considered ourselves at liberty to pay the Treasurer's draft in Treasury notes, at any time when presented, to the same amount that Treasury notes had been deposited; still, we believed ourselves at all times at liberty to lift such drafts with specie, if presented when we had not Treasury notes to offer. It is now believed reasonable, and therefore we are willing that such sum as appears to have been deposited in Treasury notes be considered as if the deposit had been made in specie and drawn for by the Treasurer accordingly.

With much respect, your most obedient servant,

H. L. WHITE, *President*.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NASHVILLE BANK, *December 2, 1817.*

SIR: I have received a letter from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States directing me to receive, as special deposit, to the credit of that bank, the notes of such banks as may be designated by you or the Commissioner of the Revenue, but no communication on this subject has yet been received from the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ANDERSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary, &c.*

RUSSELVILLE BRANCH BANK, *Kentucky, December 24, 1817.*

SIR: The credit which the Bank of the United States has in this institution is by the deposit, and at directions of the Collectors of the fifth and sixth districts, who have acted agreeably to their instructions from Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of the Revenue.



I do not see my authority for making the transfer requested in your letter of the 28th ultimo.  
Were I to make it, the collectors have received no directions to change their deposit from the credit of the bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.  
It would therefore be useless for me, were I authorized, to make the transfer, unless the Collectors are instructed to alter their mode of depositing.  
I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. D. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, January 23, 1818.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to your office the Treasurer's account on the 1st instant. The Bank of the United States for the Treasury of the United States has to her credit \$2,000, deposited by George W. Bates, Collector of the first district, on the 20th December, 1817.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. W. S. WALLER, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, February 26, 1818.

SIR: Your communication of the 4th instant was delayed by unknown cause until yesterday, when it was immediately laid before the Board of Directors. They have considered of the terms there proposed for the accommodation of this bank, and have come to the following conclusion: That, owing to the great difficulty of obtaining such money as will be received in the United States Branch Bank in this State, it would be very inconvenient for this bank to change the special to a cash deposit. You have, in a former communication, been apprised of the difficulty heretofore experienced in paying a Treasury cash draft. The branch then utterly refused to receive anything but specie or the notes of the United States Bank, refusing the paper of the City Bank, and of the banks of the town in which the branch was situated, and which was received in all the ordinary transactions of the bank. This difficulty may be supposed to have been obviated by the operation of the United States Branches, but, as they decline putting in circulation any of the paper of the United States Bank, and in payment of the loans made by them only issue checks on the mother bank, which they sell at a premium, the means possessed by this bank to obtain United States paper are so limited that we could have no hope of paying the debt other than in specie, which would be almost ruinous.

But, should it comport with the interest of the Treasury, this bank would consider it a special favor to have the Treasury draft at the time contemplated drawn only for the special deposit, and permit us to pay the cash debt, with interest, till paid, at any time within six months, at any bank in Baltimore or Washington city. This mode would be desired by this bank; not that we wish to pay any part of the special deposit in a depreciated paper, for we will pay it in the notes of banks that we believe have uniformly, since the resumption of specie payments, paid their notes in specie, and honorably; and should we not have enough of that description, any deficiency will be made up in specie. But we wish to avoid the perplexity heretofore experienced, and we can much more conveniently obtain paper that will be received in the seaport than in branches in this State.

Should the above propositions be considered objectionable, this bank will have no objection to have the cash deposit and so much of the special deposit drawn for as will serve; say \$40,000 of the special deposit, which this bank will agree to cash, as above, in Baltimore or Washington city.

You will please accept the thanks of this institution for the spirit of accommodation manifested in the communication to which this is in answer.  
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

There is no return from the Muskingum Bank since June 30, 1817. The balance then was, cash \$36,000; special, \$54,784.  
On the 31st of October was deposited by Colonel J. Duters..... \$1,800  
On the 31st of October was deposited by the Receiver at Zanesville..... 30,000  
On the 31st of December was deposited by the Receiver at Zanesville..... 33,500  

65,300

Whether cash or special deposit is not stated.

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, March 6, 1818.

SIR: The Bank of the United States has appointed this institution to be its agent for receiving all public moneys which may be received within this Territory, and has required that monthly statements of the state of this bank and accounts of public moneys deposited in the same by John Brahan, Esq., Receiver at this place, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, as well as all other deposits made by public officers, should be transmitted to your Department.

In obedience to those instructions, I inclose for your inspection a statement of moneys deposited by John Brahan, Esq., placed to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury Department, and a statement of the state of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville on this day.  
With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

B. W. COX, Cashier

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.



BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *March 12, 1818.*

Sir: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors, accepting the terms contained in your favor of the 4th ultimo, relative to this institution continuing the depository of the public moneys at Vincennes.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

I. BLACKFORD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *March 12, 1818.*

The Board met.

Present: Nathaniel Ewing, President; Elias M'Namee, William Jones, Charles Smith, John D. Hay, James B. McCall, Samuel T. Scott.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That the propositions of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States contained in his letter of the 4th of February last, relative to the employment of this bank as a bank of deposit for the public moneys at Vincennes, be, and the same are hereby, accepted by this institution.

A true extract from the minutes.

I. BLACKFORD, *Cashier.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *Alabama Territory, April 3, 1818.*

Sir: I have the honor to inclose you a statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville on this day, with an account of deposits made in said bank by John Brahan, Esq., (Receiver of Public Money at this place,) to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, agreeably to instructions of Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

B. W. COX, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *April 10, 1818.*

Sir: I inclose a copy of an account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq.

I have just returned from Pittsburg. I delayed forwarding this account under an expectation of having it in my power to send with it a receipt from the Cashier of the branch there for the amount of one installment and interest of the money due to the United States; but in consequence of a rule of the branch, by which New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore notes are excluded, I was unable to close the payments, although my bundle contained twenty-odd thousand dollars of United States notes, and the balance in the kind mentioned. Measures will be taken immediately, however, to pay the installment.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BELMONT BANK OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE, *April 13, 1818.*

Sir: I received your letter of the — January last, notifying me that you had directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on the Cashier of this institution at sixty days for the amount of the United States deposit. Our Cashier was also notified soon after, by the Treasurer, that the draft had been drawn in favor of the President of the Bank of the United States, which draft has never been presented; the amount of the deposit has been since set apart for the special purpose of meeting the drafts agreeably to my contract with you; and the banks whose notes compose the deposit are all good, yet they are, I believe, all at this time redeeming their notes with specie. We, however, consider the deposit no longer at my risk or that of this institution, and trust that you will give the necessary directions to remove the deposit out of our hands.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES CALDWELL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *April 16, 1818.*

Sir: Your letter of the 19th ultimo is at hand; also, the Treasury draft in favor of the United States Bank has been paid in order to meet the cash deposit drawn for. This bank had taken some pains to collect checks drawn by the Cashier of the Branch Bank at Chillicothe on the mother bank, making no doubt, as they were sold then at a premium of one per cent., they would be willing to take them as cash at par; but in this we were mistaken, and were obliged to pay in specie nearly all the cash deposit. The balance of cash and special deposit together form an amount too great to be conveniently paid in Baltimore or Washington city, and as you decline permitting us to pay \$40,000 there and the balance here, agreeably



to our request, we must endeavor to meet it here. We have sent a messenger to Philadelphia with the checks above alluded to, to get something for them that will aid in payment of the debt, and only request the favor of you to wait, say *two* or *three* weeks, until the return of the messenger with the proceeds of the checks, and we will then endeavor to meet the whole debt.

I have this day inclosed to the Treasurer of the United States a statement of his account with this bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *June 2, 1818.*

SIR: In answer to your favor of the 6th April instant, I would observe that on the 12th of September, 1817, I wrote to you explaining in some measure the circumstance relative to the amount of the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria on hand, to the credit of the Treasury, in which was stated that on the 27th of June, 1817, the Treasurer's draft in favor of Jonathan Smith, Cashier, and transferred to E. Salomon, Cashier, Lexington, was paid in part in the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; E. Salomon, by his agent, urged to have the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria again deposited to the credit of the Treasury, which was done, and duplicate certificates given. In October following he wrote to me, (a copy of his letter you will find annexed,) inclosing one of my certificates and a check for the amount of the notes in question, which was delivered agreeably to his request, and he was advised accordingly. Those notes, I take it for granted, are now in the possession of the Bank of the United States. I was, in some measure, aware of the loose manner in which this business was transacted, but from the respectable source of the application I was led to comply.

In the amount of special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank, there are no notes either of the Bank of Somerset or of the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. MARPLE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Lexington, October 7, 1817.*

The bearer, Mr. Charles Sproute, on his way to Philadelphia, will hand you a check and evidence of deposit, made in your bank on account of this office, for \$1,126, Merchants' Bank of Alexandria notes, which be so obliging as to make up in a parcel and deliver to him, advising me of the same.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

E. SALOMON, *Cashier*.

DAVID J. MARPLE, Esq., *Cashier*.

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *July 29, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 1st and 11th instant.

This bank will accept of the public deposits upon the terms proposed in those letters; the accounts will be kept and rendered in the manner you have pointed out.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

H. WHITE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *August 6, 1818.*

SIR: I am authorized by the Directors of this bank to inform you of their acceptance of the deposits of the public moneys of the United States on the conditions stated in your letters of the 1st and 11th July last, as you will see by the inclosed resolution.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

NATHL. EWING, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *July 30, 1818.*

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank of Indiana, when present, Nathl. Ewing, President; Elias M'Namee, Charles Smith, John D. Hay, James B. McCall, Robert Buntin, Jeremiah Wood.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That this bank do accept of the propositions of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, as contained in his letters of the 1st and 11th July instant, relative to the receiving the deposits of the



public money of the United States, and that the President inform the honorable Secretary of the Treasury thereof.

A true extract from the minutes.

E. BOUDINOT, *Clerk.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *October 17, 1818.*

SIR: In consequence of the astonishing and unlooked for calls which have been made on this institution within the last few months, by which the circulation of its notes is reduced to less than forty thousand dollars, and the difficulty of making collections, even upon judgments, under the present embarrassed state of the country, I am induced to state candidly to you that the third installment, due on the 13th of next month, cannot be then paid. You may rely, however, that the Directors will lose no time or means within their power to discharge this debt, they having placed from \$80,000 to \$100,000 in a sure train of collection to meet it.

The Bank of Steubenville has not only loaned money to relieve actual settlers, purchasers of the United States lands, by which its notes have flown into the branch at Pittsburg, but has given extensive accommodations to the more enterprising part of the community, many of whom have engaged in pursuits connected (I will venture to say) with the lasting and best interests of the nation, especially to those embarked in manufacturing, who are now just about, it is fondly expected, to emerge from the great difficulties under which they have for two or three years been laboring, and who will contribute greatly to the future welfare of the country, by aiding to restore the balance of trade, now so much against it. It is to save this description of borrowers that your forbearance on the subject of the debt in question is solicited. To press them at the present moment would be their almost certain destruction. It is to save these men that time is required to collect the money which I before mentioned as being in a sure train of collection. It is hoped, therefore, that a strict compliance will not be insisted on by you, as thereby the most distressing consequences would ensue to this section of the country. With these views, the Directors have instructed me to ask your permission to make partial payments in future of \$3,000, or more, occasionally, instead of a full installment at each payment, as heretofore, and to add that the interest shall be promptly paid, and the principal gradually reduced.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *November 20, 1818.*

SIR: The Cashier of the Bank of the United States has notified the Cashier of this bank that on the 19th ultimo he drew, in favor of Eleazer Early, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, three drafts, viz:

No. 40.....	\$50,000 00
No. 41.....	50,000 00
No. 42.....	24,036 11
	<hr/>
	124,036 11
	<hr/>

Which drafts have not yet come to hand, and it is the opinion of the Directors of this institution that the payment of those drafts, when they do appear, be suspended until information can be received from you on the subject.

By virtue of the proposition made by you on the 11th of July last, and acceded to by this institution, the whole of the moneys deposited in this bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States was transferred on the 30th day of September last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, agreeably to your instructions of the 11th of July. In consequence of this arrangement made with you, the Directors are clearly of opinion that the Cashier of the Bank of the United States had no right to make, at the time he did, any such drafts on this bank, on account of those deposits, and are determined to suspend payment until information can be received from you, believing that this bank is accountable only to the Treasurer of the United States for those deposits. The Cashier of the Bank of the United States further observes in his letter, a copy of which I here inclose, that the deposit made by this bank in Savannah, in September last, to the credit of the United States Bank, was partly in notes of this bank, and the banks of Tennessee, and other banks, not current in the Atlantic cities, and a considerable loss, he says, must be sustained, which loss this bank is held accountable for. This I cannot conceive to be reasonable, as there was not one cent deposited in Savannah but what was on banks in good credit, and were and are at this time paying specie for their notes. When the Receiver of Public Money in this place made his first deposit, I asked him if he had any instructions in regard to the money he was to receive from the purchasers of the public lands; he answered me he had, and that he was to receive any notes on such banks as had resumed their payment of specie, or such banks as paid specie for their notes, whenever required. From this information, I considered this institution was bound to receive all moneys offered as a deposit by the Receiver, on such banks as we knew were in good credit, and paying specie for their notes; no other have we ever received, nor any other did we deposit at Savannah, to the credit of the United States Bank.

The money deposited at Savannah was on the following banks, viz: The United States Bank and its branches, the Virginia Bank, Farmers' Bank of Virginia, State Bank of North Carolina, Charleston banks, South Carolina, State Bank of Georgia, Augusta Bank, Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, and the banks of West Tennessee; the whole of these banks are in good credit, and are paying specie for



their notes. If this bank had refused to receive of the Receiver any other money but such as would pass at par in Philadelphia or New York, there would have been but few purchasers able to come into market, and the public lands would not have sold for half the price they did, or the money so received would remain in Receivers' hands.

It was an unfortunate season of the year when we were required to make the deposit at Savannah, as it was midsummer, and there was no possibility of obtaining drafts at that season on any of the Atlantic cities or towns at any price; the merchants nearly the whole of them being then on to the eastward, from whom only we can purchase drafts.

So soon as instructions were received to make the deposit, every exertion was made by the bank, and, too, at some considerable expense, to procure all the money it could on the Atlantic States.

I thought it my duty to make the foregoing statement to you, and to request the favor of you to give me your instructions and opinion on the two subjects, as I wish this bank to keep clear of anything like dispute with the Bank of the United States.

With the highest respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,  
LE ROY POPE,

*President of Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 19, 1818.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th ultimo, with its inclosures, among which is a certificate of deposit made by you in the office of this bank at Savannah of \$199,000.

As a great portion of this deposit is in the notes of your own bank, the banks in the State of Tennessee, and other banks not current in the Atlantic cities, a considerable loss must be sustained in rendering those funds available, in the manner stipulated by your bank. For the loss thus sustained, you will please to take notice that your bank will be held liable.

I have this day drawn upon you, in favor of Eleazer Early, Esq., Cashier of the Office of this bank, at Savannah, three drafts, viz:

No. 40.....	\$50,000 00
No. 41.....	50,000 00
No. 42.....	24,036 11
	<hr/>
	124,036 11
	<hr/>

Which drafts you will please to honor.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH, *Cashier.*

ELDERED RAWLINS, Esq, *Cashier of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.*

NASHVILLE BANK, *December 10, 1818.*

SIR: The transfer of the public deposits was made agreeably to my understanding of your letters on that subject.

In the present returns they are not changed, because I do not distinctly comprehend the error mentioned in your favor.

If you will be pleased to state to me where the error lies I will correct it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. TANNEHILL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *January 13, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed you have a copy of an account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; on examining which, you will discover that all the interest due to the 31st ultimo has been paid. I did not until the evening before last, from an unavoidable delay, receive the voucher for the account paid at the Branch at Pittsburg; otherwise this account current should have been forwarded at a much earlier period. Since certain of the banks west of this place have stopped specie payments, and since the Receivers of Public Moneys have ceased to receive the notes of this bank in payment, there have been daily calls of debtors to the Land Office for specie, all of which have been promptly met; for which reason, in a great measure, as well as to be prepared for future calls, it was not thought advisable to pay any part of the principal at this time; but you may rest assured that it will be strictly and punctually attended to in due time by the Directors of this institution.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



FRANKLIN BANK OF COLUMBIA, *January 16, 1819.*

SIR: I expect you have been addressed by Samuel H. Davies, Esq., Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, on the subject of a certificate of deposit given by this bank, in favor of the Branch Bank of the United States at Chillicothe. This bank has made an arrangement with the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, as above, to lift the certificate. It has been transferred from the Branch Bank to the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and also suggested that it would be transferred from that institution to you.

Should that be the case, and you would think proper to forward it to Cincinnati, I expect it would be lifted, and would much oblige this bank.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NEIL, *Cashier.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *January 21, 1819.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive by the last mail your letter of the 11th December.

It is a matter of deep regret, as well with myself as with the Board of Directors, that any difference of opinion should have arisen between us touching the construction of some parts of your former communications; and I still flatter myself that, on a reperusal of your letter of the 11th July, you will be inclined to exonerate us from intentional error, or a wilful violation of your instructions as to the mode of keeping the accounts of the public deposits, as well as from any unnatural or unreasonable misconception of the *agent* by whose checks the money was to be drawn. It is evident we could have no motives of interest to warp our judgment. We had nothing to gain or lose by our decision. It was perfectly immaterial to us in what name the accounts were to be kept. In either case the public moneys in our hands, and our responsibility for them, were still the same.

What might have been required of us, under your letter of the 1st July, seems to us, at this time, foreign from the purpose. Since *that* letter is to be explained by the later one of the 11th, which was written, as you distinctly state, "with a view of giving permanency to the system," and the arrangement proposed in your letter of the 1st, it is declared, "was to be considered merely temporary, there not being sufficient time to apprise the banks and the Collectors of the intended change." Now, it so happened, owing to the irregularity of the mail and our distance from the seat of the General Government, that both these letters were received together, and were acted on and answered at the same time. Our acceptance was of the terms of both; and, of course, wherever the last seemed to vary from the first, or to require any act in contravention of it, the instruction of the last was taken to be a repeal of the first, and to be the law of your Department in that behalf, by the most powerful inference and by all the acknowledged laws of construction. What is it, then, which that letter of the 11th July requires of us? These are the very words: "that on the 30th September next you transfer to the Treasurer of the United States *all* the moneys or the *balance* of such moneys as *may have been deposited* in your institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States." Here is no exception, as you seem to suppose, of moneys deposited previous to the 1st July; we are required to transfer the whole to the credit of the Treasurer. And you "further add, that the public moneys which may be deposited in your institution to the credit of the Treasurer, *in pursuance of this arrangement*, will be drawn for in the manner stated in my letter of the 1st instant," which letter declares that the mode of drawing "shall be by Treasury drafts." Was it unreasonable in us, then, according to this simple view of the subject, to transfer, on the 30th September, all public moneys *whatsoever* to the credit of the Treasurer, and to hold them until otherwise instructed by you, subject to the call of *Treasury drafts* only? If the Bank of the United States ceased on that day to have in our institution any moneys to its credit, it had no longer any right to draw on us; and if after that period the public funds in our safe keeping were subject to "Treasury drafts" only, by what authority should we have been justified in paying them away to the checks of the United States Bank? We have received from your Department no fresh instruction to that effect; and the temporary refusal, on our part, to pay the checks of that bank, was a necessary measure of self-defence, growing out of the state in which things had been placed by the previous construction which we had given to your letter of the 11th July. It originated in no pitiful spirit of evasion, nor in any want of ability, but purely from an unwavering opinion of our rights and duties. Besides, the refusal was only suspensory, and it was distinctly intimated that the bills would be accepted if you declared in their favor. The Bank of the United States is, undoubtedly, a respectable institution, and "entitled to high credit;" but we cannot conceive that we were bound to depart from the plain path of our duty merely because it had chosen to draw on us. The only question was, whether it had a right to draw. We thought it had not; and we declined paying its drafts till that doubt was cleared, and its right affirmed by your decision. In this opinion we were not alone. The agent of that bank, on a view of the correspondence of all parties, concurred with us in our construction, and declined to have the bills of his principal protested, preferring to wait the decision and instructions of your Department on the case. He was assured that *that* decision would be respected. It is now obtained, and we submit. This statement, however, it was thought proper to make in justice to ourselves, and to show that, if we erred, we were not without what we conceived good cause of excuse. Your request to pay is a new instruction, legitimating the checks, and which we shall hasten to fulfil. We are now collecting the description of paper proper for the purpose of meeting the demand, and expect very soon to despatch to Savannah a messenger with the *entire* sum, although the United States Bank have overdrawn, not, indeed, the amount remaining to its credit on the 30th June, but the amount really due by this bank, having, as we presume, forgotten at the moment a small check for \$3,000, drawn upon it by the Cashier of the Branch at Richmond, which was purchased by us and forwarded with a request to have it placed to our credit on its books. It is possible it may not have been received. For this sum, however, we hold that bank liable, and we show our great respect for it by the course we adopt.

The bills drawn by the Treasurer, in favor of the Bank of the United States, are not yet matured; when they are, and are presented, they shall be punctually met.

You complain of "the total want of punctuality which has been manifested by the officers of this institution in rendering the statements of the deposits and of the account of the Treasury," and to this



alleged want of punctuality you attribute "the unpleasant occurrence" which has given rise to this correspondence, since our error, in transferring to the Treasurer the money which had been deposited prior to the 30th of June, would have been corrected. This apparent want of punctuality is deeply lamented by us; but it is only *apparent*, and you are now assured that the fault does not rest with the officers of the bank. The returns have been regularly made and put into the post office here, except in a single instance, when the Cashier was absent for a short period on leave, and the duty was neglected by the clerk. This being the fact, within the knowledge of the whole Board, on whose table the statements have been regularly laid, the information you give excited no less surprise than regret. It is the mail establishment, and not this institution, which is to blame. What can be the *cause* of such repeated failures we do not pretend to divine, nor have we any sufficient inducement to fasten any unworthy or dishonorable imputation on any particular individual or officer. We content ourselves, for the present, with asserting and vouching for the fact.

The suggestions in the latter part of your letter deserve and have received a very serious attention. So long as western bank paper continues to be received at the Land Office here, and is under par in the Atlantic cities, it is manifest that the institution must suffer inconvenience and loss whenever it is called on to transfer *such* funds to any of those cities. It must either convert those notes into others that circulate there at par, or it must submit to lose the difference of exchange. The last is a permanent evil, involving a burdensome tax of varying but always of serious amount. The first cannot always be done at a very short warning; though it could at all times be easily effected in whole, or, at least, in great part, by a slight modification of the plan you propose. If certain points on the Atlantic coast were designated, and this bank were authorized to transfer, from time to time, to *either* or all of them, at its option, such portion of the public moneys as were conveniently in its power by the usual and natural course of the commerce of the country, placing the sums in the branches of the United States Bank to the credit of the Treasurer, all difficulties, it is believed, could be easily obviated. The total ignorance of the point at which a draft drawn on us may be made payable subjects us to frequent embarrassment. We know not what description of foreign paper would most avail us; and, of course, are liable to accumulate such as will not answer, and to part with such as would. For instance, contemplating last summer, before *any* bill had been drawn on us, the probability that funds for paying the Tennessee troops would be demanded of us as the most convenient point for that purpose, we sent off about \$50,000 of Georgia money to be exchanged, and very soon after we had disposed of it received a draft payable in Savannah! This was one of the chief reasons why we had not *then* a sufficient quantity of southern paper to meet the draft. Similar evils may occur again, and an industrious endeavor to accumulate available funds at the most probable place of demand may meet with a similar reward.

Nor could a sufficient supply of such paper be procured at that time in all West Tennessee. We despatched an agent to the several banks of that part of the State, for the purpose of exchanging their paper for such as we wanted, and sent all that we could get. It is true that, in default of the required sum in southern paper, we sent to Savannah for some western paper—that of Tennessee and that of our own bank. A portion of this last was sent because it was somewhat nearer than Tennessee; and because we supposed it would be more likely to answer the purposes of the United States Bank, as it would more probably be preferred by the numerous emigrants who were flocking from Georgia and the Carolinas into our Territory. The Bank of the United States notified to us that it would hold us responsible for any difference which may exist in the value of such notes as did not circulate at par in Savannah, or for the loss which might be sustained in rendering such notes available. We have complied with this demand, although our Cashier, some time since, not adverting to the original propositions of this bank to your Department, and taking into view only the extreme hardship of our being *being bound to receive* from the Land Office paper which did not circulate at par along the Atlantic, and yet were required to make it so circulate at our own expense, questioned the rightfulness of the claim in a letter to the Cashier of that bank. We settled this business some time since entirely to the satisfaction of the agent of the Branch at Savannah.

Our merchants dealing principally with New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, it would be easy for us to transfer, from time to time, large portions of the public moneys to one or other of those points, *especially the first*, by exchanging the paper of western banks for bills on those cities. And the same is true to a limited extent, at certain seasons of the year, of New Orleans. With Savannah we have no commercial intercourse, or next to none; and to make remittances there, we must either send an agent with the money, which is both expensive and dangerous, or resort to the circuitous operation of transferring first to New York and then to Savannah. If the mode hereinbefore proposed should meet your approbation, it would afford us great relief. Bills would be bought on New York, New Orleans, &c, as the course of trade permitted. The proceeds would be placed in the Branch Banks there, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Of the amount at the respective points you would from time to time be advised, as well by this bank as by those in which deposits would be made. And we would, as occasion offered, or at stated periods, if required, place in the Branch at Savannah, to the credit of the Treasurer, as before, such southern paper as was in our hands, and circulated there at par. Presuming that an arrangement of this description might be sanctioned by you, we have recently purchased bills on New York, to a considerable amount, which will mature in from two to four months; but we shall not like to add much to the sum already negotiated until we hear from you on the subject. Our proposition seems to differ from yours only in allowing *us* the *option of place*; and we do not conceive that this can materially affect the operations of the Treasury. If you designate *two* optional points, let them be New York and New Orleans; and if you restrict us to *one* only, let it be the first.

To make receivable in the Land Office here only such paper as circulates at par in the Atlantic cities, would, in our opinion, be a very ruinous and unnecessary measure. Its effect on the prices of the public lands still in market would be instant and most depressing. The fall would be great and permanent, and the ability to make the future payments on lands already sold would be at least extremely questionable, if not wholly unattainable. The difficulty, at any rate, would be very great, and the consequent sacrifices and distress incalculable. The interests of the Government would suffer in an equal measure with those of our own people, and the policy of both obviously dictates that the existing arrangement in that regard, or one approaching it, should be continued so long as the banks whose paper is authorized to be received shall preserve the reputation of solidity by paying specie. This they have not yet forfeited. But, although they have a substantial specie basis, and are still in deserved credit at home, there is no probability that their notes will be at par at either of the points named by you or by us. And loss must *always* be sustained by this bank when suddenly called on to transfer *such* funds to an unknown and unexpected point. To



effect transfers without loss, time is required, and the further aid of such an arrangement as we have proposed. Whether this institution ought, in justice to itself, and with a due regard to its own safety and its profitable existence, to continue under such a state of things, without some such understanding in the receipt of public funds, except as a mere *special deposit*, is a very serious question, which a prudent forecast will ere long feel itself bound to discuss and determine.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,  
LE ROY POPE, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *January 22, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor of sending you, inclosed, a statement of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville on this day. I regret very much that a belief should exist with you that there was a want of attention on the part of the officers of this bank in making due returns to your Department. I beg you to be assured, sir, that, with one single exception, during my absence from the bank, they have been regularly made.

Agreeably to your instructions, I have taken back to the credit of the United States the sum of \$121,036 11, all the moneys remaining to its credit on the 30th of June last, which, from misapprehension of your letter of the 11th of July last, was carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

With very high consideration, I remain, dear sir, your very obedient and most humble servant,  
ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *February 2, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, in which you express that you have concluded to employ this bank to receive the Government deposits; also your circular of the 8th of December. I have laid these documents before the Board of Directors, who unite with me in the intention to comply with your instructions in this behalf.

Herewith is transmitted a statement showing the present state of the institution; also the names of the Directors and officers, and the accounts with the Treasurer of the United States.

Should any item need explanation, or any requisite be omitted, we will be glad to be notified of it  
I am, respectfully,

ISRAEL PICKENS, *President of Tombeckbe Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

ST. STEPHEN'S, *March 1, 1819.*

SIR: Accompanying is the return of the state of the Tombeckbe Bank, and the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the bank.

As to reporting public officers having charge of the United States moneys, I can only add that no deposits have been made by any officer excepting the Receiver of Public Moneys here. Whether the Collector at Mobile may have other convenient places of depositing is not known to me.

I am, very respectfully,

ISRAEL PICKENS, *President of Tombeckbe Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

BANK OF MUSKINGUM, *March 15, 1819.*

SIR: In settling the account of this bank with Isaac V. Hoone, Receiver of Public Moneys in this place, there were two payments made by this bank to the United States for which Van Hoone's checks are lost or mislaid, and he refuses to give any new evidence of our having made the payments for him. The first is for \$23,000, transferred from Van Hoone's account to the credit of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, January 31, 1816; the other is for \$20,500, transferred as above on the 30th of September of the same year. As these payments have been made by this bank to the United States, we wish for evidence from your Department that this money was due from Van Hoone to the United States, and that it was paid by this bank. The facts are, that our Cashier, the step-son of Van Hoone, has permitted this account to remain unclosed from 1814 down to the present time, and Van Hoone has been allowed by him to overcheck his account, when payments were made to the Government, from that time to the 1st of January last, varying in amount at different periods, at sometimes upwards of \$30,000. About the 1st of January last the plunder had been carried to such a height that Marple, the Cashier, absconded; he was, however, pursued and brought back, and on settlement of Van Hoone's account, he falls in debt about \$25,000. This he refuses to pay, and the evidence above referred to is necessary to substantiate the accounts of the bank. The certificates of payment are requested to be under



the seal of your office, as we have been obliged to commence a suit against Van Hoone to recover the money above referred to. --  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

E. BUCKINGHAM, JR., *President.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *March 27, 1819.*

SIR: General Harrison having intimated to me that arrangements had been made with you by which the Receiver of Public Moneys at this place would be ordered to make his deposits in this bank, and that you had consented to transfer the balance of the special deposit from the Branch of Pittsburg, I have to inform you that the Bank of Steubenville has resumed the payment of specie for its notes, and that I look every moment for your instructions upon this important subject, so calculated to relieve the sufferings of the western country.  
I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, March 30, 1819.*

SIR: The undersigned, having been appointed a committee to confer with you on the subject of the public deposits, beg leave to premise that, in consequence of those deposits having heretofore been made in the branches of the United States Bank, and those branches refusing to take the paper of our local solvent banks, much embarrassment has been produced amongst the most industrious and deserving class of our emigrant citizens, and the Directors of this institution, feeling a disposition, so far as in their power, to aid your Department in relieving this pressure, and producing a more equal circulating medium in this section of our country, have authorized the undersigned to say that this institution is willing to receive the deposits from the Land Office at Jeffersonville, and to transact your business in general in the same manner, and to be bound by the same regulations, and governed by the same principles, as are recognized in the arrangement lately made by your Department with the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati. In making this tender of our services, and inviting your attention to this subject, we feel a conviction that our local situation within the Jeffersonville district, on the Ohio river, where steam navigation has already attained to considerable perfection, renders this as convenient as any other place for the transaction of public business of this nature; and as the paper of this bank has heretofore been received at all the Land Offices in this section of country, and deposited in the branches of the United States Bank, and as the accounts of this institution are all balanced with those branches, we feel the more confidence in making this application, believing that you will admit our punctuality as an evidence of our solvency. If any doubts should still exist, we are ready to remove them by any assurances of our faithful discharge of the public trust committed to us.  
We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

JOHN SERING.  
THOS. DOUGLASS.  
JOHN PUGH.

ST. STEPHEN'S, *April 1, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed are the monthly statements required of the Tombeckbe Bank, showing the state of its affairs and its account with the Treasurer of the United States.  
No public officer has made any deposits in favor of the Government except the Receiver of the Land Office here.  
The Collector at Mobile has made a deposit, as the statement will show, on his own credit; also, Mr. Hogan, Paymaster of the 4th infantry.  
An act of our last Legislature authorized this bank and that at Huntsville to have the unsubscribed capital filled by sale of the stock, instead of the usual mode by subscription, as affording a better facility of equalizing the situation of old and new stockholders. Under this act our bank sold a portion of its unsubscribed stock. Hence, the item in the statement of "premium on sales of stock," which, without this explanation, might not be understood. A second installment on these new shares will be due and payable on Monday next.  
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

ISRAEL PICKENS.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *April 5, 1819.*

SIR: You have herewith inclosed a copy of an account current, forwarded this day to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Esq, Treasurer of the United States, balance due from this institution:

For principal.....	\$53,638 90
For interest.....	804 57
	<hr/>
	54,443 47
	<hr/>



This interest and part of the principal would have been paid at the branch at Pittsburg on the 1st instant if I had not received your letter of the 12th ultimo containing propositions for making this bank a depository of public moneys. I informed you on the 31st ultimo and the 3d instant of the unconditional acceptance of those propositions, and that the bank had complied with all the conditions which were incumbent on its acceptance.

The above debt, as well as that to be transferred from the Bank of Columbia, will, it is presumed, be paid to the road commissioners and contractors, as the notes of this bank will now be readily taken in consequence of the late arrangements.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *May 1, 1819.*

SIR: You have herewith a copy of account current for the month ending yesterday, forwarded to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also, the state of this institution on this day. Not having as yet received instructions to transfer the debts from the branches at Pittsburg and Chillicothe, as intimated in your letter of the 12th March, they remain, as you will discover, in the books as heretofore. When the transfers are made, the Treasurer's account will be credited separately for principal and interest—the sums now stated are for principal alone.

I have directed the Receiver of Public Moneys here to receive, in addition to the list heretofore forwarded, the notes of the Bank of Brownsville and of Mount Pleasant, and the list will be extended as soon as it can be done consistently with the interest of the bank and its engagements with you. There have been so many orders and counter orders from the branches heretofore to the Receivers on this subject, and the debtors to the Government have been so greatly embarrassed, that the Directors have determined so to proceed as not to be compelled to retrace their steps. As soon as the Receiver from Wooster (who has not as yet been heard from) makes his deposits, I shall extend his list in like manner.

You will discover from the state of the bank, forwarded promptly, although the Receiver here began only a few days since to make his desposits, that the debts due from the Bank of Steubenville are alone due to the Government, and that the amount of notes in circulation is very small. The credit which the late arrangement has given to the bank will enable it fully to pay this debt; and, aided by the receipt of a large sum in a train of collection, already mentioned to you, as well as the support which must be experienced from the operations of the important factories established here under its auspices, it will be enabled fully to meet every engagement. A list of debtors to the bank will be forwarded on the 1st July next, and every three months thereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *May 7, 1819.*

SIR: Having this moment understood that the Receiver of Public Money at Kaskaskia has declined taking the notes of this bank in payment for lands, alleging that it had refused to pay its notes in specie, and it being possible that information as unfounded as that on which he has acted may have been transmitted to you, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to inform you that there never has been the least foundation for the report upon which it appears the Receiver at Kaskaskia has acted. This bank has never refused, nor is there any intention at any future period of refusing, to redeem its notes in specie, and I am totally at a loss to conjecture any grounds which the Receiver at Kaskaskia could have had for entertaining a contrary opinion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President*.

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *May 13, 1819.*

SIR: I had the honor of addressing you on the 4th instant, in reply to yours of the 9th of March, and requested the favor of you to draw on this bank, payable at New York in all the month of June, for fifty thousand dollars. Since then I have received notice that a small bill has been noticed for non-acceptance, and fearing it may not be paid when it arrives at maturity, you will be pleased to make the draft for forty-five thousand dollars, payable at the Office of the Bank of the United States at New York; this sum there is no doubt but what it will be paid.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

LE ROY POPE, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Washington*.

*Copy of the list furnished the Receivers of Public Moneys at Chillicothe, Zanesville, and Marietta, of the banks whose notes are to be received.*

The incorporated banks of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans; Bank of Virginia and branches; Farmers' Bank of Virginia and branches; Bank of Kentucky; Branches of the



Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, Lexington, Washington; Bank of Pittsburg; Lancaster Ohio Bank; Bank of Chillicothe; Northwestern Bank of Virginia. The notes of such of the banks in the district as you may think it prudent for us to receive will be added to the list.

THOS. JAMES, *President*.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *May 25, 1819.*

SIR: Considerable inconvenience was some time ago sustained by the Bank of Kentucky from the use of the funds thrown, by directions of the Treasury of the United States, into other banks in its vicinity. Although, at the resumption of specie payments, this institution was in a situation to meet more than the ordinary demands on it, their heavy demands for specie were sensibly felt, and additional exertions became necessary. In the present embarrassed state of the country no exertions seem capable of affording any considerable supply; the pressure is the same in the eastern States and in New Orleans; and if the means of drawing assistance from these quarters were as abundant as formerly, it could not be done without adding to difficulties already too great. From the measures you have lately adopted, of directing a portion of the public deposits to be placed in the State institutions, it seems to have been your determination that these establishments should not be sacrificed, by your means, to others more favored by the General Government. I am therefore instructed to state to you that, although the demands of the United States Banks are no longer oppressive, the Bank of Missouri has very lately availed itself of the deposits made there by the Collectors and Receivers of the Government to draw large sums of specie from almost every bank in this State. It is not supposed this measure was necessary to enable them to effect their remittances, because it is understood that the United States Branches in this country were made to contribute very heavily; and these could have met with no difficulty in remitting any sum they were called upon to pay. The banks are accountable to their customers for any paper they may receive, and, in general, no blame can attach to them for converting to the most advantageous uses whatever notes may be deposited with them. We have already suffered much inconvenience from this source without complaint. It is probable that no representation would now be made to you on the subject if the difficulties of the banks and the country had been less; if the measure alluded to had not counteracted your wish of preventing oppression to any institution by means of the public deposits; and if committees from the leading banks in this State, in examining their respective resources with a view to the removal of the existing pressure, as far as such a measure was within their reach, had not desired that this representation should be made to you, and accompanied by a request that the notes of the Bank of Kentucky, received by the Collectors and Receivers of the United States Government, should be deposited in the Bank of Kentucky, or in one of its branches, to be remitted or drawn for in the [manner] specified in your agreement with the Louisville Branch Bank.

I am, respectfully, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT ALEXANDER, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

COLUMBUS, *May 28, 1819.*

SIR: Presuming that a Land Office has been located at Delaware, in the vicinity of this place, the Board of Directors of the Franklin Bank of Columbus have instructed me to enter into a correspondence with you, to ascertain if it would be agreeable to you to order the United States funds received at Delaware to be deposited at bank in this place.

Perceiving that it has been deemed expedient to order the funds of the United States in Ohio to be deposited in the State banks, the Directors of the Franklin Bank of Columbus wish to be informed, as early as your convenience will permit, on what conditions you will agree to deposit the money to be received at Delaware, or any other Land Office, in this bank.

Such an arrangement, if agreeable to you, would be very convenient for the Receiver of Public Money at Delaware.

The State deposits with those of individuals, together with the occasional use of what is termed the three per cent. fund, will enable the Franklin Bank to continue its operations honestly, even in such times as the present.

Herewith you have a list of the names of the Directors of this bank; if reference may be thought useful, the Directors of the Branch Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, or those of the Bank of Chillicothe, may be applied to.

Respectfully, I am, sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN KERR, *President of the Franklin Bank, Columbus*.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY of the *United States*.

*Directors of the Franklin Bank.*

Robert W. McCoy,  
Henry Brown,  
Lucas Sullivant,  
Ralph Osborn,  
Lincoln Goodale,  
Joel Butler,  
Joseph Miller,

Samuel Burr,  
Samuel Persons,  
John Cutler,  
Isaac Taylor,  
Robert Russell,  
John Kerr.



BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *June 1, 1819.*

SIR: You have herewith a copy of account current for the last month, forwarded this day to Thos. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States. You will discover that I have kept the old and new accounts separate, with a view to avoid perplexity. Should you have any objection to this mode, I can change it as you may direct.

I inclose also a copy of the state of this bank this day. The branches at Pittsburg and Chillicothe are still credited in the books of this institution, as formerly, the transfers not having as yet been ordered by the Treasurer.

On the amount of the Pittsburg debt, interest will be payable from the 22d of last December, the accounts having been closed with that branch on that day; on the Chillicothe debt, interest, as appears on the face of the certificates, will be calculated from the dates of those certificates.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Cincinnati, June 8, 1819.*

SIR: The amount paid into this bank by the Receiver of Public Moneys, up to the 1st, is \$17,162, for which a credit is given to the Treasurer of the United States.

I had intended to commence a monthly report from the end of a month, after arrangement for receiving the public moneys took effect. Not then being apprised that the Receiver closed his accounts with each month, it should then have been made out, but the extreme pressure of business has not permitted a moment to be devoted to it.

The morning of the receiving your favor of the — ultimo the bank resumed paying specie for its notes, and the demand was great for two weeks; so much had been said in relation to the arrangements, that brokers and speculators had furnished themselves with all the notes they could obtain. Upwards of \$50,000 have been received, and about \$70,000 are yet in circulation.

The heavy pressure is past, and, with ordinary success in collecting some eastern funds, I have no fears of the result.

I have been greatly disappointed in not receiving payment of about \$40,000 from Hugh Glenn, a contractor; he was at Washington with me, but had not his accounts settled in the War Department; he promised, however, to pay the amount in the Bank of Washington to my credit. This he has not done, owing, as he says, to a suspension of \$50,000 of his accounts for want of vouchers; these vouchers he has procured, and will transmit to the Department of War, when, he states, the money will be paid; but having no confidence in his statements, since, from the absence of the Secretary of War, I am afraid of a disappointment, may I take the liberty to ask that you will, if it can be done with convenience, inform me what is the state of his accounts at the War Department? The bank is perfectly safe as to his two partners in the contract bound for the money, both of whom are wealthy. Should it not be paid by the 15th July, in Philadelphia, the consequences will be a serious loss to the bank, for I have come under obligations to pay at the Philadelphia bank, by that day, \$20,000, and a like sum the 1st August.

Should the disappointment take place in these funds, can you, in any mode, place \$25,000 or \$30,000 to meet my drafts in the Philadelphia bank? The amount shall be replaced at any time, or added to the deposit, by which no loss will accrue to the Treasury, as the fixed deposit will sooner be made up, and the Treasurer have a right to draw.

The responsibility I feel for the success of this arrangement is greater than ever rested on me in any transaction of my life, and I will sacrifice all my estate sooner than it shall fail. If it succeeds, the credit will be divided; if otherwise, the disgrace will be all my own.

The Miami Exporting Company will, openly, neither aid nor oppose it, but secretly endeavor to embarrass it all in their power.

The Bank of Cincinnati offers every facility they can afford.

J. H. Piatt struggles hard to furnish the holders of his notes with Land Office money.

I proposed to them all, that if they would furnish me with suitable funds for the redemption of their checks which might come through the Land Office, that I would authorize the Receiver to take their checks on this bank; and, further, that after the arrangement was fully in operation, they should equally participate in the dormant deposit, if they would furnish their proportion of any drafts from the Treasury of the United States.

The banks of Delaware, Dayton, and Urbana have yet made no terms for the redemption of their notes.

I feel very much disposed to force some of our banks to wind up; the currency of this State will never be properly regulated till this is done, and I would begin with the Miami Exporting Company. They seem inclined to do nothing themselves, and yet throw every obstacle they can in the way of every attempt to produce a better state of things made by others. They still charge every embarrassment to the United States Bank and to the Treasury.

The Bank of Kentucky continues to pay specie, but they must stop; they have already caused more distress than ever was witnessed in that State, and it cannot be much longer endured.

The Bank of Missouri drains this country of specie to a large amount; they are using the public deposit in this way to the injury of this region.

I find that, although the banks are too stupid to support the arrangement between this bank and the Treasury, the people use every exertion to aid it, so that nearly all the business of the city has been done by this office.

Mr. Ross, Collector of this district, has inquired whether I am authorized to receive his deposit, and Mr. Constant, Collector of the 2d district, has written, making the same inquiry.

It would be some advantage to the bank if Colonel M'Kenney, Deputy Commissioner of Purchases, was directed to keep his account with it. His deposit is of no use to the United States Branch, for the notes paid out by it are sent on to Philadelphia immediately. It is so important for me, in every point, to guard against the slightest ground for complaint, and to avoid giving the enemies of this arrangement



the least pretext for their envious hostility, I cannot refrain from calling your attention again to the subject of Glover's claim on the Department of War, and my request of aid in case that should fail.

I have purchased about \$15,000 of bills on Baltimore and Philadelphia, which, from advices and reports just received, no certain calculation can be made on; the explosion in Baltimore, if true, is sufficient to destroy all confidence in bills there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *June 8, 1819*

SIR: The Receivers at Zanesville, Marietta, and this place, have this day been instructed to discontinue the receipt of the notes of the City Bank of Baltimore, in consequence of its having suspended payment.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Cincinnati, June 17, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed you have a monthly report of the state of this institution up to the 15th instant.

I am yet unable to stand without pain. My knee is yet so troublesome as to prevent my attending to the business of the bank as closely as the pressure of it requires. This prevents my forwarding the list of debtors, as required by you. I will make it, however, out in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *July 1, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a statement of this bank on yesterday, the 30th ultimo. I sent on statements, both to yourself and the Treasurer, two or three mails back, and the reason I send you a statement now is to let you see our situation, and to enable you the better to discover the propriety of the President's letter to you of this date.

With very high consideration, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

ELDRED RAWLINS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *July 1, 1819.*

SIR: You have herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, on examining which you will find that I have, agreeably to your directions, discontinued the account of special deposit, and have credited the cash account therefor. The Collector promised that he would write to you and explain this transaction, which I hope, in justice to me, he has done. I can only add that I considered it a special case, and not applicable to the late arrangement, and that I believed, in receiving this money, that I was obeying (from his plausible statement, which I did not doubt,) your wishes and your instructions given to me through this officer. If I had seen the letter to him from the Commissioner of Loans, as I have since done, I certainly should not have opened this account. I inclose, also, the state of the bank, and a list of its debtors on this day.

The Cashier of the Bank of Columbia not having as yet reached here, I have been somewhat at a loss in appropriating the Treasurer's draft on him for \$41,275 65. I have, however, entered it at the foot of the new account, although it was intended to liquidate the debts contracted with the branches at Pittsburg and Chillicothe, which are on interest, amounting now to ten or twelve hundred dollars, not carried, as yet, in the books of the bank to the credit of the Treasurer, nor cannot be readily until the certificates are returned. As you will, no doubt, instruct the Treasurer very shortly to draw on this institution, without regard to the *old* or *new* account, (as I have kept them so far separate,) and as the calculation of interest may be involved in some degree of intricacy, would it not be better for you (I suggest it with the utmost deference) to mention a sum as a composition for all future interest, (exclusive of that already due on the two branch debts,) to be passed immediately to the credit of the Treasurer, after which the interest account shall cease, and the account shall be a cash one, and for principal alone. The old debt upon interest is rising \$74,000, and in fixing the sum which shall form the composition you will have regard to the drafts (in point of time as well as amount) which you intend to order, and can readily signify a sum which will be just on both sides, not doubting that you will lean, if at all, on the side of (mercy) the bank. Or, if you please, you may include in the round sum which you may be pleased to mention the interest already due on the two branch debts, which will simplify the transaction.



May I beg the favor of you to have the papers now in the hands of the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia forwarded as soon as possible, in order that the accounts with the Treasurer may be properly adjusted and kept?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. A list of stockholders will be forwarded should you deem it necessary.

W. R. D., *Cashier*.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *July 9, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter, informing me that the City Bank of Baltimore had refused to redeem its notes with specie, has been received, and that bank stricken from the list received in the Land Office at this place; as also the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches and all the banks of Tennessee, for the same reason.

Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this bank during the month of June last; also the situation of this bank on the 30th of the same month. In the Treasurer's account you will find him charged with \$20,000 on the 30th of June, which sum I forwarded to him on that day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier*.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *July 15, 1819.*

SIR: I wrote you on the 4th and 13th of May, advising you to draw on us, payable at New York, in all the month of June, for forty-five thousand dollars, which was predicated upon bills of exchange which had been forwarded on there, on account of this institution. By the last mail I received several of those bills returned protested. In consequence, we shall not have anything like the sum in bank. I have this day forwarded a small bill to the Cashier of Discount and Deposit at New York for \$6,879 16, and directed the Cashier, when paid, to hold subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States.

Such at present is the state of commerce that there is great uncertainty in bills of exchange being paid, although drawn by houses who heretofore have been in excellent credit. This institution has determined to purchase no more for the present, as the risk is so great; and their not being paid does not answer the purpose. We shall wait until fall, when we hope that times will be better settled and more security.

In the meantime no exertion will be lacking to procure such money as can be made available to the Treasury of the United States and forward it to Savannah, which we will advise you of so soon as we can procure a sum worthy of sending.

With high respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,  
LEROY POPE, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *August 2, 1819.*

SIR: You have herewith a copy of an account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, containing on the back a description of moneys therein credited, as required. This list embracing all the specie and foreign bills in bank, as it ought, (it being impossible to separate that part received on account of the Government from that otherwise received,) it is evident, from a view of the "state of the bank" forwarded, that the institution is sustained at this time by the standing deposit of fifty thousand dollars which you have granted under the late arrangement, and will be thus sustained until the notes now in suit can be collected. The different items, too, composing this list must fluctuate, as you will readily perceive, under the ordinary operations of the bank, as specie is demanded or exchanges of notes or specie are made for the accommodation of individuals. In future I shall carefully keep a list of each kind of money deposited by the different officers who are ordered to make their deposits here. No deposits have been made during the last month.

When the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia reaches here—which event I have been long looking for—the amount of the Treasurer's check for \$41,275 65 will be carried to the credit of the old account, which is bearing interest, and the accounts with the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg and Chillicothe will be discontinued.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CINCINNATI, *June 30, 1819.*

*Exchange for \$30,000.*—Thirty days after date pay to the order of Samuel W. Davies, Cashier, thirty thousand dollars, which charge to the account of, for value received.

H. GLENN.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War*.



FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *August 3, 1819.*

SIR: Mr. Glenn states that vouchers have been procured and are on their way to Washington, by which it will appear that the above sum will be to his credit, and has given the draft for the amount; but, should the amount be less, a power of attorney from him will be forwarded in a post or two, authorizing the receipt of whatever may be due.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Cincinnati; August 3, 1819.*

SIR: The following is a list of the moneys received from the Receiver of Public Moneys at this place, and placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, to wit:

Silver and gold.....	\$5,268 20
United States notes.....	3,286 47
Eastern notes.....	1,594 00
Kentucky.....	1,263 00
Chillicothe.....	175 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.....	5,362 00
Miami Exporting Company.....	3,784 25
Bank of Cincinnati.....	14,211 11
John H. Piatt & Company.....	8,603 27
Dayton Manufacturing Company...	200 00
Sundries.....	848 84
	<hr/>
	44,596 14
	<hr/>

The Receiver did not receive the notes of the Miami Exporting Company, Bank of Cincinnati, nor J. H. Piatt's, but upon those banks agreeing to furnish suitable funds for the amount they were authorized to draw on this bank and the Receiver to take their checks. In making the arrangement with you, sir, I relied upon payments due by the persons whose names follow. They are among the most respectable citizens, and heretofore have been punctual in all their engagements. This statement I make in confidence, to show that the undertaking was not so imprudent as it might otherwise appear.

This bank ought to have received from a banking association at Georgetown, Kentucky, composed of about twenty of the wealthiest persons of Scott county, in which it is situated, at the head of which stands Colonels R. M. Johnson and James Johnson, the 1st of January, \$100,000; J. H. Piatt and W. H. Harrison, \$18,000; Hugh Glover and other contractors, \$40,000; James Paul and Isaac Mason, \$15,000; Steele, Donally & Steele, \$12,500; and sundry other drafts amounting to \$15,000.

These were all special arrangements, made without the least expectation that any failure would take place, notwithstanding, however, not one cent has yet been paid. The bank supported itself under such unlooked for disappointments until two-thirds of its paper was withdrawn from circulation, and, with the aid of \$30,000 of eastern funds, would have continued until the whole had been taken up.

I have been most shamefully and cruelly treated by Mr. Glenn, who has amused me, from time to time, with promises of payment, and yet states that the sum of \$30,000 is due to him from the Department of War.

After the greatest difficulties, as I thought, was over, the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank unexpectedly recommenced paying out its notes for specie.

I foresee nothing but difficulty and distress in the moneyed concerns of this region. This failure to place the credit of Cincinnati upon a better foundation has given every triumph to those who have, at all times, opposed the granting facilities to the collection of the revenue, and has filled the minds of its friends with inexpressible regret.

I shall be pleased to afford any further information upon the subject for your satisfaction, and have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *August 7, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed is the Treasurer's account with this bank, from the 1st to the 31st July, 1819, inclusive; also a statement showing the situation of this institution on the 31st July, 1819.

Agreeably to your request of the 1st July, 1819, I have noted, on the back of the Treasurer's account, the different kinds of money deposited to his credit during that month; and, if necessary, I can let you know the several kinds that were previously deposited.

The notes of the branch of the State Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, are again received in the Land Office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.



TOMBECKBE BANK, *August 21, 1819.*

SIR: Since writing my letter to you of the 13th instant, in answer to yours of the 6th ultimo,\* some of our most extensive planters have expressed a desire of shipping their cotton crops the ensuing fall to New York for sale, and express a wish that the bank here should afford them the facility of obtaining credits here for such sums as they may cause to be deposited in the banks in New York, as the proceeds of sales there. And I doubt not but we could encourage a very general shipment, in that way, the approaching fall and winter. I will thank you to be informed whether deposits in the office of the United States Bank, in New York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, made in the manner mentioned, will be satisfactory to your Department for a portion of the public funds in this bank.

I will also take the liberty of suggesting that, if it will answer your views, we may find it convenient to make deposits of notes of the Banks of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, in the offices of the Bank of the United States in those States. We have a confidence that drafts in favor of officers and individuals in this quarter, to any reasonable extent, will be satisfactorily and safely honored here. We will be thankful for your advice in relation to the several modes suggested.

Ia m, very respectfully, &c.,

ISRAEL PICKENS.

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *September 2, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, herewith, the monthly statement of the affairs of this bank, and its account current with the Treasurer, up to the 31st ultimo.

The amount credited in last month's account was deposited principally in the month of July, to the credit of the Receiver here, and before the receipt of your circular of the 1st July, and transferred by a check to the credit of the Treasurer. I am, therefore, yet unable to give the required statement of the kind of money credited.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. I am instructed by the Board of Directors to inform you that, since the receipt of your confidential letter of the 9th July, no new discounts on personal security have been allowed, or will be allowed, until the bank has drawn in a considerable portion of its debts.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *September 7, 1819.*

SIR: You have, inclosed, the state of this bank on the 1st instant, and a copy of account current, forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq. Treasurer, for the month ending 31st ultimo.

I remark, particularly, what you say at the close of your letter of 24th ultimo; and, although I have paid since the 1st instant forty-eight thousand dollars, on drafts from the Treasurer, and principally in specie and foreign bills, yet the bank has not been subjected to any inconvenience, nor do I apprehend any inconvenience. I will take the liberty, however, of suggesting, that if the Receiver of Public Moneys at this place could be induced to make his deposits daily, or even weekly, that every possibility of inconvenience would be removed. He has not made any deposit since June, although the Treasury drafts have been considerable, whilst the Receiver at Wooster, at least eighty miles distant, has deposited twice or thrice. It is not my intention, however, to offer any complaints upon this occasion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *September 10, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed is the situation of this institution on the 31st of last month; also the Treasurer's account during the said month. There is an error in the Treasurer's account of \$143, which will be corrected in next return; there were only \$19,857 deposited of the \$20,000 charged on the 30th of June last.

The notes of the branch of the State Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, are not received in the Land Office, that bank having refused to redeem its notes with specie.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, *September 15, 1819.*

SIR: You will probably be enabled to identify the writer of this as the same person who was honored with an introduction to the honorable Treasurer in June last, during the sitting of the Court at Washington,

\* Error in date—should be 9th ultimo.



as a witness in the case of the United States against Cyrus Hulbard, for forgeries, &c. The prospective importance of certain engagements to be entered into between the United States and individuals, to furnish provisions for the public service, has induced this communication.

It is probably well known to you, sir, that the Bank of Muskingum, at this place, through the defalcations of a faithless Cashier, and the overdrawing of a few individuals, has been deprived of the use of about sixty thousand dollars *cash*, and has, therefore, been unable to redeem its notes in specie, as it otherwise would have been, with a promptitude equal to any bank in the State of Ohio. Individuals, however, have almost universally been satisfied in their claims, and the paper of the bank has never suffered a depreciation in this quarter below that of other current banks of the State. This state of things has been brought about by the exertions and determined course of the Directors and principal stockholders, and none are entitled to more credit in preserving the solvency of the institution than Ebenezer Buckingham, jr., the President, whose extensive private means have been liberally used to sustain the bank, so far as possible. In the meantime the bank became debtor to the United States to the amount of some \$30,000 or \$40,000, thirty thousand of which have been lately deposited in the Muskingum Bank, and receipted for to W. Whann, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, as Agent for the Treasury. The anxiety which has been felt by the Directors generally to pay the debt due the United States promptly, and a knowledge of the difficulty and delay (through scarcity of money and pressure of the times) in collecting the debts of the bank, although abundance of produce is to spare in this region, has induced E. Buckingham, jr., & Co. to offer proposals for furnishing provisions at St. Louis, (or other points on the Mississippi,) agreeably to the notice from the Department of the Commissary General, recently published. Specific proposals have been made by that firm, and others are and will be again offered, (in case of competition,) whereby the contract will be filled on *as low terms as any that may be offered*, (to the extent of the debt due the United States at least,) even if it should be *at a loss*. This offer is made with a knowledge and concurrence of the Directors of the bank, and it is the best evidence of their sincerity and earnest desire to liquidate the debt. In this view the contract would be to us important if it can be had on tolerable terms; the country abounding with the necessary produce, and which could be procured when money cannot; and in a hope that the honorable Secretary could aid in affording the means of payment through such contract, I have thus addressed him. It is further understood and apprehended that some individuals of this place, who, from peculiar circumstances and personal motives, are hostile to the institution, are about to apply for the above or a similar contract, with a view of receiving the claim on this bank in payment from the Treasury, and then oppress the Directors and stockholders, (under laws of this State,) by enforcing payment in specie. This is a state of things much to be deprecated by us. We hope, among other evils, not to suffer those of revenge, or the gripe of avaricious speculators.

I myself am unfortunately a Director of this unlucky bank, and have not deserted my post in the adversity of the institution, though unprofitable as well as unpopular. Making a virtue of necessity, I have, in common with others, lent my aid to an *honest* closing of the concern, (which has always been respectable,) so far as bankers can lay claim to the character of honesty. I have never been a friend to the banking system, as carried on generally in the United States, but have always viewed it as fraught with much evil consequences. I have observed with entire satisfaction the measures and exertions of the Treasury Department to restore the currency of the Union to something substantial. I have, with equal regret, seen partial attempts to render the honorable Treasurer culpable for the apparent assumptions of power and irregularity of proceedings by the Bank of the United States, for which it is supposed he has a predilection. We, however, believe that the utmost liberality will be extended to our institution, consistent with public duty, and more especially because we have been unfortunate. But for this, we should never have asked a favor. We were among the first to resume specie payments, at the request of the Treasury, and should probably have been the last to decline payments had we not been despoiled of our funds in an unexpected and extraordinary manner.

A contract with E. Buckingham, jr., & Co., with the aid and countenance of the bank, will be faithfully performed. It will serve the public interest, and relieve us from any further apprehensions or embarrassments in relation to the debts of the institution, which will be so reduced as to enable us shortly to surrender up our charter and close the accounts of the institution without much delay.

If the honorable Secretary can consistently aid, in any degree, the furtherance of these views, through the connexion of the Treasury with the contracting Department, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged. A line on the subject, when convenient, would be gladly received and held in the utmost confidence.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, I am, sir, yours, &c.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

P. S. Reference for character of E. Buckingham, jr., or myself, may be had through R. J. Meigs, Postmaster General, or the Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, Senator from Ohio.

TOMBECKE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, ALABAMA, *September 21, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 20th ultimo has been duly received.

The most of the public deposits having been made in the notes of the banks of North and South Carolina and Georgia, it would be more convenient for this bank to pay the first of the drafts you mentioned, say the one for \$205,000, at the office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, and we will take care to forward the amount in notes on the banks of those States to Savannah in time to meet the draft.

I will lay your letter before the Board of Directors at their next meeting, and write you as to the second draft by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

GEORGE S. GAINES, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.



BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *September 21, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant reached me by the last evening's mail. Josias Thompson drew on me yesterday morning for five hundred dollars, being the amount of his balance on the books of the bank.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VINCENNES, STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *September 22, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter, informing us of the intention of the Treasurer of the United States drawing on this bank in favor of the Bank of the United States, has been received. From our present situation it will be most convenient to deposit at Washington city, District of Columbia.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *September 29, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of the 9th instant, in which it is stated that "\$70,000 of the notes of the banks of the State of Tennessee have been deposited, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Bank of Missouri, which that bank has proposed to deposit in the office of the United States Bank at Louisville, Kentucky;" and proposing "that as soon as the amount of the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, comprehended within the before mentioned sum, is ascertained, to issue, through the Treasurer of the United States, a draft upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville for the amount in favor of the State Bank, where the same shall remain subject to the drafts of the Treasury, and to be disbursed by the bank upon those drafts."

In answer to this proposition I have to state that this bank will accede to it, and that, as soon as the draft of the Treasurer in favor of this bank upon the Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville is received, the Treasurer of the United States shall receive a credit upon the books of this bank for its amount.

It is not expected, however, that the draft will be for a larger sum than is equal to the amount of the notes of the *Bank of the State of Tennessee and its branches*, which may be comprehended within the above mentioned sum of \$70,000.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. L. WHITE, *President.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *September 29, 1819.*

SIR: I had the honor of receiving on the 25th instant your letter of the 9th, and laid it before the Directors at their ensuing meeting on the 27th.

I am instructed to return you the thanks of the Board for the attention you have been good enough to pay to their interests in your correspondence with the Bank of Missouri. At two different periods subsequent to the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Missouri, by its Cashier, called on this institution with paper to be exchanged for specie, to an amount, it is believed, of \$80,000 to \$40,000 each time; the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches then in circulation amounted to thrice the sum in circulation at present; and it was not thought probable that, with such a reduction of our paper, the operation of the same causes should have thrown into the hands of that bank a sum so much larger than they had received, when it was so much more abundant.

The Directors would gladly accept your offer of a check on the Bank of Missouri for the amount of their paper in that institution, if the earliest remittances they think they will be able to effect to the places you mention could be made to meet your views. No remittance can at present be made to the eastern cities but by the transmission of specie; five and six per cent. have been offered for good bills, but they cannot be procured to any considerable amount on any terms. Bills, indeed, might be purchased either on the eastern cities or New Orleans, but not such as are drawn for funds already at the disposal of the drawer in these places, and the Directors cannot rely on any other. So much of the produce of this country as is intended for a foreign market must necessarily find its way to New Orleans during the ensuing winter and spring; and a large proportion of it must be sold, for the necessities of its owners will not admit of much delay. The Directors are of opinion they can avail themselves of these shipments to effect remittances to New Orleans in six and nine months; if they were to promise them at an earlier day the numerous accidents to which the trade from hence to New Orleans is exposed might subject both them and the Government to a disappointment. Should remittance to the branch of the United States Bank at New Orleans, therefore, of one-half the deposit in six and of the other half in nine months be early enough to meet the views of the Treasury, the Directors of this institution will cheerfully undertake it.

I have alluded only to that mode of payment which the Directors think they will be able to effect with certainty within a definite time. The amount they may have it in their power to settle with either of the United States Branch Banks in this country is uncertain. It is probable, however, that a considerable



proportion of the deposit may be thus discharged before the first installment is payable in New Orleans. If the Directors have the means they would wish to retain the power of discharging the whole or any portion of their debt in this manner; and if a part of it only can be thus paid, to remit the remainder to New Orleans as before mentioned.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBT. ALEXANDER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *October 1, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed you have a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, for the month ending yesterday.

I forward herewith, agreeably to the request contained in your public notice of the 23d of July last, the state and condition of this bank at the three following periods, to wit: September 30, 1813; September 30, 1815; and September 30, 1819. The remarkable exchange against the western country has produced a corresponding change in the items of "*money of depositors*," as you will readily perceive. This bank cannot receive from merchants western bank notes on deposit, and the merchants will not give to the banks their eastern funds; it follows that partial deposits will rarely be made.

I transmit also a list of the debtors of the bank on the 30th ultimo. The Receiver of Public Money at this place deposited yesterday, as you will perceive by the account current forwarded, \$14,336, being the only deposit offered by him since June; in addition to this sum he offered to make a special deposit of bank notes, which I did not examine. Referring to the terms of the late arrangement with the Treasury, and particularly to your letter of the 10th of June last, on the subject of special deposits, I was compelled to reject this deposit, and flatter myself that you will justify my refusal. It is the only instance in which he has ever made such a proposition since you gave him orders to make his deposits here. Having on the 31st of March furnished him with a list of moneys (under the arrangement) which would be received to the credit of the Treasurer as cash, I was at a loss to account for his receiving this money not upon the list furnished him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *October 2, 1819.*

SIR: I am instructed by the Board of Directors to inform you that arrangements will be made to pay the draft of \$105,000, mentioned in yours of the 20th of August, at the office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier.*

By F. H. GAINES.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *October 11, 1819.*

SIR: We are setting out an express with the funds necessary to meet the drafts at the office of the United States Bank at Savannah, and, excepting accidents, they will reach that place in due time. I have apprised the President of that office by letter of this date.

I hope your remarks in relation to our course of policy in regard to discounts will have a very favorable effect on our Board. It has been our constant effort, for some time, to contract the proportion of discounts by making no new loans and calling in as fast as the state of the currency will admit. But so effectually have the Land Offices absorbed all the moneys in circulation that it is now found difficult for the most solvent to make even moderate installments of their debts in bank; and very few payments are making now for lands, as returns will show. The best calculation we can make for restoring the currency, which has been thus absorbed from circulation, is by the shipment of the cotton crops and other salable produce. I am very much pleased with the general disposition to make shipments and deposit the proceeds in New York, &c., to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in behalf of the Tombeckbe Bank.

This will require some delay, but I have no doubt that, as soon as the article can be prepared and shipped, a sufficient amount will be deposited in New York to relieve this community, and reinstate this institution in the safest situation. Indeed there is nothing that can injure it but a pressure in the calls of the Government; and these calls, if a portion of them can be met in the channel mentioned, would be all we could even wish.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISRAEL PICKENS.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Cincinnati, October 16, 1819.*

SIR: An answer to your favor of the 17th August has been delayed under an expectation that, before this time, I should have been able to attend to the business of the bank, and that its affairs would have



settled down into some course which would have enabled me to state with certainty the mode contemplated by the bank for the payment of the public deposit, but I can do neither.

The bank has no means but from the collection of its debts; and the only debtors from whom there is any prospect of obtaining funds for that purpose are the Johnsons and their associates.

It would be desirable if those gentlemen would make an arrangement with you; the Directors have proposed it, and I have no doubt of their consenting if they have the means. Other claims the bank has, but it is not possible to collect them in anything, not even in western notes.

The operations of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank have been so checked, I might almost say destroyed, by its failure in the arrangements with you, that it will require some time to bring it into credit again.

Borrowers from the United States Branch Bank here have to pay from 40 to 50 per cent. for money receivable by it in payment of discounts.

Should it be in my power to communicate anything more satisfactory upon this subject I will do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DAVIES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *October 16, 1819.*

SIR: Your two letters of the 22d September last, addressed to the President of this bank, have been received, and I am instructed by the Board of Directors to inform you that the discounts which have been made since the receipt of your letter of the 9th July have been but few, and those upon stock security, except in one instance to a small amount, and that no discount whatever has been made upon real security. The stock of this bank is considerably above par and must continue so, because, by a law of the Alabama Territory, passed since the incorporation of the bank, the stock which had not been taken up must be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and, by a resolution of the Board, it cannot come into market unless it commands a premium. It is, however, the intention of the Directors to call in a considerable portion of the debts due to the bank as early as possible, and to allow no discount whatever upon personal or real security; and not even upon stock security whereby any money can be drawn from the bank. Many of the loans made by the bank have been to cotton planters, and it is believed that many of the debts due from this class of citizens will be paid by shipments of cotton to New York, the proceeds of which will be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Branch Bank at that place. If it should be found to be necessary to make small discounts, to enable the debtors of this bank to ship their cotton to New York, it is hoped that such loans would not be deemed by you imprudent, nor a departure from the determination of the Directors to call in their debts as early as practicable. The whole amount of North Carolina notes holden by the bank at this time is \$18,593, of which amount it is believed that \$15,311 were received on account of the Treasury of the United States.

It is believed that \$11,961, which were in the bank on the 30th July last, were received on account of the Treasury, because for some time previously no notes had been received by this bank upon renewals except its own; and \$3,350 were received on the 6th of September last from the Receiver at Cahawba, and probably were taken by him previously to the refusal of the North Carolina Bank to pay specie.

This bank has employed an agent to carry \$15,311 of the North Carolina notes, at present holden by it, to Raleigh, with instructions to deposit them in the State Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to transmit to you the certificate of deposit.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. CRAWFORD, *President pro. tem.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *October 23, 1819.*

SIR: It would be desirable to obtain, in favor of this bank, a similar arrangement in relation to the Tennessee notes deposited here for the Government, to that which was made in regard to such deposits in the North Carolina notes. I have written to the Presidents of the banks there for information of the most convenient mode of making such exchange as will suit the Treasury; answers have not yet been received. It is believed that as the sums on those banks are small, it may be convenient for them to meet such drafts as the Government would wish to issue to the amounts.

The amount of Tennessee notes now in the bank is as follows: State Bank of Tennessee, \$7,060; Nashville Bank, \$4,160; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, \$9 55, and a trifling amount of Fayetteville notes.

It is true that several small sums have been received by this bank, in its own dealings, in Tennessee notes, the amount of which, in the whole, was very inconsiderable. It is also certain that a much larger amount than the above in notes of those banks have been on deposit by the Receivers for the Treasury. On the 29th of April, \$22,330 in Tennessee notes were in deposit, nearly all by the Receivers of Public Moneys here and at Cahawba; all of which amount, excepting the several sums first above stated, we have succeeded in passing away. It is found to be difficult, without great loss, to exchange the Tennessee notes now on hand.

Any aid in this particular which you can afford us will be thankfully received.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

ISRAEL PICKENS, *President Tombeckbe Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *November 19, 1819.*

SIR: The requisite sum of money to meet the first draft of the Treasurer of the United States, at the Branch Bank at Savannah, was despatched by Dr. Buchanan in good time to have reached that place before the arrival of the draft, and the President of the Branch Bank advised thereof by letter.

We have received Dr. Buchanan's letter, dated Augusta, November 1, where he arrived sick two days previously, but was setting out thence to Savannah with the funds. To my surprise, I this day received the letter of the Cashier of the bank, notifying of the protest of the draft, dated November 3.

It is presumed the arrival of the funds so shortly after the protest will prevent the demand of any additional damages or interest, especially as the detention was by the Doctor's accidental indisposition, and as I had previously given notice by letter of the funds being under way. I will thank you to make the necessary explanation to the Cashier of the United States Bank, or any other person affected by the protest.

Indeed, under all circumstances, I can hardly find a reason for the hasty procedure of the Branch Bank.

We have been despatching Colonel Alston (who is setting out to South Carolina) with the funds to meet the second draft. I hope he will be more fortunate, and save us the unpleasant result of a *protest*.

Should, however, any casualty prevent the arrival of Colonel Alston with the funds in time, and a second protest ensue, you will please also to favor us with your friendly explanations.

Such is the distance and liability to accident, that I hope a short detention beyond the time will not be considered an unpardonable failure.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

ISRAEL PICKENS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *Alabama, November 30, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter dated the 19th ultimo was only received on the 23d instant. The Washington post-mark is dated November 1. I have delayed the answer a few days to obtain the advice of the Board of Directors. Owing to the shortness of notice, occasioned in part by the detention of your letter in the Washington post office, arrangements cannot, with sufficient certainty, be made for meeting the proposed draft at any of the branches of the United States Bank at so early a day, and it is hoped that will you not consider unreasonable a request to postpone the time thirty days.

It is believed that shipment of cotton to a considerable amount will be made to the northward during the winter, which is the only convenient mode of transmitting the public funds in that direction. But this will necessarily occupy much longer time than appears will answer the wishes of the Treasury.

To meet drafts for the public deposits at an earlier period arrangements could, with more convenience to this bank, and infinitely more despatch, be made for depositing at the Branch Bank, New Orleans, than any other. But as this last place is not mentioned in your letter, it may be most acceptable to you that a portion of the amount, at least, should be advanced at one of the Atlantic banks. I am instructed to state that, if it be agreeable to you, funds will be placed at Savannah to meet half the amount, say \$50,000, and the other half at New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *December 4, 1819.*

SIR: Having made this institution a depository of public moneys, it is due to you to be furnished with an explanation of facts, which call in question the disposition of its managers to comply with its engagements, or which go to affect the credit of the bank. Of such character is the suit now pending for the recovery of a sum of money by the Office of the Bank of the United States.

Since the establishment of the office it has been a subject of complaint, not only by those interested in the Bank of Chillicothe, but by the citizens generally, that they should return for payment all the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe, accumulated by means of an extensive exchange business, and the public deposits, when they were issuing freely the notes of other State banks. It was alleged that they were banking for the benefit of those sections of the State, the notes of whose banks were thus kept in circulation by them; that the return of the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe, compelling a reduction of its accommodations, produced a pressure here which might and ought, in justice to the place, to have been avoided. On the part of the office, it was answered that the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe could be cashed without expense; whereas to convert the notes of those distant banks would be attended with both risk and expense. This illiberal doctrine was met, on the part of the Bank of Chillicothe, by a proposition to assume a part of the burden, which resulted in an arrangement, in August, 1818, embracing the following principles, viz:

1. The office to issue the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe upon their discounts.
2. Should the amount of the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe received by the office be less than were required for their issues, the Bank of Chillicothe to make up the deficiency, receiving in exchange the notes of other banks of this State received by the office through the Land Offices.
3. Should the office receive a larger amount of the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe than they could thus circulate, the Bank of Chillicothe to pay interest on any balance exceeding \$20,000.
4. The office to receive, in payment of balances due from the Bank of Chillicothe, funds in any of the offices of the Bank of the United States



After two exchanges had taken place under this arrangement, the office refused to continue it unless the Bank of Chillicothe were to furnish its notes *for all their issues*, receiving in exchange the notes of other State banks, and consequently receive on interest all of its notes which should accumulate in the office.

This modification was not agreed to, and they ceased to issue our notes. In March, 1819, the office gave notice that *interest on the whole balance* would be required from that time. It may be remarked here that the Bank of Chillicothe had, prior to this arrangement, refused to pay interest, preferring to redeem its notes as they were presented.

After repeated refusals to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices in payment, on verbal applications, the dates of which are not recollected, a note was addressed to the Cashier of the office, on the 3d of May, 1819, in which it is inquired "whether Philadelphia or Baltimore funds and notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices will be received from the Bank of Chillicothe in payment?" and answered as follows: "In answer to your note of this date, I have to inform you that notes of this branch, and, of course, of Philadelphia funds, will be received in payment."

You will thus discover that in the inducements to open an interest account with the office held up in August, 1818, were:

1. The circulation of the notes of the Bank of Chillicothe as far as practicable.
2. Suffering a balance of \$20,000 to remain without interest; and
3. The receipt of notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices in payment. And that they were receded from by the office, the first in September, the second in March, 1819, and the third in May, 1819; the latter leaving us no alternative but payment in specie or Philadelphia funds, (Philadelphia funds—by which term, notes of banks there are not embraced, are generally more valuable here than specie,) subject to a charge on the 1st July, 1819, of \$1,424 39 for interest; which, but for the arrangement of August, 1818, would have been avoided by the redemption of the notes as they were presented.

To resist wrong, even though we should be the gainers by submission, is perhaps an almost universal principle. If we do not claim exemption from the operation of this principle we may be considered as having, to a degree, overcome it in making the following proposition, which was submitted to the office on the 8th July, 1819, and by them rejected:

The balance was then.....	\$45,702 60
Subject to a charge for interest of.....	1,424 39
	<hr/>
	47,126 99
Which we proposed to pay with specie, in hand, \$10,000, say.....	\$10,126 99
Notes of the Bank of the United States and offices, in hand.....	7,000 00
Notes of the Bank of the United States and offices, eastern funds, or specie, in thirty days, with interest.....	10,000 00
Notes of the Bank of the United States and offices, eastern funds, or specie, in six months, without interest.....	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	47,126 99
	<hr/>

That we should pay our notes as they were presented by the office was our positive determination, and that we should have paid off the balance long since if the office had adhered to the fourth stipulation in the agreement is no less certain. It would seem, therefore, to follow that they have wronged us to the amount of the interest, by holding up inducements to open an interest account by which they have refused to be governed.

We were induced, however, by the large interest we have in the Bank of the United States, and by a sincere desire to avoid any collision with the office, which must result in the injury of both, to make the proposition of July last; and, in the same spirit, we are now making overtures to the mother bank to pay the balance as it was in July, with specie, without any further charge of interest.

The confidence which you have reposed in this institution, and which I trust it will ever merit, has induced me to trespass thus far upon your time.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

#### PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, December 16, 1819.

SIR: I have just received a letter from Mr. I. Hunter, Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, inclosing a copy of your draft, No. 9627, dated October 19, drawn on me for twenty-eight thousand dollars, which was protested for want of funds in that institution. I presume you made this draft in consequence of your Department having been informed that sum was remitted to Savannah in September last, which sum was remitted and placed to the credit of the Treasury, and not to my credit.

With much respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

E. RAWLINS, *Cashier*.

Hon. THOS. T. TUCKER, *Treasurer of the United States*.

#### NASHVILLE BANK, December 25, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant, inclosing duplicate of one addressed to the Cashier of this bank, has been received and laid before the Directors.

In reply, I am instructed to say that, although this bank has suspended the payment of specie, it feels itself perfectly competent to the redemption of its notes; and if the sum you mention as in possession of the Treasury of the United States should be deposited here, that our best endeavors will be used



either to furnish such funds as may meet the wishes of the Treasury, or place the amount in such bank as may be designated by you.

As the time is drawing nigh when considerable sums must necessarily be disbursed in this State in the payment of pensions, I would beg leave to suggest whether the sums mentioned in your letter could not be thus appropriated, or at least a part thereof.

Should you desire the amount to be deposited in any branch of the United States Bank, we would prefer that of New Orleans, as the produce of this country shipped to that place will enable us to procure drafts; or if you will designate any bank in *this* State more solvent than the Nashville Bank, we will deposit the amount in such bank in as short a time as possible after the deposit is made here to your credit.

If either of the arrangements above proposed should not be satisfactory, we would be pleased that you should point out some distinct plan by which the claim may be adjusted, whilst I assure you of the perfect willingness of this bank to adopt it if in its power.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN CANTRELL, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *January 7, 1820.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this bank during the month of December, 1819; also a statement showing the situation of this institution on the 31st of the same month.

In addition to the moneys heretofore receivable in the Land Office at this place, the Receiver has been instructed to receive the notes of the following banks, to wit: the Bank of the State of South Carolina and the State banks of South Carolina and Georgia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier*.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY of the *United States*.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *January 13, 1820.*

SIR: I am instructed by the Directors of this bank to inform you of their order to suspend the payment of specie and of the circumstances that have led to it.

The distress of the country, which has been attributed, and is, no doubt, in part produced by the scarcity of a circulating medium, has given birth to various plans for its relief. The opinion which appears to have been most prevalent on this subject was, that the Bank of Kentucky should suspend its payments and issue a sufficient amount of its paper to answer the demands of the community. This opinion, however ill founded, has had its influence on the minds of our legislators. On the meeting of the General Assembly a motion was introduced to recommend to the bank a suspension of its specie payments, and similar motions are still depending in each branch of that body. It was known that the Directors were averse to the measure, for the question had been before them and was rejected. It was, perhaps, hoped that these resolutions would excite alarm, so as ultimately to render necessary the step they contemplated; but this effect had not been produced at the period assigned by law for the annual election of Directors by the stockholders. Considerable sums, indeed, had been drawn from the institution, but its paper is so much dispersed over the western country that a good deal of time would be necessary to bring forward an amount large enough to drain the vaults of the bank. The stockholders, at their meeting on the first Monday of this month, seemed to be governed by the same views with the Legislature. They determined to pronounce on the expediency of suspending the payment of specie, and a majority of those voting on the occasion decided that it was expedient. The Board did not think it proper to resist the desire of the proprietors of the institution, of the individual stockholders thus expressed, and of the Legislature whose wishes were obvious. They therefore directed that a suspension of specie payments should immediately take place. I inclose a statement of the situation of this bank and of its branches—of this bank of the 31st, and of the branches of the 15th ultimo. No change of any consequence in the relative situation of the bank and its branches has taken place in the interval.

You are entitled to this view of the conduct and motives of the Board, and of the situation of the institution, by the confidence you have reposed in it, and the good offices it has more than once experienced from you.

I am further authorized to assure you that the deposit of the Government of the United States in the Louisville Branch shall be discharged at an earlier period than you would probably have assigned for that purpose if the bank had continued to pay specie.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT ALEXANDER, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, January 14, 1820.*

SIR: I am instructed by the President and Directors of this institution to state that they will engage to receive the public deposits from such Land Offices in this State as may be thought proper, and act



generally as the Agents of the Treasury Department, upon such principles as may be considered equitable. For information relative to the standing of the institution, and the local situation of this place, you are referred to the report forwarded to your Department on the 30th September last, and to the honorable Wm. Hendricks, now in Congress.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, *January 17, 1820.*

SIR: The funds of the United States deposited in this bank consist of the notes of the banks in Alabama and the adjoining States which pay specie for their bills when presented, and are readily received by the Bank of the United States in payment of Treasury drafts drawn in favor of that institution, and in this State answer all the purposes of a circulating medium as well as gold and silver. Yet upon all the Treasury drafts drawn in favor of the persons engaged in the public works at Mobile Point, which have been presented for payment, gold or silver has been demanded. These drafts have been presented by persons from Mobile other than the original holders, and must have been procured by them either for the purpose of speculating upon specie, or with a view of drawing from this bank, by means of the Government drafts, large quantities of gold and silver, to build up a bank in Mobile which has little more than a nominal existence. The Territorial Legislature authorized the establishment of a bank in Mobile, to which about seventy thousand dollars were subscribed, one-eighth of which was paid in specie, amounting to a little more than \$8,000. With a part of the eighth which was paid an agent was sent to one of the northern cities during the last summer to procure the materials to carry the bank into operation. In his absence, during the calamitous sickness which afflicted Mobile, when there was not in the place a sufficient force to protect either public or private property, it is generally understood that the house in which the residue of the eighth was deposited was forcibly entered, and nearly the whole of it taken away. Notwithstanding this, the Bank of Mobile has gone into operation, when it is evident that it can have very little specie, except such as it may have drawn from this bank in a few weeks by means of Government drafts. Public rumor says that Colonel Hawkins has a draft upon this bank to the amount of \$80,000, and that the nominal bank at Mobile will procure it for the purpose of drawing that amount of specie from this bank. It must be evident that the Mobile bank has nothing to give for such a draft, and that if it were to issue its notes to that amount it would not have the means of redeeming them at the time of issue, and never would have, unless it could procure that amount of specie from this bank. I am convinced that the Government will not tolerate a speculation in the public funds for individual gain, nor permit its drafts to be used for the annoyance of an institution which has been established and conducted for the good of the community, without some public benefit. It is not believed that the agents of Government have participated in the designs of those who have procured their drafts or have shared any of their gains; but their incaution is injurious to this bank, without promoting the public interest.

This bank has paid at Savannah the two drafts drawn upon it in favor of the United States Bank, and will pay the third at the times and places specified in the Cashier's letter to you of the 30th November, and have paid all the drafts which have been presented here, except one for five thousand dollars, for which none of the funds of the Government deposited in this bank would be received by the person who procured it for some of the purposes specified above.

This bank will continue to pay promptly any draft drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, and will not hesitate to give specie where it is to be applied to the use of the Government. But it is hoped that the agents at Mobile Point will be instructed to receive, in payment of such drafts, such money as may be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, is receivable in the Bank of the United States, and is current through this State. Few banks have more specie in proportion to their capital than this, and none will make greater exertions to meet the just expectations of the Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. CRAWFORD, *President of the Tombeckbe Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *January 21, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th December, and in reply thereto have been instructed by the Board of Directors to say that arrangements are making to meet the draft of \$100,000, payable at Savannah, without delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. H. GAINES, *for the Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *February 7, 1820.*

SIR: Inclosed is your account with this institution during last month. I would wish to know whether it is most probable that the Government deposits in this bank will be disbursed in the western country, or that the bank will be ordered to make deposits at New Orleans, &c. My reason for making the above inquiry is, that the bank is now creating a fund at New Orleans for no other purpose than that of the Government; in which, if it should succeed to a considerable amount, and the Government were then to draw drafts payable here for the amount of its deposits, it might be dangerous to the bank, or, at



least, difficult for it to meet them. I would much rather pay drafts here than to make deposits either at New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Washington, as there is but little paper currency circulating in this country that is at par in those cities, and the expense, risk, &c., of transporting specie so great a distance would be very considerable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TREASURER of the United States.

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *February 7, 1820.*

SIR: Inclosed is the situation of this institution on the 31st of last month; also the Treasurer's account during the same month. The Bank of Kentucky has been stricken from the list of moneys receivable in the Land Office, having refused to redeem its notes with specie.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY of the United States.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *March 6, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also the state of the Bank of Steubenville on the 1st instant.

Specie and foreign bills having been demanded and paid for the last two drafts of the Treasurer, amounting to \$20,122, (and I may say, indeed, with respect to his former drafts generally,) a corresponding reduction will be seen in the amount of those two items on hand, produced by that event and the recurrence of bills in circulation, which are considerably reduced since the 1st ultimo.

By referring to the preceding accounts current you will find that the Receiver at this place has made no deposit since the 30th of last November until the 29th ultimo, (a space of three months,) when he deposited \$11,450 98, a sum by no means corresponding with the returns of the Register for December, January, and February, and much less so as respects foreign bills and specie, viz:

Returned by the Register, deducting payments at the Treasury.....	\$15,103 73
Deposited by Receiver.....	11,450 98
	<hr/>
Difference.....	3,652 75
	<hr/>
Foreign bills returned by Register .....	\$1,625 00
Foreign bills deposited by Receiver .....	455 00
	<hr/>
Difference.....	1,170 00
	<hr/>
Specie returned by Register... ..	\$4,085 84
Specie deposited by Receiver .....	3,421 98
	<hr/>
Difference.....	663 86
	<hr/>

I mention the subject (at all times delicate) with great diffidence, because I am fully aware of the important matters which at this moment command your attention; but if the views of this subordinate officer (which I will not pretend to say is the case) are not in accordance with those of the Secretary of the Treasury, the best intentions of the latter might be defeated; for should the Treasurer draw upon this institution for one dollar beyond its capacity to pay, although the Receiver here might have in his possession five or twenty thousand dollars of the public money, yet would the present arrangement, so calculated to conciliate and relieve the debtors to the Government for land, be destroyed; \* \* \* or a neighboring bank may close its vaults to-day, which had drawn from me yesterday ten thousand dollars in specie, when, by making his deposits seasonably, I might have paid the bank its own paper, now worthless in his hands, but which, although he has thus withheld it, I am bound to receive on account of the Treasury.

This bank has ceased, in a great measure, to do any kind of business except for the Treasury, and is exclusively engaged in making collections in order to enable it to pay its debt to the Government, as well as at some future day to recommence, under more favorable auspices, the usual course of business; and considering the many and important manufactories (which I have had frequent occasion to mention to you) that it is endeavoring to sustain, there is no event that would be so seriously deprecated as that of breaking the present arrangement with the Treasury, which can scarcely happen if the Receiver here could be induced to make his deposits faithfully every week. In fine, it was not my design to call your attention to the *difference* in the *kinds* of money received and deposited, (for this may have happened from his retaining his commissions and that of the Register's in specie and foreign bills,) but rather to the difference in the amount *received* and the amount deposited; but more particularly to his *tardy manner* of depositing. Surely, living so immediately in the vicinity of the bank, it would add to his own security to deposit more frequently than once in three months. It is a little remarkable that the Receiver at Wooster, who lives eighty or ninety miles off, has made his deposits, generally speaking, semi-monthly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *March 21, 1820.*

Sir: Agreeably to your request of the 2d instant, I hand you a list of notes left in my hands by Colonel Riddick, agent of the Bank of Missouri, amounting to \$25,000. I have received the Treasurer's draft, No. 9860, on the Bank of Missouri for this amount, for which I have credited his account as special deposit, none of the notes being received here as cash.

Should a receipt which I gave Colonel Riddick for those notes be in the hands of the Treasurer, I should wish to have it returned.

By a law of our State, recently passed, it is made the duty of the Cashiers of banks whose notes are not redeemed with specie to endorse on each note the date of presentation, which will entitle the holder to interest from that time; or otherwise, to issue a certificate of deposit, bearing interest in like manner. I shall be pleased to receive your further instructions on this subject, as there is no prospect of their being paid on presentation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LIST OF NOTES DEPOSITED BY COLONEL RIDDICK, AGENT OF THE BANK OF MISSOURI, JANUARY 18, 1820.

*Payment suspended.*

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.....	\$11,845
Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati.....	8,661
Bank of Cincinnati .....	3,846
Muskingum Bank, at Zanesville.....	291
Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe.....	350

*Paying specie.*

Bank of Marietta.....	4
Bank of Steubenville.....	3
	<hr/>
	\$25,000
	<hr/>

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *March 30, 1820.*

Sir: The Receiver of Public Moneys at Cincinnati offered money, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars, to be credited to the Treasurer of the United States as cash, on the 25th instant, the acceptance of which we were constrained to refuse. At an early stage of the arrangement for the receipt of the public deposits partial deposits were objected to, as may be seen by reference to Mr. James' letter to you of April 22, 1819, and your answer thereto of the 30th of the same month. In addition to the reasons which produced those objections is the circumstance that a considerable proportion of the notes now offered cannot be received without much loss; whereas had the deposits been rendered at the end of each month this would have been avoided.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *April 7, 1820.*

Sir: You have herewith a copy of the account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, the state of this institution, and a list of its debtors on the 1st instant.

I have expressed my entire readiness to the Receiver here to comply with the suggestion contained in your letter of the 20th ultimo, which I had the honor duly to receive, and have added that I would pursue any course whatever for the purpose of accommodation. He stated many difficulties, some of which, no doubt, are well founded, but promised very positively that he would deposit certainly every week, and on some occasions every day. It only remains for him to be faithful in the fulfilment of those pledges, and all will be right.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *April 21, 1820.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, and to inform you that this bank has not succeeded in having moneys placed to its credit at New York to an amount sufficient to discharge the draft of \$100,000. It will therefore be more convenient to make the payment at Savannah, and arrangements will accordingly be made to meet it there.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

F. H. GAINES, *for the Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *May 2, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your favor of the 5th ultimo, in which you direct what disposition shall be made of the special deposit of the Missouri Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. I forwarded the notes of the banks in Cincinnati by a gentleman going to that place, with instructions to deposit them, in the event of their not being paid, "to the credit of the Bank of Chillicothe, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States." The Bank of Cincinnati issued such a certificate without hesitation; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank refused to issue any, and the Miami Exporting Company proposed issuing one directly to the Treasurer, without naming the Bank of Chillicothe. The agent having no instructions to that effect, of course refused to accept such an one. Since the receipt of this information, I have instructed the agent to present them to the banks for endorsement, and if they refuse, to deposit them for safe keeping in the Branch Bank until I can receive your further instructions. The exceptionable feature in the arrangement was adopted only in consequence of its appearing to be your wish, as we should have been equally well pleased to have had our agency terminate with the deposit of the money. I have endeavored to obtain for you a copy of the law on this subject, but find one cannot be obtained until the middle of the month. I inclose duplicates of the certificates issued by the Bank of Cincinnati and the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of this place. I forwarded the notes of the Muskingum Bank a few days since, and have not yet had a return.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, *May 3, 1820.*

SIR: The draft of the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of the Cashier of this Bank, upon the Cashier of the Missouri Bank, for forty thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars, payable at Louisville at sight, in notes of the Bank of the State of Tennessee and its branches, dated the 6th of March last, was sent on to Louisville by a special messenger under a full belief that the funds for its payment was at that place, and that no difficulty or delay would take place, as the Missouri Bank had been some time before advised of the arrangement; but no agent from that bank or person authorized to pay the draft could be found. The draft was therefore protested and brought back.

We have been very much disappointed in our arrangements upon this subject, and rely upon your seeing that what is just shall be done to this bank.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

H. L. WHITE, *President of Bank.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *May 8, 1820.*

DEAR SIR: Mr. William Neil, the bearer hereof, proceeds to Washington city, in order to ascertain whether an arrangement can be made with you for the deposit of the money arising from the sales of public lands at Delaware and Piqua Land Offices in the "Franklin Bank of Columbus." The contiguity of those offices, and especially the Delaware Land Office, to that bank, would render it much more safe and convenient for the Receivers of Public Moneys to deposit at that place than to go to Chillicothe for that purpose. It would likewise be much more convenient for the Treasurer of Ohio to draw the amount of the three per cent. fund from that bank than from a distant bank.

From a knowledge I have of the bank, I believe it is sufficiently good and responsible to redeem their notes in specie, and also to continue to support their credit. The reasons why said bank has not heretofore done so can be explained to you by Mr. Neil, who is the Cashier of said bank, who will, I presume, be able to give you every satisfaction which may be necessary.

The present Directors of that bank have acted with as much precaution and prudence as any other Directors in the State, some of whom are the wealthiest and most independent men in this part of the State, to wit: Messrs. John Kerr, Lucas Sullivant, Robert W. McCoy, Doctor Lincoln Goodale, besides many others, the principal men in the vicinity. Any arrangement you may make with Mr. Neil, on the part of the bank, I have no doubt will be honestly and faithfully complied with.

Accept, therefore, the respect with which I remain your most obedient servant,

RALPH OSBORN.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND, *May 18, 1820.*

SIR: The bearer Mr. William Neil, the Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, will call upon you for the purpose of making an agreement on behalf of the bank with you, that the deposit of the moneys that may be received at the Delaware and Piqua Land Offices, in Ohio, shall be made in that institution. The directory of this bank are men of probity, honesty, and capacity, and I have no doubt that any agreement that may be made on behalf of the bank with you will be most faithfully fulfilled. Mr. Neil, the Cashier, is respectable and capable; you may be satisfied that anything he may state to you relative to the bank will be founded in great truth. I hope you may be disposed to grant to the institution the favor it solicits.

Respectfully, yours,

C. BUCHER.



MAY 11, 1820.

Should Mr. Crawford adopt the principle of giving the deposits of public moneys to any local bank of the western country, we would recommend the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, as one entitled to the fullest confidence. We are well acquainted with the reputation of that institution, and consider its solvency and good management as well ascertained as that of any bank in the western country. The President and many of its Directors and stockholders are men of wealth and integrity. In our opinion, the Treasury would be perfectly safe in depositing its funds in that institution.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HENDRICKS.  
JAMES NOBLE.

P. S. For the standing and reputation of this bank, I am authorized to refer you to General Taylor, of the Senate.

W. HENDRICKS.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, May 12, 1820.

SIR: On the 3d\* instant I inclosed duplicates of the certificates obtained for the deposit of a part of the special deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, made by the Missouri Bank, viz:

The Bank of Cincinnati, dated April 24.....	\$3,846
Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, dated April 28.....	350
I now hand you those from the Bank of Muskingum, dated May 2.....	291
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati, May 6.....	11,845
The notes of the Miami Exporting Company I caused to be deposited in the branch at Cincinnati for safe keeping, they still refusing to issue a certificate or endorse them.....	8,661
And I have credited the Treasurer as cash for the Marietta notes.....	4
Steubenville.....	3
	— 7
	<u>25,000</u>

The agent who presented the notes to the Miami Exporting Company sealed the packet in which they are contained, and endorsed thereon the date of presentation. I now inclose a copy of the law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, June 3, 1820.

SIR: I inclose herewith copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also the state of the bank on the 1st instant.

The road commissioners, as you will see, have taken the greater part of our specie, having drawn within a month or so fifty-five thousand dollars. Instead of receiving the notes of the bank on Treasury drafts to be paid to the laborers on the road, they pay those men with store goods, and are compelled, therefore, to draw specie or eastern bills in order to furnish their stores.

This institution has certainly no claim to any continuation of your clemency, already extended beyond the expectations of the Board, but considering the few bills it has in circulation, and that it has placed one hundred thousand dollars in a train to be collected, if you could possibly forbear a little while until those collections begin to come in, the bank would then be in a situation not only to extend its usefulness to the manufacturing interests of this section of the country, but to meet the calls of the Treasury, even beyond the deposits, should it become necessary. The Directors not intending to make any dividend in July next, will have a surplus fund of ten thousand dollars and more to meet any charge of interest which you may deem just upon a final settlement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, June 11, 1820.

SIR: In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, the receipt of their notes has been stopped at the Receivers' Offices at Zanesville, Marietta, Cincinnati, and this place.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, June 26, 1820.

SIR: This bank having been informed by the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah that the notes of the Bank of the State of Georgia and the Planters' Bank in said State will not be received to

\* Error in date; should be 2d.



the credit of the Treasury of the United States, I am instructed by the Board of Directors to inform you that this bank will prefer, hereafter, to receive the public moneys on special deposit, unless the bills of those banks can be received in payment of Treasury drafts.

I beg leave to refer you to a letter from Joseph Noble, Esq., a copy of which is inclosed, to show the credit to which those banks are entitled; and also to add, that the bills of those banks constitute almost entirely the circulating medium in this State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. CRAWFORD, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

AUGUSTA, *June 2, 1820.*

DEAR SIR: I returned here last evening from Savannah, at which place I arrived on the 29th ultimo, in eight days and a half after I left Governor Bibb's residence. On the day succeeding my arrival I waited on the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank and announced to him my business. He informed me the Bank would receive on general deposit the notes of all the South Carolina banks, but that it had ceased to receive the State, Planters', and Darien Bank notes, except on special deposit. After some conversation, in which I urged to him the propriety of receiving on general deposit the amount transmitted by the Tombeckbe Bank, he observed that he would submit it to the Directors and President, and requested me to call at 12 o'clock. In the meantime I consulted the Cashier of the State Bank to ascertain if that bank would give me such notes in exchange for its own as would be received on general deposit at the United States Branch. He informed me that it would not be convenient for the State Bank nor for the Planters' Bank to do so; but that the bank would find no difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement with the United States Bank whenever called upon.

You have been advised of the recent transactions between the United States Branch and the Georgia banks at Savannah; it will therefore be unnecessary for me to trouble you with any remarks on that subject. I called again at the United States Branch, and was informed by the President that the amount transmitted by the Tombeckbe Bank would be received as a special deposit, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. In the course of the afternoon the money was counted out in my presence, and the amount found to be correct. The receipt given to me by the Cashier specifies the banks and the respective sums received in their notes, the whole to be held subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

Mr. Hunter, the Cashier, informed me that the State and Planters' Bank of Georgia were as solid as any in the country, and that they redeem their notes in specie when presented by individuals and other banks with which they usually have business. There appears to be no doubt that the Treasurer will receive the amount transmitted by your bank in discharge of the draft, and in that event Mr. Hunter will cancel the draft and transmit it to St. Stephen's.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOBLE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *July 8, 1820.*

SIR: I very improperly omitted to place the inclosed account current in my bundle forwarded to you yesterday. You will therefore please receive it herewith.

Since writing last, I received instructions from the Treasurer of this State to forward to him \$10,000 in eastern bank notes, or specie, in part of the balance which he left, and I am apprehensive that he will persist in drawing the balance due to him in the same kind of funds, although it is evident that the notes of this institution will answer all the purposes of the State. I have replied that I will transmit by the first safe opportunity all the eastern paper which I may then have on hand, and I have little doubt that I shall, in a short time, close the account with him to his entire satisfaction.

I take the liberty to mention the circumstance, as an additional inducement to your forbearance; for, should the road contractors come upon me in their usual style, they would deprive me of the means of paying the Treasurer of the State.

I have just heard from indubitable authority that the trash or spurious currency which has so long infested the lower part of this State is rapidly disappearing, and that a specie or pure one will be immediately substituted; it would be doubly mortifying, therefore, at such a period, for this institution, considering that its straits are produced *alone* from the support it has given to domestic manufactures and its struggles to maintain a fair reputation, to set an example of suspending specie payments, which would, no doubt, be immediately followed by the banks in this section of the State, as well as a train of evils more readily imagined than mentioned. The banks in the State of Ohio have reached a crisis; there has been a general and just suspicion of their solvency; they may now be said (with two or three exceptions) *to be done*; their notes have now disappeared, and their places will be supplied by the notes of such banks only as are employed by the Treasury to receive the public moneys. These few will be left with time and means either to close (which is indeed most probable) their accounts, without ruining their debtors, or to continue their operations with reputation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *July 14, 1820.*

SIR: Inclosed is the situation of this bank on the 30th of last month; also, the Treasurer's account during the same month. I expected to have forwarded to you a list of debtors to this bank, but owing to



some error that has crept into my accounts, I have not been able to make it out, but think it probable that I shall send it by the next mail. The Bank of the State of Georgia has been stricken from the *list of moneys receivable in the Land Office* at this place, and the Bank of Chillicothe (Ohio) added thereto.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY of the *United States.*

COLUMBUS, *July 21, 1820.*

SIR: Herewith is transmitted, for your information, the state of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, as presented to the Board of Directors at their last session.

Accompanying this communication you will also find a list of such banks the bills of which the Directors have determined at present to receive as cash, for and on account of the United States; the capital stock of the bank is so small that it requires much caution in the receipt of bank bills to avoid any loss to the institution, as the bank is not able to bear losses to any considerable amount. This you can very readily perceive by the statement inclosed.

The payment of specie commenced by the bank on the 29th of the last month. The credit of this institution is much better with the community than the Directors had anticipated, our specie capital within three weeks being only reduced 3,800 dollars; it was certainly expected to have more than doubled this amount.

Reports of an invidious nature are industriously circulated against this institution from a quarter which we think sufficiently respectable to require attention. Probably they may be designed to affect our standing in your estimation. We hope to be able to prove to you satisfactorily, in the course of business, that a correct and honorable course will be pursued by the Direction of the bank in all its transactions with the public as well as with individuals.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, yours, &c.

JOHN KERR,  
*President of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.*

*State of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, taken from the books, July 19, 1820.*

Notes discounted.....	\$64,418 00
Bank house and lot.....	4,325 00
Bank stock.....	10,350 00
Audited bills on State Treasury.....	2,019 00
Bills of exchange.....	819 00
Due to other banks.....	10,863 00
Notes of other banks on hand.....	323 00
Capital stock .....	50,785 00
Credit bills in circulation.....	23,187 00
Specie on hand.....	17,347 00
Deposits.....	12,962 00

There are other small items not necessary to mention at this time, as I do not intend this as a regular return to you, which I shall hereafter give, agreeable to engagement. This is only for the purpose more particularly described as per letter of this date to you from the President of this bank.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NEIL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, *August 1, 1820.*

SIR: I am instructed by the Board of Directors to request that drafts for the balance of the funds of the United States deposited in this bank may, during the summer and the ensuing autumn, be made payable in small sums within this State.

The refusal of the United States Bank to receive in payment of Treasury drafts most of the bank bills current in this State precludes the possibility of discharging in future those drafts at Savannah.

The public demands can be easily met within this State, and it is hoped with equal convenience to the Treasury.

It is the wish of this bank to place a part of the funds of the United States, by means of drafts, in the Branch Bank of the United States at New York, and if it should succeed in effecting this object it will immediately apprise you thereof. Though this bank could not, during the last winter, place sufficient funds in the city of New York to meet a Treasury draft of the usual amount, yet it succeeded so far as to protect its specie; and it is believed that during the ensuing fall and winter it will be more successful in transferring the public funds.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. CRAWFORD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, August 14, 1820.*

SIR: The propositions submitted to the bank by your Department, dated the 7th of July, 1820, proposing to make it a depository of the public moneys received at Brookville, are accepted without



modification or alteration. The Cashier will furnish you with the state of the bank, the list of its debtors, and a list of the banks the notes of which will be received as cash.

For some time previous to the receipt of the propositions the bank had made a partial payment in specie, and in cases of necessity entire payments; but a full and entire payment was not announced until the 8th instant. We do not apprehend the least danger in the payment of specie upon our own funds, although we are aware that (almost) an entire redemption of our paper will have to be made. We shall not attempt to issue paper under the present situation of the country. We are not anxious to make loans; our first and main object is, to restore confidence and re-establish credit, which, in fact, appears to be almost entirely lost in the western country. The business of the Treasury and the management of the public moneys will be attended to with the greatest caution. Any advice or instructions that you may think necessary will at all times be received and strictly attended to.

I am, sir, with sentiments of esteem, your obedient servant,

JOHN PAUL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*A list of the banks the notes of which the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, will receive on deposit from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Brookville, and credit the same to the Treasurer of the United States as cash:*

Bank of the United States and its branches.

*New York.*—New York Bank, Manhattan Company, Mechanics' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Union Bank, Bank of America.

*Philadelphia.*—Bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of North America, Bank of Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Mechanics' Bank of City and County, Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, Schuylkill Bank, Bank of the Northern Liberties.

*Baltimore.*—Bank of Maryland, Bank of Baltimore.

*District of Columbia.*—Bank of Columbia, Union Bank of Georgetown, Patriotic Bank of Washington, Bank of Washington, Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of Alexandria.

*Virginia.*—Bank of Virginia and branches, Farmers' Bank of Virginia and branches.

Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Madison, Indiana.

Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown, Illinois.

Bank of Orleans, New Orleans.

Except notes for less than five dollars.

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

---

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, August 18, 1820.*

SIR: I have been instructed to forward to your Department the inclosed papers. On the 8th instant I was instructed to make a full and entire payment of the notes of this bank in specie.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

BANK OF VINCENNES, THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, *August 25, 1820.*

SIR: Yours of the 7th ultimo was received during my absence from this place, which is the cause of the delay of an answer. We have been making every arrangement to transfer funds for the payment of the drafts drawn by the Treasurer for some time previous to your letter of the 7th ultimo, and should have been able in a short time to have made the transfer; but in consequence of the receipt of your letter, causing the public deposits to be withheld from this bank, and its paper to be refused in the Land Office, has put it out of the power of the bank to accede to the propositions proposed in your letter within the time limited therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. BOUDINOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *August 29, 1820.*

SIR: I have duly received yours of the 10th instant. As soon as the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia forwards the certificates referred to, your instructions shall be strictly complied with. In the meantime I shall write to the Cashiers of the Banks of Marietta and Canton.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

TOMBECKE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *September 2, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the monthly statement of the affairs of this institution, and also its account current with the Treasury for the month of August.



Authorized by your letter of the 22d September last, this bank despatched an agent to Raleigh, who, on the 4th December, deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, \$15,311. A duplicate of the Cashier's receipt was forwarded to the Treasury Department for the purpose of having a draft issued to enable this bank to charge the Treasury with the amount. I take the liberty to request that, if the Cashier's certificate of deposit has been received, you will direct the necessary drafts to be issued.

I have the honor, &c.,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

F. H. GAINES, *for the Cashier.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *September 5, 1820.*

SIR: The last two drafts given to Mr. Shriver, the superintendent of the road, (of \$5,000 and \$2,000,) were placed by him in the Bank of Wheeling, which compelled us to give specie instead of the notes of the bank. It would be much more favorable to this institution that Mr. Shriver should present the drafts directly to the bank, if he could be prevailed on so to do.

The Directors have resolved to make an attempt early in October to borrow from the Bank of the United States (it being presumed that no other eastern bank is in a condition to make such a loan) fifty or seventy thousand dollars, to be placed directly to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, payable in annual installments of ten thousand dollars, and thus have, with this view, instructed the Cashier to go on to Philadelphia. He will take Washington city in his way, for the purpose of conferring with you on the subject. In the meantime, if there are any measures which, in your opinion, ought to be taken to secure such a loan, you will greatly oblige me by suggesting them, as the Board are determined to make every exertion in their power to meet the wishes of the Treasury in November.

Should all other expedients fail, the proprietors of the woolen manufactory here, after giving you ample testimony of their capacity to meet their engagements, would give to the Treasurer their notes for fifty, sixty, or seventy thousand dollars, payable in the manner just before mentioned. By this plan, the amount beyond the standing deposit of fifty thousand now in bank would be placed on interest; and the installments and interests, as they become due, might answer the purpose, should you deem it expedient, of paying so much public debt to the Bank of the United States. And it would (and that is the motive here) place the Bank of Steubenville beyond the reach of difficulty, until it could collect its debts, and afford to the proprietors of the manufactory a very singular relief, by freeing them from the liability of being called upon every moment to pay up their debt to this institution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *September 5, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also the state of this bank on the 1st instant.

The Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Canton paid me this day, on account, (for the use of the Treasury,) \$2,936 58, which, with eight or nine hundred dollars transmitted a short time since to the Bank of Columbia, almost closes the second installment due. He gives assurances, which I have reason to believe, that the debt will be honorably discharged before long, though not precisely upon the times agreed upon, in consequence of the difficulty of making collections. The second installment being now *almost* closed, I shall forbear, until I receive your further instructions, to place the certificate (which, by the by, is not received from the Bank of Columbia) in the hands of the District Attorney.

I have not, as yet, received any reply from the Bank of Marietta; if necessary, I will visit that place.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *September 14, 1820.*

SIR: Inclosed is the situation of this institution on the 31st of last month, also the Treasurer's account during the same month. The Receiver of Public Moneys at this place has been instructed to receive in payment for public lands the notes of the banks mentioned in your letter of the 1st of August, 1820, with the addition of the Bank of Edwardsville and this bank.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY of the *United States.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *October 5, 1820.*

SIR: You have herewith copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, the state of this bank, and a list of its debtors on the 1st instant.

The Cashier of the Bank of Columbia has not, as yet, forwarded the vouchers against the banks of Marietta and Canton; as soon as they reach me, they shall be promptly attended to. I have not received



any reply from the Bank of Marietta to my letter on the subject of the debt, written immediately upon receiving your instructions. I have conversed with the Cashier of the Bank of Canton on the subject of the claim against that bank, and have good reason to believe that the payments will be substantially made, though not precisely at the periods stipulated.

Since making out the inclosed returns, a draft for fifteen thousand dollars has been presented (on the 3d instant) by the road contractors, and paid in the notes of this bank; and they have agreed to take the balance, which will be coming to them in November next, (they say \$37,000,) in the same kind, except \$5,000, which they will require in eastern funds or specie. They agreed to pursue this amicable course in consequence of the Directors having consented to loan them five thousand dollars, two of which to be paid out of the first Treasury drafts, and the balance in six or eight months. I mention the whole truth, because it will account for the increase of the discounts of the bank, which would not otherwise, on any consideration, appear, and because you may judge of the utter impossibility of saying *no* to men who hold in their hands the means of destroying the reputation of the institution, which the Directors are so tenacious to preserve.

As soon as I hear of your arrival at Washington I shall leave home for the purpose of going to Philadelphia, with a view to borrow money, as heretofore stated, and will take your city in my way, in order to avail myself of your better judgment and opinions, as well as assistance, as far as you may deem proper to give them, on a subject so very delicate. I presume, however, the necessity of transmitting the fifty thousand dollars, in November, to the Treasury will now be unnecessary, as they have in part received it, and have consented to receive the balance here; and the necessity of borrowing will be somewhat lessened, and for the same reasons.

It would gratify me to be in possession of your views before I start, in order that I may come better prepared to succeed; because there is no sacrifice the Directors would not make, or practical expedient which they would not adopt, to save the bank until collections can be made by its attorneys, who have large claims placed in their hands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NASHVILLE BANK, PENSION OFFICE, *October 5, 1820.*

DEAR SIR: By this day's mail you will receive the abstract and vouchers for payment made to the revolutionary, invalid, and half-pay pensioners, for the quarter ending September 30, 1820.

I have to solicit of you to urge the propriety of an early remittance, as the funds are nearly exhausted, and I shall soon have to cease paying unless reimbursed. The payments made to half-pay pensioners out of the funds intended for the revolutionary, half-pay, and invalid pensioners, have been very great, and a large amount has yet to be paid. The Treasury Department stand overdrawn in the Nashville Bank about \$1,500. The remittance of about \$4,000, that was to have been made to this bank by the Tombeckbe Bank, to the credit of the Treasury Department of the United States, has never been received.

I should be much gratified if a transfer of about \$4,000 could be made from the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, to this bank, which it owes and is paying interest for, and I see no earthly chance of the bank being able to get suitable funds to pay said Branch Bank. Your early attention to this will confer a favor on your obedient servant,

STEPHEN CANTRELL, *President, Pension Agent, &c.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, October 7, 1820.*

SIR: Your communication of the 4th of September, through Mr. Dunbar, relative to the balance due Parke Walton, and the mode of preparing the account with the Treasury, has been received.

I have not heard the result of Mr. Dunbar's application to Mr. Walton, but should he not succeed in effecting a transfer, the funds now standing to the credit of the latter will be withheld until his accounts are settled to the satisfaction of the Treasury Department.

The balance now remains at \$48,316, and besides a special deposit of Georgia notes of \$8,115.

The next report of the Treasurer's account will conform to instructions.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GAB. TICHENOR, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF MARIETTA, *October 12, 1820.*

SIR: The letter of Mr. Jones, of the Treasury Department, of date of August 10, has been received and would have been sooner answered but for the absence of most of the Directors and officers of the institution.

This bank commenced redeeming its paper when it had \$150,000 in circulation; it has now, allowing none to have been lost during the thirteen years it done business, but eleven thousand five hundred to redeem. For two or three years past the institution has had but one single object in view, viz: to save its reputation; and this, too, at a time when the public confidence in paper was almost entirely destroyed, particularly in that of western banks. The want of confidence is increased by the failure of every bank that has sustained a reputation. Should we be pressed at this time for even the small sum that we owe



you, we should not be able to meet the little drafts that are constantly made on us for specie, or its equivalent. We have judgments for more than four times the *whole* amount that we could be called on for, but collections are almost out of the question.

Thus situated, we ask of you a little further indulgence again, assuring you that the balance shall be met from time to time as funds can be spared without destroying the credit of the institution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. HENDERSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. It will be quite as agreeable for us to make payment at Steubenville as at any other place.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *October 24, 1820.*

SIR: I have at length received the following from the Cashier of the Bank of Marietta, and presume that I ought to wait for your further instructions before I place the claim in question in the hands of the District Attorney.

"BANK OF MARIETTA, *October 12, 1820.*

"Yours of the 1st ultimo, on the subject of the obligation of this bank to the Bank of Columbia, has been received, and will be answered as soon as we hear from the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom I have written on that subject.

"I am, &c.,

"A. HENDERSON, *Cashier.*"

I shall start in a day or — for the cities of Washington and Philadelphia, on the business heretofore mentioned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TOMBECKBE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, *November 17, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours to the President, under date the 24th ultimo. The delay in making the deposit in the Nashville Bank has arisen from a misconception of the wishes of the Treasury. It was the impression of the Board that the arrangement was merely permissive, and that if they could make any disposition of the Tennessee money more advantageous to this bank they were at liberty to do so. Under this impression they disposed of the Tennessee money otherwise.

In the absence of the President, and a sufficient number of Directors not being at hand to form a Board, I have thought proper to offer this explanation, and to state that no time will be lost in making the transfer desired.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. H. GAINES, *for the Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, November 21, 1820.*

SIR: I inclose a monthly abstract of this bank and a copy of the Treasurer's account. Mr. Walter has signified his wish to make a transfer of his balance to the Treasurer.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

GAB. TICHENOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *December 7, 1820.*

SIR: Your favor, with its inclosure, has been duly received.

I was much surprised at the tenor of Gen. Coffee's letter. I feel no disposition of going into the details which produced it; but this I will say, in justice to this institution, that there never was any difficulty which ever came to my knowledge in the payment of any Treasury drafts on this bank; they have always been paid promptly, and will, so long as we have a dollar in our vaults, while we are in debt. Banks have enemies as well as individuals, when they cease to furnish men with as much money as they want, and when wanted.

The balance which is due to the Treasury the bank have adopted measures that will certainly secure the payment in the course of next spring or summer; nothing but the decrees of Heaven will prevent it. It is a course out of the common rule of banking, but we were compelled to adopt it, or fail in making payment of the debt due the United States, for there is no possibility of obtaining such funds here as would discharge the debt. We shall be able to pay the whole which is due in the course of the spring, if the produce of the country can possibly reach New Orleans.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *December 16, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 15th November, requesting that the excess over and above our permanent deposit should be transferred as soon as possible to some point designated in our agreement with the Treasury. New Orleans being the point most convenient to us, we have determined to make the deposit there; and as soon as our rivers are navigable we will have the whole amount transmitted without delay to the United States Branch at that place, and placed to the credit of the Treasury. We hope that it can be effected during the month of February, or perhaps sooner.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL R. CAMPBELL, *President.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, *Washington City.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Frankfort, December 17, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your favor of the 25th ultimo, advising that you held two certificates of deposit made in this bank, by the Collector of 4th district of this State, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of four thousand three hundred dollars each, on the 3d August, 1815.

The books of this institution show but one deposit of this sum on that day; and from the manner in which Mr. Coburn made his deposits, there is no doubt but that one of the certificates was given through mistake. I have written to Mr. Coburn on this subject, and feel satisfied that he will not hesitate in correcting the error.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *December 23, 1820.*

SIR: The Attorney for the district of Ohio states that he will take charge of the several bundles of bank notes (left here by the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, on behalf of the Treasury,) on his return from Columbus, to which place he starts in a day or two. They are, with the receipts, agreeably to your instructions, ready for him.

I am still waiting your instructions with regard to the Bank of Marietta. It was stated to our agent (who went to Cincinnati with the draft which you gave me on the Receiver at that place) that the money could be paid if insisted upon; but having written to you, requiring further indulgence, they must decline doing anything until you should be heard from.

The Receiver at Cincinnati having still a considerable sum of money in his hands, this bank would incur the expense and risk of bringing it here, if you deem it proper to forward a draft, and you, perhaps, might as readily draw on me as upon that office. In the meantime the bank would have the advantage of the specie. Indeed, as there is no place of deposit now in Cincinnati, the Receiver might (owing to the facility which the steamboat navigation would give him) more readily make his deposits here than at Chillicothe or Columbus.

I am pretty well persuaded that I shall have to give John H. Ewing, the road contractor, specie for his final draft, to which he will be entitled in a short time, amounting to somewhere about ten thousand dollars. If perfectly convenient to you, and you have funds unemployed lying further west, perhaps it would be as well to send him to some other bank than this. I flatter myself, however, and believe that we can readily meet him, should you prefer drawing on me. The other contractors, Messrs. Kennedy and Miller, have agreed to take our notes for their claim, which will be twenty-four or twenty-five thousand dollars.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *January 5, 1821.*

SIR: The Receivers of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, have understood your instructions of the 1st August last as prohibiting the receipt of any other bank notes than those specified therein. Those in this State think the right still exists in the banks which are depositories of public moneys to authorize the receipt of the notes of any other specie-paying banks.

Should the latter construction be correct, it would obviate much inconvenience if those Receivers, and the banks in which they make their deposits, were notified of it.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *January 9, 1821.*

SIR: I have some reasons to believe that you have not been regularly advised by the Cashiers of the several Offices of Deposit of the moneys which this bank has deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of



the United States. I thought it advisable to inform you of the amount and where it has been deposited myself.

Since the 3d of August there has been placed to the credit of the Treasurer, on the books of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New York, \$42,282 95, and at the Office at New Orleans \$6,308 79; making the total sum, subject to the Treasury's drafts, of forty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy-four cents.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, most respectfully,

LE ROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Washington City.*

---

FRANKLIN BANK, *Columbus, January 15, 1821.*

SIR: Inclosed you have Ralph Osborn's, Auditor of Ohio, draft on you for nine thousand eight hundred and two dollars and eighty-five cents, in favor of Samuel Sullivan, Treasurer of Ohio, and endorsed by him to me. The Treasurer of Ohio will, I expect, explain to you the reason of this transfer. Be pleased to have the Treasury of the United States draft for the amount transferred to me.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. NIEL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Frankfort, January 17, 1821.*

DEAR SIR: I have been unsuccessful in getting Mr. Coburn to correct the error committed in giving him two sets of receipts for the payment of \$4,300 on the 3d August, 1815.

Instead of making that inquiry into his business which must have shown the error, he *clings* to the receipts as sufficient vouchers, and tells me that the *affair is between him and the Treasury.*

I suppose it is only necessary for you to be advised that one set of these receipts was given by mistake for you to withhold the credit from your Collector. Yet I would thank you merely to recur to the monthly reports of the Treasurer's account sent you from hence, where the absurdity of Mr. Coburn's claiming the additional credit of \$4,300, on the 3d August, 1815, is at once to be observed.

On the 31st July, 1815, there is a credit of \$3,865; on the 3d August, 1815, only three days afterwards, there is another credit of \$4,300; one of these deposits made by himself, and the other by his deputy. In the whole course of this year his payments within the same time do not equal these amounts, without the additional sum of \$4,300, which he pretends to claim.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, January 24, 1821.*

SIR: In my account current, balanced the 1st day of January, and the accounts of Mr. Noble, Receiver of Public Moneys at Brookville, there will, as I have lately been informed, be a difference of \$8,482 09. The reason of the difference I deem it my duty to explain: Mr. Noble being anxious to pay over at the end of the quarter the amount of the money received, started to bring it to this place. When he came as far as Lawrenceburg, finding the roads excessively bad, and the ice in the river made it too hazardous to risk it in that way, he paid the account over to Thomas Porter, Esq., Cashier of the Branch, to remain there until the fore part of February, or until it would be more practicable to bring it here. Mr. Porter not perfectly understanding the subject, and without proper reflection, gave to Mr. Noble duplicate receipts for the amount, as if it had actually been deposited here on the 30th of December.

The transaction was, no doubt, perfectly innocent between Mr. Noble and Mr. Porter; but as it could not at that time be conveniently brought here, it ought to have been left subject to the order of Mr. Noble, and in his accounts stated as cash in hand.

I have to request that the receipt be returned again to Mr. Noble; and in the month of February the accounts will no doubt be corrected, and the amount regularly deposited here.

At present there is no one but myself authorized to give receipts for Government deposits.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, January 31, 1821.*

SIR: The usual monthly abstract of the state of this bank, a copy of the Treasurer's account, and a certificate of deposit at New Orleans for fifty thousand dollars, are inclosed for the satisfaction of the Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GAB. TICHENOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *February 3, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of account current, forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States. I inclose also the state of this bank on the 1st instant.

Since forwarding my last returns, the Directors have discounted I. H. Ewing's note for \$3,000, in anticipation of Treasury drafts. I will thank you, therefore, to draw on this bank for at least that sum. I still believe that he will require specie for any amount beyond that sum, should you determine on giving him a draft for his balance on this institution, and must repeat my request that you will, in the event of its being convenient, send him to some other place. Messrs. Kennedy and Miller have received \$17,000 in anticipation, and will, I am convinced, receive the notes of the bank for their balance.

I took the liberty, some time back, to suggest that the Receiver of Public Money at Cincinnati might make his deposits here. He told our agent (who went down to collect the amount of the draft which you gave me on him for \$10,000) that he would rather make his deposits at this place than at Chillicothe or Columbus, as he could do it by water carriage. It would add to the strength of this bank until its collection can be made, and would not add anything to the expense of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *February 3, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a statement of the situation of this bank up to the 1st instant, a list of debts due the bank by discounted notes, an account of the moneys standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and a list of the officers of the bank for the present year.

In consequence of the indisposition of the Cashier, and having no clerk, the regular reports for the period ending the 1st of January were not made at the time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

*Officers of the Bank of Edwardsville for the year 1821.*

*Directors.*—Benjamin Stephenson, President; Theophilus W. Smith; Jacob W. Walker; John Todd; Samuel Whiteside; Abraham Prickett; Palemon H. Winchester; Dennis Rockwell; Jacob Judy; Richard T. McKenney, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Frankfort, February 5, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo has been duly received and submitted to the Board of Directors, who have instructed me to inform you that, whilst the bank remains in a state of general suspension of specie payments, they cannot authorize discrimination in favor of one holder of her paper in preference to another, and that at present the paper held by Government must share the same fate with that held by others. I have the pleasure, however, to inform you that the President and Directors of this institution feel every anxiety to produce a different state of things, and that they are taking steps calculated to effect a resumption of specie payments, which it is believed will have an immediate influence on the value of the paper.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Frankfort, February 20, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant, informing me that you had ordered a deposit of \$20,000 to be made here, in the paper of this institution, by the Bank of Edwardsville, I have duly received, and regret that I am not authorized to say more on the subject of the redemption of our paper than is contained in my letter to you of the 5th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *February 10, 1821.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this bank during the last month; also the situation of the bank on the 31st of the same. I expect to start to New Orleans in the course of two or three days, for the purpose of depositing in the United States Bank at that place the excess of the Treasurer's deposit in this bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.



BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *February 26, 1821.*

SIR: The Bank of Edwardsville having, by previous arrangement, yesterday received information, by express, of the arrival there the evening before of the steamboat Velocipede, had prepared to ship for Louisville, to be deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States, the amount of public funds received by it, in conformity with the arrangement subsisting between it and the Treasury Department; all of which, being mostly in specie, was on the eve of being sent on board when a letter was received by the President of this bank from the Hon Richard M. Johnson, informing him that you had consented to an arrangement whereby the Paymaster General of the Army of the United States would receive drafts on the bank to the amount of \$45,000; and referring to other arrangements with regard to the disposition of the balance of the public funds, under the assurances contained in this letter, which, it is presumed, have received your sanction, the bank have delayed the transmission of these funds, believing that a serious difficulty might arise, in the event of their shipment, should the drafts be drawn before you could have been apprised of the fact; which, it is presumed, would have necessarily occurred. The arrangements referred to in the letter of Colonel R. M. Johnson, if they meet the objects of the Treasury Department, are a renewed source of gratification to this bank of the liberality of the Department in its transactions with it, and cannot fail to inspire it with the most earnest desire that on no consideration will it misuse the confidence reposed in it by the Secretary. It is necessary to remark, in explanation, that the funds intended to have been shipped to Louisville would long since have been sent, but the opportunity just referred to has been the only safe one which has occurred since the ice has left the river.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *March 2, 1821.*

SIR: Your favor of the 3d instant\* was duly received; and although it is desirable to this institution to be still employed as a depository of public money, yet we acquiesce cheerfully in the change which you have thought it expedient to make, and shall use every endeavor to meet the terms of the arrangement with punctuality.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the high sense which the Directors of this institution have of the very liberal manner in which you have acted towards us in rendering the place of payment more favorable, and in refraining to reduce the amount of the deposit by drafts which have recently been given by the Treasurer to persons in this place on other institutions.

In order to make the entire payment of the balance due the Treasurer of the United States, we may probably be under the necessity of selling a part of the stock in the Bank of the United States held by this bank. It may be more for our advantage to effect this by a sale of small quantities at a time. With a view to this object, I would inquire whether, if we were to make partial payments in advance, you would be willing to allow us an equivalent delay?

Should such an arrangement be agreeable to you, we would probably pay one-fourth or one-third of the amount immediately.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *March 23, 1821.*

SIR: Thirty-five thousand dollars were paid into the office of the Bank of the United States in this place, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on the 22d, (the receipt for which I forward him to-day,) under the stipulation contained in your favor of the 14th instant.

It is desirable to have your instructions in relation to the special deposit of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, March 27, 1821.*

SIR: I inclose the usual monthly abstract of the state of this bank, and a copy of the Treasurer's account.

Your instructions of the 24th† February are received, and the public moneys shall be held for the object specified. From the suggestions of our Surveyor General that the public money would be required in his department, I concluded to make no further transfers to New Orleans for the present.

The small amount of Georgia and Carolina Bank notes can be applied to the payment of the Treasurer's checks, and I suggest the propriety of revoking the authority now vested with the Receiver of taking those notes, because the benefit is almost exclusively reaped by a few speculators, who purchase them at a discount and supply those who are about to make payments into the office at par value.

Very respectfully,

G. TICHENOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

\*Should be 3d ultimo.

†Error in date—should be 25th.



BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *April 16, 1821.*

SIR: The Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit in this place has presented a draft from the Treasurer of the United States for \$35,000, which he states he received from that officer without any instructions other than to place it to his credit.

As this is no doubt made to cover a payment made by this bank on the 22d ultimo, Mr. Claypoole has consented to hold it until he can be further instructed.

I am aware that under ordinary circumstances, no charge can be made to the Treasurer's account except on his draft; but as, in your favor of the 3d of February, you authorize us "to make the payments at any of the offices of the Bank of the United States," I inferred that no other forms would be necessary than those observed by Collectors and Receivers, and I accordingly obtained duplicate receipts, the first of which was forwarded to the Treasurer on the 23d of March, and the duplicate I now hand you inclosed.

It is desirable to have such instructions as will enable us to arrange this transaction agreeably to the usages of the Treasury, and such directions in relation to future payments, some of which we may wish to make in New Orleans, as will enable us to effect them, when the proper time arrives, with as little delay as practicable.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*BANK OF KENTUCKY, *April 17, 1821.*

SIR: I have received from the Treasurer a certificate of deposit of \$400 in the Newport Bank, requesting me to have the amount placed to his credit in this bank.

Not having an account with that bank, and all the banks of that description in this country having ceased to do business, I do not feel myself authorized to give the Treasurer credit for the certificate until the amount is forwarded. I have, however, written to the Cashier of the Newport Bank that I hold his certificate, and before the Treasurer can receive credit with us, that it will be necessary for him to transmit me the amount in the notes of this bank and its branches.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. WALLER, *Cashier.*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *May 16, 1821.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive two statements, one showing the situation of this institution on the 30th of last month, the other the Treasurer's account during the month. In pursuance of your request of the 15th of November last, I deposited to the credit of the Treasurer in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans, on the 23d of February, \$29,976 32, which sum I thought to be about the excess of deposits in this bank, of which deposit the Treasurer has been notified by letter as also by his account current.

I have just received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Louisville, informing me that he had, for collection, a draft drawn by the Treasurer on me, in favor of E. Salomon, Cashier, &c., at New Orleans, for \$29,976 32, the precise amount of the above deposit; I shall answer him that the draft will not be paid, as I am satisfied that the Treasurer drew the draft for the purpose only of authorizing me to charge him with the amount of the deposit mentioned; not having anything from *him* to justify the charge which I have made in his account, I shall not pay the draft unless I receive orders from the Treasurer or yourself to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *May 18, 1821.*

SIR: I have this day advised the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Branch of the United States Bank at New Orleans to transfer to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States nine thousand and fourteen dollars and seventy-four cents, and hold the same subject to the Treasurer's warrants, which is charged on the books of this institution.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient and humble servant,  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LE ROY POPE, *Presiden.*TOMBECKE BANK, ST. STEPHEN'S, ALABAMA, *May 25, 1821.*

SIR: One hundred thousand dollars were yesterday forwarded by a confidential agent, employed for that purpose, to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States, Savannah.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GAINES, *Cashier*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *June 5, 1821.*

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also the state of this institution on the 1st instant.

The Cashier of the bank at Wheeling drew from us \$5,000 in silver, for the draft of that amount, deposited with him by David Shriver, jr., which circumstance will account to you for the reduction which has taken place in our specie. I regret very much that the road commissioners will not present their drafts from the Treasury directly at bank, instead of placing them in the neighboring institutions. I am, however, under no apprehensions about the safety of this bank, considering the contracted state of its circulation, nor shall I feel any apprehension until the next drafts from the Treasury are presented. I think it will be well, in order to guard against any difficulty which may then occur, to arm me with the means of drawing from some of the branches or Receivers of Public Money \$8,000 or \$10,000 in specie, to be used or not, as the case may require, until we can receive from the debtors of this institution a part of the very large amount which is placed in the hands of the Attorney for collection. I am aware that you have preserved this bank by your forbearance, and that it has no claim upon you, but I feel it my duty to endeavor to guard against the difficulty which must, in the course of things, be made very soon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, June 22, 1821.*

SIR: The check of the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of Colonel Nicholas, agent for the Chickasaws, for thirty-seven thousand and one hundred dollars, has been presented by Colonel Nicholas to-day, and has been refused payment for want of funds belonging to the Treasury, and on the ground, also, that nothing but specie could be received by Colonel Nicholas, except for a small portion of the amount.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. POSTLETHWAITE, *President,*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

GENEVA, *June 14, 1821.*

RESPECTED SIR: I had the honor of receiving yours of March 3, in which you state that the proposal I made was accepted, and that the Receivers of Public Money, in the State of Ohio, have been instructed to receive the notes of the Bank of Geneva, in all payments made to them, respectively, for lands purchased in those offices. Relying with entire confidence on this assurance, I caused a notice to be inserted in certain newspapers that Geneva bills were received in the Land Offices in Ohio. Among other papers, this notice was inserted in the Cleveland Herald. This produced the remarks, signed John Patton, which I beg you to read in the Herald accompanying.

After reading these remarks, I need not describe the feelings of a man whose character has been hitherto unassailed, on being charged, by implication at least, of a weak and wicked attempt at imposition upon the public. It has also been stated by me and by the officers of the bank that our bills were received at the Ohio Land Offices. How much must our character suffer, as men of truth and integrity, when they are rejected. I have no doubt the rejection of our paper has arisen from the negligence of some clerk, or from some other cause, perhaps the miscarriage of the letters; still, it places me in a situation extremely painful. I entreat you to enforce the execution of your order without delay, and not permit this stigma to remain on my character, which I have hitherto preserved from aspersion.

Be so kind as to favor me with a line in reply.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY DWIGHT.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GENEVA, *July 2, 1821.*

SIR: I have just received a Cleveland Herald, of June 12, in which it is mentioned that the editors had just received a letter from John Patton, Esq., which states that instructions had just been received from the Treasury Department to receive our bills in the Land Offices of Ohio in payment for land. I lose no time in stating this fact, regretting the trouble which my letter, occasioned by the publication of Mr. Patton, may have given you.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

H. DWIGHT, *President of the Geneva Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *July 7, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also, the state of this bank, and a list of its debtors on the 2d instant.



You will discover, from examining the state of the bank, forwarded to you at different periods, that the Farmers' Bank at Canton has gradually reduced its debt from \$23,600 to \$14,012 96; and I have very little doubt, from the known exertions which are making, that it will, in a reasonable time, considering the difficulties of the country, be honestly paid off. When I received the obligations from you, I charged the bank with the \$23,600, and credited the Government, on special deposit, for the same amount; (and I observed the same rule with respect to the claim against the Bank of Marietta;) as payments have been made, they were carried to the credit of the (bank) first charge, which has gradually diminished; and, when the debt shall be finally paid off, the account of special deposit, agreeably to this plan, will be charged, and the cash account credited for the original sum; that is, the special deposit account will be charged, and carried into the cash account. It was necessary to do so, in order to the correct keeping of the books, as there would have been some perplexity in dividing the account with the Bank of Canton, a part cash account, the other special; and, as it respects the Government, the operation is precisely the same; because all the moneys received (and all other moneys from the Bank of Canton) has been carried into the general fund of this institution, as reported monthly, all of which belong to the Government, and is held as such, with the exception of what is necessary to meet the notes of the bank as they recur, and a sum taken to pay a debt due to the Bank of Columbia, which has remained too long unattended to.

I have been thus tedious (I fear) because I learned from John C. Wright, Esq. the Attorney for this district, that you were under the impression that nothing had been paid on account of this claim, and that he was instructed to bring suit against the bank.

From the Bank of Marietta I have not been enabled to receive anything, as you will discover from the state of the bank; and I have been long waiting to receive your instructions as to the course I shall pursue.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, July 23, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 28th of June. The transfer of fifty thousand dollars to New Orleans in January, acknowledged in your letter of the 25th of February, and the Treasurer's check in favor of Mr. Salomon, of a subsequent date, for the same sum, are properly two distinct charges against the Treasurer on the books of this office. Mr. Salomon, in a letter to G. Tichenor of the 28th of March, says: "Please credit this office with the inclosed draft, No. 534, of the Treasurer of the United States, in your bank, for fifty thousand dollars." This was accordingly done; and in our account current with the office up to the 30th of June that sum is charged to this bank, under date of the 9th of April. The transfer made in January did not enter into the account with the Office of Discount and Deposit of New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

H. POSTLETHWAITE, *Cashier pro tem*.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, July 25, 1821.*

SIR: Inclosed is a receipt deposited in the United States Branch Bank at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, 1820, for..... \$91,000 00  
And also a deposit, 23d of July, 1821, for..... 32,000 00

123,000 00

Very respectfully,

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

JOHN SERING, *Cashier*.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *August 4, 1821.*

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of an account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, together with the state of this bank on the 1st instant.

Not having received any instructions from you since offering my explanations on the subject of the account with the Farmers' Bank of Canton, I take it for granted that I have kept the account correctly. If I have not done so, I will change the mode immediately upon receiving your directions.

I beg leave to remind you that the bank is in advance to Messrs. Kennedy, Miller, & Ewing,\* somewhere about \$10,000, which I beg you will provide for in settling with them on account of the national road. They were, by stipulation, to have furnished drafts from the Treasury long since for this amount.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

W. R. DICKINSON.

\*J. K., \$6,000; J. M., \$3,000; J. E., \$188; with interest for several months.



BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *August 13, 1821.*

SIR: We wish to transfer \$2,860 63 in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans, and to pay \$2,136 80 in the office at this place, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in reduction of the balance due from this bank, and will thank you to inform me of the manner in which it shall be done.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *August 14, 1821.*

SIR: The accounts due from this institution for the month of July (last) are inclosed. You will perceive in the statement showing the situation of this bank that the account of profit and loss stands debited with \$988 39, which has been occasioned by declaring the dividend for a greater amount than was standing to the credit of the above account, and not from any loss which the bank has sustained.

The bank has still a surplus of profit, though it does not appear on the books. The interest which has accrued on protested bills forms the surplus spoken of; but it cannot be collected till after the 20th of November next, owing to the *stop and replevin law*, which we *enjoy* here.

I am, &c.,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NEW YORK, *August 17, 1821.*

SIR: In consequence of the languid state of the cotton market of this place, I shall be detained here much longer than I expected.

Will you please to inform me, if I should make a deposit in the Branch Bank of the United States here, of North and South Carolina and Georgia money, if it will be received in part payment of the debt due by the Huntsville Bank to the Treasury of the United States.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LE ROY POPE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF MISSOURI, *August 24, 1821.*

SIR: By the last mail you were informed that this bank had been compelled to suspend its operations.

After a struggle of two years with the other western States, we have found it impossible to continue our banking on specie, unless by making sacrifices that would have been both impolitic and unjust.

I had the honor to address you under date of the 30th of June last, to which letter I refer you for a detail of the causes which has produced, sooner than was anticipated, this occurrence.

It is the intention of the Board of Directors to close the affairs of the institution as speedily as possible, and I have no doubt that, if reasonable indulgence (taking into view the present situation of the whole western country) is given, we shall be able to pay every cent due to the Treasury and to individuals for our notes, with a very trifling loss to the stockholders. If our debts are pressed for *en masse*, they cannot be paid; neither can the bank collect from individuals at once, although secured for the most part by mortgage on the best property of the country. I shall communicate freely with you from time to time, and give you any information you ask respecting our affairs, and beg you to believe that this bank, in its close, will sustain the high character it has heretofore held.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RIDDICK.

EDWARDSVILLE, *September 6, 1821.*

SIR: It becomes necessary for me to inform you that the bank at this place determined on a partial suspension of specie payments on the — day of September instant, since which time I have ceased to deposit the public funds in the bank, or to receive its paper in the office in payment for lands. The course which has been adopted by the bank was a measure not contemplated until within twenty-four hours before it was sanctioned by the Board, and is understood to have in some degree grown out of the total failure of the Missouri Bank. The causes, however, will be made known to you by the bank, with a particular statement of the measures taken for the complete security of the public deposit. My opinion is, that the security of the public deposit is amply guarantied.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, September 7, 1821.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive this day your letter of August 13. The Treasurer's check on the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, for \$37,100, has also been received. The check on this bank in favor of Colonel Nicholas, whenever it again makes its appearance, will be duly honored in any way most agreeable to him.

My reply to your letter of June 28 was under date of July 23, to which please be referred.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

SAML. POSTLETHWAITE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury,*

---

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *September 19, 1821.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this institution during the last month; also the situation of the bank on August 31, 1821. In the statement showing the *situation of the bank* you will perceive that there is \$4,400 due from me, which amount was taken out by me in notes of other banks for the purpose of making exchanges, and has, since the 31st of last month, been returned in specie, United States, and our own notes. The notes of the Bank of Edwardsville are not receivable in the Land Office, that bank having refused to redeem its notes with specie. John Marshall, Esq., has been appointed President of this bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel R. Campbell.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

---

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, *Natchez, September 19, 1821.*

SIR: On the 7th instant I had the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th ultimo, as did the Cashier *pro tem.* on the 8th to that of the Treasurer, acknowledging his check on the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans for \$37,100.

I have now the honor to acknowledge your letter of August 18 to Henry Postlethwaite, Cashier *pro tem.*, and as there can be no doubt the course therein directed will be promptly pursued in the office at New Orleans with regard to the Treasury drafts of \$50,000, the same will be adopted here, and that sum placed at the credit of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,

SAML. POSTLETHWAITE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF INDIANA, *Madison, October 4, 1821.*

SIR: Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of September 18. The amount to meet the draft named, together with the whole surplus deposit in bank, will, during the present month, be transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank at Louisville. Sickness was the only reason why it was not done last month.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF HUNTSVILLE, *October 16, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a deposit has been made by this institution in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans of \$11,809 34, to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, which sum is carried to the debit of that Department on the books of this bank.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LE ROY POPE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *November 7, 1821.*

SIR: I inclose an account with the Treasurer of the United States; balance in his favor \$35,000, which would be payable in February next. As it might not be altogether convenient to pay the whole



sum then, we wish to pay \$20,000 in the office of the Bank of the United States here now, and have some further indulgence for the remaining \$15,000. Should this arrangement be agreeable to you, be pleased to give the necessary instructions to the Treasurer, and if otherwise to inform me.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF MARIETTA, *November 13, 1821.*

SIR: The Directors of this institution forwarded four thousand dollars (on the 10th instant) to Steubenville, in part of the sum due from the Treasury. We had delayed thus long in hopes of sending the whole balance, but have again been disappointed in some large collections. We hope it will not be long before we shall be able to meet the balance, and again acknowledge your indulgence.

The receipt will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. BARBER, *President*.

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *December 5, 1821.*

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States; also, the state of this institution on the 1st instant.

I received your letter of the 26th ultimo,\* after the accounts for the last month had been closed. The correction which you order shall be made immediately, and shall appear in my next returns.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *December 19, 1821.*

SIR: The accounts due from this bank for the last month are inclosed. In my letter to the Treasurer to-day, I have inquired whether or not the deposits in this bank will be used in the western country. If it is probable that they will not, I will transfer the excess to New Orleans immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier*.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

FRANKLIN BANK OF COLUMBUS, *December 21, 1821.*

SIR: Inclosed you have the state of this bank. I have deemed it not necessary to forward you an account current with the Treasury of the United States, as you perceive that the amount to his credit in the inclosed statement has not increased since I forwarded you last, and that there has not been any deposit made in this bank from either the Land Office of Delaware or Piqua since the 7th ultimo, which will more fully appear to you by reference to my letter of the 23d ultimo.† The reason of the deposits not being made as usual, particularly from the Land Office at Delaware, is unknown to me.

But, sir, I hope it will be considered pertinent for me to make a few observations on this subject, which are entirely my own, (and not instructed by the Board of Directors,) that it would be as disagreeable to those concerned in this institution for any failure to take place as it could possibly be to yourself; and that every exertion will at all times be made to comply with the contract made with you. The direction of this bank being persons generally interested in the most valuable property in this place and its vicinity, therefore, consider it would be much against their interest to let the institution be discredited, and, of course, the citizens would be subservient to other places as to bank transactions.

I am well aware that the immense failures of banks, where the Government funds have been deposited, are calculated to destroy confidence, and with those that are disposed to act correctly. Any further information that you may deem proper to be in possession of will be given with pleasure on application.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NEIL, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *January 12, 1822.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this Bank during the last month; also, two statements, numbered 1 and 2, which contain as follows: No. 1, the situation of this bank on December

\* This is an error in date—should be November 23.

† Not on file.



31, 1822, and No. 2, a list of debtors to the bank, showing also the amount due from each on the day last mentioned. The following persons were, on the 7th instant, elected Directors of this bank, to serve until the 1st Monday in January next, to wit: Ephraim Hubbard, John W. Lean, John Marshall, John Caldwell, Samuel Hays, Timothy Girard, Harrison Wilson, Willis Hargrave, James Kirkpatrick, Russel F. Wilson, Harvey Belt, and Parmenius Bedman. John Marshall, Esq., was re-elected President, John C. Rives, Cashier, and William T. Shepard, Clerk. I have neglected, heretofore, to send you a list of the officers of this bank. If you should find it necessary at any time to know who were the officers of this bank for any former year, I will send you their names immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier*.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *January 14, 1822.*

SIR: Immediately on receiving a notification from Edward Coles, Esq., of his appointment as agent on the part of the Government to adjust their claim against this bank, although he produced no formal authority, the bank did not hesitate to receive him in that capacity; and, without delay, appointed a committee of three of its Directors to proceed in the adjustment, agreeably to the propositions contained in the communications of September 26, 1821.

This committee, after various interviews and lengthy written correspondence, adopted at the request of Mr. Coles, reported to the bank the unsuccessful termination of their efforts to accomplish a settlement of the claim on such terms as they thought the Government ought to have accepted. As it is presumed the whole correspondence which terminated with the last letter of the committee on January 5, 1822, will be transmitted to you by Mr. Coles, it is deemed unnecessary to offer any observations on the causes which produced the rupture, further than to remark that the unnecessary introduction by Mr. Coles into the correspondence of subjects which could but be expected to have had a tendency to embarrass the negotiations, and which he was also, as will be seen by the correspondence, admonished might materially interrupt the harmony necessary to be preserved in order to a final adjustment, would seem to warrant an inference that they have been used for objects disconnected with the adjustment.

The bank, on the 2d of November last, made a transfer in trust, for the purpose of securing the payment of the debt due by the bank to the Government, of nearly all the effects specified in the letter of the 26th September, and with the express object of securing a preference.

The bank is anxious that this trust shall be sustained, and it is the wish of its direction to be distinctly understood that it is their most ardent desire to secure the Government completely. If it should be deemed advisable by you to appoint an agent competent to investigate and understand the legal nature of titles, it is believed that an adjustment satisfactory to both parties may be still effected; and it is hoped he may be free from any wish to gratify personal feelings, which it cannot but be believed have had considerable weight with the present agent.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BEN. STEPHENSON, *President*.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *January 15, 1822.*

SIR: I neglected to deduct from the list of debtors to the bank, on the 1st instant, the amount of moneys deposited by the collectors of the bank on account of notes in suit. It should stand thus:

Amount of list.....	\$301,160 09
Deposited by collectors.....	6,000 00
Amount due from individuals.....	295,160 09

In addition to the large amount already in the hands of the Attorney for collection, the Directors have determined to place other notes for a considerable sum, as well as to place property secured to the bank by mortgage, in a train of being converted into money. I am warranted in saying that the debts due to the institution are, with a trifling exception, perfectly secure, and that the present balance due to the Treasury will be satisfactorily paid; the difficulties interposed by the laws of the State, and the almost impossibility of getting bidders upon property exposed to sale, continue, and protract collections. A change must take place ere long, it is confidently believed. In the meantime every earthly means will be used by the Directors of the bank which are within their power to procure funds.

I have it further in charge to state to you that the Cashier will call upon you, by order of the Board, to offer you any explanations which you may require, and to confer with you on the subject of this deposit. He will be in the city in the month of February.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier*.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *February 1, 1822.*

"*Resolved*, That William R. Dickinson, Cashier, is hereby authorized to make any arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on the subject of the balance due from the bank to the Government, which he may deem compatible with the interest of this institution.

"BEZ. WELLS, *President*."

This certifies that I am acquainted with Messrs. B. Wells, Benjamin Tappan, and William R. Dickinson, the individuals composing the firm of B. Wells & Co., woolen manufacturers, in Steubenville,



Ohio, and also with much of their real and personal property, and with their affairs generally. Making what I suppose a reasonable estimate of the value of their property, over and above a sum sufficient to satisfy all their debts, (except their debts in the Bank of Steubenville,) I am of opinion it is worth two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

J. C. WRIGHT.

---

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *March 2, 1822.*

SIR: In my letter to the Treasurer of the 19th of December last I inquired whether or not he intended to use the deposits in this bank in the western country. Not having received an answer to that letter, and having paid but few drafts of his since that time, I have thought it probable that but a very small portion of the deposits will be wanting here. I have therefore concluded to send \$20,000 to New Orleans, to be deposited in the Branch of the United States Bank at that place, to the credit of the Treasurer. The clerk of this bank will start in a day or two for New Orleans with the sum above mentioned, and from the great rise of the waters here I have no doubt but that the deposit will be made by the 12th instant. My reason for advising you of the intended deposit is to prevent large drafts being drawn on this bank. This deposit will reduce the deposits in this bank below \$50,000. I have not advised the Treasurer of this deposit; you will therefore advise him if you think it necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

---

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *March 8, 1822.*

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of the account current forwarded this day to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, together with a state of this bank to the 1st instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, *Cashier.*

By A. J. McDOWELL.

Mr. Dickinson was prevented from starting on his journey to the eastward, by reason of heavy family affliction, having lost his wife and two children by the measles.

A. J. McD.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

NEW ORLEANS, *March 18, 1822.*

SIR: I have this day deposited for the Bank of Illinois, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in this place, twenty thousand dollars, which will reduce the United States deposit in the Bank of Illinois below the amount to be retained as a permanent deposit. I received triplicate receipts for the twenty thousand dollars this day deposited, one of which you will receive herewith. On my return to Shawneetown you will be furnished by Mr. Rives with a statement of the Treasurer's account with the Bank of Illinois.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHEPARD, *Clerk of the Bank of Illinois.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*New Orleans, March 18, 1822.*

Mr. William T. Shepard, agent for the Bank of Illinois, has this day deposited to the credit of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, twenty thousand dollars, for which I have signed triplicate receipts.

CHARLES S. WEST, *Cashier.*

---

\$20,000.

---



---

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *March 21, 1822.*

SIR: Your letter of the 6th ultimo is received. The clerk of this bank left this place for New Orleans on the 10th instant with \$20,000, for the purpose of depositing in the United States Branch Bank to the credit of the Treasurer. This sum will reduce the deposits of the Treasurer in this bank below \$50,000. You will receive inclosed herein the accounts due from this bank to you for the last months.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. RIVES, *Cashier.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.



TOMBECKE BANK, *March 26, 1822.*

SIR: I forwarded a state of this bank on the 1st instant, and omitted to forward the Treasurer's account, which I now inclose.

Your letter of the 18th ultimo has been received, and I assure you that no omissions shall be made hereafter in forwarding the accounts regularly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MALONE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NASHVILLE BANK, *March 27, 1822.*

DEAR SIR: The Nashville Bank, with a desire to aid the Government in the prompt payment of pensioners in this quarter; to assist the pensioners themselves who come from a great distance, and are generally too poor to bear the expenses of travelling; and, lastly, to render a deposit of the Treasurer in this bank of \$4,489 42 available to the Government, have permitted the pension agent here to draw funds to meet such payments as are called for by the pensioners; in this way we have advanced him already considerably more than the amount of the Treasurer's deposit above stated, and he is still authorized to draw for whatever further sum may be necessary to complete the payments. Will you favor this institution so far as to endeavor to effect an arrangement with the proper Department to give direction to the agent here to give the bank the benefit of the first checks after the appropriation by Congress; at least to the amount of the Treasurer's deposit, which is a debt that we are extremely desirous of liquidating? We would be glad if the arrangement could be so made as to justify us in making those advances in future; it is one that does not injure either the Government or the pensioners, and would benefit the bank.

When it is considered that this bank has been uniformly disposed to aid the Government in all fiscal as well as political arrangements by liberal loans and advances whenever they were sought for, it is believed and hoped by the Board that the request now made to you, and through you to the Government, will not be considered unreasonable. May I ask of you to give this subject your attention as early as your leisure will admit, and let me hear from you the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. CLAIBORNE.

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *April 12, 1822.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of a deposit made by this bank in the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans, on the 18th ultimo, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars; a triplicate certificate was forwarded to the Department at the time by Mr. Shepard, our clerk; and, lest it should miscarry, another will be sent by our Cashier with the monthly returns.

The earliest opportunity of a safe conveyance, upon the opening of the river, was embraced of making this deposit, which now reduces the public moneys on hand below the sum agreed upon as a permanent deposit. The Directors confidently hope that they have conducted this institution in such a way as to meet the approbation of the Department, and merit a continuance of that confidence and friendly indulgence which has heretofore marked your conduct towards them.

Not wishing that any of the public money in bank should be unavailable, a considerable expense has been incurred, as well as loss to the bank, in cashing the paper of other banks received through the Land Offices. This was attended with much difficulty during the last year, owing to the suspension, one after another, of specie payments by all the banks in our neighborhood. The Directors flatter themselves that their vigilance in this respect has secured the Government against a loss that otherwise would have been unavoidable.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Illinois, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN MARSHALL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ILLINOIS, AT SHAWNEETOWN, *April 17, 1822.*

SIR: The several accounts due you from this institution for the last month are inclosed. The deposit mentioned in my letter of the 21st ultimo has been made at New Orleans, but not in time to appear in the accounts now forwarded. The particulars of that deposit have been made known to you by the President of this bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RIVES, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF STEUBENVILLE, *April 19, 1822.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d instant, I am directed by the Board of Directors to inform you that Mr. Dickinson, Cashier of this bank, is now on a visit to Washington city, with authority to



make such arrangements with you as may be satisfactory concerning the public deposits, to whom you are respectfully referred for the information you require.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. McDOWELL, *Clerk of the Bank of Steubenville.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHILLICOTHE, *May 2, 1822.*

SIR: Should it suit your views to furnish E. Tiffin, Esq., Surveyor General, with a draft for the balance due from this institution to the Treasurer of the United States, it will be duly honored, and will be a satisfactory manner of paying it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WOODBRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LETTERS FROM THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES TO THE TREASURY.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 1, 1817.*

SIR: I am honored with your letter of the 26th ultimo, inclosing your circular to the State banks, and, having exhibited them to the Board of Directors, no unnecessary time will elapse in communicating the views you have required upon the subjects submitted in your letter of the 29th, and those of subsequent dates upon the same topic.

Your judgment and liberality will justly appreciate the difficulties in which these subjects involve the decision of the Board, at a period when even the punctual payment of the second installment of the capital of the bank is yet problematical, in consequence of the act of the incorporation having failed to provide the necessary means to insure punctuality, and while the premium demanded for specie and the interest on the amount of the installments furnish stronger motives to delinquency than any hope of dividends from the bank during the first year does to observe punctuality.

It is the ardent desire of the Board to test the capacity of the bank by the strictest scrutiny, in order, if possible, to fulfil the wishes of the Government, and supersede the necessity of issuing Government paper of any description, which would at best prove an indifferent palliative.

It would really appear, sir, that the State banks, instead of putting their shoulders to the wheel, indulge the most extravagant expectations of relief from the operations of this bank, and calculate upon replenishing their vaults by transferring to us their debtors; and, by this ingenious kind of transmutation, convert their paper into solid coin, without the expense or inconvenience attending the ordinary process.

You observe that an order will immediately issue, directing the revenue bonds, now in the State banks, to be deposited in the Bank of the United States for collection, and that like orders will be given when the branch banks shall go into operation in the principal commercial cities. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore and New York are prepared now to receive them, and the office in Boston will be prepared on the 15th instant.

It is understood by the bank that, until the 20th of February, the revenue will be collected in the paper of the State banks of the respective districts, as heretofore, and passed to the credit of the Treasury as a special deposit, liable to be drawn for, and paid in like currency; and that all bonds lodged for collection at the bank and its branches, and falling due before that day, will fall within this rule. It will be satisfactory to the bank to ascertain explicitly whether this understanding is, in all respects, correct. It will also be desirable to ascertain whether it will be compatible with the views and convenience of the Treasury that the bank should employ a portion of the revenue so collected, in the operation of reducing the exchange between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, in order to facilitate the resumption of specie payments; or whether the bank would be liable to be called upon to replace the balances at those respective places as they may have stood prior to the operation. It is believed that much good would be effected by this application of the public moneys, and, as I took occasion to observe in a former letter, profit is not the object of the bank in making this suggestion.

I am, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 4, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a receipt of the Cashier of the State Bank, Boston, dated the 31st ultimo, for five hundred thousand dollars, which he has placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in that bank, it being the amount of the loan made to the United States by contract, dated the 28th of December last.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 9, 1817.*

SIR: I am aware of the importance and intricacy of the questions you have submitted to the consideration of the Board of Directors, and of the extreme difficulty of correcting the evils created by the spurious currency, which has driven from circulation the lawful money of the United States.



I apprehend there is no other instance of equal forbearance on the part of any Government; and the circumstances are the more extraordinary, from the well known fact that the principal banks whose paper is thus degraded are not only solvent, but rich in surplus funds and resources abundantly sufficient to relieve them from the reproach of delinquency, and of a violation of the rights of property, to an extent which has levied upon every citizen, whose business is not strictly local, a contribution in the way of discount for depreciation, greatly transcending that which has ever been required for the support of Government.

It is true, sir, that the system here reprehended was resorted to under circumstances which appeared to admit of no other alternative than the suspension of specie payments by the banks, or its entire absence from circulation, by means still more injurious. I do not mean to condemn that which was generally believed to be inevitable. These remarks apply to the unreasonable protraction of the system so long after the causes in which it originated have ceased to exist; when no argument can be adduced in its support but such as would equally defend an indefinite postponement of the remedy until the disease became incurable; and while in the meantime they aggravate the evil and enhance the difficulty by withholding from circulation the coin which they have accumulated in their vaults.

The wisdom of the Legislature in assigning the 20th February next as the period at which the lawful currency of the country shall alone be received in all public dues is corroborated by every just view of the existing state of things; the interval allowed for preparation was just and liberal, and none will have cause for regret but those who, from neglect or inability, failed to improve by the admonition.

If a comparatively favorable state of foreign exchange; an influx of specie from foreign sources; a superabundance of bullion and coin in Europe at six per cent. below the par value; a considerable diminution in the demand for capital at home for the purposes of navigation and foreign commerce; an enhanced demand for the public debt of the United States, and a facility of converting that debt into specie, either by the actual sale or hypothecation thereof in Europe upon favorable terms, are circumstances calculated to accelerate the preparations of the banks to resume specie payments, then have they had, and still have, as profitable an opportunity for the attainment of their object as can reasonably be expected. The impression which has been industriously inculcated by those who have an interest in the preservation of the paper system that the quantity of specie in the country is altogether inadequate to form a basis for the circulation of bank paper payable in specie is unquestionably very much exaggerated. It is believed that many of the principal State banks have more than their usual quantity of specie in times of regular business prior to the suspension of specie payments; and it is a remarkable fact that, whatever quantity of specie may have been demanded, either for the purposes of Asiatic commerce, the capital of this bank, or any other object, has been, and it is believed now may be, readily procured by paying the market value in the depreciated medium. In fact, there has been a vast amount withdrawn from circulation for this purpose, of which the public documents take no cognizance; and when we contemplate the circumstances which preceded the suspension of specie payments, and their effects upon the apprehensions of the timid and the cupidity of the avaricious, we may justly extend our estimate of the aggregate amount.

There can be no doubt of the disposition and ability of many of the State banks to resume specie payments; but others less prepared may be indebted to them, and, as the paper of the debtor banks, which may not resume specie payments simultaneously with those to whom they are indebted, would be useless for any other purpose than that of deriving an interest on the amount in the same interdicted medium, it may, in some degree, retard the specie operations of those who even now may be prepared in other respects. It is, however, the obvious interest of the latter to extend to the former every reasonable facility and accommodation, in order to convert their useless paper balances into an efficient medium; and, therefore, that which at present retards the specie operations of some, may ultimately produce the co-operation of all who mean to sustain the credit upon a solid basis.

The direction of the Bank of the United States, aware that public confidence has been too violently assailed to be restored by those means which, in ordinary times, would have preserved it inviolate, has taken prompt and efficient measures to procure and import a large amount in specie from Europe; and all the banks in this city, availing themselves of the favorable occasion, solicited and obtained a participation in the intended importation, which, on that account, will be largely augmented. This auspicious indication on the part of those banks gave great satisfaction to the Bank of the United States, and inspired a hope that they had perceived their true interest, and would resume specie payments on or before the 20th February next; whether we are to realize or abandon this hope is yet uncertain; the present aspect, however, is very unfavorable. With the disposition evinced by the Government, felt by the banks, and unequivocally expressed by the community, certain it is the State banks would derive more support from these sources at that period than after their paper has been discredited, and many millions drawn from their vaults and put into circulation.

It is not to be credited that the judicious and respectable men who govern many of those institutions can lose sight of these obvious inducements, or of the pernicious consequences which must flow from a fatal determination to continue a fallacious and ruinous system which reason cannot tolerate nor justice endure. If, however, the banks shall determine to reject the Treasury proposition contained in your circular of the — ultimo, it is manifest that no inducement which the Government can offer will avail. If the State banks expect that the Bank of the United States, with but a portion of its capital at command, in the midst of base currency and a false system of credit, will launch out its intrinsic means in order to enable the doubtful debtors of these institutions to pay what it may not be prudent to coerce, nothing can be more fallacious.

The Bank of the United States has a high and responsible duty to perform, and it will not disappoint the *reasonable* expectations of the public. It is surrounded with difficulties, and must be governed by prudence. It will be just and liberal, but will not jeopard its credit in order to acquire popularity or silence clamor. Its first objects will be to facilitate the collection and transmission of the public revenue, the equalization of domestic exchanges, and the accommodation of those who owe to the revenue, and cannot derive the lawful currency from other sources to discharge their obligations. As its resources increase, and the currency of the country improves, its operations will expand and embrace all who are entitled to credit; but it can never countenance the paper system, by accrediting a false medium, and involving the interest and fate of a great institution in the common wreck of credit, which a perseverance in that system must produce.

The inclosed resolution of the Board of Directors, which has been adopted as soon as the circum-



stances of the bank, the magnitude and importance of the objects upon which they were called to decide, would admit, will supersede further detail, and I trust prove satisfactory to the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*Extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, January 9, 1817.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 9, 1817.*

"*Resolved*, That the President of this bank, in answering the questions submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the means for supplying a national currency adequate to the wants of the community in the principal commercial cities for the payments on account of the revenue arising from imports from the 20th of February to the 1st of July next, in the event of the State banks refusing to pay specie for their notes on the day first mentioned, be authorized to represent the views and decision of this Board in the following terms:

"1st. That, in the opinion of this Board, the issuing of Government paper for that purpose in either of the modes suggested in the letter of the Secretary would fail to produce the beneficial results to be derived from a currency convertible on demand into specie, which, in consequence of this quality, inspires confidence and continues in circulation, subserving all the purposes of commerce and revenue as effectually as the solid coin which it represents; while the former, being limited to the single operation of paying the revenue, would be useful only for that object, and return to the Treasury as soon as issued; that it would impede the progressive issues of the National Bank paper through the operations of the revenue, and continue to embarrass the public with the diversity in the currency, and possibly excite speculation upon its value whenever the amount circulating at any particular point should exceed the actual demand. For these and other considerations of weight, the Board is of opinion that the issuing of Government paper ought to be avoided, if possible.

"2dly. That the Board, taking a deliberate view of the present and prospective resources of the bank, and of the disposition and means exhibited by the Government to aid the operations of the bank, and sustain its efforts to facilitate the fiscal measures of the Treasury and the resumption of specie payments, is of opinion that the bank will be enabled to afford the required facilities during the period mentioned by the Secretary; and to this end the bank and its branches will, from the 20th of February to the 1st of July next, discount approved bills or notes not having more than sixty days to run, and made payable in specie, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or of other banks actually paying specie for their notes on demand, for those who may have bonds to pay during that period, on account of the revenue arising from imports in the principal commercial cities."

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 10, 1817.*

SIR: A statement exhibiting the amount of each species of the public debt which has been subscribed to the capital stock of the Bank of the United States will be prepared and transmitted to the Treasury Department, agreeably to your letter of the 31st ultimo, as soon as the returns from the Commissioners of the Bank and of Loans shall have furnished the necessary details upon which to prepare the statement.

Permit me to inquire whether it was your intention to require a statement of the public debt received at the time of subscribing, or a statement of the entire funded debt proportion of the capital when completed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 14, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, on the 10th instant, the Board of Directors determined to establish an Office of Discount and Deposit at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and that thirteen Directors and a Cashier for the said office will be appointed on the 27th instant.

The Board, ever desirous of complying with the wishes of Government, would have adopted that measure at any time, upon the slightest intimation from the Treasury; but with a view to the interest of the bank, it was thought that the extraordinary amount of banking capital already employed in the District of Columbia in the existing state [of] commerce forbids the expectation of much advantage to the bank; and therefore, unless anticipated by the expression of a desire for that establishment for the purposes of Government, the Board would probably have inclined to delay it until the completion of the capital of the bank. It will, however, now go into operation as soon as the necessary preparations can be made.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 23, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant to the President of this bank, and in conformity to the act of incorporation, I have the honor to transmit herewith the state of the Bank of the United States to this day inclusive.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, January 28, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the account of the Treasury of the United States with this office for moneys paid to his credit *in the current bank notes of this city.*

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th current, and to express my regret that the efforts of the Board of Directors to facilitate the fiscal operations of the Government should have failed to afford that satisfaction which the explicit and comprehensive proposition, transmitted in the form of a resolution in my letter of the 9th instant, was, in the view of the Board, calculated to produce.

That no misunderstanding on these important points may be suffered to exist to the prejudice of the Board, if, unfortunately, I shall have failed to convey its sentiments in terms sufficiently intelligible, I will ask your permission to review the principal features of the correspondence which has taken place since the receipt of your letter of the 29th November. In that letter, after recognizing the difficulties which the bank will have to surmount in commencing its operations, and distinctly admitting the incapacity of the bank to furnish a national currency by the 20th of February next, without the co-operation of the State banks, you are pleased to say, "it is important, therefore, at this time, to ascertain the extent to which the operations of the bank will be able to supply a national currency by the 20th of February next, unaided by the State banks. Is it possible for the bank to supply the demand in the commercial cities which the collection of the revenue arising from imposts and tonnages will create in the interval between that period and the 1st of July next?" And then observe, that if the banks cannot issue its bills to that extent during that period "the Government must either furnish a national currency, or it must suspend the collection of its revenue, at least partially, until the operations of the banks shall have thrown into circulation a sufficient quantity of its bills to furnish the necessary facilities for that purpose." You also express an ardent desire to avoid the issuing of Government paper, and deprecate the suspension of the collection of the revenue, as it would be an apparent admission of the dependence of the Government upon the State banks.

In your letter of the 9th ultimo you admit "that the operations of the Bank of the United States would not furnish by the 20th of February next a circulating medium equal to the demands of the community for the payment of duties and taxes," but that "there is reason to doubt whether the bank will not be able to furnish the necessary facilities in the collection of the revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage in the principal commercial cities;" and then observe that "the most prompt and vigorous measures on the part of the Government may be confidently relied upon, in aid of the operations of the bank, if the Board shall be of opinion that the object is attainable," and that, "as far as the amount of deposits to be transferred from the State banks to the Bank of the United States may influence the decision of the Board, it is proper to state that they may be calculated at from eight to ten millions of dollars during the year 1817."

In your letter of the 26th ultimo, inclosing your circular to the State banks, you observed, "should the proposition be rejected, as there is too much reason to expect, the public money will be immediately transferred from their vaults to those of the Bank of the United States. In making this transfer, it is intended to require them to transfer a certain portion of the deposits to the Bank of the United States on each discount day established by the latter. If any objections exist against this mode, I will thank you for the communication of them without reserve. Any other mode proposed by the bank will receive the most respectful consideration.

"An order will immediately issue directing the revenue bonds now in the State banks to be deposited in the Bank of the United States for collection. Like orders will be given when the branch banks shall go into operation in the principal commercial cities;" and then, after exhibiting a brief view of the estimated balance and expenditures, you are pleased to observe:

"This view of the subject, it is hoped, will enable the Board of Directors to determine with precision upon the extent of the facilities which the Bank of the United States will be able to furnish in the collection of revenue arising from customs."

Thus, sir, the utmost extent of the proposition from the Treasury to the bank was to furnish the necessary facilities in the collection of the revenue arising from the customs in the principal commercial cities in the interval between the 20th of February and the 1st of July next, and this the bank has distinctly engaged to do, by the resolution of the Board of Directors of the 9th current, which I had the honor to inclose in mine of that date. As you have not been pleased to notice that communication, I presume it has failed to give satisfaction, notwithstanding the magnitude of the undertaking, which is no less than to transfer the debtors of the Government to the bank, to an amount exceeding ten million of dollars, (according to the schedule furnished by the Department,) in the course of little more than four months.

I trust, sir, upon a review of this proposition, and a due consideration of the other necessary operations and actual situation of the bank, you will be induced to believe that the Board of Directors has fulfilled its professions in respect to the Government, and gone as far, under existing circumstances, as sound discretion would admit.

In respect to the transfer of the balances from the State banks, I beg leave to refer to the opposite quotation from your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to assure you that nothing can be further from the disposition of the Board than a desire to assume an authority not clearly delegated by law.

You submitted to the Board to communicate without reserve any other mode of transfer that should be deemed more eligible, and, in consequence of this permission and request, the immediate transfer of the balance was suggested, as it was not perceived that the State banks could derive any advantage from the periodical transfer proposed by the Treasury.



The Board of Directors, believing that the engagement on the part of the bank is a complete fulfilment of the stipulation proposed by the Treasury, respectfully submit it to your consideration whether it is not reasonable to expect the prompt and vigorous measures on the part of the Government, in aid of the operations of the bank, of which you were pleased to give assurances of confident reliance, if the Board should be of opinion that the object was attainable.

The successful operation of the Bank of the United States essentially depends upon the early restoration of the circulation of specie. The bank has, therefore, of itself a deep interest in that event, and a strong motive exists on the part of the Board of Directors to induce, by every amicable and lawful measure, the State banks to resume specie payments; but, satisfied with the powers vested in the corporation by the charter, the Board has never contemplated any effort or arrangement which in the slightest degree would interfere with the high authority to which you allude.

Upon the suggestion you have been pleased to offer in respect to the public deposits in the local currency being received by the bank as *cash*, instead of a special deposit, I beg leave to call your attention to the 17th section of the act of incorporation, and respectfully to submit to your consideration whether the bank could refuse to pay in gold and silver a draft founded upon any such deposit without incurring the penalty therein enacted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 1, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th and 25th ultimo, under cover with copies of letters from and to the President of the State Bank of Boston, dated the 1st and 27th ultimo, which shall severally receive due attention.

I have now the pleasure of communicating to you the agreeable intelligence that the convention of the State banks assembled in this city, and representing, as I understand, all the incorporated banks of Virginia, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and all those in New York, except, I believe, the Manhattan Bank, has agreed (it is said unanimously) to recommend to their several constituents the acceptance and adoption of the propositions made this day by the Bank of the United States for the resumption of specie payments on the 20th instant.

No. 1 is a copy of the propositions submitted by the committee of the convention to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.

No. 2 is a copy of the propositions submitted this day by the committee of the Bank of the United States to the convention, and by that body accepted and recommended for adoption to the respective banks represented in the convention.

No. 3 is a copy of my letter to the chairman of the convention, transmitting the propositions No. 2.

No. 4 is the answer of the chairman of the convention announcing the agreement of that body to recommend to the respective banks represented therein the propositions No. 2.

Although the committee of the convention submitted the propositions No. 1, yet that body hesitated in giving its sanction to some of the principles contained therein, and other obstacles arising out of the various and conflicting views of the respective banks were interposed and threatened a rupture of the negotiations; but, happily, it has terminated in an agreement, the consummation of which cannot fail to produce effects of the highest importance, and benefit the nation, the Government, and the banks.

The alternative suggested in my letter to the chairman of the convention was made in consequence of the representatives of some of the banks intimating a preference for that course; but the other banks could only be induced to pay specie by the advantages held out by the Bank of the United States.

The Board of Directors will await with solicitude your answer, and I flatter myself you will find in the propositions evidences of justice and liberality on the part of the Bank of the United States, and a determination vigorously to employ its whole resources and credit to attain the great object of universal desire.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

No. 1.

The committee appointed on the part of the State banks respectfully submit to the Board of the United States Bank the following propositions:

If the State banks agree to commence specie payments on the 20th of February next, will the National Bank agree—

1. That they will not call for the balances which may be transferred to them by the Secretary of the Treasury until after the 1st of July next.

2. That they will not demand payment of any other balances which may be due to them from the corporated banks of the following places until they have discounted for individuals the following sums, (not including the discounts in aid of persons having duties to pay,) viz: until they have discounted for individuals in New York the sum of two millions, in Philadelphia the like sum of two millions, in Baltimore the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and, in like manner, discounted in Virginia the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And further, will they agree to discount in Philadelphia, within the term of sixty days, the sum above mentioned, and in New York, Baltimore, and Virginia, the sums above mentioned, respectively, within sixty days after the organization of the branch banks at those places, respectively. It being understood that interest shall be paid on all balances.

AND. STEVENSON.  
HENRY PAYSON.  
ROBT. WALN.  
CHARLES WILKES.



## No. 2.

Propositions respectfully submitted to the convention of State banks by the committee on the part of the Bank of the United States:

1. That the incorporated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, engage, on the 20th instant, to commence, and thenceforth to continue, specie payments for all demands upon them.

2. That in the liquidation of the balances which may be due by the receiving banks, the Bank of the United States will credit those banks, respectively, with the amount of their checks upon banks which may be parties to this agreement.

3. That the whole of the public balances in the receiving banks in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, be transferred to the Bank of the United States on the 20th of this month, and retained by the said bank until the 1st of July next, when the same shall be paid off, together with the interest thereon.

4. The payment of the balances which may accumulate against the aforesaid banks subsequently to the transfer of the balances first mentioned shall not be demanded by the Bank of the United States until the said bank and its branches shall have discounted for individuals (other than those having duties to pay) subsequently to the 19th instant the following sums, to wit: For those in New York, two millions; for those in Philadelphia, two millions; for those in Baltimore, one and a half million; for those in Virginia, five hundred thousand dollars; provided, that if the said bank shall be willing to discount, and shall not have the required amount of good paper offered within the term of sixty days from the 20th instant at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and within the same term after the operations of the offices of the said bank in Virginia shall have commenced, the aforesaid banks shall, at the expiration of that time, at the aforesaid places, respectively, pay to the Bank of the United States the balance due by them respectively.

5. That the Bank of the United States will engage to discount the required amount at the respective places, and within the time mentioned in the preceding articles, provided good paper to that amount shall be offered.

6. That in the event of the Bank of the United States and its branches not having a sufficient amount of good paper offered at the respective places mentioned in the fourth article within the period therein stipulated, then the Bank of the United States will engage to discount for the said banks the amount of the deficiency at the respective places, according to the amount of the capitals of the said banks respectively.

7. That the aforesaid banks shall exchange with the Bank of the United States and its branches, from day to day, all such notes of either as the said banks may receive; and an interest account from the 20th instant to the 1st of July shall be liquidated and settled in the usual manner.

8. That the Bank of the United States, and the incorporated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, will interchange pledges of good faith and friendly offices, and upon any emergency which may menace the credit of any of the aforesaid banks or the branches of the United States Bank, will cheerfully contribute their resources to any reasonable extent in support thereof—the Bank of the United States confiding in the justice and discretion of the State banks, respectively, to circumscribe their affairs within the just limits indicated by their respective capitals as soon as the interest and convenience of the community will admit.

9. That upon the mutual agreement of the parties to these stipulations, the same shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision upon those points which involve the public balances, and when approved by him shall be obligatory upon all the contracting parties.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 1, 1817.*

W. JONES,  
*Chairman of the Committee of the Bank of the United States.*

## No. 3.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 1, 1817.*

SIR: The committee appointed on the part of the Bank of the United State to confer with the convention of the State banks on the means of resuming specie payments on the 20th instant, have been instructed to present to you the inclosed propositions as the *final determination* of the Board of Directors.

The committee has also been instructed to say, that if the State banks shall prefer, and deem it expedient to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury, to revive the propositions which it is understood they have recently rejected, and the Secretary shall accord with their views, that course will be more acceptable to the Bank of the United States than the stipulations now offered, provided all the State banks shall agree in the alternative.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES,  
*Chairman of the Committee of the Bank of the United States.*

ROBERT WALN, Esq., *Chairman of the Convention of State Banks.*

## No. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 1, 1817.*

SIR: At a meeting of the convention of delegates from the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, the plan proposed by the Bank of the United States for the resumption of specie payments was taken into consideration, and it was agreed to recommend the adoption of it to the several banks represented by them. As soon as I am informed of their determination I will communicate it to you.

I am, with great respect, your friend and servant,

ROBERT WALN,  
*Chairman of the Convention of State Banks.*

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February, 7, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter this day received from William Gray, Esq., President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, and to represent that the operations of that office have been delayed in consequence of the funds intended to be appropriated to its use having been transferred to the State Bank in order to meet the engagements entered into by the Bank of the United States on account of the loan to Government. The engagement on the part of the State Bank with the Bank of the United States for that object was some time since transmitted to the Treasury Department in a copy of a letter from Mr. Frothingham, the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston, by which it will appear that the State Bank engaged to pay the public creditors in the notes of the Bank of the United States, or in specie, which this bank was required to furnish.

The Bank of the United States has more than made good its stipulations, having actually paid to the State Bank \$340,000 in specie, and in certificates of deposits in Boston banks, on account of the Bank of the United States, \$332,000, exclusive of \$500,000 in the notes of the Bank of the United States; and, in addition to all this, you were solicited to suffer the balance due the United States from that bank on the 1st of January to remain in its vaults until this arrangement should be completed.

It now appears, sir, that instead of paying the public creditors in the notes of the Bank of the United States, or specie, they have been paid, with the exception of an inconsiderable amount, in the notes of that bank which at this moment owes the Bank of the United States a balance of at least \$200,000.

I mention this, sir, in order that the claims of that bank to the extraordinary and protracted indulgence which it has solicited may be duly appreciated. In the meantime, in anticipation of the transfer of the public balance to the office of this bank, it is not improbable that those having bonds for duties to pay at that bank may not receive the accommodation which they would at the office were the bonds deposited for collection there.

The Board of Directors is desirous of putting into active operation the office at Boston, and respectfully request your attention to the solicitation of the President of the office at that place.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the banks in this city have unanimously agreed to the propositions which I had the honor to transmit for your consideration on the 1st instant.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, February 4, 1817.*

SIR: This Branch of the Bank of the United States being organized, and the Board full, by the appointment and acceptance of General Dearborn, our officers in pay, and the rooms ready for our reception, we ask leave to suggest to your Board the propriety of receiving your instructions to commence business, and of our being furnished with bills for this branch, and an order upon the State Bank for the amount of the balance due from that bank, as well as your influence with the Secretary that we may have the deposits of the Treasurer in said bank transferred to this office, in order that we may accommodate those who have large sums to pay for revenue and other purposes; likewise, that the Secretary be requested to order the different Collectors in this section to make their payments into this office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. GRAY, *President.*

Hon. WM JONES.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed copy of a communication this day received from Robert Waln, Esq., Chairman of the Convention of State Banks, announcing the terms on which the respective banks have agreed to resume specie payments on the 20th instant, which is respectfully submitted for your consideration and decision, by

Your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have now the pleasure of informing you that I have received from all the incorporated banks of the city of Philadelphia and Northern Liberties certificates of their having agreed to resume the payment of specie, from and after the 20th instant, on the terms and conditions mentioned in the conditional agreement entered into by the Bank of the United States and the delegates of the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia.

I have also received a letter from Henry Payson, Esq., Chairman of the General Committee of Banks at Baltimore, informing me that they have agreed to resume the payment of specie on the 20th instant, on the same terms and conditions.

Charles Wilkes, Esq., Secretary to the General Committee of Banks in New York, has forwarded to me the following account of their proceedings, viz:

"The Bank of New York, Union Bank, Merchants' Bank, and the Bank of the Manufacturing Company, have agreed to resume the payment of specie, from and after the 20th instant, on the terms and conditions recommended by the convention of delegates in Philadelphia."

"The Bank of America has agreed to resume specie payments on the 20th instant, on the terms and conditions specified in certain articles of agreement between the United States Bank and the convention



in Philadelphia, and to which the Secretary of the Treasury is to become a party; the Bank of America expecting that the stipulation for a transfer of the whole public money in the State banks in New York to the Branch Bank in this city shall be literally complied with."

"The City Bank passed the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Cashier transmit to the General Committee the resolution of this Board on the 26th December last, relating to the resumption of specie payments, which was passed on the receipt of sundry propositions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to which this Board will adhere."

"The resolution of the 26th of December alluded to was in these words: 'A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of resuming specie payments being read, it was resolved that this bank will resume specie payments on the 20th of February next.'

"The Mechanics' Bank has resolved to resume specie payments on the 20th of February instant, and to accede to the conditions agreed upon by the convention of banks at Philadelphia, with the exception of the third article.

"The Manhattan Company having withdrawn their committee from the General Committee of Banks in this city, and not being represented there, have not communicated their determination; being desirous, however, to ascertain what course they meant to pursue, I called there, and was informed by the Cashier that the Manhattan Company had passed a resolution to resume specie payments on the 20th instant."

The delegates from the banks of Virginia informed the convention that they were authorized to agree, and did agree, to resume the payment of specie on the 20th instant on the conditions proposed, provided the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, agreed to the same measure.

I have now communicated to you the information received by me on this interesting subject, by which you will, no doubt, perceive that the success of this measure will most probably depend on the course which the Secretary of the Treasury may think proper to pursue; and it is my duty to add, that the banks which have agreed to the measure, without any exceptions, did so on the understanding (as part of the agreement) that all the public moneys in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, should be paid into the Bank of the United States and its branches. Permit me to add, it is highly important that the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury should be had without delay.

I am, with great respect,

ROBERT WALN, *Chairman of the Convention of Banks.*

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 12, 1817.*

SIR: The engagements of the Bank of the United States with the State banks for the resumption of specie payments on the 20th of this month are so extensive and its specie resources so scattered, and, in part, unavailable, during the present season, that I am induced to solicit of you a draft on Boston for \$200,000, for the purpose of augmenting our means at New York, where our specie capital is deficient, owing to the small amount subscribed to the eastward of Philadelphia, compared with the moneyed resources of that section. The Bank of the United States must not only prepare to meet its own paper and withhold the balances which may accumulate against the State banks during the first sixty days, but it is certain that those banks which may be least prepared will, on any pressing emergency, rest upon the Bank of the United States for support; and this must be fully given up, for the wheels once in motion must not be retarded.

If the convenience of the Treasury will admit of the draft on Boston, the amount shall be placed to the credit of the Treasury at such time and place as you may require, or it may be applied to the reimbursement of the loan, as you may please to direct.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, February 13, 1817.*

SIR: The Cashier of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore told me, some days since, that he had orders to pay over to me the amount due by that bank to the United States.

Public report said that the Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore had received similar orders.

In the absence of a general arrangement between the United States Government, United States Bank, and the State banks, I apprehended distress to a portion of this community if I received the money tendered by the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore to me. I therefore asked him to wait my receipt of instructions from the bank or you before he paid me. Without any authority to ask the public deposits from the Bank of Baltimore, I have not had any intercourse with its Cashier on the subject; for until I had authority to demand them or saw some prospect of using them to advantage, previously establishing a general agreement to resume specie payments, I found myself without any inducement to require them.

But as a general arrangement has, I learn, been made to pay specie on the 20th of February, and as it is understood that we are to draw interest from the State banks upon public deposits, I am now desirous to know that I should and may demand the payment of those moneys in account, in conformity with the aforesaid agreement.

This information is desirable to me at this time, as I wish to arrange these accounts before a press of business comes upon us; and I ask this information from you to prevent the delay of getting your authority through the mother bank, whose officers have so much to do at present that they may not have anticipated the necessity of procuring me instructions to call for those balances.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 14, 1817.*

SIR: Considerable anxiety is entertained both here and in New York by the debtor banks lest the public balances should not be transferred from the receiving banks to the Bank of the United States and its branches in due time.

On this subject the following quotation is from a letter written by the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit in New York to the Cashier of this bank, dated on Wednesday last, to wit:

"One of those three banks, viz: the Manhattan, does not act in concert with the other banks here, having some time since withdrawn from the association. No exposition of the principles which will direct that bank after a resumption of specie payments has been made to the other banks. In consequence of holding the greatest share of the public deposits, that bank is the largest creditor bank. The pledge of mutual forbearance and support, which is interchanged by all the others, is not named by that bank. Those, therefore, which stand indebted to that bank (and the balances due from all the others exceed a million of dollars) say, with great reason, that, without similar pledges on their part, demands may be made by the Manhattan Bank (provided the public moneys are not transferred) to the amount of nearly all their specie on the day they may open their vaults.

"Although it is not to be expected that such an unfriendly act would be committed, yet the other State banks are not willing to be placed in so dependent a situation and at their mercy. They, therefore, say that, although they have ratified the agreement to pay specie on the 20th instant, they shall not be bound so to do if the conditions of that agreement are not *all* complied with, particularly that which requires the transfer of the public money to the Bank of the United States and its branches."

As the time is exceedingly short and precious between this and the 20th, I have taken the liberty to invite your attention to this important consideration, with the hope that the transfers may be effected in due time to allay the apprehensions of the debtor banks and hold them to their pledge.

The direction you were pleased to say had been given to the Treasurer to transfer the public balances in the banks of Baltimore, Delaware, and Philadelphia, to the Bank of the United States, appears not yet to have been acted upon, as we are still without authority to require the transfers.

Permit me to add that, when it may suit your convenience, it will be acceptable to receive the seven millions five per cent. stock on account of the Government subscription to the capital of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 17, 1817.*

SIR: Much of the paper which has been made for the notes of this bank has proved defective, owing to the unfavorable state of the atmosphere during the finishing process, and we shall be in actual want before a supply can be manufactured. There are, as I understand, about 60,000 sheets of the Treasury note paper remaining in the Bank of Pennsylvania, and, if it is not required for public use, I beg leave to say that the Bank of the United States will take it at the original cost, or at the price at which such paper can now be made, or will replace it as soon as it can be manufactured, as you may please to determine.

I shall be much obliged by an early decision upon this subject, and remain, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 19, 1817.*

SIR: In conformity to the arrangement made between the Bank of the United States and the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and ratified by the President of the United States without modification, as announced in your letter of the 13th instant, those banks will resume specie payments to-morrow, although some uneasiness exists, particularly in New York, on account of the delay of the warrants to transfer the public balances to the Bank of the United States, agreeably to the 3d article of the arrangement.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 26, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor, by the mail which arrived at a late hour this evening, to receive your letter of the 24th. The messenger with the notes of this bank for the pay of the members of Congress, as well as a sufficient amount of branch notes for the immediate operations of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, went with the mail of this morning, and will arrive there to-morrow.

The President of the office is instructed to commence business forthwith, and, as he is authorized to supply the demand for exchange by drawing on this bank at par, the banks of the District will be placed



very much at their ease; for if the balance of trade, which is against them, and the pay of the members is supplied by this bank, the demand upon them for local purposes must be small indeed.

Not a moment has been lost in transmitting the bills, for the last of them was signed at a very late hour last night.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 28, 1817.*

SIR: Fifteen drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the Cashiers of as many banks within the State of Pennsylvania, designated in his letter of the 21st instant, and amounting in the aggregate to \$4,367,268 33, have been received at this bank. Those on the banks of the city having been presented and liquidated in conformity to the agreement entered into between this bank and the incorporated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and ratified by the President of the United States, the amount has been passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, including also that on Stephen Girard, Esq., who at first refused to become a party to the said agreement; but, upon the determination of this bank to enter into no distinct arrangement with him, he finally acceded to the general agreement. The country banks on which the Treasurer has drawn have been applied to in order to ascertain the time and manner in which they propose making payment, and as soon as the terms and conditions on which the same can be converted into bank paper equivalent to specie shall be ascertained and agreed to, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount will be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

For this purpose I submit for your consideration and decision the following plan, to wit:

1. The agents of this bank will proceed forthwith to the principal places of special deposit, with instructions to examine and report the amount and description of the paper so deposited, and ascertain whether, and in what time, the banks respectively holding such deposits will engage to pay to the Bank of the United States the amount thereof, together with the interest thereon, in bank paper equivalent to specie.

2. If any such bank shall refuse to account in the manner aforesaid, and at such periods as shall appear reasonable to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, then a similar application shall be made to the respective banks whose paper may constitute the said special deposits; and if provision shall not be made for the payment thereof, together with interest, in the manner and time aforesaid, the result shall be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that such measures may be taken for the recovery thereof as he may deem expedient.

3. In the investigation of the special deposits in the banks within the State of Pennsylvania, if there shall be found the bills of any of the banks west of Pittsburg, the agents of the Bank of the United States shall proceed with and deliver them at Lexington, Kentucky, to the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at that place, the President and Directors of which shall be authorized to negotiate with the principal banks in the State of Ohio, or with individuals giving good security, for the conversion of such part of the public deposits in the State of Ohio as may consist of special deposits, or of the paper of banks of that State which may not pay specie, into bills of exchange on the Atlantic cities, or the obligations of the said banks payable within a reasonable time, with interest, either at the Bank of the United States or any of its branches; and that for this purpose the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, for the balances due by the banks of the State of Ohio, be forthwith transmitted to the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, Kentucky.

4. The cash deposits in the banks of the State of Ohio which pay specie on demand shall be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, as soon as his drafts shall be received, and as soon as the special deposits shall be appropriated in the manner contemplated in the third article, the amount, therefore, shall also be passed to the credit of the Treasurer at the Bank of the United States; but if the banks in which the cash credits are exhibited shall not pay specie, and those in possession of the special deposits, or either, will not make provision for the payment of the amount in the manner contemplated in the third article, or in some other mode which shall be satisfactory to the Bank of the United States, report thereof shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose stated in the second article.

Should these propositions meet your approbation, it will be desirable to receive your sanction as soon as possible, as the agents intended to be employed on this mission are the Cashiers of the offices of the Bank of the United States at Lexington and Cincinnati, who are now here and ready to proceed forthwith.

The drafts on the banks in Ohio may, if you approve the course, be transmitted to this bank and delivered to Mr. E. Salomon, Cashier of the office at Lexington, who will await the result of your decision; and if it shall accord with your views, the drafts for the balances in the banks of Kentucky and Tennessee may be drawn and transmitted in like manner.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 3, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Offices of Discount and Deposit at Charleston and Savannah are prepared to receive the transfers of the public deposits, and the revenue bonds for collection, at those places respectively, and respectfully to request that orders may proceed for that purpose as soon as your arrangements and convenience will admit. I take the liberty of adding that



the office at New Orleans will also be prepared to receive similar orders as soon as you may please to transmit them.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, March 7,\* 1817.*

SIR: During my absence your favors of the 23d and that of the 27th were received by the President of this office, who immediately requested four post notes of the Somerset Bank to be sent to this office, payable here quarterly, and with interest.

Since then, George Brown, Esq., Collector, has made a deposit in this office for the Treasurer, in part Baltimore paper, part Maryland country bank paper, and part Somerset Bank paper; of the last, about \$6,500. This bank, I am told, is now very anxiously endeavoring to resume the payment of specie; negotiations are attempting here to enable it to do so. I hardly think they will succeed; but if they do, and a little time will determine that, then this amount may be soon realized; and I shall be pleased at your granting it some indulgence as on a former occasion, little as it may have been deserved. Still, even should it declare its resumption of specie payments, such is its administration, that it would be well for your agents to avoid its paper when practicable.

My letter of the 19th† was written in great haste, and I find, on reperusal, that my views were indistinctly given on the subject of rejecting country bank paper.

I did not wish you to direct that it should not be received by your agents. I meant merely to ask you to reflect on the propriety of directing them to make arrangements with those banks that enjoyed the benefit of their accounts to give them Baltimore funds when they wish to transfer them to this office.

It would be hazardous for them to send country bank notes to us, and for us to send them back for specie, and again to bring that specie here would not only be hazardous but expensive. The preferable arrangement is this: The Collector may offer to a bank to keep his account in it, and at the end of each month or six or eight weeks have a right to ask and receive a check or checks on Baltimore for the amount then due. The bank getting his deposit enjoys the advantage of an enlarged circulation or deposit, and gives in return, what? Not specie, which it professes to pay, but Baltimore bank money, more plenty than specie.

If such arrangements are not made, I fear that very soon you will find it necessary to accelerate a state of things which is now slowly but certainly approaching: I mean the suppression of State banks established where commerce is insufficient to have justified their erection.

The Bank of the United States must assume its stand, and, supported by the Government, might improve the medium of the country very essentially. The old bank did much to injure it. A system of permanent loans was adopted towards individuals and likewise to banks. Instead of extending its operations so as to embrace every real demand of commerce; instead of expanding its views as the country and its trade grew, it pursued a timid and faltering course, and invited, by its measures, the erection of rival institutions to share its business, and contaminate the character of this country's medium.

That bank had a glorious field before it; and this has one almost as much so, whilst it harmonizes with the Government and meets every real call of commerce.

In relation to the purchase of funded debt by the officers of the bank for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, I was anxious that they should do it; that it might be quietly done, it should be secretly done, and not too much bought in one place.

Whilst in New York, the Cashier of the office inquired whether anything had been done to obtain the purchases of sterling on account of the Government for the officers of this bank; I was ignorant of anything having been said to you on the subject, but promised to call it to your mind whenever I had occasion to write to you. To have the purchasing of all your foreign remittances on commission, as in the old bank, would be very gratifying, no doubt, to the Cashiers of this institution in every quarter. Whether it would be as desirable to you to have them your agents for that purpose, I cannot anticipate; perhaps their information of the credit of drawers is as good as that of any other persons, and might, in this way, be found useful.

Besides, they will have much to do for the Government as Loan Offices, for which the bank receives nothing, and may, therefore, not allow them any consideration.

In relation to the purchase of funded debt, the compensation you propose would, no doubt, be perfectly satisfactory to all; for myself, I shall in this be content, if my agency could preserve the funded debt of this bank from the grasp of the Sinking Fund, even for a time. It is, in my eye, the most valuable part of our capital.

Much uneasiness seemed to be gathering in New York in consequence of drafts made, and about to be made, for specie by agents of banks in South Carolina and Georgia.

I understood that these had been drawing and redrawing upon each other, in order, as they thought, to be prepared to transfer the public dues to the Bank of the United States the more easily, and had, by their measures of preparation, so alarmed each other as to induce them to recall their funds from New York in specie—funds that were accruing there in the collection of exchange, which they had bought and remitted for collection.

Thus a section of the country as strong in specie resources, or merchandise, or capital, as any other, was alarming itself about theories.

The importance of an immediate transfer of public funds to this bank, in every quarter, is thus happily illustrated. I infer that it should be made as soon as a branch is organized. Probably, however, this subject is placed at large before you by the able officers of the parent bank.

Very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

JAS. W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

\* Postmarked 7th April.

† Not on file; probably a private letter.



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, March 8, 1817.*

SIR: I beg leave to observe, in explanation of the settlement of your account of notes of the banks out of town, transmitted this day, that our Board of Directors, observing the amount to accumulate considerably, judged it for the interest of the Treasury that the same should be exchanged for Boston money, and accordingly passed a vote that the Cashier should effect the exchange, and credit your cash account with the net proceeds. I have, in consequence, made the exchange on the best terms I could; and, deducting the discount, \$131 78, have passed the net proceeds, \$25,503 22, to your cash credit, per accounts.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Morch 11, 1817.*

SIR: Having submitted, in my letter of \* — instant, the plan contemplated by this bank for the liquidation of the balances due the United States by the banks on which the drafts referred to in that letter were drawn, as well as for the settlement of the balances due by the banks in the State of Ohio, I respectfully await your answer to that letter, and beg leave to suggest, as a general principle for the settlement of the balances yet remaining to be transferred to the Bank of the United States from the banks in the respective States, that which was adopted in the settlement with the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, viz: payment on the 1st day of July next, together with interest from the 20th ultimo, or by equal installments from the 20th ultimo to the 1st of July, with interest, at the Bank of the United States or some one of its branches.

This principle appears to be reasonable and equitable, for the banks which have settled upon this principle may conceive themselves aggrieved if other banks which have no better claims to favor shall be allowed to procrastinate their payments without interest.

The banks in those districts which are not included in the compact with the Bank of the United States may possibly assume particular merit for resuming specie payments without the direct aid of the Bank of the United States; but such pretensions are more specious than solid. It is clearly demonstrable that their ability to follow was the obvious consequence of the facility and safety which the example afforded them, and the specie payments of many of them, if scrutinized, would be found but partial at best. Some of the banks which have been drawn upon have made spontaneous proposals upon the foregoing principles; others have made propositions altogether inadmissible. Some of those holding special deposits have assuredly acted an uncandid part. It would, I think, not be difficult to ascertain that the special deposits in many cases were in a better medium than their own paper, and subsequently transformed into a worse.

It is important to avoid delay in the settlement of those balances; and if you shall deem it expedient to authorize the Bank of the United States to settle with the respective banks without further reference to the Treasury Department, and on the principle I have stated, or on such other principles not less favorable to the debtor banks in point of time, as the Bank of the United States shall deem expedient, I believe this course would induce a more speedy and advantageous settlement than any other through the agency of this bank.

It is also of importance that the settlement should precede the selection of the banks for the future depositories of the public money, as the prospect of that advantage may induce a more prompt and faithful settlement than a mere sense of justice without hope of further or future advantage. In your letter of the 21st ultimo you were pleased to observe, "I presume the propositions of the Bank of the United States to the convention of the State banks will apply to the banks of the District of Columbia, so far as relates to the amicable course pledged on that occasion, and to claims to balances for interest." This the Bank of the United States is perfectly willing to accord; and the Bank of Alexandria having made to this bank propositions of a similar nature, they have been accepted, and I now ask leave to nominate to you that bank as the depository of the public money for the district in which it has hitherto acted in that capacity.

The President of the office of this bank, at the Treasury, has been instructed to solicit of you the immediate transfer of the public money in the banks of the District of Columbia, and to ascertain their views in respect to the payment thereof.

I have not yet heard from him on the subject, to which I now ask leave to call your attention.

I have not yet received, agreeably to the intimation in your letter of the 10th ultimo, "the list of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, whose situation, it is supposed, will render it inconvenient for them to deposit in the Bank of the United States or in its branches," which you intended to forward, "with a view to draw the attention of the Board to the situation of the banks for that purpose." One of the banks in New London will be immediately engaged as the depository of the public money, agreeably to your request; and as soon as it shall suit your convenience to designate the districts throughout the Union in which you shall deem it indispensable to the public service to employ banks of deposit, the Board of Directors will proceed to the selection without delay; but, as the embarrassments of a diversified and fluctuating currency will ere long be removed, and as the bank, with its numerous branches and substitutes, will be sufficiently complicated, it will be very acceptable to the Board that as few banks may be required as the public interest will admit. If you will also please to designate such of the banks, in the report of the Treasury, as may be best entitled to your confidence, by the fidelity with which they have discharged the trust hitherto confided to them, it will furnish a useful index to the selection by the Board.

It is, I presume, as well with the Treasury as with the Bank of the United States, an indispensable requisite in the character of a bank of deposit that it shall pay all its debts in specie, or bills convertible into specie, on demand.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

\* Should be 28th of February.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 12, 1817.*

SIR: Having explained in my letter of yesterday the principles upon which it appears expedient and equitable to proceed in the settlement of the balances due by the State banks to the Treasury of the United States, I have now the honor to inclose copies of letters received from the Harrisburg and Chambersburg banks as a specimen of their candor.

The balance due by the latter is represented in the Treasurer's report as *cash*, for which, of course, it is at least liable in its own notes. The former is represented as a special deposit; but whether as originally deposited, or subsequently adulterated, or whether, in fact, any special deposits exists, I am not positively enabled to say.

The great trouble, responsibility, and individual distress, which the receiving, safe keeping, and accounting for a special deposit may occasion, is to me utterly incomprehensible.

The propositions made by the Harrisburg Bank, however, shed some light on this subject, and pretty clearly indicate the course which has been pursued. Although the Bank of the United States now holds the drafts of the Treasurer, at sight, on the country banks of Pennsylvania, without qualification as to the nature of the funds drawn upon, and has notified the said banks of its claims, yet the Bank of the United States has no specific authority to demand payment, compound with the debtors, or exact a settlement of any kind, without a special reference of every controverted case to the Secretary of the Treasury; and this will lead to endless trouble, both to the Secretary and the bank; for as soon as it is perceived that the bank is without authority, advantage will be taken of this circumstance to embarrass and protract the settlement, with the hope of extorting unreasonable terms, or, at least, gaining time and eluding the payment of interest.

If any of the banks which hold the special deposits have availed themselves of the use of any part thereof, they are justly liable for the whole amount; for in that case they would, undoubtedly, make use of the best. It appears, therefore, necessary to the public interest that the Bank of the United States, in order to effect a just settlement, should be authorized to insist upon the identical deposits, or claim the whole as cash.

The Bank of the United States is bound by the charter to receive and transmit the public money from place to place, according to the exigencies of the Treasury; but its agency in the case under consideration is not of that nature, nor within the sphere of its duty. The deposits on which the drafts are made are not payable in specie, nor even in bank notes which may be immediately converted into specie without considerable loss, and therefore are not money. Even the acknowledged cash deposit at the Bank of Chambersburg is now attempted to be passed as a special deposit. But the Bank of the United States is not disposed to limit its usefulness to the Government by the obligations of the charter. The Board of Directors will cheerfully, and at all times, exert its best efforts to promote the financial operations of the Treasury; but its agency in the case in question must prove entirely inefficient, unless sustained by the necessary authority to exact a reasonable settlement, or to protest and return the drafts to the Treasury.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

HARRISBURG BANK, *March 5, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo was this day submitted by me to our Board of Directors. They have instructed me to represent to you, in reply, that the moneys received on account of the Treasury of the United States were in the paper of banks more or less depreciated, and, as such, specially passed to his credit, agreeably to contracts prescribed by the Treasury Department of the United States and entered into with the Collectors; by the receipt of which, this bank had much trouble and incurred great responsibility, and cannot, during the present unsettled state of the currency, make a specific stipulation as to the time in which payment of the draft you hold could be made without occasioning much individual distress. I am directed to propose—

1. That in part payment of the draft of \$139,783 56, the sum of \$50,000, in various notes of the chartered banks of this State, Maryland, Delaware, a small sum in Ohio and District of Columbia paper, (received, as above stated, from the Collectors of the United States,) be forthwith transmitted to you.

2. That if you agree to open an account with this bank, receive in deposit its notes, and extend to it a credit of \$30,000, the residue, \$89,783 56, shall be passed to your credit as cash.

3. That in discharge of the same and all future balances every convenient and safe opportunity shall be embraced to make you remittances in the notes of such banks as you shall be willing to pass to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as cash, or to accept in payment for the notes of this bank.

4. That the accounts thus opened and continued be regularly balanced at the end of each calendar month.

5. That after the 1st of July next this bank will pay an interest, at the rate of six per cent., on all balances beyond the sum of \$30,000, which by such settlements shall appear due to the Bank of the United States, including all the notes of this bank which you may be possessed of at the time, together with all drafts, as well from the Treasury of the United States as individuals—an arrangement which will render it the interest of this institution gradually so to reduce the debt as shall be least oppressive to the community; the Directors of this bank, engaging, moreover, that the balance upon which an interest is proposed to be paid shall be diminished at the end of each and every month until it shall not exceed the \$30,000, as above stated, flatter themselves that the desired credit will be considered but a reasonable remuneration for the risk and expense which has been and will be incurred in converting the public moneys into bank paper of such a description as you will be willing to accept, and therefore confidently hope that the above propositions will be acceded to; but should they not meet your approbation, it is the request of the Directors of this bank that you will suggest such modifications as may appear equitable and practicable for this institution to conform to.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN FOSTER, *Cashier.*



BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *March 8, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant is received.

The deposits of the United States in this bank consist of paper of the banks of this State and Maryland, received under a special agreement with the Collector of this district that we were to be accountable only for the same paper. For the portion of our paper that may be in that situation we will, of course, be responsible, though we have been led to believe by the Treasury Department that the same would be drawn out by drafts in favor of public contractors.

As the collection of the paper in these deposits (two-thirds at least being of banks west of the mountains) might be attended with inconvenience to you, I would undertake it, and obtain for it Baltimore and Philadelphia paper as early as can conveniently be done. The scarcity of that kind of paper in this and the counties west will prevent the collection as soon as you might expect.

Having had no opportunity of consulting the Board of Directors on the subject of fixing the time of payment, I would wish you to inform me the extent of the credit it would suit you to allow.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. COLHOUN, *Cashier.*JONATHAN SMITH, *Esq.*BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 14, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: The propositions contained in your letter of the 12th have been acceded to on the part of this bank, subject, nevertheless, to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury of that part relating to your appointment as the agent of this bank in receiving the public moneys in the State of Delaware.

I therefore inclose, for the credit of this institution, the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on yourself, in my favor, No. 8297, for \$56,279 08.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier*JAMES COUPER, Jr., *Esq., Cashier of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank, Delaware.*OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, March 15, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, directing the purchase of £20,000 sterling in bills on London, which shall receive attention.

The price of sterling bills here is two per cent. premium, and but few good bills in the market at this moment. When respectable drawers are required to give endorsers on their bills, as in this case, the price is advanced from a half to one per cent. The bills will therefore probably cost two and a half per cent.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

6 per cent.....	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 per cent.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish dollars, 2 per cent. premium.	

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 17, 1817.*

SIR: The arrangements and operations of this bank have thus far effected the reduction of commercial exchanges between the respective cities from Washington to New York, inclusive, upon terms of perfect equality, although no part of the balances transferred by the Treasury to this bank from the State banks, nor of the balances accumulating against them after that period, can, according to the terms of the compact, be applied to that or any other purpose until the 1st of July next.

The most serious difficulty which the Bank of the United States has to encounter, under the arrangement with the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, is the strong current of exchange which continues to flow to the east, notwithstanding the large drafts which have been supplied by this bank and its branches, and which must still be supplied from the same sources.

Several if not all the banks in Boston solicited and obtained acts of the Legislature authorizing the reduction of their capitals, which they are now effecting by an inconvenient and pressing curtailment of their discounts, which had previously been so limited as to reduce the dividends of some of the banks to four per cent. This pressure compels individuals to resort to extraordinary expedients to meet their engagements. Merchandise is thrown into the market, sold at reduced rates, and purchased for southern account; speculation in southern produce is partially suspended; money due to Boston, as well as that which may be obtained on credit, is drawn there from all quarters during the pressure, and thus every other part of the Union must either pursue the same restrictive and inconvenient policy or become the debtor of Boston. During this state of things the liberal discounts which the Bank of the United States and its branches are doing, in conformity to the terms of compact, enables the banks or the merchants of Boston to collect the United States Bank paper and draw the specie.

This view of the subject will show that the Bank of the United States must either supply the means to satisfy this extraordinary demand, or it will be done by the banks and merchants of the east in a manner calculated to impair public confidence, if not excite apprehension among the banks themselves.



A few days since an agent from Boston drew about \$128,000 in specie from our office in New York, and further drafts are anticipated.

I have therefore, in behalf of the Board of Directors, to solicit your good offices in giving to the public money in the eastern section of the Union such a direction as will best promote the operations of exchange, which I have explained, and strengthen the office at Boston, until the period when the bank may avail itself of the ample means which it will possess when disengaged from the contract with the State banks.

The inclosed extract is from a letter this day received from the Cashier of the office of this bank at Boston; and I beg leave to inquire whether the determination expressed in your letter of the — ultimo, to discharge the balance of the loan at Boston on the 1st of the ensuing month, is to take effect, and, if convenient, to be informed of the arrangements of the Treasury for the payment of the ensuing dividend on the public debt in Boston.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 18, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Richmond and Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, are organized and prepared to receive for collection the bonds for duties; and also respectfully to request the transfer of the balances due to the United States by the banks of those places, in conformity to the compact entered into by the Bank of the United States and the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, and ratified by the President of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, March 19, 1817.*

SIR: In pursuance of instructions in your letter of the 10th instant, I have purchased £20,000 of bills on England, which you will herewith receive, together with an account of the cost and receipts for the payment.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 27, 1817.*

SIR: In answer to your inquiry of the 23d instant, I have the honor to inform you that the names of the Cashiers of the offices of this bank, at present established, are as follows:

Boston, Samuel Frothingham; New York, Lynde Catlin; Baltimore, James W. McCulloh; Washington, Richard Smith; Richmond, Julius B. Dandridge; Norfolk, Luke Wheeler; Charleston, Peter Bacot; Savannah, Eleazer Early; New Orleans, Joseph Saul; Lexington, Ezekiel Salomon; Cincinnati, Gorham A. Worth.

The names of those which remain to be organized will be transmitted as soon as ascertained.

In the arrangement with the Bank of Alexandria it was conceived that the specific duties to be performed by the bank, as suggested in your letter of the 23d, would be the subject of instructions from the Treasury. Our future arrangements with the Banks of Deposit will, however, stipulate for the performance of those duties which are evidently proper and necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, March 27, 1817.*

SIR: In pursuance of instructions contained in yours of the 24th instant, I have purchased for public use bills on Amsterdam to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, which you will herewith receive, together with an account and receipt for the payment.

By the mail of the 20th I had the honor to transmit you twenty thousand pounds sterling bills, which I presume have been regularly received.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 28, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, with much satisfaction, the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and respectfully to communicate the high sense entertained by the Board of Directors of the liberal sentiments and provident attention to the interest and safety of the bank evinced in that communication.

It was by no means intended to attribute to the State Bank any agency in the causes which press upon the affairs of this bank at Boston.

The fact of its intention to pay the balance due the Treasury in Treasury notes only was simply communicated by way of information, and to show that, if that balance should be transferred to the Bank of the United States, it would afford no relief.

The funds which you have been pleased to direct to be transferred to the branch in Boston will afford very seasonable and material aid, and, together with \$200,000 in gold which we sent from this bank on the 23d instant, will, I hope, satisfy the demand in that quarter until additional means can be provided without the unpleasant expedient of transporting specie. We are now remitting to New York a like sum in gold, which will, I trust, prove a sufficient supply, until our European resources arrive.

On the subject of the loan to the United States the bank had no wish to gratify, nor would it have been mentioned but for the peculiar circumstances of our affairs at Boston and the intimation which you were pleased to make in a former letter.

It is, undoubtedly, the duty of the bank to transmit the funds of the Government according to your directions, and this duty it will always perform with promptitude and cheerfulness.

Your communication of the 17th instant will receive the earliest possible attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *March 31, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the duplicate of your letter of the 14th of November, 1816, and I now inclose a copy of my letter of the 25th of November last, which must have miscarried.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. FLEWELLING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January, 9, 1816.\**

SM: You have been pleased to observe "that, should a majority of the State banks refuse to conform to the Treasury proposition, the money remaining in their vaults to the credit of the United States will be transferred to the Bank of the United States and its branches in the manner already communicated, unless the Board of Directors shall suggest another which shall be deemed more eligible."

I take the liberty of suggesting, at the request of the Board of Directors, that the immediate transfer of the whole of the balances to the bank and its branches might have a favorable influence on its efforts to induce the State banks to resume specie payments.

These efforts will be assiduously employed in every form which may promise success, and the Board cannot abandon the hope of accomplishing its object with the most respectable of the banks before the 1st of July next. The balances will in no case be employed to their prejudice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *Pennsylvania, January 9, 1816.\**

SIR: Your communications on the subject of the resumption of specie payments have been received and considered. For the evidence of the disposition and views of this institution, I beg leave to refer to a letter which I had the honor of addressing to Mr. Dallas on the 7th August last. You will there perceive our readiness to acquiesce in any arrangement to facilitate so desirable an object. We still possess the same anxiety to gratify the wishes of the public and to meet the views of your Department. We need not suggest the inconvenience and danger that must result to us if we commence payment in coin before other banks simultaneously concur in the measure. Relying upon the friendly disposition you express, and assured of the protection of your Department and of the United States Bank, we are prepared to accede to your proposal for paying our notes on the 20th February. It is expected, however, that, unless there should be such concurrence of the banks as to render the measure safe, it will not be required of us alone to meet the shock. Should you, after receiving the communication of the banks, deem the experiment proper, you will please inform us.

\* On the subject of the Government deposit in this bank I had the honor of addressing Mr. Dallas on

\*Error—should be 1817.



the 26th June last. To that letter and its inclosures I beg your attention. I then suggested a very desirable arrangement with respect to the present balance, and also as to the deposit of the accumulating revenue in this district. The expenditure of the public funds for the making of the national road in this county might, with great advantage to us and convenience of the Government, be paid out of this deposit. Should this meet your approbation we will expect your drafts for that purpose. If it is, however, determined to transfer the amount to the United States Bank, we must be prepared whenever you think proper to draw for it. It would be satisfactory to know your views on this subject.

I have the honor, &c.,

THOS. H. BAIRD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, February 15, 1816\**.

SIR: We had a meeting of the Cashiers of the banks in this city to-day, and agreed to make the specie in town a common fund to aid each other, and ask our banks to sanction our arrangements, which simply presented the mode of executing what had been previously agreed upon by the State banks here and the United States Bank in convention.

At this meeting, Mr. Cox, Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore, observed that he had received a Treasury circular, directing him to pay the public money to this office, and asked whether I held a warrant from the Treasury to call for this money. Being informed that I did not, he observed that I must produce one before he could pay it over to me, at least such was his opinion of the laws in this case.

Therefore, to prevent delay here, or whenever you intend to transfer money from State banks to the United States Bank or branches, I respectfully suggest the expediency of sending the Treasurer's warrant for such balances to the officers of the United States Bank or its branches to authorize them to demand the payments

Upon this subject I have never before bestowed a thought; I pretend to no opinion of the laws, but merely present the subject to your view upon the ground of expediency.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 20, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the circular of the Commissioner of Revenue directing the Collectors of Internal Revenue to deposit the money by them collected, respectively, in the Bank of the United States and its branches.

I have also the honor to present for your consideration the number and locality of the State banks which the public interest requires should be used as places of intermediate deposit of the public money as long as the system of internal revenue is preserved. Also, statements of the situation of the banks within the districts described, as far as they are known to this Department.

As soon as you shall have made arrangements for this purpose, the Collectors of the Internal Revenue will be directed to make their deposits in them as the fact of such arrangement shall be communicated to this Department.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *January 16, 1817.*

SIR: In answer to yours I have to state that this institution has endeavored to place itself in a situation to meet specie payments, and will resume the payment of specie whenever the same shall become general.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dudn.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April 2, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose three sets of bills of exchange on Amsterdam, purchased in conformity with your directions of the 29th ultimo, viz:

Leroy Bayard & Company on Hope & Company.....	37,500	guilders.
Leroy Bayard & Company on Hope & Company.....	12,500	do.
Leroy Bayard & Company on Hope & Company.....	15,000	do.

Accompanied with my accounts for the several sums and receipts for the payment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c., &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

\*Error—should be 1817.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 7, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to observe, in reply to your letter of the 4th instant, intimating your desire to have \$200,000 remitted to Charleston or Savannah, that at present the exchange on either of those places is so unfavorable that the object could only be attained by a remittance in specie, and that a large amount in specie has recently been drawn from New York for the banks in Georgia. The course of exchange between the middle and southern States is usually unfavorable to the former until the months of May and June, when the principal shipments of southern produce having been made and accounted for, the balance of trade inclines to the north. Under these circumstances, connected with the forbearance which the Bank of the United States is constrained to observe towards the State banks, I hope you may find it convenient to postpone the contemplated remittance.

In answer to your letter of the same date, covering the correspondence between the Collector of Charleston and the President of the office of this bank at that place, I beg leave to observe that the temporary difficulty which had unnecessarily occurred will have been obviated by the arrival of the notes for that branch which were sent from this bank on the 29th ultimo in a fast sailing packet.

I regret that any doubt should have existed on the subject; the case is a very plain one, and the office was bound to pay the Collector's drafts, if even specie had been demanded, (of which the vaults of the office contained \$370,000;) but I should amagine that an arrangement might have been made with any one of the banks there for a temporary supply of local paper until that of the office should arrive.

The idea of receiving any description of the notes of this bank as a special deposit on account of the Treasury is altogether inadmissible, and has never been entertained by the Board of Directors.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April 1, 1817.*

SIR: I regularly received your favor of the 1st instant, and, as therein instructed, have purchased for public use, and now inclose, three parcels of sterling bills on London and on Liverpool, payable in London, viz:

£6,569 6s. 11d., at  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. premium, equal to \$30,000; £4,379 11s. 3d., at  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. premium, equal to \$20,000; £437 19s. 2d., at  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. premium, equal to \$2,000; and also my accounts for the same, and vouchers for the payment.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c., &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 8, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to propose for your acceptance the composition authorized by the act of Congress of August 2, 1813, in lieu of the stamp duty to which the Bank of the United States is liable.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 9, 1817.*

SIR: In my letter of the 31st ultimo,\* in answer to your private letter of the 26th, I had the honor of exhibiting to you the best view which the state of things then existing enabled me to take; and in recommending the employment of the Cashier of this bank as the confidential agent for the object contemplated by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in preference to the direct agency of the Cashier of this bank and its branches, respectively, it was with a view to conduct the business in the circumspect manner which an individual having the same object in view would manage it, in order to avoid the excitement which a public demand simultaneously announced at so many points would be likely to produce; but if the private agency shall not promise decided advantages, the public one ought undoubtedly to be preferred.

The nature and operation of the private agency would be as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, would authorize the Cashier of this bank, by letter, to purchase a certain amount of the public debt on such terms as he should please to prescribe, and to have the debt so purchased transferred to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in trust.

2. The payments for the debts so purchased would be made on the checks of the Cashier, which would remain with the Cashier until the object should be attained, when the debt would be transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to whom the sums paid on account of the said debt would then be charged.

3. The Cashiers would instruct the Cashier of the branches to purchase on the same conditions any considerable amount of the debt which might offer within the limitations, transfer the debt so purchased to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in trust, pay for the same out of the funds of the office, and draw upon him for reimbursement.

Similar trusts have been confided to the gentleman who is Cashier of this bank, and with the best effect.

\*Private letter.



The subscription to the eleven million loan moved very heavily; Mr. Smith was, at his suggestion, authorized by Mr. Gallatin to employ a confidential broker, approved by Mr. Gallatin, to purchase the debt in the market, in order to excite a demand, and for every \$10,000 so bought, \$100,000 of the eleven million loan was subscribed.

I am now, however, to state to you some new circumstances, and after respectfully submitting to you the facts, your decision will be more correct than any suggestion of mine, for I feel some hesitation in recommending a course which may produce delay lest the public debt should rise in the market beyond the limits of the Sinking Fund, and the object both of the Commissioners and the bank be frustrated.

The Bank of the United States has found it necessary, in order to check the spirit of speculation which is inconveniently setting to the eastward, to check and even to reduce the amount of discounts in the bank and its branches; and thus, as money is less abundant, the public debt may, during this state of things, fall a little in the market. Indeed, it has in a small degree produced that effect already, six per cents having this day sold at 98½. We have also called upon the banks in Baltimore to reduce the new balances which have accumulated against them to a great extent since the transfer of the public money to this bank; and as they hold a large amount in the public debt, it is probable they may incline to sell a part thereof at least; and an opportunity will be thus afforded to liquidate a part of the balances due the Bank of the United States. These facts and circumstances may, perhaps, enable you to determine whether it will be better to avail of the present opportunity, either in the open or confidential manner, or to postpone the object until a future period.

In respect to the effect which either mode may have upon the interest of the bank, it cannot be essential, as the Sinking Fund would absorb all that may be procured either by purchase or payment on account of the subscription to the bank.

The Cashiers of the branches shall be immediately instructed to transmit to the Treasury, along with their weekly statements, the rate of exchange upon England and Holland, and the prices of the several species of the funded debt

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, April 11, 1817.*

SIR: I have received from the Department the drafts of the Treasurer, as follows:

On the Cumberland Bank, Portland.....	\$40,000
On the Portland Bank.....	10,000
On the Bath Bank, Bath.....	10,000

The Cashier of the Cumberland Bank advises me that the draft on that bank "shall be paid within the time limited by the Secretary of the Treasury." The Cashier of the Portland Bank says: "The Treasurer's draft for ten thousand dollars will be paid soon, not exceeding thirty days." The Cashier of the Bath Bank advises, "That arrangements will be made for paying the same within sixty days, agreeably to an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury."

Will you have the goodness to inform me what arrangements exist with the Department for the stated accommodations?

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

I had the honor to receive, in due course, yours of the 24th ultimo.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 17, 1817.*

SIR: The selection of the banks for receiving the public revenue in the districts which you have been pleased to designate has produced some embarrassment and uncertainty, as well from a defect of information as to the real situation and present practice of many of the banks in respect to specie payments, as to the manner in which it is proposed to conduct the public business with the banks of which you may approve.

I have the honor respectfully to submit the inclosed list of banks, in the selection of which we have adopted as a general criterion the confidence hitherto reposed in them by the Treasury Department.

The list is imperfect, but will be completed as soon as circumstances will admit; and in respect to the debtor banks in Ohio, Kentucky, and the interior of Pennsylvania, we have supposed that the selection at this time might have an unfavorable influence upon the pending settlements now in train, which have given rise to considerable negotiation and correspondence. If, however, the motives assigned shall not be deemed sufficient to countervail the inconvenience of delay, an intimation to that effect will receive immediate attention.

In suggesting for your consideration a plan of operations for conducting the business of the Treasury with the Bank of the United States, its offices, and the banks appointed in lieu of offices, I beg leave to be distinctly understood as presenting it with entire deference, and to assure you of our ready acquiescence in any plan which you shall deem most conducive to the public interest.

You are aware, sir, that it is of great importance to the bank at all times to know the precise situation of the offices, and of the banks employed in lieu of offices, in respect to the public revenue, and the drafts made or about to be made thereon; and also to enjoy the benefit of circulating the public deposits as the exigencies of the institution may require, as far as may be compatible with the public interest and the views of the Treasury.

It appears to me that the plan which I am about to propose would afford more facility and security



from error or misconception than the present practice, and greatly simplify the transactions between the Treasury and the bank.

I propose, 1st. That all the transactions of the Treasury, in respect to the offices of this bank, and the banks to be employed in lieu of offices, be conducted through the Cashier of this bank.

2. That the deposits and collections made on account of the United States at any of the offices, or banks employed in lieu of offices, be passed to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the United States.

3. That corresponding credits be given on the books of the Bank of the United States to the Treasurer of the United States, according to the weekly statement of every such office or bank, required to be transmitted to the Treasury and the Bank of the United States.

4. That all the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States be drawn upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating the office or bank at which payment shall be required.

Thus would the whole of the transactions of the Treasury with the Bank of the United States be condensed into one account on the books of the bank, and the same on those of the Treasury, instead of forty or fifty accounts, and as many distinct sources of correspondence, which the present system requires of the Treasury Department; and in this way, by a single instruction, preparation might be made in due time to meet the views of the Treasury at any point, and the bank would be in full possession of all the information necessary to enforce those views and to regulate the conduct of its agents so as to insure a prompt and faithful execution of the duties required.

I presume the lapse of time by the post between Washington and Philadelphia, in the case of the offices and banks south and west of Washington, would not constitute a material objection.

If the convenience of the Treasury should render it necessary, the office at Washington might form an exception to the rule.

I also transmit a form of the instruction and engagement proposed to be submitted (if approved by you) to the banks which may be appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April —, 1817.*

SIR: The Bank of the United States has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his decision, the appointment of the Bank of ——— for the purpose of receiving the public revenue for the ———. Should the Directors of your institution agree to accept of the agency, it will be necessary to comply with the following conditions, viz: All moneys which may accumulate to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for revenue received on account of the United States, to be paid on the draft of the Cashier of this bank on demand, or, if required, to place the amount from time to time in any of the offices which are or may be established in ———, and to transmit to the Treasury Department, as well as to this bank, monthly statements of the situation of your bank, and weekly statements of the moneys received on account of the revenue, according to the inclosed forms.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant.

*Designation of Banks for the Collection of the Public Revenue, respectfully submitted for the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Bank of the United States.*

*Maine.*

Bath Bank.

Cumberland Bank, (Portland.)

A bank in the Penobscot, or east of that river, will be named as soon as the necessary information is obtained for that purpose.

*New Hampshire.*

New Hampshire Union Bank, (Portsmouth.)

Cheshire Bank.

Concord Bank.

*Massachusetts.*

Merchants' Bank at Salem.

*Connecticut.*

New London Bank.

New Haven Bank.

*Rhode Island.*

Roger Williams Bank.

Newport Bank.

Bristol Bank.

*New York.*

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.

Utica Bank.

Another bank to be named on obtaining the necessary information.

As the demands of the Treasury in the State banks in the States of Ohio and Kentucky and interior of Pennsylvania are in train for settlement, it is deemed inexpedient to make the selection of agents in those places until the settlements are complete.

*Indiana.*

Bank of Vincennes.

*New Jersey.*

The Trenton Bank.

This bank has been named in consequence of Trenton being the seat of Government and the place where the Loan Office is kept.

*Virginia.*

Branch of the Virginia Bank at Fredricksburg.

Branch of the Virginia Bank at Lynchburg.

Branch of the Virginia Bank at Petersburg.

*North Carolina.*

State Bank, Raleigh.

Branch of State Bank at Edenton.

Branch of State Bank at Wilmington.

Branch of State Bank at Salisbury.

Branch of State Bank at Cape Fear.

Bank at Fayetteville, (branch of Cape Fear.)

*Georgia.*

Bank of Augusta.

Branch of the State Bank at Milledgeville.

*Tennessee.*

State Bank, Knoxville.

Nashville Bank.

*District of Columbia.*

Bank of Alexandria.



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April 18, 1817.*

SIR: I have purchased 100,000 guilders, at 40 cents, as authorized by you under date of the 14th; best bills, two good endorsers.

They are on London, payable in Amsterdam. Sterling bills are heavy at 3 per cent., and remittance from London could be made by last quotations at 6 per cent. gain, if that would not probably vary much and soon. To buy sterling at 3 premium would place guilders in Amsterdam at less than 40 cents. Yet guilders are held here at 41 cents, in small sums. I could not get them a fraction below 40, not were my commission of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Would it not be well to buy sterling at current rates? It is dull at 3 premium here to-day.

I have bought some 6 per cents. of the banks, at 99, and will give you particulars to-morrow. I preferred buying openly as agent of the Commissioners. It is quoted to me from New York to-day at  $98\frac{3}{4}$  to 99.

By one of our banks I am asked to receive \$50,000 which it subscribed at par in the first loan, whilst the officer was at Annapolis, and for which a certificate, it is believed, was never issued.

The loan officer cannot tell whether he ever issued it. The bank officers say they never received it, and they would comply with any arrangement which you might require, provided I was allowed to buy it. It is on the Maryland books.

Please instruct me on this head. The amount which I shall get of the banks will be near one million. They have had to pay me, since I saw you, \$300,000 specie, nearly, to send to Boston. They are very reluctant to part with funded debt at all. They should sell all to prevent being pressed.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April 19, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose herein certificates of 6 per cent. funded debt of the United States, amounting to \$600,000, which I have bought of the Baltimore banks, and had transferred to the Treasurer of the United States.

I gave for it 99 per cent. Please send me, on receipt of this, a Treasury draft on New York for \$594,000 to pay for it.

I also inclose S. Smith & Buchanan's drafts on Baring Brothers & Co., London, payable in Amsterdam, endorsed by Lemuel Taylor and James Calhoun, for 100,000 guilders, bought for you at 40 cents per guilder. Please send me \$40,000 to pay for them.

I shall probably get more stock of our banks, as it is promised to me; and probably as many more guilders from the same house by the 1st of May.

Sterling bills, 3 per cent.

Six per cents,  $99\frac{1}{2}$  in small sums.

The banks may sell at par to merchants on time, and they may throw it for money into the market; I think I had better buy all I can at your limits thus thrown into the market. At anything less than par the banks are very unwilling to sell, and even at that. Nothing but being called upon for specie induces them to think of selling at all. But for that fear they would not sell a dollar of it. If you think well of it, I will buy secretly all that I believe to be thus thrown into the market at your limits. It is quoted to me at \$99 from New York, and I have seen sales at  $99\frac{1}{2}$  at Boston of small sums.

I saw a quotation of sterling from Boston to-day from a very respectable quarter at 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium.

I do not meet with many guilders; but few hold any, and none can yet draw largely. By and by more will be able to draw for large sums, when our tobacco is shipped and our cotton, say June and July.

I am at a loss to decide how sterling will operate; sometimes I think it will fall to par, at others that it will rise to 7 and 10 per cent. premium; considerable sums may be soon had at about 3 per cent., unless there should be a bright prospect of a rise.

I think considerable sums of bank shares will be sent to London and valued upon, and in such bills there would be every security. The stock would be transferred most likely to Baring Brothers & Co., or other able bankers, and bills be predicated thereon.

The opportunity will be a good one to buy, if you contemplate purchasing at all above par.

Perhaps the parties might do as S. Smith & Buchanan have done in this case—prefer to draw guilder bills even at 40 cents to sterling at 3 per cent. premium

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April 19, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 4th,\* postmarked the 14th, was received on the 16th instant, directing the purchase of bills on Amsterdam to the amount of 500,000 guilders, at not exceeding 40 cents per guilder.

I think I am justified in the belief that this sum may be obtained at or within the limited price before the first of June next. The price is at present 40 cents per guilder, and not many in the market. At that price I have purchased, and now inclose bills to the amount of 77,450 guilders, with an account and vouchers for the payment.

Your directions to transmit the bills from time to time as they may be purchased will be duly

\* Should be 14th.



attended to; and should circumstances forbid the reasonable expectation of obtaining the full amount prior to the 1st of June, I shall not fail to give you early intelligence.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April 21, 1817.*

SIR: I omitted the guilder bills mentioned in mine of the 19th, and now inclose them, say 100,000 guilders, at 40 cents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I have obtained \$145,000 more, at 99 per cent., of sixes; particulars to-morrow, and expect to get \$100,000 to \$150,000 more.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April 24, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose statements of my purchases of funded debts and guilder bills; likewise certificates for \$145,263 15 of six per cents., placed in the name of the Treasurer by me.

I have no prospect of extending my purchases of six per cents. of our banks immediately, except the \$50,000, for which they say they never had a certificate. The bank holding that sum wishes to sell, and go through whatever forms you may direct.

Please remit me the balance on these purchases, as before.

I will keep the purchase of bills and debt still in view, and buy where I can to advantage, under your orders.

Your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 26, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, approving of the measures taken by this bank in respect to the selection of certain banks for transacting the public business, and to inform you that the modifications which you proposed of the plan which I had the honor to submit for conducting the intercourse between the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States have received the approbation of the Board of Directors. I avail myself of the privilege of the intimation you have been pleased to make, to require that semi-weekly statements of warrants drawn by the Treasury upon the offices and State banks may be transmitted to this bank.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 26, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, inclosing copies of the correspondence between the Collector of the Customs at Charleston and the President of the office of the bank at that place, in respect to the nature of the public deposits which may be made at that office, and to inform you that explicit explanations and instructions on that head have been forwarded from this bank, which will supersede any future reference to you on that subject.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 28, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor and satisfaction to inform you that Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and Reed, Irving & Co., of London, have contracted with Mr. Sergeant, in behalf of the Bank of the United States, to deliver in the United States the whole amount of specie for which Mr. Sergeant was authorized to contract.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April 28, 1817.*

SIR: Your esteemed favors of the 24th and 26th are at hand. I have bought the funded debt, (\$50,000) fifty thousand dollars, six per cents, of which the certificates are supposed to be lost, and at 99 per cent.

I am told by the President of the bank that he expects he shall find it, or be able to proceed as in the case of a loss. He learns that it was receipted for by Mr. Pinckney, Cashier, who perhaps mislaid it, or put it in the mail and it never came to hand. However, as I buy it of a bank, all is safe, and I wish to take the shortest course in settling the business. On reference to the law, I will pursue that which promises to be shortest.

I learn that the pound sterling was worth twelve guilders the 1st of March in London.	
12 guilders, at 40 cents, or par .....	480 cents.
1 pound sterling, at 444 .....	444
	36
3 per cent. premium of 1 pound sterling.....	13

Leaving a gain of ..... 23 cents on the pound sterling in favor of remitting to Amsterdam, through London, or 5 per cent. gain.

Whether the course of exchange between London and Amsterdam will vary much is a question that I cannot express a confident opinion upon. Many and great causes affect that subject, and must be taken into view.

The loan by England to France, if the first has to send money to the last to a great amount, may raise the value of continental currencies in England, and depress sterling on the continent.

Previous to the loan a greater gain, say ten per cent, might have been made by throwing money through London to Amsterdam, in preference to buying guilders at 40 cents.

The loan having been made improved the continental currencies, relatively with sterling, about 5 per cent.

I cannot ascertain what Louisiana stock is worth in Amsterdam. I have no quotations of it, and I cannot find any person that has, nor any quotations of our other loans in that city.

The general impression made here by the last quotations of par for our six per cents in England is, that sterling will not advance, and some pretty intelligent persons think it may rather decline a little.

I am very much at a loss to come to any conclusion on the subject. Stocks are high and money plenty in England. Persons may send stocks and draw on them. Flour is high. Cotton, too, is high. All this goes to prove that sterling will not rise. On the other side, we owe Great Britain for old importations. The stock of goods on hand is not great now; the prices of goods in England are very low, and large importations will be made in the fall and spring. All this seems to establish that exchange will not fall much below its present rate. My data is not, however, sufficiently precise to hazard an unequivocal opinion to you about it now.

By a gentleman who holds United States bank stock I am asked what I could contract to pay for six per cents, deliverable previous to July 1, 1818, and subsequent to April 1, 1818, payable now, and the bank shares to be given as collateral security at par or market value; the amount of six per cents to be \$500,000 to one million.

I had no authority to make any answer to such a proposition. I feel, however, bound to communicate it, for it might, perhaps, be consummated into an advantageous bargain to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I will point out its operation. Upon \$100 six per cents Government must pay 150 cents on the 1st of July, 1817; 150 cents on the 1st of October, 1817; 150 cents on the 1st of January, 1818; 150 cents on the 1st of April, 1818; = \$6 08 interest. If you could now buy at 99, deduct from that the \$6 interest, and you will have to pay 93; which would be the same to you, payable now and deliverable prior to the 1st of July, 1818, as to buy now at 99. I think it probable that the person who asked me the question would agree to give \$100 six per cent. stock of the United States, deliverable prior to the 30th of June, 1818; that is to say, reserving to the United States the quarter's interest due on the 30th of June, 1818, for \$93, payable here on the 15th of May, 1817; and he would give United States bank stock as a guarantee for the performance of his contract.

You will naturally look for his inducement I will state what I believe it to be. He thinks six per cents will not rise more than one or two per cent. above par. *That* he would risk, over and above paying interest. He believes bank stock will rise, and wishes to continue to hold it to gain the rise; and thinks he would get, between this and the 1st of July, 1818, the \$7 discount on the six per cents, and one or two per cent. lost by his having to give that above par for it, in dividends from the bank, as he thinks it will divide eight per cent.

As it relates to you, I have shown it to be equivalent to a purchase at 99, deliverable now.

I promised the person to lay his offers to make an arrangement before you, and to request your opinion of it. Please to give it to me as soon as convenient, and believe me your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April 29, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose our statement, Treasurer's account, and some bills, viz: (50,000) fifty thousand guilders, drawn by Hodges and Lansdale, favor of Wilson, Mulliken & Co., endorsed by them, Hugh W. Evans, for Daniel Crommelin & Sons, at sixty days' sight. I paid for them forty cents per guilder, less one-quarter of one per cent., as per Wilson, Mulliken & Co.'s bill of parcels. Please remit on New York for these bills, as well as for those previously sent, and the funded debt likewise. I have had these bills



in view for several days, but could not until to-day succeed in getting them. The drawers held them at forty-two cents at first

I incline to think to-day that sterling will not vary immediately in our market. Operations to a considerable amount will be making, predicated upon consignments of six per cents and United States bank shares sent to London to be held awhile and eventually sold there. These bills will be enough to prevent a rise, and the prospects will not justify the operation of any material change in the rate.

However, if, upon mature reflection, you think it desirable to buy sterling at par, or anything above par, and lodge authority with me to buy, for the purpose of remitting on account of Government, I will endeavor to meet your expectations in making the most advantageous purchases that the market will suffer.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April 29, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant. Previous thereto I had purchased and paid for bills on Amsterdam to the amount of 105,000 guilders, and had nearly closed a bargain with John Jacob Astor, Esq., for the balance of the sum ordered to be purchased. But on the receipt of your letter above mentioned I advised with Mr. Astor that further purchases would be suspended for the present. He said that, in consequence of what had passed between us, he had calculated on the sale, and had made his money arrangements accordingly. Under these circumstances, I agreed to take 117,550 guilders of him. This will make, to the total amount of what has been purchased, 300,000 guilders, which I hope will meet your approbation. The bills, say 222,550 guilders, I now inclose, with my account and vouchers.

Agreeably to your advice, I shall postpone further purchases, and shall have the honor to address you again in a few days on the subject of that part of your letter which relates to the comparative advantages of remitting *direct* to Amsterdam or *through London*.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 30, 1817.*

SIR: In the efforts which the Bank of the United States have made to effect a settlement with the western banks of the balances due by them to the Treasury much unnecessary trouble, embarrassment, and delay has taken place, but nothing indecorous or repulsive has occurred until the close of the correspondence, of which I take the liberty of inclosing copies, lest misrepresentations may be made to you on the subject.

The desire of the bank to afford the Treasurer all the aid in its power in collecting and converting into effective money the multifarious mass of paper on special deposit on account of the revenue collected in the western banks, and in effecting a settlement with the banks which acknowledge the deposits as cash, is the only motive which has actuated the Directors and officers of this bank. The part which duty requires of the bank is to receive the public deposits in effective money and hold the amount subject to the order of the Treasury. No advantage which the bank can derive from its agency in the liquidation of the balances due by the banks represented by the committee, named in the inclosed letters, will compensate the institution for the trouble, expense, and risks which it will incur; nevertheless, the officers of the bank will cheerfully persevere in their endeavors to effect the object.

The only advantage which the bank has proposed or contemplated in this business is, that upon placing the amount of the balances due by those banks, respectively, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his draft at sight, they should pledge themselves to pay the amount at a reasonably distant time, with interest from the first of this month. Several of the banks, similarly situated, have received the propositions of the bank respectfully, and have acceded to the proffered terms. Why the committee should have revolted at the propositions it is difficult to conceive. They claim to themselves the right of delaying payment to a remote period, without interest, (it would seem,) and then in a qualified manner. The bank can have no objection to any mode which the Secretary of the Treasury may please to authorize or direct; but the bank cannot assume the debts of those banks without a satisfactory assurance of payment, with interest, within a reasonable time. The actual situation and disposition of many of those banks are unknown to the direction of this bank, and, as they had congregated together for a common object, it was reasonable to suppose they would have readily guarantied each other; indeed, we had been told by gentlemen from the westward that they were so disposed. The exception they appear to have taken to the suggestion, in respect to the selection of the banks to transact the public business, is truly fastidious. The Bank of the United States will certainly be very much influenced in its nominations by the evidence of good faith which the debtor banks may exhibit in the settlement of the existing claims against them; and whether the selection can be a matter of indifference to the State banks, the importunity with which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of the United States have been assailed on that subject is sufficiently indicative. You will perceive, sir, that the committee have abruptly closed the door of communication, and, in respect to the special deposits which may consist of the paper of banks which reject the reasonable propositions as the direction of this bank may feel itself warranted in making, you will please to direct what course is to be pursued, and the bank will employ an agent to execute, on behalf of the Treasury, such orders as you may please to give in that respect. The drafts on the banks in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, have been transmitted



to the President and Directors of the offices of this bank at Lexington and Cincinnati, to effect a settlement as favorable to the Treasury and the bank as they may be enabled to obtain.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STEUBENVILLE, *April 14, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant has been received. It is not perceived that any advantages could result to the banks we represent by accepting either the first or second proposition it contains. Were it otherwise, the third proposition and the suggestion accompanying it are of such a character that self-respect compels us to decline any further correspondence on the subject. We may, however, add that our banks will resume the payment of specie immediately. We shall then, no doubt, very soon have an opportunity of testing the professions of friendship which have been made for the country banks.

C. HAMMOND.

B. WELLS.

JOHN WHITE.

SIMON PERKINS.

WM. WILKINS.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

PITTSBURG, *March 15, 1817.*

GENTLEMEN: In September last a convention of the banks in the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia and of the eastern districts of Ohio met at Steubenville for the purpose of unity in measures to support the credit of the western banks. At this meeting the subscribers were appointed a committee to give notice of the proper time for the western banks to resume the payment of specie at a day subsequent to a general payment of specie in the Atlantic cities. At the time this trust was confided to us it was not supposed that the eastern banks would be enabled to resume the payment of coin but by arrangements with the United States Bank. As this has been the fact, it seems to us but fair and equitable that the western banks should receive some direct assurance that they will also be aided in the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of the United States before they actually open their vaults.

It ought not to be expected that the western banks are better able to pay specie than the banks of the cities; and the measures commenced for the assistance of the city banks can be of no possible advantage to the west, nor can the payment of specie in the cities be of any benefit to the west for some months after that event takes place. To open their vaults immediately would subject the western banks to a drain in favor of the cities, to which the western merchants are known to be largely indebted; and to commence the payment of specie, without any previous understanding with the Treasury or United States Bank, would subject the western banks to an immediate call for specie for all the sums of their paper now held by the United States upon deposit in the Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh.

We feel ourselves warranted in soliciting some arrangement in respect to the deposits in the branch just named. Very large sums of western paper, chiefly of the banks we represent, have accumulated in this branch upon special deposit. It seems to us that the Treasury could lose nothing by directing these special deposits to be distributed to the different banks that issued the notes of which they consist, and then deposited to the credit of the Treasury, or the Bank of the United States, under some agreement respecting the time and manner of drawing for the amount. An agreement that the funds of the United States in the branch before named should be thus distributed and not drawn until August next, and then drawn for in a manner as favorable to the banks as circumstances will warrant, is all the aid the banks we represent will require. Immediately upon perfecting this arrangement, we pledge ourselves that these banks will resume the payment of specie.

You will much oblige us by directing your answer to the propositions here made as early as can be to Bazaliel Wells, at Steubenville, Ohio, at which place we shall meet, in the hope of making immediate arrangements for our banks resuming the payment of specie.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

B. WELLS.

JOHN WHITE.

SIMON PERKINS.

WM. WILKINS.

C. HAMMOND.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the Bank of the United States.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 3, 1817.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 15th ultimo, addressed to the President and Directors of this bank, has been received. The Directors of this institution are desirous of affording every facility in their power in aid of a general resumption of specie payments throughout the Union; and, in the settlements which the Treasury Department have authorized them to make with the State banks who are indebted for,



or whose notes have been received on account of, the revenue due the United States, are willing to afford every accommodation consistent with the interests of the Government and this bank.

I am therefore directed to make, through you, the following propositions, on behalf of this bank, to the convention of the banks in the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia and of the eastern districts of Ohio for the liquidation of the debts due by them to the Government, viz:

1. The Bank of the United States to account to the Government for the whole amount due it by the banks represented in the convention, respectively, on their agreeing to pay the amount at this bank, or any of its offices, on or before the first of August next, with interest from the first of April instant.
2. Or, on their agreeing to pay the amount in seven equal monthly installments, to commence the first of May next, at the bank or any of its offices aforesaid, with interest from the first of April.
3. The banks represented in the convention jointly and severally to guaranty the payment according to the agreement.

Should the foregoing propositions meet the approbation of the convention, I would take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of sending an agent to this bank, clothed with full powers to make the arrangement as early as possible, particularly as it would have great influence in the decision of the Directors in designating the banks who will hereafter be employed in receiving the deposits of the public revenue in the western country, the appointment of which now rests with them.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

BAZALIEL WELLS, JOHN WHITE, SIMON PERKINS, WM. WILKINS, C. HAMMOND, Esqrs., *Committee, &c.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 30, 1817.*

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange, payable in Amsterdam, purchased for the use of the Government, viz:

Henry Pratt on T. H. Backer, in favor of Pratt & Kugler, at 60 days' sight, at 40 cents . . . .	14,531 02
E. W. Hoskin on W. and J. Willink, in favor of Le Roy Bayard & Co., at 80 days' sight, at 40 cents.....	12,500 00
Mordecai and Samuel N. Lewis on Clibborn, Lewis & Co., in favor of Joseph S. Lewis, and endorsed by A. Wilson, drawn on Antwerp, payable in Amsterdam, at 60 days, at 40 cents .....	35,000 00
Guilders .....	62,031 02

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 9, 1817.*

SIR: On the 30th ultimo I transmitted to you the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange, payable in Amsterdam, amounting to 62,031:2 guilders. I now have the honor of forwarding herewith the third and fourth of the same sets; also, the firsts and seconds of the following sets, purchased on account of the Government, viz:

E. W. Hoskins on W. and J. Willink, in favor of Le Roy Bayard and Co., at sixty days' sight . .	15,000
Le Roy Bayard and Co. on N. and J. and R. Van Staphorst, in favor of J. J. Boyd, at 60 days' sight	50,000
Guilders.....	65,000

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Pittsburg, May 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of all the notes on special deposit in this office to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount of each description and the names of the banks from whence the same were issued, pursuant to your instructions of the 14th November last.

There are in this special deposit many notes that were received, at the time they were presented, as a special deposit, which, if now offered, would be received as cash. They will be taken out of that deposit and placed to the credit of the Treasurer, as cash, whenever you direct it to be done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. POE, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



List of notes comprised in the special deposit to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer, &c., in the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburg, May 10, 1817.

Notes of Pennsylvania Banks, to wit:			
Bank of Beaver.....	\$19,517	Franklin Bank of Columbus.....	\$191
Washington.....	22,305	Lancaster (Ohio) Bank.....	1,143
Brownsville.....	19,267	Farmers' Bank of Canton.....	2,437
Union Town.....	17,171	Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Cleveland..	4,368
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburg.	4,368	Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon.....	42
Bank of Pittsburg.....	13,009	Farmers' Bank of Smithfield.....	72
Greensburg.....	22,452	Delaware.	
Meadville.....	15,512	Bank of Delaware .....	38
Bedford .....	25,126	Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware....	310
Huntingdon.....	15,925	Commercial Bank of Delaware.....	532
Centre.....	16,159	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Delaware.	71
Juniatta.....	16,709	Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.....	715
Chambersburg.....	11,184	Virginia.	
Green Castle....	5,136	Virginia Saline Bank, Clarksburg.....	3,255
Gettysburg.....	7,686	Monongalia Farmers' Company, Morgantown,	1,505
York.....	4,457	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Harper's	
Carlisle.....	4,719	Ferry.....	131
Pennsylvania Agricultural and Manufactu-	5,561	Loudon Company .....	323
ing Company, Carlisle.....		Bank of Winchester.....	487
Harrisburg. .	558	Leesburg Union Company.....	98
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia, at		Western Bank of Virginia, Parkersburg...	115
Milton.....	6,854	South Branch of Potomac, Romney.....	1,209
Swatara.....	1,619	Bank of Martinsburg.....	260
Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company	7,353	Warrenton Company.....	350
Susquehanna Bridge, at Columbia.....	1,150	Farmers, Mechanics, and Merchants' Bank of	
Lancaster Trading Company.....	1,205	Jefferson.....	340
Reading Bank.....	1,226	Ohio Company, Wheeling.....	9,935
Northampton.....	1,099	Charlestown Manufacturing and Exporting	
Easton.....	220	Company.....	3,604
Chester County .....	140	Bank of Virginia.....	460
Delaware County .....	8	Farmers' Bank of Virginia.....	654
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.....	3,195	Maryland.	
State of Kentucky.		Cumberland Bank of Allegany.....	13,386
Bank of Kentucky.....	5,620	Conococheague Bank.....	5,290
Kentucky Insurance Company.....	213	Bank of Westminster.....	151
State of Tennessee.		Havre de Grace Bank.....	75
Bank of the State of Tennessee .....	80	Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester.	348
Nashville Bank.....	177	Elkton Bank of Maryland.....	868
Indiana.		Hagerstown Bank.....	8,091
Bank of Vincennes .....	10	Bank of Somerset.....	1,503
Mechanics' Bank of Indiana.....	79	Bank of Caroline.....	153
State of New York.		Farmers' Bank of Maryland.....	5,484
Orange County Bank.....	149	Union Bank of Maryland.....	2,225
State of Ohio.		Bank of Maryland.....	565
Miami Exporting Company.....	44,310	Bank of Baltimore.....	2,746
Bank of Cincinnati.....	14,840	Marine Bank of Baltimore.....	270
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati	13,193	City Bank of Baltimore.....	464
Bank of Chillicothe.....	32,291	Franklin Bank of Baltimore.....	1,140
Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers'		Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.	1,055
Bank, Chillicothe.....	2,806	Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore.....	2,255
Bank of Marietta.....	17,522	Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore,	3,875
Granville Alexandrian Society.....	1,580	District of Columbia.	
Bank of Muskingum.....	29,169	Bank of Washington.....	3,694
Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company	5,471	Bank of the Metropolis.....	2,267
Lebanon Miami Banking Company.....	8,553	Patriotic Bank of Washington.....	874
Urbana Banking Company.....	10,843	Central Bank of Georgetown and Washing-	
Dayton Manufacturing Company.....	7,097	ton.....	235
German Bank of Wooster.....	22,023	Bank of Columbia .....	5,373
Farmers' Bank of New Salem.....	1,483	Union Bank of Georgetown. ....	6,098
Western Reserve Bank at Warren.....	34,539	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of George-	
Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon.....	23,141	town.....	3,508
Bank of Steubenville.....	25,413	Bank of Alexandria.....	1,683
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville	1,212	Union Bank of Alexandria.....	633
Bank of Mt. Pleasant.....	7,952	Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.....	2,400
Bank of St. Clairsville.....	8,046	Merchants' Bank of Alexandria.....	1,489
		Farmers' Bank of Alexandria.....	1,520
		Bank of Potomac.....	1,850
			724,852



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May 10, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor to inclose you, on the 29th ultimo, bills on Amsterdam to the amount of 222,550 guilders, since which I have endeavored to ascertain whether remittances to that place could be made through London on such terms as to produce a saving to the United States. The result of my inquiries is, that the latter mode would be the most advantageous, should exchange between the two places remain as it has been for some time past; but recent advices state that it was becoming less unfavorable to Amsterdam; and the great importations of grain into England from the continent, together with the advancing of the price of bullion, induce a belief that it will continue to approach par. Bills on Amsterdam have, in the meantime, declined here two and a half per cent.

Under these circumstances, after advising with some of the most intelligent merchants in the Amsterdam trade, I have thought that the interest of the United States would be promoted by purchasing guilder bills at thirty-nine cents, or two and a half per cent. discount, rather than sterling bills at two and a half per cent. premium; and have accordingly purchased at that rate 124,288 : 12-20 guilders, which I now inclose, together with my account and vouchers.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, stating that you had directed the Receiver of Public Money at Vincennes to deposit it in the Bank of Vincennes until otherwise directed, and suggesting the expectation that that bank would be selected by the Bank of the United States as the depository of the public money, upon the same conditions which are required of other local banks under similar circumstances.

I therefore, in behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, respectfully nominate the said Bank of Vincennes for the purpose above mentioned, and submit the same to your consideration and decision.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in reply to mine of the 30th, and I should hope your letter to the committee of the western banks would produce a good effect.

In treating with the banks separately we shall be better able to judge of their ability and disposition to fulfil such reasonable arrangements as the Bank of the United States may enter into with propriety, and of those who make a satisfactory settlement no guarantee will be required. As to the commencement of the interest, the bank has no motive but that of the public interest.

Upon every satisfactory settlement the bank will credit the Treasury with the amount as cash on the day the interest may commence, whether that day be immediate or remote; and where no interest is allowed, the bank cannot be expected to credit the Treasury until in cash.

The course you have pointed out in the letter above mentioned will be pursued, and an able, faithful, and conciliatory agent is now about to start for Pittsburg, in order to assort and ascertain the amount of the notes of the respective banks which may be found at that place in the special deposit, when payment will be demanded or a settlement upon equitable and reasonable terms.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 13, 1817.*

SIR: The Board of Directors having deliberated with respectful attention upon the subject of your letter of the 6th instant, I am instructed to exhibit to your view the following considerations, and to assure you of the earnest desire entertained by the Directors to afford every possible facility in the fiscal operations of the Government which may be compatible with their obligations of duty and the safety and interest of the institution.

The only basis upon which it is conceived the Board would be justified in accrediting the paper of any bank is the actual payment of its notes in specie on demand. In a practical view, this is the only criterion of good credit; because it is the only one that can be relied upon in any emergency which may require the immediate conversion of such notes into specie. To give effect to this principle, it is indispensable that the debtor shall be within the immediate reach of the creditor, otherwise the conversion would be so remote as to be entirely useless on any such emergency.

Hence, the universal practice among banks of solid credit has been to limit their receipts of paper of other banks to those in their immediate vicinity, except in the cases of a special agreement and of a paper rendered more valuable by the operation of exchange.



This practice, it is conceived, is founded on reason and experience, and imposed by necessity; for it is evident that a contrary practice would involve any bank in perpetual difficulties and hazards.

These and other cogent considerations dictated the regulation which restricts the offices to the receipt of paper of the banks in their respective districts. The discretionary authority to receive, indefinitely, as cash, the paper of distant banks which the Collectors of the Revenue may deem of good credit in their local spheres is a power so highly responsible, and in its operation liable to produce consequences so injurious to the banks, that the Board of Directors does not feel justified either to exercise or delegate the power. Such of the country banks as are really entitled to good credit certainly possess the means of either paying their notes in specie or of procuring paper or credit, which would be deemed equivalent; but the correspondence which this bank has had with many of them does not inspire the highest confidence in their disposition to fulfil their obligations, and the Board is not at present enabled to enter into a sound discrimination.

It is not perceived that the circulation of the paper of this bank, and the effectual restoration of a sound national currency, can be promoted by receiving, as cash, that of the country banks at this bank and its offices to the full extent of the internal revenue in the western districts; for certain it is that neither specie nor the paper of the Bank of the United States will be employed for that purpose so long as that of the country banks shall be received by the public agents and accredited in the bank and its eastern branches.

We have it in proof that specie was more abundant, in proportion to the trade and demand, in the western than in the Atlantic districts prior to the resumption of specie payments; for the payments in coin on account of the subscriptions to the bank cost in the former six per cent. premium, while in this city, Baltimore, and New York, fourteen per cent. was about the average; and if the western banks had adopted the prudential measures which you are pleased to ascribe to the city banks, the country would not now be embarrassed with a currency which has not, in fact, a specie basis.

The receipt of the paper of the country banks in payment of the internal revenue may be a measure of necessity on the part of the Government; but if the interest of the public shall render the measure expedient, the public, and not the bank, it is respectfully conceived, ought to sustain whatever loss or delay may be incurred in the transmutation.

The bank will freely afford its agency in the conversion of any such paper into cash upon the best possible terms, and without any view to advantage whatever; but it is not perceived that the bank can with justice be required to assume the debts of distant banks, of whose ability or disposition to make specific repayment the Board has no satisfactory evidence. The proposition to credit the Treasury with such country bank paper as the Collectors and agents of the Government may deem of good credit is considered so indefinite and hazardous that, under the present equivocal aspect of those banks and the want of correct information, the Board is unable to decide affirmatively; but if the public interest shall not require the immediate change of the deposit, future information may enable the Board to designate the country banks whose paper may be accredited in the manner proposed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 13, 1817.*

SIR: As the Board of Directors has under consideration your important communication of the 9th instant,\* to which a full reply will be made at the ensuing meeting of the Board on Friday next, I have now the honor briefly to observe that your reasons for giving publicity to the arrangement for purchasing the public debt in the market appear to me to be conclusive; and it is certainly "indifferent to the bank whether the stock which will be brought into the market at par is bought up by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or reimbursed as soon as it is paid into the bank."

The idea of applying the amount of the balances due by the State banks to the redemption of the public debt held by the Bank of the United States before the termination of the contract between those banks, the Bank of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, by which those balances are stipulated to be retained in the vaults of the bank until the first of July next, and, in particular, when the propositions of the Secretary to the State banks to forego the use of those balances until that day, upon condition that they would resume specie payments, were rejected, is certainly new and altogether unexpected by the Board; and that the Board has objections founded upon considerations, both legal and equitable, of the most decisive character, is most certainly believed.

The two millions of six per cent. war stock, sent by Mr. Sargeant to procure the specie, was, in the first instance, pledged as security for a temporary loan obtained for that purpose, and subsequently directed to be sold, in order to discharge that loan; and the authorized conditions of the sale are such as, in all probability, to produce embarrassment to the bank and the purchaser, if, contrary to the view the Board has taken, that debt shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after it shall have passed from the possession of the bank by a legal sale.

I will not further anticipate what the Board may have to offer to your consideration on the subject, but renew the assurance of high respect and consideration with which I am your very obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

NEW LONDON, *May 14, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, under date the 29th ultimo, and have paid attentive consideration to the information and direction therein contained.

\* Should be the 8th.



The Cashier of the New London Bank will carefully comply with every regulation of the Treasury of the United States as far as he has knowledge; but as all deposits heretofore made of moneys belonging to the United States in the New London Bank have been in the name and to the credit of the Collector of the Revenue of this district, therefore we are not in possession of the forms necessary to make monthly returns to your Department, and weekly to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

Will you have the goodness to order the proper forms to be transmitted to the New London Bank, to enable the Cashier thereof rigidly to comply with every regulation you have been pleased to make?

With sentiments of respect, I am, your humble servant,

ELISHA DENISON,  
*President of New London Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 14, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed you will please to receive the third and fourth of two sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 65,000 guilders; the first and second of the same sets were forwarded with my letter of the 9th instant.

I now have the honor to transmit, inclosed herein, a further amount of bills on Amsterdam, viz: the first and second of two sets of exchange, No. 274 and 275, drawn by John Jacob Astor on Messrs. Hope & Co., in favor of Wilson P. Hunt, at sixty days' sight, for 100,000 current guilders each.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 15, 1817.*

SIR: By the last mail I forwarded to the Treasury Department the first and second of two sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 200,000 guilders. I now have the honor to forward the third and fourth of the same sets, and also the first and second of a set of exchange on Amsterdam, drawn by Le Roy Bayard & Co. on N. & J. & R. Van Staphorst, in favor of J. T. Boyd, at sixty days' sight, for 50,000 guilders.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 16, 1817.*

SIR: The Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, reposing with confidence upon your known candor and equity, respectfully submit the following facts and arguments in answer to your letter of the 9th instant; and if, in the discussions, the effects attributed to the acts of the Board should appear conspicuous, it is hoped the evidence by which they are sustained will justify the reference.

It will not be denied that the success of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States essentially depended upon the estimation in which the funded debt proportion was held as a source of certain employment of so large a portion of the immense sum of thirty-five millions, which it was believed could not, for several years to come, be safely and profitably employed upon the few legitimate objects in which the bank may deal. Those who have had the best opportunities of knowing the state of public opinion at that time can have no hesitation in saying that, but for this feature in the charter, a capital to anything like the extent of the present would not have been subscribed. It is true that the subscriptions were made subject to the conditions to which you refer; but no stockholder could have conceived the possibility of the sudden redemption of more than twelve millions of the most productive part of the funded debt proportion of the capital within four short months after the commencement of the operations of the bank, while its arrangements were yet incomplete, but few of its offices established, and its means of employment for so large a moneyed capital altogether inadequate, circumscribed as it is by the contracted limits of the charter.

The stockholder will find but little consolation in the reflection that the zeal and enterprise of his agents have produced this unprofitable result; and the satisfaction which those agents have found in the contemplation of the incalculable benefits resulting to the public from the effects of their measures will be less perfect when they perceive that the untangible millions of public revenue which the measures of the bank alone have converted into a medium capable of being tendered in payment shall operate so much to the prejudice of the institution.

They will not, however, stoop to calculate the pecuniary advantages which have been derived from a different course. They will never lose sight of the public objects for which the institution was created, nor can they forget the protection which is due to the interests of those who greatly and liberally contributed to its establishment when all was doubt and difficulty, and the currency of the country the sport of speculation and of fraud.

The stockholders, however, must and will cheerfully submit to the fair operations of law; and the Board is perfectly persuaded of your disposition to execute the injunctions of the law on this subject with equity and liberality. If the redemption of the public debt held by the bank shall be indispensable immediately after the 1st of July next the Board must submit; but, in respect to the redemption before

\* Should be 8th.



that period, if it is intended to deprive the bank of the interest accruing during the remainder of the quarter, it is not doubted that the objections which the Board has to offer will be deemed valid. When the bank commenced its operations on the 1st of January last, the actual state of the currency, the commercial exchanges, foreign and domestic, and the resources of the Treasury, other than in local and in depreciated paper, were deranged to a degree insufferable, yet almost irremediable. The State banks had confederated against the public interest, and the reasonable propositions of the Secretary of the Treasury to those holding the public deposits were rejected. Their qualified promise to resume specie payments at a distant day was destitute of the necessary concert, arrangement, and resources, to command public confidence and insure success; their interests were conflicting, and their jealousies awakened by the inequality of their circumstances.

The public, harassed by the evils, and despairing of a remedy from any other source, looked with confident solicitude to the Bank of the United States. In this state of things the Directors believed it to be their solemn duty, by a vigorous employment of the credit and resources of the bank, and the assumption of a high responsibility, to renovate the currency by the only effectual means—the resumption of specie payments by all the banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore; and Virginia, the influence and example of which, it was not doubted, would soon pervade the Union. These efforts have been crowned with complete success; but in order to effect this the bank has been exposed to extraordinary hazards, and incurred very considerable actual expense and privation. With a capital and resources untouched and uncontaminated, the bank engaged to support, with all its credit and means, the whole of the banks above mentioned; and in order to protect them and itself against the inevitable and destructive drains of specie which must have taken place while inequalities in the exchange were suffered to exist, the Bank of the United States, alone, undertook the Herculean task of equalizing the exchanges, whether real or artificial, from the District of Columbia to Boston; and not only the commercial balances between the respective cities, but the immense balances existing between the banks themselves; the operation of which has been to accumulate at the most unfavorable points of exchange the greater part of the public balances which have been transferred to the Bank of the United States, as well as the vast amount of debts which were due by the southern to the eastern cities. All this the bank has effected and maintained, regardless of expense, loss, and inconvenience, so long as the vital object of its efforts was effectually secured.

That the Bank of the United States has a common interest in the object which has been attained will not be denied, but its efforts, responsibility, and sacrifices, have been greatly disproportioned to its slender remuneration.

The bank has converted the whole of the depreciated public balances which have been transferred to it into an efficient and uniform medium, disposable, at the pleasure of the Government, on the 1st of July next. For this service, and every other which has been enumerated, the bank will receive about *two per cent. on the amount of those balances*. Would any other interest, or combination of interests, in the United States have engaged to effect the same conversion for ten per cent.? Could they have effected it on any terms? But it appears to be intimated in your letter that the receipt of this interest ought to be considered as an equivalent for that on the funded debt which it is proposed immediately to redeem from the bank.

The Board, however, is persuaded that you will not adhere to the suggestion, and that, upon reference to the contract with the State banks, to which your honorable self, sir, has subscribed, it will be seen that those balances can in no case be drawn for until the 1st of July. Such has invariably been the understanding of this Board. Indeed, it cannot be supposed that this bank would render itself liable to be drawn upon for any part of those balances, when it was expressly agreed that they should be locked up until that day. The circumstance of your having a right to call upon the bank for its funded debt cannot, it is conceived, at all affect the case. The question appears simply to be, can the balances in any case be considered as at the disposal of the Treasury until the 1st of July? If stocks were at this time below par, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were to purchase in the market, could they draw upon the bank for any part of those balances until the 1st of July?

The contract and the clear understanding of the Board are decidedly in the negative.

In respect to the two millions of six per cent. stock sent by Mr. Sergeant, the facts are these:

A loan, reimbursable at two months' notice, had been negotiated on account of the Bank of the United States for the purpose of procuring specie, and the stock was pledged as a collateral security. Mr. Sergeant has been instructed to sell the stock and pay off the loan; and in consequence of some advantages expected to be derived from selling it, with an engagement on the part of the bank to receive the interest here and pay it in London at the par of exchange, the sale will, in all probability, be effected in that way, and agreeably to the terms of the redemption on the face of the certificates. The impression which the Board has been and is still under is, that while the stock subscribed to the bank continues in its possession it is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government; but when the bank shall have sold the stock, in conformity to the authority in the charter, it is then redeemable according to the tenor of the certificates. The stock is transferable as in other cases, and the Board cannot conceive how the particular stocks subscribed to the bank can be traced and distinguished from any other of the same description after it shall have lawfully passed from the bank.

The opinion of the Board has been fortified by that of Mr. Sergeant, who, as the agent of the bank, with a full and familiar knowledge of the whole subject, particularly recommended the measure.

If this construction is not a sound one, it is much to be regretted that the certificate subscribed and transferred to the bank had not specified the conditions on which the stock is redeemable, instead of the fallacious terms which the certificates now bear on their face. Had this been the case, the Board would have retained the stock and dispensed with the specie, having no other means of procuring it, as it appears that the funded debt under the tenor by which, according to the Treasury construction, the bank holds it, would be actually useless on any emergency. But the certificates of stock held by the bank are, in all respects, similar to those of the same description which have not been subscribed to the bank. They have been thus issued by the proper authority after they came into the possession of the bank, and if lawfully sold to an innocent purchaser, on the face of the certificate, without any conditions, it is apprehended that the Government could not, in equity, refuse to comply with the conditions of its own obligation.

The great rise which the funded debt of the United States has experienced in Europe may, it is conceived, be referred to the events which have taken place at home in relation to the currency and to public credit, rather than to extraneous causes. Had the derangement in the currency still existed, the interest on the debt would still have been paid in a variable and depreciated currency, and the principal would, of course, have continued at a depreciated value. The measures for the resumption of specie



payments, and the agency for procuring specie, were known in London prior to any very considerable rise in the United States stocks, and contributed to revive the confidence of the moneyed capitalists. More, it is hoped, need not be said to place the claims of the bank upon a just footing, and the occasion appeared to require what the Board has felt it a duty respectfully to submit.

By order and in behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, May 16, 1817.*

SIR: Your favor of the 15th instant is to-day at hand. In reply, I inclose a statement of the amount due by the Treasury to this office on the 12th instant, say \$262,146 09. I send herein three sets of exchange charged in that account, viz:

Claggett & Magruder, endorsed G. F. Warfield, for 3,432½ guilders.

F. C. Graff, endorsed J. Creighton & Co., for 6,318:14 guilders.

Isaac McKim, endorsed John Hollins, for 12,500 guilders.

I delayed sending these forward, as the amount was small, and I expected soon to add enough to render it necessary to send them, in compliance with your orders to do so whenever the amount equalled 50,000 guilders. I also send you a bill of \$50,000 six per cents, bought of the Mechanics' Bank at 99, the certificates of which are mislaid or lost. The bank is examining its files in the expectation of finding them. If it does not soon do so, it will advertise their loss and ask for new ones.

I send you, likewise, the power of attorney authorizing the Cashier of this office to transfer it to the Treasurer for your inspection, and if approved, please say so, and return it to this office that in due time the transfer may be made.

My former letters put you in possession of the vouchers and particulars of the other charges.

And I have this day received, as you will see acknowledged, \$59,950 from the Treasurer to the credit of your account inclosed him.

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, May 17, 1817.*

SM: Your favor of the 16th instant is just received. I have forwarded all the bills that I had bought or engaged for you, and shall not buy any more until so ordered to do.

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Pittsburg, May 17, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive this afternoon your letter of the 8th instant. The deposit of \$47,110 by Mr. Sloan, mentioned in my return of October 30, 1816, was made in consequence of the receipt at this office of a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, September 28, 1816.*

"SIR: John Sloan, Esq., Receiver of Public Moneys, having stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that he had, in December, 1814, deposited in your bank \$47,110 for safe keeping, I am instructed by the Secretary to desire that you will pass the same to my credit, as requested by Mr. Sloan.

"I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

"TH. T. TUCKER, *Treasurer.*

"GEORGE POE, JR., Esq., *Cashier.*"

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May 20, 1817.*

SIR: I received your favor of the 16th yesterday, and, as therein instructed, have discontinued the further purchase of bills on Amsterdam. Those already purchased I have the honor now to inclose (say 32,500 guilders) with my account and vouchers.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 20, 1817.

SIR: With my letter of the 15th instant I had the honor of transmitting to you the first and second of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for 50,000 guilders; herewith you will please to receive the third and fourth of the same set

I now forward herewith the first and second of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for 122,968:18 guilders, drawn by John Jacob Astor on Hope & Co., in favor of Wilson P. Hunt, at sixty days' sight, which sum completed the amount ordered to be purchased by your letter of the 14th of April last.

I had, previous to the receipt of your letter of the 16th directing me to discontinue the purchase of bills on Amsterdam, contracted for the last mentioned bills.

By the next mail I will forward the remaining bills of the set, with my account and the vouchers for the purchase.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 21, 1817.

SIR: Inclosed herein you will please to receive the third and fourth of a set of exchange on Amsterdam for 122,968:18 current guilders, the first and second of which I had the honor of transmitting by the last mail.

I also inclose herein my account, with the vouchers, for the purchase of 500,000 guilders, in compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 14th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 22, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th, remarking upon mine of the 13th, in answer to your letter of the 6th instant.

Upon recurring to that of the 6th, your observations appear to be confined exclusively to the paper of the country banks generally, without designation. Had your proposition specified the paper of the banks in the cities named in yours of the 19th, I have no doubt the Board would have readily relaxed the general rule so as to admit the receipt as cash of so much of the paper of the banks in the cities you have named as might be received on account of that branch of the revenue to which you refer.

It is not conceived to be the interest either of the bank or the public that the paper of the city banks should be accredited by the Bank of the United States out of their local districts; but in the case above mentioned the paper would be transmitted to the bank and its offices, respectively, for collection; and although the Board has no disposition to press its services upon the Department, it will, I am confident, give directions for this purpose, if you shall please to intimate your pleasure on that subject.

It was, you may be assured, sir, with very great regret the Board found itself under the necessity of declining to receive the paper of the banks in the interior at the bank and its eastern offices, on account of the internal revenue, until the situation and disposition of those banks shall be better ascertained; for it is certain that much of the paper so received would not be paid in specie, or in paper equivalent to specie in the cities, if demanded; that the bank would incur the animadversions of prejudice and a great degree of public odium by the demand, however just, and must be content to sustain the effects of these, or submit to the deprivation of its resources until it should suit the convenience of the banks to relieve themselves from what is, in anticipation, called the oppression of the Bank of the United States. The Board will endeavor speedily to acquire such information in relation to the western banks as, it is hoped, will enable it to designate such other banks, in addition to its branches and the banks of deposit, as will remove in a great degree, if not entirely, the inconvenience to which, at present, the Treasury is subjected.

There are, it is believed, a sufficient number of good banks in the western country whose paper may be safely received within their local spheres, because it has credit there, and will be received in payment for produce, or may occasionally be converted, to a limited extent, into bills on time on the eastern cities; but it is not believed that specie to any considerable amount could be obtained in payment for them. Would it not be practicable, sir, to designate a certain number of banks whose paper may be received in payment of the internal revenue and deposited in the western branches and banks of deposit?

The certificate of a deposit so made by any Collector of the Revenue or officer having repayments to make would, I should imagine, be equally convenient to the individual and the Treasury as a deposit of such paper in the office at Washington, by which either the Government or the bank would incur the expense, risk, and delay incident to its transmission for collection.

Allow me, sir, to ask, for information, whether the internal revenue and proceeds of public lands which are now made at Vincennes could not, without much inconvenience, be made at the office in Cincinnati?

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, May 26, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: Your much esteemed favors of the 19th instant came duly to hand, and I have now the honor to send you three statements, viz: two of funded debt, and one of guilder bills. The vouchers for the first, marked A, were sent forward the 24th of April, acknowledged the 26th, and a check for the amount of \$143,810 52 promised upon New York.

The vouchers for the second, marked B, are still imperfect, the certificates not yet found to enable a transfer to be made, but I hope they may soon be; however, interest will be collected for the Treasury on the amount from April 1, and I inclose a bill of parcels to establish a sale by the Mechanics' Bank to me, for your account current, at 99 per cent: the amount, \$50,000; cost, \$49,500. This I cannot expect to receive from the Treasury until the certificates are delivered.

The third, marked C, is for guilder bills already sent forward with bills of parcels receipted. The amount of this \$8,885 57 I should likewise be glad to receive in check on New York.

But the place of payment you will select to suit yourself, without regard to anything hitherto said about it, and in so doing you will best please

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 30, 1817.*

SIR: The Board of Directors having submitted to counsel the question which has arisen as to the redeemable quality of the two millions six per cent. funded debt of the United States, subscribed to the bank, and authorized by the Board to be sold in London, as stated in my letter of the — instant, I have now the honor, by direction of the Board, to submit for your consideration a copy of my letter to counsel, and of their answer.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 17, 1817.*

GENTLEMEN: The conditions upon which the funded debt of the United States subscribed to the Bank of the United States, shall be redeemable when sold by the bank in a foreign country has become a question of considerable interest.

The certificates of the debt, as issued from the Loan Offices to the bank upon the transfer of the stock subscribed, bear on their face the original conditions in relation to their redemption, and would be transferred to a purchaser in the same form. The bank is authorized to sell, in a foreign country, not more than two millions of dollars in any one year, and this without reference to the Secretary of the Treasury, as in case of stock sold within the United States. The Directors have never doubted that, so long as the stock so subscribed remained the property of the bank, it would be redeemable at the will of the Government; but that, in the event of a sale within the limits prescribed by the charter, the purchaser and his assignees would possess certificates of stock, nowise differing from those of the same description which were not subscribed to the bank.

It is not perceived that the Government could with equity refuse to recognize the conditions on the face of its own obligation, and refer a foreign creditor who had confided in its good faith to a rigid construction of the words of the charter. If such reference shall appear to be valid, it would seem to have been obligatory upon the Government so to express it upon the face of the certificates of the stock which has been transferred to the bank. How far the omission to do this may invalidate the claim of the Government to redeem at pleasure the stock which may thus be sold, I will not pretend to say.

These are the views which the Board of Directors has acted upon, and I will mention to you, in confidence, that two millions of six per cent. funded debt belonging to the bank were sent by Mr. Sergeant, and that he has authority to sell the said stock upon such conditions, in relation to the payment of the interest accruing thereon, as may involve the bank in the imputation of a want of candor, or subject it to the possible loss which may arise from an equitable compromise with the purchaser, if the literal construction of the act shall prevail.

The views of the Board have been fortified by those of Mr. Sergeant, who suggested the conditions of the sale, and his professional knowledge and circumspection seem to guaranty the legality of the proceeding. I have exhibited this detail in order that you may perceive the precise bearing of the question upon the particular case; and as it is very desirable to ascertain the strict legal ground which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may be able to sustain, I have to request your opinion in writing as soon as may be convenient.

I am, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH REED, HORACE BINNEY, and CHARLES CHAUNCEY, Esqs.

SIR: We have examined the charter of the Bank of the United States with reference to the question submitted to us by your note of the 17th instant, and although that question cannot be said to be free from all doubt, yet we are of opinion that the weight of argument is against the authority of the United States to redeem, in the hands of a purchaser from the bank, the funded debt subscribed by individuals, upon any other than the original terms of redemption.



We think the reasons assigned by you for the same opinion have much force, and, in addition to those, we beg leave briefly to state the following:

1. The charter of the bank, so far as it regards the provision in question, as well as almost all others, is a private agreement between the United States and the bank; and, therefore, the right of the Government to pay off the debt subscribed by individuals must be considered, *prima facie*, as a private right of the Government, to be enforced against the bank only, with whom the agreement is made. If it was intended to carry this further, and enforce the right against purchasers from the bank, some provision should, and we think would, have been introduced to this effect in the charter. But there is no provision of this kind; and, what is more than the mere absence of such a provision, the practice of the Treasury Department in issuing to the banks certificates specifying the original terms of redemption, shows their construction that those only were the terms, so far as it regarded the stock itself, and that the right of redemption was a circumstance personal to the bank so long as the stock continued their property.

2. The difference between this stock and the five per cent. stock is also very observable. Redemption at the pleasure of the Government is part of the original character of the last mentioned stock, and the certificates show it to be so. The continuance of the old form of certificates, as to the other stock, is therefore still stronger, from this circumstance, as an interpretation of the Treasury. If, however, it is said that the Treasury Department had no authority by the act of Congress to direct a new form of certificate, and therefore the omission to do it can avail nothing, this very answer is an argument for the bank; because the question at once occurs, if it had been intended to enforce this right against the purchaser, would not Congress have directed a new form of certificate that would have given notice to all purchasers?

3. From the phraseology of the section the right of the bank to sell seems to be introduced as a qualification or limitation of the Government right to redeem; and, in order to guard against the right of selling being so exercised as to defeat altogether the right of redemption, there is a limitation introduced as to this also, viz: the amount to be sold in any one year must not exceed two millions. Here are mutual precautions against inconveniences that were to be apprehended from either provision, if unqualified. The right of redemption might have been a bar to sale, if not qualified by the express grant of authority to sell; and the right of sale might have been so exercised as to defeat altogether the right of redemption, if not limited as to its annual amount; thus qualifying the right of redemption by the right of sale, is another argument for the position that the redemption applies only to the stock in the hands of the bank.

4. In addition to this, it is to be remarked that the foreign market is the only one that is left absolutely open to the banks for the sale of this stock, there being, as to the American market, a right of pre-emption in the Government. Now, it is well known that a stock redeemable at the pleasure of the United States is one to which foreigners are so averse that it may be considered as almost excluded from that market; and therefore, if the United States have this right of redemption against purchasers from the bank, the privilege of selling this stock, which is so expressly given to the institution, and which was no doubt of great importance to it, is, in effect, merely nominal.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,

JOS. REED.  
HOR. BINNEY.  
CH. CHAUNCEY.

WM. JONES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 5, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, upon which I beg leave to observe that the apparent irregularity of the statements rendered by this bank and its offices to the Treasury, since the agreement between the Department and the bank to consolidate their transactions on the books of the Treasurer, and the Bank of the United States, respectively, has originated in the following causes:

The balances standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the books of the offices of this bank and the selected banks of deposit have not been transferred to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the United States, on the day which the Treasurer entered upon the new regulations; and as this can be done only by the drafts of the Treasurer for that purpose, the bank has been waiting for those drafts, which it appears by your letter of the 19th ultimo had been directed to be issued upon the State banks, and was presumed the same course would have been adopted in regard to the balances on the same day to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the offices. The bank could not, with propriety, direct its offices to transfer the public money from the credit of the Treasurer to that of the bank, and the offices would not presume to do it without instructions from the Treasury.

A paper, purporting to be a copy of the circular instructions issued in conformity to the new regulations by the Treasury to the offices and selected banks, has recently been seen at this bank, but it is believed that none such have been received by the offices, and this may account for their perseverance in the old system.

The manner in which the bank has kept the public account since the new regulations were agreed upon can be explained, with perfect clearness, to the Treasurer, and, by a few counter entries, may be made to conform to the new arrangement from the 12th ultimo; for which purpose it will be advisable, if no impediment exists in the Treasury, to transmit to the Cashier of this bank drafts on the offices and selected banks, respectively, for the balances which may have been due to the Treasurer on that day, and the circular instructions of the Treasury to the offices; upon which the necessary corrections will be immediately made, and such instructions issued from this bank as will in future insure perfect regularity and accuracy.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. If the balances are drawn for as on the 12th ultimo, when the Treasurer commenced the new system, the Bank of the United States will in that case be credited with the funds upon which his drafts were drawn; otherwise, the bank will appear to have been drawn upon, while the Treasurer still remained



credited with those funds. If, however, any inconvenience shall arise from drawing the balances retrospectively, the bank will conform to any other period or manner which you shall please to prescribe for the liquidation of the old and commencement of the new accounts, but it is very desirable that the corrections be made forthwith.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, June 13, 1817.

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 14th of April last, I have purchased, on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the following amounts of the funded debt of the United States, which has been transferred to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, as per the inclosed certificate of the Commissioner of Loans, viz:

\$2,207 12 of 6 per cent. stock of 10 million loan.  
10,000 12 of 6 per cent. exchanged 6 per cent.  
5,000 00 of Louisiana domestic 6 per cents.  
2,751 86 of 6 per cent. stock of 16 million loan.  
2,500 86 of 6 per cent. stock of 1815.  
5,591 02 of 6 per cent. stock of 7½ million loan.  
2,950 02 of 6 per cent. stock of 11 million loan.  
90,402 02 of old 6 per cent. stock.  
28,107 64 of deferred 6 per cent. stock.  
56,166 27 of 3 per cent. stock.

You will please to receive herewith my account for the purchase of the stock, with the vouchers in support of the same.

The price of the funded debt has advanced so much since this stock was purchased, and the demand likely to continue, that I do not expect to be able to make further purchases within the limits prescribed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, June 13, 1817.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in conformity to which instructions will be immediately issued from this bank to the respective Cashiers of the banks therein designated.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. JONES, President.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, Baltimore, June 14, 1817.

SIR: I have received from the Bank of Somerset the following notes of that bank:

One payable in 3 months, dated April 1, 1817, for.....	\$14,032 60
One payable in 6 months, dated April 1, 1817, for.....	14,239 98
One payable in 9 months, dated April 1, 1817, for.....	14,447 36
One payable in 12 months, dated April 1, 1817, for.....	14,654 74
In all amounting to.....	<u>57,374 68</u>

They were received by your authority for the account of the United States, and in payment of the Treasurer's drafts on said bank—

No. 4694, dated February 12, 1816, for.....	\$14,000 00
No. 8294, dated February 22, 1817, for.....	41,300 87
	<u>55,300 87</u>

These drafts I have sent to the Bank of Somerset with this endorsement: "Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore, June 14, 1817.—For the within I have received, for the account and use of the United States, notes of the Bank of Somerset, including interest till due, by the orders and authority of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The difference between the drafts and their notes, \$2,073 81, is for interest on the notes. I have charged the Treasurer's account with the drafts, and I hold the notes for collection at this office for the account of the United States, and, as they are paid, will be severally passed to the credit of the Treasurer.

Any other arrangement, as to form, that will be more acceptable to you, please to request, and it shall be made by your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. MCULLOH, Cashier.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 17, 1817.*

SIR: I have now the honor to transmit twenty-six certificates of funded debt of the United States, agreeably to the inclosed account and schedule, amounting, at the par or nominal value thereof, to two millions of dollars, being that which the Bank of the United States were authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase and deliver to them, (upon the terms and conditions stated in the inclosed account,) in lieu of the two millions ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank. The par value of the funded debt now transmitted having been received by the Bank of the United States, in a draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Cashier of said bank for two millions of dollars, dated July 1, 1817.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Account of Funded Debt transferred by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust to the said States; the said debt having been purchased, and is now delivered, upon the terms and conditions specified in the following copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, which the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, has recognized and confirmed.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 24, 1817.*

“Resolved, That the Board accepts the alternative offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and will purchase, as the agent of the said Commissioners, two millions of war six per cent. stock of the United States, in lieu of that ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank; and will deliver the stock so purchased to the Commissioners aforesaid at the par value thereof, upon condition that the two millions ordered to be sold on account of the bank shall be redeemable only at the period and upon the terms specified in the certificates thereof.”

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 17, 1817.*

SCHEDULE.

Six per cent. stock of 1814.		
No. 3.....		\$55,457 88
Six per cent stock of 1815.		
19.....	\$95,303 16	
20.....	95,303 16	
21.....	95,303 16	
22.....	95,303 16	
23.....	95,303 16	
24.....	95,303 16	
25.....	95,303 16	
26.....	95,303 16	
27.....	95,303 16	
		857,728 44
Sixteen million loan.		
33.....	74,801 36	
34.....	74,801 35	
35.....	74,801 35	
		224,404 06
Eleven million loan.		
16.....	94,134 44	
17.....	94,134 44	
18.....	94,134 44	
		282,403 32
Ten million loan.		
16.....		42,969 08
Seven and a half million loan.		
17.....	84,911 70	
18.....	84,911 70	
19.....	84,911 69	
		254,735 09
Six million loan.		
12.....	67,571 59	
13.....	67,571 59	
14.....	67,571 59	
		202,714 77
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812.		
3.....		62,220 02
Funded six per cent. Treasury notes.		
3.....		12,711 20
Supplemental six per cent. stock of 1814.		
3.....		4,656 14
		2,000,000 00

W. JONES, *President.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, June 17, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, with the accompanying notification and an act of Congress, to which every attention shall be paid, but apprehend that the late advance in the price of stocks will put it out of my power to accomplish anything for some time to come.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, June 18, 1817.*

SIR: As instructed in yours of the 12th instant, I have purchased, and now inclose, bills of exchange on Liverpool, payable in London, for the precise amount of \$6,000. I also inclose my account and vouchers for the same.

I have the honor, also, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, advising of my appointment as agent, under your superintendence, to make purchases of stock of the United States for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and instructing me relative thereto; all which I duly note for my guidance, and shall not omit regular advice of the state of my purchases.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, June 19, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing an "Act for the redemption of the public debt," passed March 3, 1817, and authorizing me, as agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to make purchases of stock, within the limits of said act, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars.

I have published the necessary notice, and shall endeavor to obtain the stock within the limits prescribed.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, June 22, 1817.*

SIR: At a loss what better to do, I beg leave to trouble you with the annexed extract of a letter from the Cashier of the Office of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia at Winchester, to whom were sent those drafts about which I had the honor to correspond with you some time since; and, if it be proper, you will let me hear from you on the subject. Having just received some instructions from the Treasury Department, and from the Bank of the United States, respecting the new arrangements, and having heard nothing about the Treasurer's account with this office up to this period, I would be glad to know how,\* and when, it is to be furnished.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

"I have received your favor of the 9th instant, inclosing the Treasurer's drafts, the one on the Saline Bank, which is about one hundred and fifty miles from this place, and the other on the Charleston Bank, upwards of two hundred miles. I am informed by some of my acquaintances, direct from Clarksburg, that the bank at that place cannot redeem its paper, and it is selling at considerable discount. But, if it is your wish, I will employ one or two persons to go to the bank. The expense will be about \$200, and considerable risk in bringing the money, (if they get it.) Should you determine to send, please to write me what you wish done if the banks refuse paying such money as you require."

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Petersburg, June 23, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your circular of the 29th of April last, addressed to the President of this branch of the Virginia Bank, and also your two letters dated the 18th and 21st of the present month. I have only to observe that, in conformity with your circular, all deposits of public moneys, made at this bank subsequent to the receipt of it, have been carried to the credit of the *United States Bank, for the use of the Treasury of the United States*, and, of course, all drafts that have yet appeared, drawn on the Cashier of that bank and payable here, are at the debit of that account. Having

\* The form, I presume, will be such as was prescribed for the Bank of Virginia.



been in the habit of furnishing you with quarterly statements, I did not think it material until the end of the present month, at which time it will be forwarded, as also a copy of the statement to be exhibited to Mr. Smith. If, upon comparing the two accounts, they should not be found in strict conformity with your instructions, be good enough to point out the error, and it shall be corrected.

Your request, in regard to the Treasury notes received at this bank as special deposit, shall be attended to without delay. I must, however, remark that, by some accident or other, your circular of the 31st of January has never come to hand.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Petersburg, June 24, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 21st instant, I herewith transmit you all the Treasury warrants that have been received at this bank as a special deposit. The amount, you will perceive, by including \$229 '72, which was chargeable on the warrants when deposited, precisely agrees with our statements.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, and submit to the Board of Directors, your letter of the 18th instant, upon which the most respectful consideration has been bestowed, the result of which is contained in the inclosed extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board at a meeting held this day. Permit me, sir, to ask you the favor to recognize the terms of your proposition, as accepted by the Board, to be correctly stated in the extract, if it shall prove to be so, and to withhold the promulgation of it until the purchase of the stock shall be made, to effect which will require every precaution to guard against such a rise in the price as would defeat the object.

Your proposition to forego the redemption of such an amount of stock in the hands of the bank until the year 1821, as the bank may enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase of other stock than that which has been subscribed to the bank, the difference between the current price and the rate to which they are limited, to be paid by the bank, will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board, and the result shall be made known to you as soon as possible.

In reference to your view of the statement of the case submitted to counsel by the bank, I beg leave to observe that nothing could be further from the contemplation of the Board than the idea of negligence on the part of the Treasury. The Board has abundant proof of the vigilance of that department in all its transactions with the bank, and in the case alluded to the Board referred to the want of power, not of foresight.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 24, 1817.*

At a meeting of the President and Directors, held this day, the Board, having under consideration the arguments and conclusion of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibited in his letter of the 18th instant, in opposition to the arguments of the Board and the opinion of the counsel, submitted to him in support of the right of the bank to sell the two millions of war six per cent. stock, in London, upon the terms of redemption expressed on the face of the certificates, came to the following determination, to wit: That, deprecating the ungracious aspect of a litigation with the Government, whose rights and authority it is equally the disposition and the duty of the Board to respect and support; and although the reasoning upon which the Secretary rests the right of the Government in the case in question has failed to produce conviction in the Board, yet, preferring a partial loss to the unpleasant and unprofitable collision which further controversy would produce: be it therefore—

*Resolved*, That the Board accepts the alternative offered by the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and will purchase, as the agents of the Commissioners, two millions of war six per cent. stock of the United States, in lieu of that ordered to be sold in London, on account of the banks, and will deliver the stock so purchased to the Commissioners aforesaid, at the par value thereof, upon condition that the two millions ordered to be sold on account of the bank shall be redeemable only at the periods and upon the terms specified in the certificates thereof.

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

TRENTON BANK, *June 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement of the situation of this bank. Until the receipt of your duplicate instructions, I had supposed you required monthly statements and was waiting for the month to come round.

I am, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

PEARSON HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, June 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your printed letter of the 18th, advising the arrangement made with the Bank of the United States respecting the public moneys, and directing the Treasurer's account with this office to be so corrected as to conform thereto; all of which shall be strictly attended to.

Yours of the 21st instant is also received, directing the transmission of certain Treasury notes to the Treasurer. In conformity thereto, I have this day inclosed to that officer \$130 38, being all which have been received by this office for his account.

No purchases of funded debt have yet been made for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am, most respectfully,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, June 27, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose correct statements of the Treasurer's account with this office, conformably to the arrangements entered into between the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States, relative to the deposits of public moneys.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Petersburg, June 27, 1817.*

SIR: On the evening of the 25th I put into the post office at this place a package addressed to you, containing the Treasury notes received at this bank, on special deposit, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They were cancelled, and a descriptive list accompanied them. I hope they have got safe to hand.

Very respectfully, I am, your obedient servant,

JNO. WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 28, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, at a meeting held yesterday, and to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 27, 1817.*

At a meeting of the President and Directors held this day—

The President submitted the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 23d instant, in relation to the balances of the public money now in the hands of the banks in the District of Columbia, of which he had required payment to be made on the 1st of July, which the Board took into consideration, and after mature deliberation thereon, the President was directed to transmit to the Secretary the following representations of facts and circumstances, in reply to his inquiry.

That, as it is the province of the Secretary of the Treasury to determine whether the public interest will admit of the balances of public money now in the hands of the banks in the District of Columbia remaining with them on interest, or otherwise, the bank can have no objection to any course he may think proper to adopt on the occasion; but if those balances are to be transferred to the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury and applied forthwith to the public service, as the repeated intimations of the Secretary of the Treasury indicate, the loan required by the banks will no longer be the money of the public, but the money of the bank, which it is the duty of the Board to employ, with a view to the equitable participation of all, and a prompt command of its resources, in order to supply the demands for exchange and preserve a uniformity in the currency of the country; that these objects cannot be attained if the immense sums due to the Bank of the United States by the banks from the Delaware to the Potomac, inclusive, are withheld; that these debts have arisen out of the assumption by the Bank of the United States of the debts due to the Treasury by the State banks, and have been concentrated in the District aforesaid by the operations of exchange; that, in consequence thereof, the Bank of the United States is largely indebted to New York, where an adverse balance is daily and rapidly increasing, which has limited the operations of the bank in that city to an amount so inadequate and disproportioned as to excite just discontent, but which the Bank of the United States will not have the power to remedy, unless the debtor banks discharge a reasonable proportion of their debts in a medium current at places where the debts of the bank and the demands for exchange may exist; that the Board perceives nothing peculiar in the case of the banks in the District of Columbia, unless it is that they have contributed less in the general effort, and demand more than the banks of other cities; that the Bank of the United States will be compelled,



however reluctantly and inconveniently, to part with its funded debt, and the Board perceives no good reason why the local banks should hesitate to dispose of theirs at the present enhanced value, in an available currency, and apply the proceeds to the discharge of their just debts; and, moreover, the reason assigned by the banks for wishing to retain their stock does not appear to be solid, for their inability to pay their debts without selling their stock is a proof that they have sufficiently extended their business, independent of that resource.

The Board respectfully submits these facts and observations to the Secretary of the Treasury, with an assurance that the Bank of the United States has neither exercised nor desired to exercise any other control over other banks than that of reasonable demand for that which may be its just due, or a liquidation upon specified terms, the justice and liberality of which the bank will at all times cheerfully submit to an impartial public. The Board further observes that the proposition of the banks in the District is too indiscriminate and indefinite for the Board to act upon, but that if the banks, respectively, will make specific propositions to the Board, they will be respectfully considered, and, as far as the circumstances of the bank and the just expectations of others will admit, the Board will take pleasure in affording to the banks in the District the most liberal accommodation.

Extract from the minutes.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Norfolk, June 30, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive on the 21st instant your circular of the 29th of April, respecting the manner in which the accounts of the public deposits in this office are in future to be stated and transmitted, which shall be attended to.

In pursuance, I have now the honor to present you with duplicates of such statements on that subject as have been made to the Bank of the United States since those instructions were received.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

P. S. *July 1.*—Since the preceding was written, I have received your circular of the 27th ultimo, and have made the statement of the Treasury account in conformity.

Hon. WM. H CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 1, 1817.*

SIR: With a desire to embrace the object suggested in the conclusion of your letter of the 18th ultimo, if it could be attained upon terms compatible with the interest of the institution, the Board of Directors investigated the probable result, and came to the resolution contained in the inclosed extract.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 30, 1817.*

At meeting of the President and Directors, held this day, the President called the attention of the Board to the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the conclusion of his letter of the 18th instant, viz: that the bank should enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase other stock than that subscribed to it, by paying the difference between the current price and the rate to which they are limited in their purchases, upon the Commissioners agreeing to suffer an equal amount to remain in the hands of the bank unredeemed until the year 1821. After some discussion and investigation, it was, on motion,

*Resolved*, That the advantages contemplated in the offer to relinquish the right to redeem the stock held by the bank upon the proposed condition would not compensate the banks for the premium which it would certainly have to pay on any considerable amount of stock which might be purchased in the market for that purpose; and that the President be requested, respectfully, to communicate this determination to the Secretary of the Treasury.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 3, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, and now transmit the inclosed descriptive list of the funded debt held by the bank, agreeably to your request, which list includes the two millions sent by Mr. Sergeant, to wit:

In six per cent. stock of 1814 .....	\$7,236 83
In six per cent. stock of 1815 .....	392,886 82
In six per cent. stock of 11 million loan .....	329,450 00
In six per cent. stock of 7½ million loan .....	122,176 64
In six per cent. stock of 16 million loan .....	926,068 34
In six per cent. stock of 10 million loan .....	68,376 47
In six per cent. stock of 6 million loan .....	153,804 90
	<hr/>
	2,000,000 00
	<hr/>



Owing to the irregularity of some of the Commissioners, the negligence of others, and the want of information from some of the Loan Offices, as to the Commissioners by whom the stock was transmitted, in order to be transferred to the bank, the account of the funded debt is yet imperfect, and not sufficiently defined to enable the bank to give an accurate detailed list. In many cases surplus sums have been delivered to the Commissioners, owing to the distance between the places of subscription and the Loan Offices, and in many of these cases the Commissioners have erroneously transferred the whole amount to the bank, instead of the specific sum subscribed, and of course the bank will have to retransfer these surpluses to the subscribers. In other cases deficiencies appear, and until these errors can be corrected the statement will exhibit but an approximation, which, however, cannot be far from the truth. Some funded debt will, no doubt, be paid on account of the third installment, and as soon as it may be practicable to furnish a complete and correct statement of the whole of the funded debt received on account of the capital stock of the bank, it shall be transmitted to the Department. The paper herewith inclosed, and the explanations which I have the honor now to submit, will exhibit all the information on the subject which it is at this time in the power of the bank to afford

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Charleston, July 3, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose the following statements, viz: 1. Account of this office with the Treasurer of the United States, from its commencement, on the 9th of April last, to the 26th ultimo, when the balance due thereon was transferred, in pursuance of instructions received the preceding day from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States." 2. The account of this office with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, from the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant; and 3. The abstract of the state of this office on that day, (1st instant,) being a duplicate of the copy furnished to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and in the form prescribed by him. They are transmitted in accordance with the instructions of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which I received on the 25th ultimo, and of your circular of the 29th April last, so far as I am able to conform thereto.

In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, wherein you state that no returns of the state of the Treasurer's account with this office have been received at your Department, although by the regulations of the Treasury they should have been furnished weekly, I have, in explanation of this apparent but not actual neglect, to state that your circular of the 29th April last, which contains your instructions for the government of this office in its intercourse with the Treasury Department, came to hand not until the 26th of June, having the Washington post office stamp of the 20th of that month. It must, therefore, have been unaccountably delayed in Washington for the space of nearly two months, during which time I was much at a loss to ascertain the course most proper to be adopted in relation to our business with your Department. Your second circular of the 18th June, alluded to in your letter of the 25th of *the same month*, I have not yet received, although dated a week anterior to the latter. In addition to which, I have received no instructions previously to the 25th of June, from the Bank of the United States, to render any returns or statements whatever to the Treasury. Thus circumstanced, I trust you will believe that the fault lay not at our door, for the omission of which you complain. From the foregoing you will perceive that it is not in my power to render you the statement of the Treasurer's account from the 12th of May last, in the mode contemplated by your circular of the 29th of April, as it was not kept in a manner conformably thereto until the 26th June last, from which date I have furnished it as therein desired, if it has been rightly understood by me.

In the circular above referred to, regulation 5th, it is required that monthly returns of the state of this office should be transmitted to the Treasury Department, "in the forms heretofore prescribed." Permit me to state that no forms for that purpose have ever reached me, either from Washington or Philadelphia; and I shall be happy to be possessed of such as you may desire to be henceforth transmitted.

I shall inclose a duplicate of statement No. 1 to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, to comply as far as possible with the request in your letter of the 25th ultimo relating to that account.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, July 4, 1817.*

SIR: Being under the necessity of being absent from this office a short time, Mr. F. Gardene, our first teller, is authorized to correspond in my name and behalf.

For your government in any transactions with this office during my absence you have, herewith, the signatures of our President and Mr. Gardene.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, July 8, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward, inclosed, the several returns which I at present understand are required from this office. They have been retarded by and prepared amidst very great interruption,



produced by receiving the bank installments, and also by an endeavor to make my accounts of long-standing transactions conform to instructions which I have but recently had the pleasure to receive. My desire to adhere strictly to instructions creates yet an anxiety from which I shall be very glad to be relieved.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, July 8, 1817.*

SIR: I annex an account of my purchases of funded debt bought by your order and to you delivered. Balance due me, \$1,844 50.

I delayed writing to you a day or two in hopes to send you the certificates bought of the Mechanics' Bank; but as they are still unfound, and yet searching for them, and wish a few days longer allowed to find them before being required to advertise for them, I thought it best to indulge them a little longer, and send the annexed account without further delay.

You will please direct me to do as you wish in this case. If different from what I have done, I will immediately execute your wishes.

The stock belongs to the United States from the day I bought it. I have a full power of attorney to transfer it, and, until transferred, to receive the dividends. I may collect that due the 1st of July thereon, pass it to your credit, and, in my final account of that purchase, deduct the dividend received from the original cost, and you can pay me the balance.

Your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, July 9, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have purchased, under the authority contained in your letter of the 11th of June, the sum of \$50,018 71 of funded debt of the United States, and that the certificates therefor have been duly surrendered and deposited in the office of the Register of the Treasury.

With much respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 19, 1817.*

SIR: I have received from William White, Esq., late Commissioner of Loans for Pennsylvania, his check on the Bank of Pennsylvania for \$301,149 60, being the balance of account for paying Treasury notes. On presenting the check to the Bank of Pennsylvania payment was refused. The Cashier stated that the account of the Commissioner of Loans for the payment of interest on the public debt in that Bank was overdrawn to a considerable amount, and that the check of Mr. White would not be paid until the balance of that account was settled.

From causes unknown to me Mr. White has absented himself from this place, which prevents me from communicating with him on the subject. I have therefore considered it my duty to make you acquainted with the circumstance, in order that such measures might be adopted on the occasion as the interest of the public may require.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, July 19, 1817.*

SIR: One of the notes received of the Bank of Somerset for the United States became due and payable here on the 1st and 3d of July. A notice was sent in due time to prepare that bank for its payment here, but it was not paid, and therefore we protested it.

The remaining three notes will probably share the same fate.

In this office there are about \$6,000 of their small bank bills on special deposit for the Government.

I requested information as to when they would probably be able to pay them, but am without any answer.

I have taken considerable pains to ascertain the situation of that bank, and the result of my inquiries I now give you.

The subscribers paid very little into bank; for the balance they gave bonds, and these bonds are chiefly in suit. The customers of the bank are called upon to pay up, and those who cannot are sued.

The bank has no specie, stock, or notes of other banks. My informants believe that all which the



bank will ever be able to get from its customers and stockholders will not be enough to pay the debt to the Government and the holders of its bank bills. They believe that the capital of the bank, and more, will have been entirely sunk. The bank receives its notes and issues due bills bearing interest to all who present them.

Now, sir, from the foregoing, taken in connexion with the non-payment of the note due the 1st and 3d July for \$14,032 60, I would advise that this note, and the other three, and the bank bills on special deposit in this office, and all the claims which the Treasury may have on that bank, be all collected together and sent to the bank and a due bill bearing interest taken therefor, payable on demand. And I then further recommend that you cause the bank to be sued on that note to judgment and execution; the last you can perform or not when obtained. But I apprehend that their capital stock may be exhausted in satisfying judgments of individuals before you can obtain yours, if you delay suing much longer.

The execution of the measure I propose should be put into judicious hands, and if you will concentrate your claim at this office I will send it forward by a discreet agent.

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 19, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with your request under date of the 8th instant, the transfer of the stock held by the bank has been ordered and is progressing as fast as the other duties of the office will permit and in the manner you have prescribed. When the transfer is completed a detailed account of the stock, calculated at the rates authorized by law, will be transmitted to the Treasury Department; and as the purchase of the stock authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in lieu of that ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank is nearly completed, the same course will be pursued, agreeably to your directions, as soon as the certificates thereof shall be received at bank.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July 20, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive and communicate to the gentlemen to whom it was addressed your letter of the 3d instant, which, for myself, and for myself alone, I shall proceed to examine, with sincere respect and deference for your official station and superior intelligence, without forgetting what is due to the free exercise of my own judgment and the rights which I derive from the law, to which I am responsible.

My respectable and intelligent colleague, with motives perfectly pure, has, I think, suffered the irritating recollection of evils produced by a vitiated currency to precipitate his judgment and excite apprehensions in respect to the system of exchange contemplated by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States which can never be realized while the bank shall continue to pay its bills in gold and silver. I deceive myself egregiously if I am less alive to the rights and interests of the public involved in the acts of the corporation than my worthy colleague, or your respected self, sir; and the more so, if the faithful discharge of high and responsible trusts under circumstances of extreme difficulty and embarrassment ought not to inspire entire confidence in this disposition. But, sir, with the discharge of my duty as a Director of the Bank of the United States, "according to law," under a perfect conviction that more has been cheerfully conceded to the interests of the public than that law required, it is impossible I should be regardless of the just rights and immunities of the stockholders, or withhold from them the benefit of the stipulations upon which they agreed to become parties to the contract.

To be efficient, the bank must be prosperous; and it can only prosper under a just and liberal administration of its affairs, which shall conciliate both interests, public and private; impartially diffuse its benefits; practically demonstrate its utility; and thus insure its perpetuity. It is this spirit that has actuated its present administrators, under circumstances the most critical and difficult. None can appreciate the result better than yourself, sir; and public sentiment unites with you in declaring that the bank has fulfilled its duty to the public. How is it, then, sir, that the same men, in derogation of their own fair fame and the just and liberal principles which have hitherto marked their administration, should subject either their understandings or their probity to reprehension, by adopting a system hostile to the public interest, and fraught with evils calculated to provoke, in anticipation, the display of the penal lash? It is, sir, that that system has been denounced as spurious while yet in embryo, without condescending to await the development of its features, or the proofs of its legitimacy.

With these preliminary remarks, I proceed in the endeavor to demonstrate the legality, public utility, and expediency, of the "rules and regulations of conducting exchange business in the Bank of the United States." In this attempt I shall take the law as the expression of the public will and the guaranty of the rights of the corporation, rather than an undefined theory of public motives and expectations in the creation of the bank, and rest my arguments upon the rights acquired and obligations imposed by the charter, and upon facts and conclusions drawn from experience and strict analogy.

It is said that "Government has confided to the Directors of the Bank of the United States the high trust of furnishing a national currency." Where, and in what terms, is the delegation of this high prerogative to be found? I am not at all disposed to take the late Bank of the United States as an exemplar in practice; because I think its operations were circumscribed by a policy less enlarged, liberal, and useful, than its powers and resources would have justified; but in relation to the point now under discussion, it is worthy of notice that the Legislature, with a full knowledge of the practice of that bank,



in regard to the circulation and redemption of its paper, did incorporate verbatim the thirteenth fundamental article of the constitution of the old into the twelfth fundamental article of the new bank. It was known that the old bank did not pay or receive on deposit the notes of its branches, nor did these pay or receive on deposit the notes of the parent bank or of each other, unless the state of exchange rendered it the interest of the bank so to do; again, the old bank dealt extensively in domestic exchange when and wherever it could operate to advantage, and the premium was necessarily enhanced by the systematic restriction of the circulation of its notes to the sphere of their respective places of issue. With the knowledge of these facts, also, the Legislature has used the precise words of that part of the tenth fundamental article of the old charter which limits and defines the objects in which the bank may trade, and specially permits the trading in bills of exchange. My colleague, however, imagined a distinction between the checks of the bank and its offices upon each other, and a bill of exchange; but a quaint bank phrase cannot alter the nature of the thing. If any such check or draft was not paid, I apprehend the bank would find that the holder would claim and receive all the damages which the laws and usages of the places, respectively, had established in relation to returned bills of exchange. The old bank had but six branches, and these all on the seaboard, capable of being replenished with specie on any emergency with promptitude and facility. It had but few powerful competitors, and these were rendered harmless by the cautious policy of its Directors and the narrow sphere of its operations. In the event of any unexpected casualty or hostile combination which should have exhausted its specie at any point, the old bank was not, like the new, subjected to a severe penalty which, in addition to the injury of a temporary loss of credit, would have greatly impaired its capital; it was in this respect on equal terms with its competitors, who did not fulfil their engagements by paying specie by tens and refusing it by thousands, nor with silent apathy or evasive replication refer the liquidation of its just claims to a more convenient season. The twelfth fundamental article of the constitution of the late bank is verbatim the same as the thirteenth of the existing bank in all that relates to the nature and obligatory effect of its current notes, from which it is evident that payment of any such note is obligatory only at the place at which payment is promised, as it would in like manner upon any private person or persons if issued by him or them.

There is no stipulation in the charter of the late bank, on the part of the Government, to keep its deposits in the bank and its branches; hence there was no engagement on the part of the bank to transfer the public money from place to place; it therefore became the subject of arrangement between the Treasury and the bank, and the benefit of the exclusive deposits, it is believed, was made the condition of the service.

The idea of the obligatory redemption of its notes without discrimination or limitation, at the bank, or any one of its branches, it is believed, was never entertained during the period of its existence; and certainly no one ever imagined that the bank was bound to transmit the money of individuals from place to place, without premium or compensation, on account of the difference of exchange. The state of the currency and of domestic exchange was not the subject of complaint. The public and Government appeared to be satisfied with a system more perfect than that of any other country, because in none, it is believed, has provision ever been made by any institution for the issue and payment of its obligations, respectively, in gold and silver, at the several principal commercial places; and because the inequalities in the course of exchange were affected only by the natural operations of commerce, and limited by the actual expense and risk attending the transmission of the lawful currency of the United States from place to place.

The state of the currency and of domestic exchange, against which public indignation was so justly excited, does not now, and it is hoped never will, again be permitted to exist. The suspension of specie payments (at this time perhaps inevitable) produced a licentious system of banking and of brokerage which prostrated the fiscal resources of the Government and levied upon the community a tax equally arbitrary, capricious and iniquitous, in the shape of a difference in the exchange of various bank notes alike destitute of the properties and value of money, yet usurping its place and driving from circulation the lawful currency of the country. The gratification which cupidity derived from this system prolonged its existence to the utmost limit of public forbearance. Harassed by these evils, the Government happily provided a remedy in the establishment of the Bank of the United States, and effectually secured the public against the recurrence of similar evils from that source by rendering it highly penal if the said corporation shall, at any time, refuse or neglect to pay on demand, in gold and silver, any bill, note, or obligation issued by the corporation, according to the contract, promise, or undertaking therein expressed; or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand any moneys received in said bank or any of its offices of deposit. This feature is peculiar to the new banks, and may, under certain political circumstances, with a full circulation, prove to be exceedingly formidable to the bank, if not injurious to the Government; it is not to be found in the charter of the old bank, nor in those of the State banks, with some few exceptions, in Massachusetts. The State banks have suspended specie payments for more than three years, not only with absolute impunity, but with unexampled pecuniary advantage. They may again, upon any pressing emergency, resort to the same fascinating expedient while largely indebted to the Bank of the United States, whose vaults would then be drained to pay as well the deposits made in the notes of those banks as its own obligations.

If, then, the Government has confided to the Directors of the Bank of the United States the high trust of furnishing a national currency, it is nothing more or less than a *specie currency*, and that under circumstances calculated to inspire caution, as well from the considerations just mentioned as from the strong temptation which the penalty affords to combinations against the credit of the bank in the remote offices where it will at all times be most vulnerable. If it were true that the corporation was actually bound "to discharge the bills of the bank and its offices in specie, without reference to the place of issue," and to furnish exchange at par on the bank and its offices reciprocally, to the extent of the commercial banking and speculating demand of the country, then would the Bank of the United States be completely at the mercy of any combination which might choose to assail its credit. It would be made the vehicle for the expansion of the circulation and business of the State banks, and the consequent diminution of its own prosperity and utility, nay, the servile instrument of its own disgrace, by facilitating the designs and furnishing the weapons by which alone it can be accomplished. A simple fact may serve to illustrate, in some degree, the effect of such a system upon the Bank of the United States. During the existence of the late compact between the Bank of the United States and the State banks, it became necessary to level the exchange from Washington to Boston, whatever might be the cost or hazard of the undertaking, inasmuch as the Bank of the United States had engaged to receive on deposit



and, of course, to pay in specie the paper of all the contracting banks, and to permit them to check on each other for the liquidation of the public balances, the payment of which was suspended. The consequence was, that each check impaired the value of the debt due to the Bank of the United States by substituting paper less valuable than that of the original debtor.

It was soon discovered that this practice was not confined to the liquidation of the public balances, but was made to embrace the current business between the banks of the respective cities. The banks in New York discounted paper payable in Philadelphia, and those in Philadelphia discounted paper payable in New York. The Bank of the United States and its offices were made the instruments to place the amount of these transactions in specie wherever money was most in demand. Upon this plan the banks of any city could extend their business to the paper of every other city, and with perfect facility receive and pay, through the agency of the Bank of the United States, any amount, at any point, without the expense, risk, and inconvenience attending the provision and transportation of specie to meet the vast demand which experience has proved to be the result of such a state of things. The 1st of July, however, terminated this scene between the Bank of the United States and the State banks, although individuals continue to receive facilities as heretofore. The act of incorporation does not require of the bank any unreasonable sacrifice or perilous responsibility; the main objects which the Legislature evidently had in view were the effectual restoration and maintenance of the lawful currency of the United States, and the safe, prompt, and regular transmission of the public money from place to place, through the instrumentality and responsibility of the Bank of the United States. In the penal guaranty required for this purpose the bank is bound to pay on demand, in gold or silver, any bill, note, or obligation issued by the corporation, "according to the contract, promise, or undertaking therein expressed." This distinct qualification of the obligation appears to be the necessary consequence of the penalty (as it is not to be found in the old charter) and clearly designed to protect the bank from the effects of a sudden demand for payment, at any one place, of an overwhelming accumulation of bills issued at the bank and its numerous offices.

It is utterly impracticable so to distribute the resources of the bank as to be prepared at all times, and at all points, to meet the demands in gold and silver, which the operations of commerce, the policy of other banks, and the subtilty of brokers may produce. Congress has, therefore, placed this subject on the best possible ground. The bank is bound to pay its bills at the stipulated places of payment only; but the bank has a paramount interest in extending and continuing in circulation its bills of every description, and, consequently, in receiving and paying them wherever they may be presented, in order to prevent the possibility of their depreciation and consequent return to the place of their issue for payment. The general practice of the bank, therefore, though the result of concession, will afford to the public the benefits of a universal currency, while the bank will avoid the deprecated evils of a positive obligation; for the notoriety of the right to refuse payment of its bills at places other than those of their issue will, in all probability, supersede the necessity of exercising that right, nothing short of necessity can induce the bank to refuse payment of any of its bills wherever they may be presented; but it is indispensable to the safety and general utility of the bank that it should possess the legal right to refer the holders of its bills to the respective places of issue for payment, according to the contract and promise expressed therein. No one will have cause of complaint on account of such reference, because payment will there be made in gold and silver, according to contract, which the individual may transmit to the place of demand at a small and certain expense if he shall prefer it to a bill of exchange. All that can be lawfully required of the bank is the payment of its obligations in gold and silver. It is neither legally, equitably, nor rationally bound to transmit the money of individuals from place to place. The Government alone can claim that service, and that only by the positive stipulation in the 17th section of the act of incorporation. The bank may or may not furnish exchange at particular times between the offices reciprocally and the bank, according to the state and distribution of its means and the demand of the Government. The bank may have occasion to purchase exchange for its own purposes, or those of the Government, at the moment when it may be required to furnish similar exchange to individuals; in that case the bank would certainly prefer paying an equitable premium to transmitting the specie, and therefore would not furnish the exchange required by individuals. If the facilities in exchange which the bank may afford to the community were not within the control of the direction, neither the bank nor the Government could be certain of their resources at any time or place; for, after ample provision may have been made for the operations of both, the demands for commercial, banking, and speculating objects may sweep off the whole in a few hours which would require a lapse of weeks, perhaps months, to replenish.

The direction of the parent bank, under such circumstances, would be absolutely divested of the power of regulating the operations of the offices, as the Directors of these would of complying with any system of regulations, for neither the one nor the other could anticipate the probable state of an office for forty-eight hours in advance. It is, however, of vast importance to the bank to supersede the mercantile necessity of transporting specie or of remitting in its current bills, and therefore to furnish a substitute upon such reasonable terms as shall make it the interest of the community to prefer the exchange which, except in cases of peculiar emergency, it will generally be ready to furnish on demand. The bank will occasionally pay as well as receive a premium for exchange according to the superabundance or scarcity of funds at any particular office, and the demand for or supply of exchange on the place where such office may be established.

It will, I presume, be at all times the policy of the Government and of the bank to facilitate the importation rather than the exportation of specie. A vast amount is annually exported to Asia, the extent of which is very much affected by the facility or difficulty of obtaining Spanish dollars, which constitute so large a portion of the circulation in the United States. Merchants are close calculators both of time and expense, and if the procuring of dollars in the United States shall require but a very moderate portion of either, they will import them from foreign countries, or take freights to Europe, procure the dollars there, and pursue their voyages to India and China; but if the bank and its offices reciprocally were to furnish exchange on demand at par, they would be successively and exclusively drained of specie, in order to supply the entire demand for Asiatic commerce so extensively carried on from the eastern States, and at the very season when the market for the rich products of the south requires the greatest circulation of the paper of the Bank of the United States, and of course the largest supply of specie in the southern offices. For example: the merchants and manufacturers of the eastern States have generally large balances due them in the middle States, the proceeds of their extensive surplus importations and manufactures, as the practical operations of commerce demonstrate; and if the Bank of the United States and its offices furnish exchange at par, on demand, these balances will at all times be drawn to the eastward exclusively by the drafts of the bank and its offices in the middle States on those in the eastern States,



and not from the State banks, who do not furnish these facilities in exchange. Under these circumstances, the bank would have no alternative but to transport its specie from the southern and middle to the eastern States to meet the demand; for, although the banks in the middle States would by this operation become the debtors of the Bank of the United States, that resource could not be relied upon for a prompt and large supply; and even if it could, the bank would be subjected to expense and risk of the entire transportation of specie, while the State banks would enjoy a full participation in the benefits of the facilities thus furnished, to the prejudice of the Bank of the United States. Thus would individual inducements to import specie, or procure it by a circuitous voyage, be superseded by the facility afforded by the Bank of the United States, in placing the dollars in the hands of the adventurer at the place of export free of expense.

If any expression of the public sentiment has at any time indicated an expectation that the Bank of the United States would provide a universal paper circulation redeemable on demand at the bank and its offices indiscriminately, or produce an absolute equality in the rate of exchange throughout the Union by furnishing on demand the drafts of the bank and its offices, reciprocally, it has entirely escaped my observation; but I well remember that the merchants of the southern and of the western States, in particular, looked to the establishment of the bank for the restoration of that natural and rational system of exchange which existed prior to the suspension of specie payments, when they had their election to remit in specie or in bills of exchange, as the expense of the one or the rate of the other should best accord with their interest. I have endeavored to show that there is no analogy between the fraudulent system which my worthy colleague deprecated and the principles of that which the bank has adopted; that although the bank is not bound (fortunately for itself and the country) to pay its vast circulation at any and every minor office, yet the bank has an interest in the indiscriminate circulation of all its bills paramount to any profit it can derive from exchange, and will sustain that circulation wherever it may be practicable without hazarding the credit of the bank; that it has a lawful right to deal in domestic as well as foreign exchange; that the exercise of that right has its natural and rational limits in the substitution of specie and the current bills of the bank at the option of individuals; and that the bank has a strong inducement to furnish exchange on the most reasonable terms, in order to prevent the substitution of either.

I will rather rely upon your candid consideration of what I have already offered than incur the hazard of impairing the weight of my arguments by a trial of your patience, and shall deem myself extremely unfortunate if my efforts to remove the impression produced by a premature representation shall prove altogether fruitless. I will not, however, despair, persuaded as I am that that impression will have no weight if you shall discover in the facts and reasoning now respectfully submitted, and in the regulations established by the bank, copy of which is herewith inclosed, sufficient ground to justify the Directors in the measure which they have honestly, conscientiously, and, as they believe, lawfully adopted.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Charleston, S. C., July 23, 1817.*

SIR: Your favor of the 15th\* instant has been duly received. It was very satisfactory to me to learn that this office is not considered by you chargeable with any inattention or neglect in its intercourse with your Department. The errors which have occurred are chiefly attributable to the failure of a timely receipt of your circular of the 29th April. For want of the information contained in that letter it was not deemed necessary, when deposits on public account were made by its agents, to notice the sources of revenue whence they accrued. I am, therefore, compelled to resort to my recollection of the parties and of circumstances attending their transactions with the office to frame my statement in the particular manner desired by you, and have now the honor of transmitting it in a form which I hope will meet your approbation. It embraces the whole period of our account with the Treasury from the date of the first deposit, 9th April, to 22d instant, and is conformable to your suggestion in your letter of the 15th, viz, to consider it from the commencement as the account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury. In the instances of the two credits—first, of the 29th April, by J. Welborn, \$800, and second, of 6th May, by J. H. Margart, of \$600—I have designated the source of revenue by recollection of the statements of those persons in conversation at the periods of depositing those amounts. The other credits, with the sole exception of that of \$800 on account of internal duties on the 26th June, (the name of the depositor of which was not noted and cannot now be recollected,) I respectfully trust, are sufficiently designated to meet your wishes. A knowledge of the name of the party making this latter deposit, it is supposed, may be obtained by reference to my receipt for the same when paid into bank, a copy of which, I presume, has been transmitted to the Treasury Department. The item of \$2 charged for fees of protest on the Treasurer's draft on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank I have withdrawn from the statement, as you requested, and have deposited that sum to the credit of your account in our books, in order to balance the charge.

Your instructions in relation to expenses incurred by the office in its transactions with your Department shall be observed, and I have only to add the assurance of my perfect willingness to do the same in all other matters relating to our intercourse with it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Milledgeville, Georgia, July 24, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular of the 29th of April last, addressed to the Cashier of this office, was received about the first of this month and laid before the Board of direction.

\*Error in date—should be 14th.



They have this day directed me to state to you that this office will become the agent of the Bank of the United States for receiving the public revenue in this quarter upon condition that no other than a weekly statement of the account of the Bank of the United States with this office, similar in form to the annexed, will be required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CARY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Dr. *Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, in account with ———.* Cr.

Date.		Special de-posit of Bank notes.	Special deposit of Treasury notes.	Cash.	Date		Special de-posit of Bank notes.	Special deposit of Treasury notes.	Cash.
1815.					1814				
Jan. 21	To draft No 2101, cash account.....			\$700 00	Dec. 31	By balance of account rendered	\$6 00	\$6 00	\$6 00
22	To draft No 2104, Treasury note account.....		\$400 00		1815				
24	To draft No. 2107, special ac-count.....	\$500 00			Jan 1	A. B., Collector, 5 J. R.....			500 00
31	Balance to new account.....	506 00	1,106 00	206 00	4	C. D , Collector, 6 D. T.....		1,000 00	
					6	E T , Collector, 9 J. R.....		500 00	
					7	A. B., Collector, 5 D. T.....	1,000 00		400 00
					9	G. H., Collector, 12 J. R.....			
		1,006 00	1,506 00	906 00			1,006 00	1,506 00	906 00
		.			Feb. 1	By balance from old account...	506 00	1,106 00	206 00

OFFICE OF ———, July 24, 1818.

A. B , *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, July 25, 1817.*

SIR: Your draft, No. 8975, dated June 23, 1817, on Jesse Robinson, Esq., Cashier of the Kennebec Bank, for \$16,162 84, payable to Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, is protested for non-payment.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM'L FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 28, 1817.*

Sm: I have duly received your letter of the 18th instant, returning sundry statements of the Treasurer's account for correction. I have now the honor to return you the statements, with the dates affixed on which the deposits were actually made; also an explanation of the credit of \$9,156 in the Cumberland Bank, Portland.

I was aware of the impropriety of making a charge to the Treasurer's account without his draft or your authority, and no charge of the kind has been sanctioned by this bank.

On the subject of the drafts received by me from the Treasurer for collection, I take the liberty to state that in all cases where it had come to our knowledge that the bank on whom the Treasurer had drawn paid specie, the amount was placed to his credit as soon as the draft came to hand; a large amount, however, was drawn on banks in the interior of the country, who could neither pay specie nor furnish available funds. This bank, however, by giving time, has induced those in Pennsylvania, with one or two exceptions, to fix a period for the liquidation of the debt, and in the meantime they have agreed to pay interest; in all such cases the Treasurer has had credit. The balance of the special deposit account on the statement is composed principally of the notes of banks in the States of Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, and were received in payment of the Treasurer's drafts on special deposits on banks in Pennsylvania. Progress is making in settling these claims, as well for the Treasurer's drafts on the banks in those States, but not with as much success. The amounts of the drafts have, however, been credited, with the expectation that, in cases where due diligence has been used by this bank and a loss takes place, it will be sustained by the United States.

Every exertion is making by this bank to bring the banks indebted to the Government to a speedy settlement. A great deal has been done, but a great deal yet remains to be done.

Herewith you will receive the statement of the Treasurer's account for the last week.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, July 28, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular of April 29 was not received at this office till the end of June. I have subsequently received your other circular of June 27.

In offering an apology to you for my long silence respecting these communications, I solicit your indulgence for the nature of the reasons which governed this office in abstaining to reply thereto immediately.

We did not perceive, either in the act of incorporation or in the fundamental rules and regulations sent from Philadelphia for our government, anything which would authorize those requisitions from the Treasury Department to be made directly upon the office. It was therefore thought advisable (as the nature of the circumstance seemed to involve something of a first principle) to write for instructions thereupon to the parent institution. I cannot doubt of your proper appreciation of the motives which induced the office to this course. I have pleasure in stating that we have just been instructed to conform to the wishes of the Treasury Department in these regards, and I accordingly hasten to do so.

You have herewith the state of this office and a statement of moneys deposited from time to time therein from its outset to the credit of the "Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer of the United States." Under the 5th provision in your circular of April 29 I shall continue to make you a monthly return similar to these, and at the end of each quarter balance and forward the account, "Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer of the United States."

Our office commenced business on Monday, May 26; consequently Monday, August 25, will, as to our operations, be the period when I should forward to you the first quarterly return. Your circular of June 27 seems to be meant as conveying something precise on this point, when you say "you are requested, in making out the return of the Treasury account for the last week in each quarter, *to close it with the last day of the quarter*, without regard to the day of the week, as in other returns." If the arrangement I propose adopting in this regard does not come fully up to the views and wishes of your Department, I should be obliged to you to have it signified to me, that I may exactly conform thereto.

On the 25th June I received and presented for payment, from the Bank of the United States, the Treasurer of the United States' draft on the Planters' Bank in this place for \$25,952 40, dated 14th June, which that institution declined to pay on account of special instructions from you in a letter of the 23d May. I communicated the circumstance to the Bank of the United States, and retained the draft until further instructed. I have not yet heard from Philadelphia thereupon, and the draft continues with me.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your very obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BUTLER PLACE, NEAR PHILADELPHIA, *August 3, 1817.*

SIR: Some days past Mr. Jones read to me your esteemed letter of July 3, to the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, and on the 29th July gave me a copy of it; other Directors, as well as myself, were desirous to give a joint answer. Mr. Jones preferred answering for himself. I regret that my present state of health does not admit of my entering at length on the subject of your letter. I believe there has been made on your mind an erroneous opinion or impression of the intention and proceeding of the Board of Directors on the subject of domestic exchange; the Board in entering on any regulations had principally in view the accommodation of the citizens. It could scarcely be expected that the time of the officers of the bank should be employed in accommodating every part of the Union with drafts, without a small payment for the time; far, very far was it from the disposition of the Directors to take any advantage of individuals; none could be taken; the applicant has at all times his alternative; he may remit specie, post notes, or bank notes; it is impossible, if the Board were so disposed, to take an undue advantage. I believe if Mr. Williams had more maturely reflected on the subject he would not have written the letter; he spoke on the subject to me; I stated to him the unreasonableness of expecting the bank to make no charge; the different State banks would make a convenience of the Bank of the United States to accommodate their own customers.

Since the establishment of the bank the Board have studied to accomplish, and have accomplished, two or three leading objects; they have perfectly restored the money character of the nation; they have equalized exchange between the different States; they have restored confidence between man and man; they have put down money changers, a class of wretches who were living on the necessities of the citizens; they have given comparative ease to the Treasury Department. These things have been done by the Bank of the United States to an extent that more than once alarmed me, though I voted for them; there have been (I regret to have it to say) attempts made from a certain quarter to shake public confidence in the institution; they were met with firmness, and probably have made those enemies of their country ashamed of their disgraceful attempts; there is yet much to be done to give a sound circulating medium to the country; it is the duty of the bank to try all honorable means to accomplish it; to do so, we look to and hope for your co-operation as the head of the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient,

P. BUTLER.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 4, 1817.*

SIR: In conformity to your letter of the 8th ultimo, the funded debt of the United States held by the Bank of the United States, agreeably to the descriptive list which I had the honor to transmit to you on the 3d ultimo, (excepting the two millions ordered to be sold in London, but included in that list, and the small surpluses belonging to individuals, which had been erroneously transferred to the bank by the



Commissioners for receiving subscriptions,) has been transferred as directed, and the original certificates thereof have been surrendered and cancelled in the Loan Office department of this bank.

The certificates of transfer, 128 in number, I have now the honor to transmit by the mail which conveys this, and the inclosed detailed list exhibits the amount and description of each certificate; the aggregate amount and rate of redemption of each species of stock, and the total amount, eleven millions forty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirteen cents, for which you will be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States. The same course will be pursued in regard to the two millions which the bank was authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase and deliver to them, in lieu of the two millions ordered to be sold in London on account of the bank, as soon as the certificates thereof can be collected from the several agents employed by the bank for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, August 5, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, relating to the draft of the Treasurer on the Kennebec Bank. I should have advised the particulars attending the presentment of this draft, but was in hopes that an arrangement would have 'ere this been made for its payment. They are as follows: immediately on receiving the draft from the parent bank I advised the Cashier of the Kennebec Bank, requesting to know whether it would be most convenient for them to make payment in Boston or at their bank. The Cashier replied that "they did not expect to pay the whole sum at once without sixty days' notice," at the same time referring me to B. Dearborn, Esq., one of their Directors, who was then in Boston, for further information. Mr. D. called at the office, and finally offered \$5,000 cash and a draft on the New England Bank for the balance of the draft of the Treasurer, or individual notes due about that time, the proceeds to be applied to the payment; at the same time he observed that he preferred that we should take the specie at their bank, where it would be in readiness to answer our demand. On a former occasion, when I informed you of the credit demanded by the eastern banks on an alleged understanding with the Treasury, you wrote me that it was "wholly unintelligible to you." In this case I wrote the parent bank, who advised me that the draft was passed to the credit of the Treasurer as cash, and that they expected it would have been paid on presentment. With these instructions I did not consider myself authorized to give the required credit, and accordingly despatched a messenger with the draft to obtain payment at the bank, either in United States Bank notes, bills of the Boston banks, or specie, with directions to pursue the legal course in case it was refused. The draft was presented to the Cashier, who stated that the moneys by which this balance resulted to the Treasury consisted of the notes of various banks "all over the country," among which were a modicum of Wiscasset bills, which were, however, of no consequence; that they would pay the draft in these bills and no other. The whole payment was offered in notes of banks more or less remote from the place where the demand was made, and which could not, on any principle, be received.

If the Wiscasset Bank had been in good credit, that bank being directly in their neighborhood, they would have passed them as cash, and not reserved them in special deposit; but the contrary is the fact.

I have no advices from the bank on the subject of the draft since it was returned to me.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Richmond, August 9, 1817.*

SIR: While I have the honor to transmit the weekly statement on account of the Treasurer, I beg to observe that I have made some small purchases of funded debt at different times under your directions, given to me some time since, amounting to about \$50,000; and seeing but little prospect of extending them in any short time, I wish to know if it is proper, without waiting any longer, to forward a statement of the same and procure a draft for the amount.

I am, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 13, 1817.*

SIR: My understanding of the arrangements made with the Treasury Department relative to the manner of keeping the Treasurer's accounts is, that your drafts, with the old series of numbers, transmitted to this bank, were merely for the purpose of transferring the balances from the credit of the Treasurer in the offices, and banks employed in lieu of offices, to the credit of the *Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States*, and not that the amount should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer at the mother bank. You will observe by our weekly statements that this course has been pursued by us; the consequence is, that there is not a sum sufficient to the credit of the Treasurer in this bank to meet his draft this day received for eleven millions of dollars.



It was expected that when the interests of the public required an accumulated sum at any one point drafts would have been drawn in favor of the Bank of the United States on the Cashier, payable at such offices, or banks employed in lieu of offices, from whence the money was intended to be drawn, which would have enabled this bank to have placed the money at the point desired.

Should it accord with your views on the subject, I would respectfully suggest to you the propriety of drawing in the manner above mentioned, for the purpose of meeting the apparent deficiency in the Treasurer's account with this bank.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Charleston, August 14, 1817.*

SIR: Your favor of the 7th instant, in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been received. In reply to your first query, I have to inform you that John Robertson, Esq., Navy Agent for South Carolina, is the person referred to in my return of the Treasury account with this office.

Your second query I am at present unable to answer, owing to the omission of noting the name of the Collector who deposited the sum at the time when the transaction occurred. I shall endeavor to acquire the information, and, if successful, transmit it to you. In the meantime I would suggest that it may be obtained at Washington by a reference to my duplicate receipt which was given at the time for the purpose of being sent to the Treasury Department.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWD. JONES, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Treasury Department.*

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, August 25, 1817.*

SIR: In pursuance of directions received from Mr. Ed. Jones, of the 14th instant, I have purchased for public use, and now inclose, with my account and vouchers, sundry bills for

£1,559 8s. 2d. sterling, at one per cent. premium .....	\$7,000
17,500 guilders, at 40 cents .....	7,000
	<u>14,000</u>

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c ,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, August 25, 1817.*

SIR: I beg leave to inclose the small account of purchases of funded debt made by me, under your instructions, for the United States, accompanied by the certificates of the Commissioner of Loans, the only voucher in my possession, the regular transfers having been forwarded by him, as he assures me, agreeably to your instructions.

On reference to instructions, I fear that I have been somewhat remiss by delay, and the account is not perfectly in the form required, yet I am at a loss to remedy it. You will please observe that no interest is brought into consideration, it having ceased on the 1st of July last.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July 5, 1817.*

I hereby certify that Robert Pollard, proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, \$7,692 30 of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificate has been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner.*

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July 5, 1817.*

I hereby certify that Beverly Randolph, proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, \$2,200



of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificate has been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner*.

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July 8, 1817.*

I hereby certify that Dr. James Lyons, trustee for Peter Lyons, deceased, who was proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, \$1,129 92 of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificates have been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner*.

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July 1, 1817.*

I hereby certify that Joseph Marx, of the city of Richmond, proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, \$54,796 92 of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificates have been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner*.

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July 19, 1817.*

I hereby certify that Nathaniel Dick, attorney for Archibald Moore, proprietor of old six per cent. and deferred stocks standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, \$5,196 31 of old six per cent stock, and \$1,146 02 of deferred stock, and that the original certificates have been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner*.

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE, *State of Virginia, July 1, 1817.*

I hereby certify that Samuel Myers, of the city of Richmond, proprietor of three per cent. stock standing on my books, has transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, \$20,274 61 of three per cent. stock, and that the original certificate has been duly surrendered and deposited in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have given duplicate certificates of the same tenor and date.

THOMAS NELSON, *Commissioner*.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, September 1, 1817.*

SIR: I was duly favored with the letter of the 5th ultimo from the Treasury Department, signed by the principal clerk.

The drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the Planters' Bank here, and sent us for collection by the Bank of the United States, which had laid over for a time under your prohibition, have been recently paid.

I now inclose you the state of this office, including, in detail, the account of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States," for the current month, ending with this day included.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 6, 1817.*

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 11th June last, I have purchased, on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the following amounts of the funded debt of the



United States, which has been transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States, as per the inclosed certificate of the Commissioner of Loans, viz:

\$158,455 92 old six per cent. stock.  
 99,861 37 deferred six per cent. stock.  
 54,100 00 Louisiana Domestic six per cent. stock.  
 41,218 19 three per cent. stock.

You will please receive herewith my account for the purchase of the stock, with the vouchers in support of the same.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September 8, 1817.*

SIR: As instructed in Mr. Jones' letter of the 28th ultimo, I have purchased for public use bills on England, payable in London, to the amount of twenty-three thousand pounds sterling. The firsts and seconds of which I now inclose, with my account and vouchers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September 9, 1817.*

SIR: This serves to cover the third and fourth bills for £23,000 sterling purchased by me for public use; the firsts and seconds of which, with my account and vouchers, I had the honor to forward by the last mail.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, September 13, 1817.*

SIR: I send herein sundry certificates of funded debt, bought by your order for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I send a statement of the cost inclosed. It is forwarded in haste to-day, that it may reach you before the books are closed for this quarter.

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, September 13, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th instant, and informing me that the Commissioner of Loans for Maryland had been instructed to deliver to me, on the last day of this month, all the books, papers, &c., appertaining to the Loan Office and to the agency for paying invalid pensions.

As the certificates of funded debt to be issued after the 1st of October next are to be signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier, will it not be requisite to have new forms of blank certificates; and will those be furnished by the Department?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. BUCHANAN, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF UNITED STATES BANK, *New York, September 15, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant. Your requests and suggestions therein contained will be strictly attended to.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,

*President of Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of United States.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 15, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with the intimation contained in your letter of the 11th instant, I now inclose a certificate, signed by the President of this bank, as to the transfer of certain stock purchased by me on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Principal, Clerk Treasury Department.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Charleston, September 20, 1817.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of August 7th, in answer to the second query therein, I have to inform you that Thomas P. Evans, Collector of Internal Duties, eighth district, was the person who deposited the sum of \$800 to the credit of the Treasury account in this office on the 26th of June last.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Treasury Department.*

---

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, September 30, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter to our President of the 8th instant, with its inclosure, has been received. To-morrow the Commissioner of Loans for Georgia will transfer his office, books, papers, &c., to this institution. The nine packets of blank funded certificates and transfers sent to me from the Register's Office have been received.

Herein I have the honor of transmitting to you the state of this office and the Government account, in detail, kept therein since it was last forwarded, to this day inclusive.

And I have the honor to be, respectfully, your very obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 2, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, contained in your letter of the 20th ultimo, I have now the honor to transmit two accounts against the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, embracing the whole of the stock sold to them by the Bank of the United States.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 4, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the entry of \$229, made in the return of the Treasurer's account with this bank on the 16th ultimo, was erroneously credited, and is now withdrawn.

The Treasury notes charged in the same return, as transmitted by the office at New Orleans, was noticed at the time the return from that office was received, and a letter addressed to the Cashier on the subject. The entry, however, was made in our return with the expectation that the notes had been transmitted to the Treasury Department; it is now also withdrawn.

The entry of the drafts, Nos. 9018 and 9030, to which you allude, were suspended in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the construction put upon the arrangements made by this bank with the Treasury Department; the entries have since been made in consequence of the satisfactory explanations made in your letter of the 26th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, October 6, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and, in conformity, transmit herewith my account of purchases of funded debt under your instructions of the 11th June.



The late Commissioner of Loans informs me he has written you on the subject of the stock transferred to Thomas Tudor Tucker, &c., since the 2d August. The certificates for all transferred previous to that time have been forwarded.

I am, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,  
SAML FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, October 7, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo was received on the 29th, and, as therein directed, I requested the Commissioner of Loans to transmit the transfer certificate in the name of Thomas T. Tucker, &c., which I presume was done without delay.

I have the honor to inclose my account of purchases of the funded debt of the United States, made under your instructions of the 11th of June last, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and am  
Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, October 13, 1817.*

SIR: I am requested to inform you that the custom-house building has so far progressed that the artists find it necessary to discharge many of their mechanics pending your decision upon the request which I communicated, to suppress the third story of that edifice, in behalf of the Directors of this office. If the house is only to be two stories above the basement, many of the walls are now high enough. Under these circumstances, I am desired to ask the favor of an early decision upon this subject.

I am still well aware that, in asking the Government to give up the third story of the custom-house, I appear to request them to concede it without a sufficient equivalent; but as it will add greatly to the beauty of our banking house, as that story cannot ever be of much or any important use as a store-room, being too high, and as the change in the style of finishing it, if only two stories, will be so much more durable and costly, I fondly indulge a hope that, with the sanction of the President, you will find yourself justified in altering the contract in the way requested.

However, if that is found impossible, you will confer an obligation on me personally if you will then propose for the consideration of the President "whether any change would be admissible, and for what equivalent;" for I feel a personal pride in the construction of our banking house, and anxiously wish to avoid future imputations for violating the best proportions of architecture in a house built in a great degree under my agency.

We must get light for our banking room through the roof, and if the house is three stories high our room will appear like a huge well.

Rather than see this in a house built, even partially, under my management, I might, through necessity, incur some personal pecuniary expense.

I feel no hesitation in thus unreservedly disclosing my private feelings and thoughts on this case, persuaded that it cannot operate to my disadvantage.

I pray you to favor me with as early an answer as the case will admit, and believe me, sincerely, your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *Charleston, S. C., October 17, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing a transfer receipt of the Planters and Merchants' Bank for \$605 83. was duly received. That sum was recovered of Daniel Edes for a bill drawn by him on Joseph Arnold, of Savannah, which was protested, and the bill inclosed to me for recovery by the Treasury Department. On my settling with the District Attorney, the 23d December, 1815, the sum recovered thereon was paid over to me, per statement herewith.

The bill was to the consul at Liverpool for discharging his seamen contrary to law.

Upon the adjustment of my accounts for the fourth quarter of 1815 that article was deducted as having no connexion with the customs; and directions on the said adjustment, dated December 18, 1816, to deposit the exact amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and transmit duplicate receipts therefor. The Cashier's receipt is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SIMEON THEUS, *Collector.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The annexed statement is from a settlement with the District Attorney on the 23d December, 1815.

Amount received from the Marshal, being the amount received by him in the case of the United States against the executor of Daniel Edes, action on a bill of exchange drawn by Daniel Edes on Joseph Arnold, of Savannah, for.....	\$294 00
Damages, 15 per cent. ....	44 10
Interest to 13th September, 1815, date of the verdict.....	247 75
Carried forward.....	585 85



	Brought forward.....	\$585 85
Amount of costs in the case of the United States against Daniel Edes, A. D. 96, suit abated by defendant's death. Costs charged United States, and paid by the Collector, December 18, 1813. This amount having been since paid by the executor of Edes on the settlement of the debt is now refunded.....		19 98
		<hr/> 605 83 <hr/>
	SIMEON THEUS, <i>Collector.</i>	

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 17, 1817.*

Sir: I have the honor to forward herewith the first and second of a set of exchange on London, drawn by Richard Milne & Co. on Jones Lloyd & Co., in favor of Samuel Norton, at sixty days after sight, for £2,308 16s. 7d. sterling; and the second and third of a set drawn by William Brown on William and James Brown & Co., of Liverpool, in favor of William Robinson, jun., and endorsed by him and Alexander Johnston, jun., Cashier of the Pittsburg Bank, for £1,000 sterling.

The endorsement on the last mentioned bill was filled up to the order of the Treasurer without advertng to the circumstances of its not being made payable in London, and of there being but three bills to the set.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 18, 1817.*

Sir: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you two sets of exchange on England, purchased for the use of the Government, amounting to £3,308 16s. 7d. sterling. I now forward herewith the remainder of the same sets, together with my account for the purchase, with the vouchers in support of the same.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 18, 1817.*

Sir: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th instant, in conformity to which the banks employed by the Bank of the United States at Nashville and Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, will be immediately instructed to receive as special deposit any paper which the Secretary of the Treasury or Commissioner of the Revenue may require them to place to that account.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

W. JONES, *President.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 18, 1817.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th instant in relation to the selection of State banks by the Bank of the United States, and one of the same date requesting a list of all the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, and of the State banks employed as such, with the names of the Presidents and Cashiers thereof, which shall be attended to with the least possible delay.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HON W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

W. JONES, *President.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 25, 1817.*

Sir: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit an entire list of the officers of the Bank of the United States, and of the names of the Presidents and Cashiers thereof, and a list of the banks employed instead of offices, with the names of their Cashiers; those of the Presidents being unknown at the Bank of the United States.

In the list which I had the honor to forward to the Department on the 27th of March last the office at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, was included, and its organization and operations commenced simultaneously with the office at Lexington, Kentucky.



As some time must necessarily elapse between the day of appointing the Directors of an office and the completion of the preparations for actual business, the communication to the Treasury Department of the establishment prior to the state of preparation was not deemed material; in future both events shall be communicated. The offices at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Providence, Rhode Island, and Middletown, Connecticut, are now in a state of preparation and ready to supersede the banks employed instead of offices in their vicinity.

Of the three new western offices, that at Louisville will be the first in operation, as it is believed a building fitted for the purpose can be immediately obtained; those at Chillicothe, and Pittsburg, and Fayetteville, will commence business as soon as the necessary preparations can possibly be made, and that in Augusta will follow without delay.

As the offices at Chillicothe and Pittsburg will certainly be in operation some time in December, it is hoped their establishment will supersede the necessity for the agency of State banks northwest of the Ohio, and that the early operations of the office at Louisville will have the same effect in respect to the selections west of that place.

In regard to the banks in the interior of Pennsylvania with whom the Bank of the United States has had intercourse, experience has proved their inability or indisposition to comply with their engagements, as well as the impolicy and hazard of extending the selection of country banks generally, as their paper has as little of the quality of money or credit at this time as it had twelve months ago.

After ascertaining fully the views of the Board of Directors, I shall have the honor in the course of the ensuing week to reply more at large to your letter of the 16th instant, in relation to the selection of banks of deposit and other important objects which you have been pleased to suggest.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Offices of the Bank of the United States, with names of Presidents and Cashiers.

Offices at—	Presidents	Cashiers.
Portsmouth.....	Edward Cutts.....	Ebenezer Wentworth.
Boston .....	William Gray..	Samuel Frothingham.
Providence .....	Seth Wheaton.....	Nathan Waterman, jr.
Middletown.....	Samuel W. Dana .....	Arthur W. Magill
New York.....	John Jacob Astor .....	Lynde Catlin
Baltimore .....	James A. Buchanan.....	James W. M <sup>c</sup> Culloh.
Washington.....	George Graham . .	Richard Smith
Richmond .....	Wilson C. Nicholas.....	Juhus B. Dandridge.
Norfolk.....	George Newton .....	Luke Wheeler.
Charleston.....	John C. Faber .....	Peter Bacot.
Savannah .....	Richard Richardson.....	Eleazer Early.
New Orleans .....	Benjamin Morgan.....	Joseph Saul.
Cincinnati.....	Jacob Burnet..	Gorham A. Worth.
Lexington .....	James Morrison.....	E. Salomon
Louisville .....	Presidents unknown, Directors are appointed but not yet organized, preparation for business will be made without delay, and when completed the fact will be communicated to the Treasury Department	William Cochran.
Chillicothe.....		Abraham G. Claypoole.
Pittsburg .....		George Poe, jr.
Fayetteville ...		R. W. Latmer.
Augusta .....		R. H. Wilde.

Banks employed as offices, and names of Cashiers.

Banks employed as offices.	Cashiers.	Banks employed as offices.	Cashiers.
Cumberland Bank, Portland .....	Levi Cutter.....	Bank of Alexandria, Alexandria.....	James L. M <sup>c</sup> Kenna ....
New Hampshire Union Bank, Portsmouth.....	John Rice ..	State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.....	W. H. Haywood.....
Roger Williams Bank, Providence .....	N. Waterman, jr. . .	Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Salisbury .....	M. A. Locke.....
Merchants' Bank, Salem.....	J. W. Treadwell .....	Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington .....	J. H. Ward.....
New London Bank, New London.....	A. Thatcher.....	Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina, Edenton .....	J. B. Blount.....
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany .....	Thomas W. Olcott.....	Branch Cape Fear Bank, Fayetteville.....	J. Winslow.....
Newport Bank, Newport.....	John R. Shearman . .	Nashville Bank, Nashville .....	J. Anderson.....
Cheshire Bank, Keene.....	N. Dana.....	Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville.....	Luke Lea .....
Bath Bank, Maine .....	Thomas B. Robinson..	Bank of Augusta.....	Augustus Moore .....
Bank of Utica, Utica.....	M. Hunt.....	Bank of Vincennes .....	Isaac Blackford.....
New Haven Bank, New Haven....	H. R. Pynchon.....	Branch of the State Bank of Georgia, Milledgeville† .....	
Trenton Banking Company, Trenton.....	Pearson Hunt..	Branch of Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle.....	
Bristol Bank, Rhode Island*		Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Huntsville, A. D. ....	
Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg .....	J. Roberts .....		
Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.....	John Wilder.....		
Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of Virginia, Lynchburg .....	Fortunatus Sydney....		

\* The correspondence in this case has been by a deputy. The name of the Cashier will be ascertained and communicated.  
† This bank declined furnishing the periodical statement of its situation as required by the Bank of the United States.



The names of the Presidents of the banks employed in lieu of offices as above described are unknown to the Bank of the United States, the correspondence having been carried on by the Cashiers.

W. JONES, *President*.

[Private]

I regret the location of the office at Fayetteville, satisfied, upon every view of the subject, that both policy and interest pointed to Raleigh.

The character of the direction will, however, I hope, obviate much of the inconvenience which has been apprehended from the location at Fayette. The names of the Directors are:

W. B. Grove, Larkin Newby, Duncan M'Leron, David Hay, Benjamin Robinson, Duncan M'Rae, John Kelly, Duncan Cameron, G. T. Hearsey, Beverly Daniel, Raleigh; Robert Cockran, Wilmington; David Smith, Wilmington; George M'Neill.

Randolph W. Latimer, of Baltimore, *Cashier*.

Cordially yours,

W. JONES.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 31, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor on the 25th instant of replying, in part, to your communications of the 16th, in regard to the selection of State banks in the remaining districts, designated in the list received in your letter of the 20th March last, and now respectfully submit the views of the Board of Directors on this subject.

The selections hitherto made, particularly those in the interior, were induced by considerations exclusively of a public nature, and an earnest desire to comply with your urgent representations on that subject; and as it was believed their agency would be superseded by the offices which are now established, or by the termination of the internal taxes, the Directors were willing to assume a responsibility which, in the event of a loss, they may find it difficult to justify; and your observations in regard to the importance, permanency, and augmentation of the revenue arising from the sales of public lands, and the dangers incident to a distant transportation, are calculated to increase their apprehensions and responsibility.

In your letter of the 17th of March last you have correctly observed that, "by the charter, the public money deposited in places where the Bank of the United States or its offices are established must be deposited in them, except where there is urgent reasons to the contrary.

In places where there is no Bank of the United States there is no obligation to deposit the public money in them, or to transfer it to them when deposited;" and I have no doubt you will as readily admit that, if the Bank of the United States shall establish an office in each State, either voluntarily or when required by an act of Congress, founded upon the qualifications contained in the charter, there is no obligation on the part of the bank to establish an office, or employ a State bank instead of an office elsewhere, nor to receive or transport the public money until it shall have been deposited in bank or its offices.

It is, however, as you justly observe, "desirable that the bank should be, mediately or immediately, the sole depository of the public money in every part of the Union;" and the Board has been and is perfectly disposed to facilitate this object by all the means which are compatible with its authority and with the safety of the institution. With this sentiment and view, I have the honor to propose for your sanction the employment of the following named banks in the districts which appear, by your letter, to be more immediately necessary, to wit:

IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Easton Bank, Samuel Sitgreaves, President; Thomas McKeen, Cashier. The Harrisburg Bank, Thomas Elden, President; John Foister, Cashier. The Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, Andrew Gregg, President; John Norris, Cashier. MISSOURI TERRITORY.—The Bank of Missouri, ——— Choteau, President; Gilburn W. Boggs, Cashier.

It is the earnest desire of the Board of Directors that you may find it convenient to dispense with the employment of State banks northwest of the Ohio. The offices in that quarter will be put in operation as soon as possible, and, really, the state of the western currency (notwithstanding the ostensible resumption of specie payments) and the magnitude of the collections on account of the public lands seem to require greater circumspection on the part of this bank, and a more effectual control of the Receivers of Public Money than has hitherto existed. A gentleman of unquestionable veracity has assured me that he was a witness to the sale of good bank paper by the Receiver at Vincennes at a high premium, in exchange for the worst in the country, which he no doubt deposited to the credit of the Treasurer.

Permit me to suggest the expediency of restricting the sale of public lands to payments in specie, or in such paper only as shall be received by the Bank of the United States or its offices as cash. Several gentlemen from Ohio and Kentucky have assured me the effect would be highly beneficial to the public interest, and would not impede the sale of the lands. If, however, you shall find it impracticable to dispense with the employment of State banks northwest of the Ohio until the offices in that quarter shall be in operation, the Bank of the United States will propose to the banks you have designated the most favorable terms which its interest and safety will admit; which, if accepted, will be nominated for your consideration and sanction.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 1, 1817.*

SIR: Upon the concluding observations in your letter of the 16th ultimo I have the honor briefly to remark that the difficulty in selecting banks in the interior of Pennsylvania and the country northwest of



the Ohio is not confined to the multiplicity of small banks whose paper cannot be converted into specie or eastern funds at any rate, but in finding any that are capable and willing to accept and fulfil such conditions as the Bank of the United States may reasonably be expected to propose.

The arrangement you propose to adopt for regulating the deposit and disbursement of the public money by all the officers of the Government charged with that service will afford a very salutary and effectual check upon the disbursing agents; and whatever may be the additional labor which it will impose upon officers of the bank, that service will be performed with great cheerfulness.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Petersburg, November 3, 1817.*

SIR: The usual statements for the Treasury Department are forwarded by this day's mail. The check of \$150,000 drawn upon the Treasury fund by the Cashier of the United States Bank has been cancelled, and I herewith forward it to you.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 3, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, requiring the transfer of the seven per cent. stock of the United States belonging to the bank, with a view to its redemption, which I will execute without delay, and, in other respects, pursue the same course as was pointed out in your letter of the 8th of July last.

Considering the transfer as taking effect from this day, the said stock has formed a part of the capital of the bank up to the date of the transfer, and the bank is, of course, entitled to the interest thereon to this day, which will be added to the account of the said stock when rendered.

As the account of the stock lately redeemed from the bank is still open on the books of the bank and unsettled at the Treasury, will you have the goodness, sir, to direct a warrant to be drawn for the balance due the bank on that account.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, November 7, 1817.*

SIR: I have now the pleasure to inclose a transfer certificate of funded debt for fifty thousand dollars, bought of the Mechanics' Bank, with a bond of indemnity from that bank, and the oath of its President touching the loss of the original certificates.

Having obtained these papers, I am now enabled likewise to send herein an account of the purchases of funded debt made by me from the commencement of my agency, which shows a balance due from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund amounting to eighty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars and eight cents.

I will be much obliged to you for a draft on the New York Branch, in settlement of this balance, if perfectly agreeable for you to give it.

I have the honor to be your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier and Agent*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

Whereas five certificates of funded six per cent. United States stock, numbered thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, for the sum of ten thousand dollars each, bearing date on the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, were heretofore issued by the proper authority to the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, and have been lost or mislaid; and whereas the said stock, amounting in the whole to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, hath been sold by the said President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore to James W. McCulloh, Esq., agent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund: Now, therefore—

*Resolved*, by the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, That this bank will deliver up to the said James W. McCulloh, or to the agent of the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the time being, the said five certificates, when they shall be found, to be cancelled, and until the same shall be delivered up and cancelled will stand to and be responsible for all consequences arising from the loss or mislaying of the said original certificates.

In witness whereof, I, James Mosher, President of the said Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the corporate seal of said bank, this fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MOSHER, *President*.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

JOHN GILL, *Notary Public*.  
J. B. GILL.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Maryland*, ss.

Be it known that on this fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, before me, John Gill, notary public, by letters patent under the great seal of the State of Maryland, commissioned and duly qualified, residing in the city of Baltimore, in the State aforesaid, personally appeared James Mosher, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, who hath signed the above and attested the same with the seal of the said bank or corporation, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal notarial, this fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JOHN GILL, *Notary Public*.

James Mosher, President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, makes oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he verily believes the certificates of stock mentioned in the preceding instruments of writing have been lost.

JAMES MOSHER.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1817.

JOHN GILL, *Notary Public*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Milledgeville, November 10, 1817.*

SIR: A tedious indisposition has prevented me from replying to your letter of the 26th of September last at an earlier period.

As soon as it was received it was laid, with its inclosure, before the Board of Directors, who came to a resolution to decline the acceptance of the proposed agency.

I have the honor to be, with high personal respect, your most obedient servant,

EDW'D CARY, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 10, 1817.*

SIR: As the United States proportion of the dividend of the profits declared and published on the 7th of July last, of two dollars and sixty cents on each share of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, has not yet been passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, I respectfully await your instructions for the disposition of the dividend due the United States.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, November 11, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor on the 7th ultimo of inclosing to you my account of public debt purchased under your instructions of the 11th of June last, with the vouchers, &c., which, I presume, was regularly received.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that there have been frequent applications lately to purchase old and deferred six per cents. It is probable I could buy considerable sums of these two kinds of stock, if authorized so to do.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 14, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with the request of your letter of the 6th instant, I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange, as follows, viz:

Gilman & Ammidon on Thomas Dickerson & Co., London, favor of B. I. Gilman, jr., at 60 days' sight, for £1,985 5s. 11d. sterling.

Le Roy Bayard & Co. on N. & I. & R. Van Staphorst, Amsterdam, favor of John I. Boyd, at 60 days' sight, for 15,000 guilders, Hd. Cy.

By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the thirds and fourths of those bills, with my account and vouchers in support of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 15, 1817.*

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange—the one for £1,985 5s. 11*d* sterling, on London, and the other for 15,000 guilders, Hd. Cy., on Amsterdam; you will now please receive inclosed the remainder of those bills, with my account and vouchers for the same.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 15, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, under date of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit four certificates of 7 per cent. stock of the United States, Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, for \$83,246 15 each, which, together with the interest due thereon on the 3d instant, when the said stock was transferred to the Treasurer of the United States in order to be redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, amount to \$356,815 41, agreeably to the inclosed accounts, A for the Secretary of the Treasury, and B for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and respectfully request that you will be pleased to cause a warrant to be issued for the amount, in favor of the President and Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States. The stock comprised in the transfer aforesaid includes the whole amount of which returns have been received at the bank. It is probable that some of the same description of stock may have been paid on account of the third installment of the capital of the bank, at places from which the returns are deficient; but I presume the amount must be small.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, November 18, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant. On reference to the schedule of Treasury notes which composed the receipt of May 3, No. 12, I find the notes and interest amounted to \$1,846 97, as per receipt. The receipt was first given for 47 and afterwards altered to 97 cents, but not conformably corrected on our books. On the transmission of notes to the Treasurer, June 28, his account of Treasury notes was charged by \$1,846 47, for these notes; therefore, the result is the same to the Treasury. I beg leave, therefore, to propose, as I have kept my account of Treasury notes entirely distinct from the cash receipts of the Treasury, that the difference between the receipt and account may be adjusted as follows:

DR. <i>Treasurer's account of Treasury notes with the Office of Discount and Deposit, at Boston.</i>		CR.
To short charged in Treasury notes and interest cancelled and forwarded to the Treasurer, June 28, 1817.....	\$0 50	By error in credit receipt of Treasury notes to H. A. S. Dearborn, May 3, No. 12, returned, \$1,846 47 should have been \$1,846 97; difference.....
\$78,330 26 should have been	\$78,330 76.	\$0 50

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

SAM. FROTHINGHAM. *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, November 19, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant with the receipt inclosed, which the Bank of Somerset gave for \$3,060, deposited therein by P. Barnes, Collector of Folly Landing, and which I will send to that bank cancelled, it having already given to me its obligation to pay that sum, with interest, to the Treasurer of the United States.

Your letter above mentioned refers to mine of the 19th July as giving you the first intelligence of a deposit of Somerset Bank notes to the credit of the Treasurer in this office; but on reference to a copy of my letter of the 7th of April, it appears to have stated that "George Brown, Esq, Collector, Princess Anne, had made a deposit in this office for the Treasurer in part Baltimore paper, part Maryland Country Bank ditto, and part Somerset Bank ditto; of the last about \$6,500."

And the next day, on counting it and issuing receipts for this deposit, there proved to be exactly \$6,284 in notes of the Bank of Somerset.

The notes which I am now going to send to that bank amount to \$3,284, and were sent to me from the Bank of the United States in August; and its assistant Cashier then informed me that they were received a special deposit for the Treasurer by that bank, but from whom they were received I do not know; if you wish *me* to inquire, I will with pleasure.

I annex a view of the account of the Treasurer with this office in connexion with the Bank of Somerset, pointing out the amount that will be due from that Bank, and the evidence I shall hold of the debt.

I have the honor to be, your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, November 21, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 17th came to hand yesterday, covering a letter to the Cashier of the City Bank, relative to Treasury notes deposited in that bank to the credit of the Treasurer. This letter I immediately delivered to the Cashier, from whom I have this morning received an answer to my application therefor that he will transmit these Treasury notes to the Treasurer as soon as lists are prepared, which are in a state of forwardness.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 1, 1817.*

SIR: I very much regret the incident which has occasioned your communication of the 28th ultimo, the recurrence of which will be guarded against by immediate instructions to the offices of and banks employed by this bank to pay the drafts of the Treasurer without regard to the public funds which may be at the time in their possession.

The public deposits at Richmond had been more than sufficient for the probable demand in that quarter until drawn for by the Cashier in order to balance the Treasurer's account in the books of this bank, after the explanation which you were pleased to communicate to him on the 25th of September last; but you will readily perceive, sir, that a heavy draft upon an office or bank in which the ordinary public deposits are comparatively inadequate might subject any such office or bank to an inconvenient or humiliating demand before the Bank of the United States could possibly transmit funds to its aid; indeed, many of the banks employed by the Bank of the United States may deprecate the consequences and avoid the hazard by declining to act upon such conditions; I therefore solicit your favorable attention to these considerations, and respectfully request an intimation of the probable occurrence of such cases, when such intimation may be compatible with the public interest and the convenience of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, December 2, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose the weekly account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer.

When last week in Philadelphia I was requested by the assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States to procure warrants to substantiate the charges made in a former weekly account for the items against the Somerset Bank, as, without them, he thought the Treasurer would not admit them in the return of that bank.

I will therefore thank you to cause them to be sent to me, or to inform me that they will not be required at the Treasurer's.

I inquired of whom the notes of that bank had been received by the Bank of the United States for your account, and was informed that they had been received for the Treasurer's account, and the assistant Cashier thought of various banks in Pennsylvania who had received them from several Collectors. He seemed to think it would be very difficult, or perhaps impossible, to trace them back to the respective Collectors or banks, but *knew* that they came into the Bank of the United States on account of the Treasurer's special account.

Having received the above information, I thought it best to communicate it at this time, as I have asked for a warrant for that item among the others.

I have the honor to be your obedient and obliged servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

I am offered 16,250 guilders at 39 cents, good bills well endorsed. Would they be useful to you? I believe that price is as low as they can be had anywhere.

Yours as before,

J. MPC.

FAYETTEVILLE, *December 2, 1816.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, on the subject of transferring the books, papers, &c., of the Office of the Commissioner of Loans from Raleigh to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States established at this place, to the end that the duties performed by the Commissioner of Loans may devolve on, and be executed by, the President of the bank here, in conformity to the act of Congress of the 3d of March last, "transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States and abolishing the Office of Commissioner of Loans," which law also accompanied your letter.

In compliance, sir, to your instructions, I shall attend at Raleigh at the end of the present month to receive and convey to the bank here the books, papers, &c., belonging to the Loan Office of North Carolina, and will use my endeavors to perform the duties enjoined by the law, and such instructions as may be sent me. I will also avail myself of your advice by trying to obtain Mr. Haywood's assistant to aid and direct me in doing the business until I can get in to the routine of the official forms; in the mean-



time relying on your further directions and indulgence, in case I may at first be a little awkward in my returns or abstracts for the Treasury Department.

I beg leave to add that the Cashier of this office has not reached us yet; of course the business of the bank has not commenced here, though we daily look for his arrival, when we hope shortly after to get into operation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

W. B. GROVE, *President of the Office of Discount and Deposit,  
Bank of the United States, Fayetteville.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FAYETTEVILLE, *December 7, 1817.*

SIR: Immediately after the receipt of your letter of instructions relative to the removal of the books, papers, &c., of the Loan Office to the United States Bank at this place, I wrote Mr. Haywood of the same, requesting him to have everything ready by the *last day of the month*, so as to detain me as short a time as possible in Raleigh when I went up for the papers, &c. The inclosed is a reply to my letter, in which he requests that I should delay applying and receiving the papers until some time in January. To this proposal I have this day written him that I had no authority to deviate from your directions, nor could I do so without your consent; I am not aware that any inconvenience would arise from his proposal of putting off the delivery of the books, &c., until some time in January, at the end of the regular quarter, but of this you are the proper judge; I therefore ask the favor of a line from you saying if Mr. Haywood's wish can be complied with, and I shall govern myself accordingly.

With sentiments of respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. GROVE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

RALEIGH, *December 4, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d instant is before me, and although the loss of the emolument arising from the Loan Office may be felt by me, yet you may rest assured that no possible blame can attach to you; it is an event I have looked for for some time, and probably the good of the country or economy might justify it. The business of the office has much diminished since the late subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, and I hope will not trouble you much; it, however, is a new and perplexing business until you become acquainted with it, and I shall feel gratified in giving you every aid in my power. Owing to my having to prepare for a dividend, and make up my accounts for the present quarter to the United States, as well as a bank dividend, it will not be convenient for me to enter on a delivery of the books, &c., of the Loan Office as early as you mention, and I would recommend as long delay in the business as you can, consistent with your instructions, in order that I may have leisure to afford you some information in the business; and, indeed, I do not see any real necessity of your acting until towards the close of the next quarter, as it is a time no business is done of consequence, and what is done I will cheerfully do in your name, your signature only being wanted to the accounts returned at the close of the quarter. If, however, you shall deem it proper to be here early in January, please inform me, and I will do what I can towards getting ready. At all events, defer it during the month of January, as I have to see to my plantation affairs in Edgecombe, when the accounts which I have mentioned shall be completed, which will be some time in January.

Much and respectfully yours,

S. HAYWOOD.

No possible injury can arise from the office remaining here for some time, as the business is done by printed receipts and in your name.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, December 9, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant is received. In answer to your inquiry therein, why the monthly return of the state of this office has not been transmitted to you, I beg leave to state that immediately on the receipt of your circular of the 29th April last I addressed a letter to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States relative thereto, and requested the direction of the bank *particularly on that point*, to which I have received no reply. I therefore presumed that the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia regularly furnished you with the required statements, which they were enabled to do by my weekly returns to them. I have again written to the parent bank on this subject, and you will hereafter regularly receive the returns either from that bank or from this office.

Be pleased to accept the preceding as my apology for not transmitting the requested statements.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 9, 1817.*

SIR: Agreeably to the request of your letter of the 21st ultimo, I have now the honor to inclose to you the first and second of a set of exchange on London, drawn by John Donnell, on Baring Brothers & Co., London, at sixty days' sight, for £4,411 15s. 4d. sterling.

By to-morrow evening's mail I will forward you the third and fourth of this set, with my account for the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 10, 1817.*

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the first and second of a bill on London, for £4,411 15s. 4d. sterling, and now inclose you the third and fourth of that bill, with my account and voucher for the same.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 12, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the offices of the Bank of the United States at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Louisville, Kentucky, and Fayette, North Carolina, are prepared to go into operation, and ready to perform such services as you may please to require in their respective districts. I beg leave to suggest the expediency of transferring the public money from the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg to the office of the bank at that place, as a considerable portion of that money is a special deposit, consisting of notes of various country banks with whom it may be expedient to effect a settlement without delay.

The office at Chillicothe will be put in operation as soon as it is possible to prepare the necessary accommodations and complete the notes for circulation, of which you will be apprised some short time in advance. The preparations for the office at Augusta will follow in due time. The Board, however, appears desirous of ascertaining the result of the proposition pending in the Legislature of Georgia before the office at Augusta commences its operations.

In conformity to the suggestions contained in your letter of the 21st ultimo, and the representation of the Directors of the Planters and Farmers' Bank at Huntsville inclosed therein, I have now the honor to propose the employment of that bank by the Bank of the United States, of which, if you approve, the necessary instructions will be transmitted without delay.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *December 13, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, pursuant to which I herewith transmit you, inclosed, a report of the Treasurer of the United States account with this Branch Bank up to this date, inclusive.

I should, as heretofore, have reported to your Department monthly, but your circular of the 27th of June last directs the report to close with the last day of each quarter.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, December 13, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, inclosed, three transfer certificates of funded debt, viz: No. 4, of 6 per cent., \$2,317 42; No. 5, of deferred 6 per cent., \$71 85; No. 6, of 3 per cent., \$8,673 47; which were purchased by me some time since, as agent for the Sinking Fund. It seems scarcely worth troubling you with so small an amount, but I am obliged by having no prospect of shortly augmenting it.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 14, 1817.*

SIR: My colleague, Mr. Williams, informs me that, in a recent interview, you were pleased to inquire of him whether the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States had come to any decision upon the question of the stamp duty, and urged the expediency of an immediate compliance with the requisitions of the stamp act, from which I must conclude that, in communicating the acquiescence of the Board in the application of that duty to the Bank of the United States, I have been deficient in point of form, or that your acceptance of the composition offered by the bank has been overlooked. I therefore take the liberty of inclosing a copy of the letter I had the honor of addressing to you on that subject, and of the instrument of agreement which you were pleased to transmit in return.

The Cashier has been, and is, ready to pay the composition whenever the officer shall please to require it, and in expectation of receiving the blank form for that purpose, which the Collector has been in the habit of furnishing to the banks in this city.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 17, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 11th instant, in regard to the selection of a bank in the State of Delaware to transact the public business. This selection, as will appear by the inclosed copy of a letter written on the 14th of March last by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States to James Couper, jr., Cashier of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at New Castle, was then made, and intended to have been presented for your acceptance, but from the extreme pressure of business has been overlooked, and is now respectfully submitted for your consideration and decision. The surname of the President thereof is Johns, but I will to-morrow ascertain and communicate his Christian name also.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, December 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a statement of the funds of this office, agreeably to your direction, and to say that hereafter you will be regularly furnished *monthly* (or oftener, if required) with the like statements.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BRANCH BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, January 2, 1818.*

SIR: I forward, inclosed, the monthly statement of the funds of this office and the weekly Treasury account.

In the monthly statement I have separated the deposits of John McHenry (public agent) and of William Burke, Postmaster; but whether the amount is public money or not we cannot determine, as the accounts are opened with them as private individuals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. WORTH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 9, 1818.*

SIR: In a late report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, detailing the reasons why he had not transferred certain balances of public money from the State banks to this bank, he states that he had directed the amount in the Bank of Pennsylvania that remained unexpended of the sum deposited for the redemption of Treasury notes to be transferred to the Bank of the United States on the 1st day of October last.

The transfer to which he alludes not having been made to this bank, I have thought it my duty to call your attention to the subject.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, January 9, 1818.*

SIR: Agreeably to an order of the Board, I have to request information of the names, &c., of the Collectors and Receivers of the Revenue in this State directed to make deposits in this office.  
I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient, humble servant,  
ABR. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, January 19, 1818.*

SIR: In consequence of your letter of the 31st ultimo, which I had the honor to receive in due course, I should have sooner troubled you with this but for the difficulty of procuring receipts from some of the few persons from whom I had purchased stock.  
I now inclose those receipts, together with my account, accompanied by two transfer certificates of funded debt lately picked up and included in the account: No. 7, old 6 per cent, \$1,258 66; No. 8, deferred, \$629 33.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 20, 1818.*

SIR: The Cashier of this bank called on the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania this morning with your letter of the 16th instant, and the receipts prepared in conformity thereto, in order to receive the sum which you had directed him to deposit in the Bank of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer. Mr. Chauncey objected to the form in which the payment was directed to be made, and declined acting upon your order, saying that the money had been placed to the credit of the Treasurer by your order; that his draft would be necessary to authorize the payment, and that he had written you to this effect.  
I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
WM. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 21, 1818.*

SIR: Agreeably to the request of your letter of the 16th instant, I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of each set of the following bills, payable in London. By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the thirds and fourths of these bills, with my account for the same, viz:

John V. Wilcox on W. & A. Maxwell, Liverpool, payable in London, favor of Thomas Neilson & Co., at sixty days' sight.....	£	s.	d
	1,200	00	00
Gideon Johnson on John Gilliat, London, favor of James R. Fanar & Co., at sixty days' sight..	1,000	00	00
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., London, favor of Jonathan Smith, at sixty days' sight.....	5	16	7
Sterling.....	2,205	16	7

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 22, 1818.*

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange on England. You will now please receive inclosed the remainder of those bills, with my account and vouchers for the same.  
I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 23, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant; and having also just received advice from the Cashier of the office of this bank at Chillicothe that although not fully prepared to commence the general operations of the office, for want of the notes which we are now preparing at this bank, yet they were sufficiently so for all the purposes of the public business, which fact I take leave to announce for your information.  
I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February 12, 1818.*

SIR: On the 11th of November last I had the honor to request your directions whether I should proceed in making purchases of the funded debt of the United States for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and was favored with your reply, directing me to continue my purchases; which letter, I regret to say, I have mislaid, and cannot, with the most diligent search, now find. The price of stocks having fallen, I have been enabled to buy a few parcels of *old six per cent. deferred and Louisiana* to the amount of about \$10,000. More may be expected to be offered. Not recollecting precisely your last mentioned instructions, I am compelled again to ask your directions relative to the kinds of stock and amount which I have your permission to purchase.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 24, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the inclosed extracts of letters from the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston, which may serve to convey some idea of the means employed to extract the specie from this institution, not only by individuals for the purpose of foreign trade, to which we must expect largely to contribute, but by certain eastern banks, whose discounting business, being entirely subordinate to their traffic in specie, enables them to collect the notes of and drafts on this institution, and draw the dollars, the sale of which, from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent. premium, repeated in quick succession, is far more safe and lucrative than the tardy accumulation by discounts, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon precarious personal security. When the dollars are exhausted, gold is drawn and sent into Canada, there exchanged for dollars, which pass through the same process, and thus the country is drained of both gold and dollars.

The precious metals will follow the current of commercial demand to its highest elevation; but when the impulse of bank capital is superadded, the circulating coin will be condensed, and its exportation accelerated to a degree which individual means could never effect. The evil is undoubtedly great, but whether it is practicable to correct it your better judgment will determine. If the banks who sell their specie, instead of circulating it, were to import what they sell, the effect would be advantageous; for, to that extent, it would supply the commercial demand, and so much less would be drawn from circulation; but the reverse is the fact; they do not import; their traffic is in the circulating coin, and their capitals being always at command, they control the circulation of other institutions whose capitals are actively employed in the business of discounting, and extort from them their coin, the sale of which furnishes new means for repeating the operation.

With reference to the subject of the inclosed extracts, permit me, sir, to inquire whether the instructions to the Receivers and Disbursers of public money, in the districts where the Bank of the United States and its offices are respectively established, to keep their deposits and accounts exclusively therein, have been issued or suspended, and respectfully to suggest the importance of that regulation, if carried into effect in the manner you were pleased to intimate.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Extract of a letter from the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Boston, dated*

JANUARY 24, 1818.

"I have this day paid out \$78,000 in specie, \$45,000 of which is destined for Montreal, in payment for Spanish dollars; \$33,000 was an indirect demand for the draft of the Treasurer, in favor of John Chaffee, an agent for Government, and by him endorsed to Edmund Dwight. From the measures taken to disguise this last operation, I am inclined to think it an unfair one. Mr. Dwight, who I understand has some agency in the Geneva Bank, applied to the Cashier of a neighboring bank for his check on the office in exchange for the draft, which was refused. He then had recourse to a broker, who deposited the draft with us, and drew the specie the next day by his check for the same amount. From these circumstances, and some remarks which I am informed were made by Mr. Dwight, I concluded that this draft has been wantonly used as a weapon of annoyance to us, or to furnish bottom for the circulation of the bills of the Geneva Bank in this neighborhood."

*Extract of a letter from the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston, dated*

FEBRUARY 21, 1818.

"A draft of the Treasurer, in favor of Winslow Lewis, contractor, &c., for \$50,000, was deposited in the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank on the 18th instant, and has been principally drawn for by that bank, thus operating as a specie demand upon us. Would not the Secretary, if requested, direct the public agents in this quarter to make their deposits at the office."



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 25, 1818.*

SIR: The very unequal contribution to the demand for specie which circumstances have imposed upon this bank has induced the Directors to provide for the importation of coin and bullion upon an extensive scale from various quarters; the measures for which are now in operation, and will be speedily consummated. These arrangements require a very large fund to be placed in London without delay, and the ordinary sources of exchange are too limited and precarious to be relied upon with that certainty and promptitude which transactions of this nature indispensably require.

As a collateral aid (and the only one which the bank can employ) the Board has contemplated the negotiation of a temporary loan in London, to be secured by a pledge of two or three millions of the five per cent. stock belonging to the bank, provided you perceive no public inconvenience in the transaction.

The stock, whether there or here, will be at all times liable to redemption by the Government; and should that event take place while the pledge exists, the bank will take measures to redeem the pledge and surrender the stock; in the meantime the interest would of course cease.

With this view of the subject, I am instructed to ascertain your sentiments, and to solicit the favor of your answer as soon as may be convenient, as the British packet will sail from New York for England on Wednesday next.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *February 28, 1818.*

SIR: I received your letter of the 4th instant, and submitted it to the Board of Directors of this branch bank; they instructed me to inform you they could not accede to your proposition.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 7, 1818.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant, with a copy of the regulations proposed by the Treasury Department and approved by the President, directing the public money of the United States to be deposited and kept exclusively in the Bank of the United States, its offices, or State banks employed as offices, until the same shall be applied to the public service, provided there be any such bank or office where the disbursement is made; and also the manner in which said banks or offices shall make returns, in order to check the expenditure thereof by the disbursing officers of the Government, for the execution of which, on the part of this bank, instructions will be immediately given to the offices and State banks employed as offices.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 9, 1818.*

SIR: In representing to you the injurious effects of the wholesale traffic carried on by many banks to the eastward of this city, (here and to the southward of this it is rarely, if at all, practiced,) directly or indirectly, to extract the specie from other banks, particularly from the Bank of the United States, and generally to monopolize the circulating coin, in order to procure and sell at a premium that specie which may be demanded for exportation, I did not mean to suggest the idea of prohibiting the exportation of specie. The policy of that measure, in a period of profound peace, is, in my view, very questionable, and, in the case submitted for your consideration, I am persuaded it would prove ineffectual.

The ideas which occurred to my mind on the subject were, that Congress had by law established the regular current values of the coinage of the United States and of certain specified foreign coins. The latter are, if I may use the expression, *naturalized*, and appear to possess the legal character and effect of the former in all respects.

Whether these regulations divest the coins thus legitimated of the character of *bullion*, to which the privilege of dealing is restricted by the charters of the banks generally, and whether it may be practicable to prohibit the dealing in any such coin, unless at the relative rates established by the act of Congress, are questions which I do not feel myself competent to decide.

The intrinsic value of an ounce of United States gold coin and of those of Great Britain and Portugal being the same, and the current values of those of France and Spain and the United States being in the ratio of their respective degrees of fineness, the exportation of the coinage of the United States follows as a matter of course whenever the price of gold of the American standard is at its intrinsic or par value in London, (eighty shillings per ounce,) and the premium of exchange on 60-day bills is equal to the premium of insurance and expense of placing the gold in London, which will not ordinarily exceed 2½ per cent. In fact, even now, when good private bills on London are at par, the gold coinage of the United States is exported to France; and this may be accounted for when the risk of non-payment of a bill and the loss of sixty days' interest are taken into the account. Hence, from the ordinary price of gold bullion in the European market, and the usual course of exchange between the United States and London, it may



be inferred that an almost constant temptation exists to export our gold coinage, and I believe the fact corresponds with the inference. While the standard fineness and current value of the silver coinage of the United States, and of the foreign coins made current in the United States, remain unaltered, and the exportation of specie continues unrestricted, I am unable to discover any inconvenience that would result from enhancing the value of the gold coin of the United States in order to retain it in circulation. It would, as I conceive, furnish a strong inducement to import gold, in order to derive the benefit of the coinage, of which a very large amount may be executed at the Mint in a very short time. The banks themselves would be tempted to import gold for that purpose, provided the enhanced value of the coin would pay the expense of importing the bullion, because it would furnish them with the means of protecting their vaults against the sudden and excessive drains of specie for exportation.

The Director of the Mint has, I believe, recommended the measure in his answer to the Committee of Ways and Means, and I respectfully submit for your consideration the suggestions contained in this letter, and the facts and observations addressed to the Director of the Mint in a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The latest quotations of the prices of bullion at London place standard gold at 80s. 6d. per ounce; Spanish dollars at New York and Boston, 4 to 4½ per cent.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 25, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I now proceed to communicate such information in relation to the questions submitted to you by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means as I possess, and to remark upon such parts thereof as appear to be involved in the operation of the banking institutions of the United States.

I presume it is not in the contemplation of the committee to procure gold for the Mint within the United States, as the obvious effect would be to increase the difficulties which already exist in sustaining specie payments.

There is good reason to believe that a very large amount of gold may be procured in the two principal markets in Europe—Lisbon and London. The bank has no precise information of the state of the Lisbon market; but as the price in Lisbon is governed by that in London, from which it probably seldom varies more than the expense of transportation, this charge may be considered as constituting the difference between the markets in favor of the purchaser at Lisbon.

The latest quotations at London place the price of gold of twenty-two carrats fine at £4 the ounce, which, at the par of exchange, is \$17.777776.

Current value of the same in coin of the United States, \$17.777779.

But it will cost at this time three per cent. to place the money in London, and three per cent. more to cover the charges, freight, and insurance on the gold to the United States; thus the gold delivered in the United States would cost six per cent. more than its current value. Spanish gold may be procured also in considerable quantities in the European markets, but perhaps with more facility and upon better terms in the West Indies, particularly in the Havana and at Jamaica, but to effect this in the best manner requires a circuitous and judicious commercial operation; moreover, Spanish gold, particularly doubloons, possess a commercial value greatly above their intrinsic value, and in the United States are at this moment much sought after, at more than \$16 each, while their relative value to standard gold is but \$14 67, estimating the doubloon at the average, 17 dwt. 8 gr.

It is believed that the relative price of gold and silver bullion has not for many years of *peace* materially varied in the United States from their relative standard value, with the exception of Spanish dollars, which, during the season of Asiatic adventures, have sold at a premium of from one-half to three per cent., and during this period the banks endeavor to procure and issue gold in order to protect their Spanish dollars.

Gold, however, is frequently exported to pay for sterling bills in Canada and as a remittance to Europe, for which purpose it may at this moment (when 60-day bills on London are at three per cent. premium) be employed as a *cash* remittance to more advantage than bills on time; and thus it is that the low value of our gold coinage, and a course of exchange above three per cent., furnishes frequent temptations to exportations. It appears to me that if the value of the gold coinage of the United States was increased by all the expense of importing the bullion, the public would be greatly benefitted by the operation.

Should the Government determine to procure gold from foreign sources, it would be advisable to avoid giving publicity to the measure, as the certain consequences would be a rise in the price in anticipation of the demand.

The object of the Government would probably be better obtained by vesting the authority in the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose directions competent and confidential agents might be employed without exciting the market, and thus preventing the importations which might otherwise take place on private account.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq., *Director of the United States Mint.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, March 13, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose sundry transfer certificates of funded debt purchased for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz: \$39,000 of Louisiana six per cent.; \$61,514 80 of deferred six per cent.; \$3,720 64 of old six per cent.; and also my account and vouchers for the same.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, March 14, 1818.*

SIR: I inclose sundry certificates of funded debt purchased by me for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with an account supported by vouchers; the amount to their debit is \$11,338 62, for which sum please direct a remittance to be made to me, and oblige

Your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, March 19, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of February 20 is to hand. I was last summer on to the north, and did not resume the duties of my station here until the middle of November, when I found the practice of sending duplicate statements to the Treasury Department discontinued; and as several new regulations had taken place, I supposed this amongst the number.

At the end of this week a statement of the account with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, from the period you mention, say October 31, shall be forwarded, and in future the regulation pointed out in your circular regularly attended to, as regards both the weekly and monthly returns.

Agreeably to your letter of the 20th of December, all the Treasury notes have been forwarded to the Treasurer; I hope soon to hear of their safe arrival.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 27, 1818.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th, and agreeably to your request the Treasury moneys deposited in the office at Savannah will, as heretofore, be exclusively reserved for the public service in that quarter.

Permit me, sir, to inquire whether it will suit your convenience to draw on Savannah, as the operation would be much more favorable to the Bank of the United States than drawing on the Bank of Augusta. I take the liberty of making this suggestion, well knowing your desire to render the moneyed operations of the Treasury as convenient to the bank as the public service will admit; should this course be inadmissible, the fund you desire shall be placed at Augusta without delay.

The Board of Directors have delayed the operations of the office at Augusta, as well on account of the tax which the State of Georgia has imposed, (which will be contested by all lawful means,) as the necessity for concentrating our specie resources to meet the extraordinary demands which foreign trade and new State bank speculations have excited.

Contrary to every rational expectation, the liberal diffusion of the capital of the Bank of the United States, which it was alleged would not only supersede the necessity and desire for new banks, but induce many of the old ones to withdraw, has been followed by arbitrary and unconstitutional amercements, and the creation of vast numbers of banks in various sections of the Union, the inevitable consequences of which will be the continued derangement of the currency, and the counteraction of the efforts and sacrifices which the Bank of the United States has made to renovate it.

From the peculiar nature of the circulation, diffused capital, and detached operations of the Bank of the United States, contrasted with the local and integral character of its competitors, many of them powerful in resources under their immediate control, the Directors of the former have derived, from experience, the expediency of circumspection and of a more guarded policy in the distribution of the means which it is their duty to employ so as to combine the public good with the interest of the corporation, and a sacred regard to the inviolability of its engagements.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Norfolk, April 2, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the affairs of this office as they stood at the end of the past week, and of the Treasurer's account to a period two days later, the end of the past month. The former of these papers is the first of the kind that has gone direct to you from this office since its first establishment, owing to an impression that the Bank of the United States, in rendering to you a view of its affairs generally, would include that of its branches, and it was not until very recently that the contrary was understood here. In future these returns will be duly made to you; and to supply in some measure the defects of the past, and to afford you a partial view of the progressive changes in our affairs, there will be added to the number of the present inclosures copies of our two semi-annual statements, together with a weekly statement made out in one of the intermediate months.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, April 2, 1818.*

SIR: Inclosed are account current of this office with the Department to the 31st ultimo, and monthly report of its situation on that day. This latter document has been prepared conformably, as I hope, with the wishes of the Treasury, as lately communicated in a circular from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, dated 12th ultimo. Should any alterations be requisite, any suggestion to that effect will be carefully attended to.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April 4, 1818.*

SIR: I had the honor on the 13th ultimo to inclose to you sundry transfer certificates of stock purchased for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which I presume have been received.

The State of New York holds \$840,000 of the three per cent. stock of the United States. A law is now before the Legislature, which will undoubtedly pass, directing the Comptroller of the State to sell the same. Should the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be vested with a discretion to purchase, at the market price, this kind of stock, the Comptroller has intimated his wish to make to them first offer thereof. I take the liberty to mention this that you may be apprised of the intention of the State to sell, and that the Commissioners may avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing, if it should be within limits and views.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. Since the 13th ultimo, when my account was rendered, I have purchased stock to the amount of \$40,261 80, principally Louisiana six per cent.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 9, 1818.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th instant, and hasten to submit the information therein required.

The statement herewith inclosed contains all the information required by the resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, and also exhibits the actual amount of the balance of funded debt subscribed by individuals, companies, and corporations, to the capital of the bank, and now remaining in its possession, redeemable at the will of the Government.

The statement of the 23d ultimo, to which you refer, exhibits the sum of \$421,668 58\*, which is the actual value of the balance above mentioned, reduced according to the rates at which the several species of stock were subscribed. The item in the same statement designated "bills discounted on personal security and pledged funded debt" is stock belonging to and standing in the names of the borrowers, and held by the bank as collateral security for the payment of their respective obligations.

The amount stated to be pledged in Europe is two millions six per cent. stock, originally pledged and ordered to be sold in London. The sale had not been finally closed at the last dates received, but was progressing as fast as the partial demand for our stocks would admit. The last price quoted is 104½, including dividend. This item in the statements of the bank rendered to the Treasury remains unaltered, waiting for the final account of sales and the orders to transfer the balance of the stock to the European purchasers.

The \$54,264 26, included in that item, is not, in fact, funded debt, but the premium paid by the bank on the two millions purchased under the compromise with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and

\*The actual value of the stock described in the last item of the inclosed statement, at the rate at which it was subscribed, is \$436,156 54; the difference between this sum and that in the statement of the 23d ultimo is \$14,487 96, is not yet regularly accounted for by the Commissioners, but the whole is included in the statement now rendered.



charged in that item until the final account of the sale of the two millions in London shall be received, from which it is hoped the bank may be reimbursed.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Milledgeville, April 11, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo has been this day received. Those concerned in the direction of this office are disposed to afford to the General Government every aid in their power towards facilitating the moneyd arrangements necessary for the prosecution of the present war with the Indians. An exchange, therefore, for Government drafts on the United States Bank, payable at its branch in Savannah or Charleston, shall always be made, if our situation at the time of presenting them will possibly admit of it. It is but right, however, to apprise you that the commercial connexion between this place and Savannah is not such as to warrant an expectation that an amount can be checked off sufficient to render such service in enabling us to further your wishes; and from the very limited capital assigned us, we may not always be able to exchange to the extent that may be required. Nevertheless, an entire disappointment need at no time occur, if, when drafts for a very considerable sum are presented, the officer under whose control they are will consent to have their amount placed at his credit, and only draw for it as his absolute necessities may demand. In this way we have recently accommodated Major Mason in the exchange of a large sum; and I presume the inconvenience to him has been trivial, compared to that of sending to the places at which his drafts were payable.

I shall write to the President of our principal bank with the view and in the hope of obtaining such an arrangement as will enable us to exchange at any time and to any extent that may be requisite.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. R. CLAYTON, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 18, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for your information, copies of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of this bank, in relation to the office which by a former resolution the Board had determined to establish at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 14, 1818.*

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive and submit to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States your letter of the 31st January, and the copy of the proceedings of the meeting to which you refer; but as the Directors had assigned this day for the appointment of the Directors and Cashier of the office which they had determined to establish at Nashville, your communication was referred to the same time, in the hope that intervening events might enable them to gratify your wishes and their own without injury to the institution whose interests it is their duty to protect. The sentiments which you are pleased to represent as generally pervading the citizens of your State are highly gratifying to the Directors, and increase their regret for the necessity which impels them to postpone a measure which all seem to desire, while a just regard for the interests of the bank and the responsibility of the Directors forbids its adoption under existing circumstances.

The Directors see in the act of Tennessee the inevitable forfeiture of a heavy penalty in the first instance, and perhaps a repetition thereof before the adjudication of a superior tribunal can take effect. This is a degree of responsibility which the necessity of the case does not appear to require or to justify; and they have accordingly adopted the preamble and resolution, of which I have the honor to inclose a copy, trusting to the justice and liberality of the good people of your State to appreciate the motive which has influenced their decision.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Felix Grundy, Esq., O. B. Hayes, Esq., Andrew Hynes, Esq., John P. Erwin, Esq., G. W. Gibbs, Esq., Alfred Balch, Esq., S. Whitesides, Esq., Nashville, Tennessee.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 14, 1818.*

At a meeting of the President and Directors held this day the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz:

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, influenced by views of local policy with which it was supposed the establishment of an office of this bank in that State would be incompatible, having, in derogation of the lawful authority of the United States and the rights and privileges thence derived of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, passed an act prohibiting the



establishment of any such office under the annual penalty or amercement of fifty thousand dollars; and whereas the Directors of the Bank of the United States, in establishing offices of the said bank in the interior of the country, were influenced more by considerations of public duty than immediate pecuniary advantage, and by an earnest desire to renovate the currency of the country, facilitate the financial operations of Government, and afford to commercial intercourse those facilities in exchange without which the agricultural and commercial interests of the western country in particular must ever be subjected to great loss and inconvenience; and whereas experience has demonstrated that the capital of the Bank of the United States can be employed to reasonable advantage in sections of the Union where the public authorities are friendly, or less inimical to the establishment of offices of the Bank of the United States than those of the State of Tennessee appear to be; and as other States in which offices are already established have, by acts of the same injurious character, afforded more convenient opportunities to bring the constitutional question before the proper tribunal, it is neither expedient nor desirable to multiply occasions of litigation and expense; and moreover, as the inducements to establish an office within the State of Tennessee have been greatly impaired by an act of the said State providing for the establishment of ten new banks: Therefore—

*Resolved*, That the establishment of an office of the Bank of the United States within the State of Tennessee be postponed until the constitutional question on the right assumed by certain States to tax the offices of the Bank of the United States shall be judicially and finally decided, unless, in the interim, the penal act of Tennessee shall be repealed, in which case an office of the Bank of the United States shall be forthwith established at Nashville, in the said State.

Extract from the minutes.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, April 20, 1818.*

SIR: In obedience to directions from the Bank of the United States, I herewith transmit monthly statements of the funds of this office from the commencement of its operations, and shall continue to forward similar statements on the first Thursday of each month.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,  
N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Portsmouth, April 23, 1818.*

SIR: In compliance to instructions recently received from the Bank of the United States, I herewith inclose the monthly statements of this office, commencing the first day of December last.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
EBEN. WENTWORTH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 25, 1818.*

SIR: Your report of the 15th instant to the Senate, in relation to the funded debt paid by the subscribers to the capital of the bank, &c., having fallen into my hands, and observing by the note of the Register of the Treasury a difference of \$43,767 13 less six per cent. stock charged by the bank, than the statement of the Register exhibits as redeemed from the bank, I immediately directed an investigation, in order to detect the error, which I now beg leave to correct, by substituting for the statement rendered in mine of the 9th instant that which I have now the honor to inclose, exhibiting the whole amount of six per cent. stock paid by the subscribers to the bank..... \$11,787,854 57  
From which deduct the amount now held by the bank. .... 316,589 33

11,471,265 24

Which exactly accords with the amount of six per cent. transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transmitted to the Treasury, viz:

On the 4th August, 1817..... \$9,471,265 24  
On the 17th September, 1817..... 2,000,000 00

11,471,265 24

For the redeemable value of the several species of funded debt included in the statement rendered in my letter of the 4th August last..... 11,043,776 13

You were pleased to issue your warrant, No. 718, on the 9th August, on account of the above, for..... 11,000,000 00  
And on the 4th November, No. 1217, for the balance..... 43,776 13

11,043,776 13

The amount of the warrant for the balance was overlooked by the clerk who was charged with preparing the statement, in the haste to accomplish it in time to enable you to report to the Senate. A strict examination has now been made in the books of the Loan Office, and those of the bank, and also of the certificates of stock on hand, all which agree with the statement now rendered, but the result still differs nine dollars from the printed statement of the Register annexed to your report, which cannot be accounted for here. The correction of the error, you will perceive, increased the amount of six per cent.



stock received for the second installment of the capital of the bank, but it does not affect the amount *actually* redeemed by the Government, nor the balance of the funded debt now held by the bank.

Since the last statement was rendered, the three per cent. stock received on account of the second installment of the capital, has been increased \$144 45, by a certificate of that amount received from the Commissioners.

I beg leave to suggest the expediency of redeeming the whole amount of funded debt now held by the bank, agreeably to the inclosed statement, which will close that account in the books of the bank.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Statement of the funded debt of the United States received on account of the respective installments to the capital of the Bank of the United States, and the disposition thereof.*

	Six per cents.	Three per cents	Seven per cents.	Old six per cents.	Deferred six per cents.
Received on account of the first installment.....	\$6,173,878 46	\$1,092,109 19	\$65,221 52	\$38,217 36	\$23,006 54
Received on account of the second installment.....	5,171,725 77	1,136,669 59	232,925 62	335,707 06	135,649 05
Received on account of the third installment.....	442,250 34	165,107 45	35,167 46	340,622 29	42,427 81
	11,787,854 57	2,394,086 23	333,314 60	714,546 71	201,083 40
Of the above there has been redeemed by the United States.....	9,471,265 24	2,253,221 45	322,984 60	374,196 35	158,764 31
Sold in London* .....	2,000,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in possession of the Bank of the United States, redeemable at the will of the Government of the United States.....	316,589 33	140,864 78	330 00	340,350 36	42,319 09
	11,787,854 57	2,394,086 23	333,314 60	714,546 71	201,083 40

NOTE —This statement is substituted for that which was rendered on the 9th instant, in which an error has been detected and explained in a letter of this date to the Secretary of the Treasury.  
\* See explanatory note at the foot of the statement rendered on the 9th instant.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 25, 1818.*

WILLIAM JONES, *President.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, April 25, 1818.*

SIR: I inclose the weekly Treasury account, and a statement of the funds of this office; by the next mail I will forward, agreeably to instructions from the Bank of the United States, monthly statements of our accounts from the commencement of our operations, and similar monthly statements will be regularly forwarded in future.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. A. WORTH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April 29, 1818.*

SIR: In pursuance of instructions in your favor of the 18th, I have purchased for public use, and now inclose, bills on England to the amount of £6,300 6s. 2d. sterling, together with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will receive herein the firsts and seconds. The other bills of the sets will be forwarded by a preceding mail.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, April 30, 1818.*

SIR: In compliance with your letter of the 28th, I have closed my purchases of funded debt, and herewith send you my account, accompanied by certificates and vouchers, amounting to your debit \$16,169 63, for which be pleased to remit me when convenient.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 30, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from the President of the Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville.

The draft to which he refers was received at this bank in a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, dated 18th ultimo, numbered 9086, on James Caldwell, in favor of the Cashier of this bank, payable at sight, for \$30,000, and was transmitted for collection to the Cashier of this office at Pittsburg, on the 24th following, as you will perceive, without delay.

The conditions on which that bank agreed to receive and pay the amount of the deposit are too explicit to admit of misconstruction; yet the President's intention to convert it into a special deposit of the most convenient description to his bank is obvious. The Cashier of our office, however, will be informed of the terms of the agreement, and will do what is proper on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 30, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant and "the extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes," thereto annexed, containing the conditions upon which that bank had accepted the agency for receiving the public moneys at that place, and the desire you are pleased to express that that bank should be employed as an agent of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasury, rather than directly from the Treasury, has been respectfully and duly considered; and I have the honor now to represent, on behalf of the Directors of this bank, that, in the discharge of trusts of this nature, they have always been disposed to accede to such conditions as the public interest and your own sense of justice between the parties should dictate, and that, as these agencies have been established, not for the benefit of the bank or from any legal obligation, but by desire of the Secretary of the Treasury for the advantage and convenience of the public, the only rule which the Directors have prescribed to themselves is, that the bank shall not be responsible for, or chargeable for, the deposits thus made, until they shall have been transferred to some one of its offices in lawful money, or such funds as the bank can with safety receive or convert without loss into lawful money, whenever it may be required for the public service.

This view of the subject, so just and reasonable, the Board has no doubt is in full accordance with your own sentiments; and as the public deposits arising from the sales of public lands are acquiring a serious magnitude and importance in the equivocal state of the currency in the western country, it appears desirable that the conditions of the agency on the part of this bank should be explicitly understood; and, with these explanations, I have the honor now to inform you that the Directors of this bank are satisfied with the terms you have been pleased to stipulate, and the Bank of Vincennes to accept, as the agent of the Treasury, for receiving the public moneys at that place, and agree to appoint the said bank as the agent of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, for the purpose and on the conditions contained in the extract aforesaid, and that instructions will be immediately transmitted for that purpose to the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, May 1, 1818.*

SIR: Herein I have the honor of transmitting to you the monthly exhibit of the state of this office, which, in conformity to instructions from the Bank of the United States, embraces a condensed statement of the accounts of public officers, showing the aggregate amount of deposits made and checks drawn by each of them for the month of April, and their respective balances on the last day of that month.

I may not accurately have understood the instructions in this latter regard, it being the first exhibit of the kind which the office has been required to make. We understand the requisition comes from the Treasury Department. If, therefore, it has not been rightly comprehended, I should be much obliged by having any defect pointed out.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May 1, 1818.*

SIR: I am this morning favored with yours of the 25th ultimo, revoking the instructions contained in your letter of June 11, 1817, authorizing the purchaser of the evidences of the public debt, and directing the transmission of my account, all which will receive due and prompt attention.

The amount of purchases which I have made is \$110,350 67, of which \$88,900 is Louisiana six per cent.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 1, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to observe that my suggestion in relation to the redemption of the funded debt held by the bank was excited by the last sentence of your letter of the 15th ultimo to the President of the Senate.

The Directors have no desire at present to sell that debt. Should the circumstances of the bank at any time render a sale expedient, notice thereof will, of course, be given to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May 2, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you my account and vouchers for the funded debt of the United States, purchased by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and am,

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

The transfer certificates of the stock are inclosed.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 2, 1818.*

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th ultimo, revoking the instruction to purchase the evidences of public debt, and requesting me to transmit an account of the stock purchased by me under the said instructions, and for which I have not been paid.

Herewith you will please to receive my account for the purchases, with the vouchers in support of the same, and also the certificates of the stock, in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, May 4, 1818.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 28th ultimo. In conformity to instructions contained in your letter of September 26, 1817, I transmitted at that time an account of all the funded debt purchased under your instructions of June 11, 1817.

Since that time no purchase has been made by me, no stock having been offered for sale.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May 4, 1818.*

SIR: The third and fourth bills of £6,300 6s. 2d. sterling, of which the firsts and seconds were transmitted in mine of the 29th ultimo, are now inclosed.

Yours of the 30th April is received, directing the purchase of £15,000 sterling bills on England, and guilder bills to the amount of £20,000, which shall receive immediate attention.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 5, 1818.*

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I now inclose you the first and second of a bill drawn by Ambn. Lanfeau on Thomas Wilson & Co., London, at sixty days' sight, in favor of Savage & Dugan, for £4,500 sterling, with my account and vouchers for the same.

By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the third and fourth of this set.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May 6, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose sundry bills of exchange on England to the amount of £15,000 sterling, purchased under your order of the 30th ultimo, and also my account and vouchers.

You will herein receive the first and second bills. The thirds and fourths will be forwarded by a future mail.

I have not been able to get the guilders directed.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 6, 1818.*

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the first and second of a set of exchange on England, with my account and vouchers therefor. You will now please receive, inclosed, the third and fourth of the set.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 9, 1818.*

SIR: On presenting the Treasurer's draft, No. 9079, for \$4,290 on the Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, payment was refused. Payment was at the same time refused at that bank of \$4,578 of its notes, being part of the special deposit at the office at Pittsburg.

Certificates of the refusal and a copy of the letter of Mr. Poe, the Cashier of the office at Pittsburg, on the subject, are inclosed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, April 25, 1818.*

DEAR SIR: The messenger I despatched to the Virginia Saline Bank with the Treasurer's draft, No. 9079, in your favor, for \$4,290, and the notes of that bank, amounting to \$4,578, belonging to the special deposit, has returned without having obtained payment of either the draft or the notes.

The inclosed certificates of the demand and refusal were given by a Justice of the Peace, in the absence of the Notary Public.

I return the draft. The notes remain in the office.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq.

CLARKSBURG, *April 20, 1818.*

I do hereby certify that I have this day, at the request of John Taggart, presented to John Webster, Esq., Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, notes of that bank, amounting to \$4,578, and demanded payment of the same; to which demand payment was refused.

D. MORRIS, *a Justice of the Peace for Harrison County, Virginia.*

VIRGINIA, *Harrison County, ss:*

I, John Wilson, jr., Clerk of the County Court of said county, do certify that the above named Daniel Morris, who appears to have taken the foregoing certificate, is, and was at the time of taking the same, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, to whose official acts, as such, full faith and credit is and of right [ought] to be given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Clarksburg, [L. s.] on the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-second year of the Commonwealth.

J. WILSON, JR., *Clerk of the Court.*

Tax, \$2; certificate, \$1.

CLARKSBURG, *April 20, 1818.*

I do hereby certify that I have this day, at the request of John Taggart, presented the Treasurer of the United States' draft, No. 9077, for \$4,290, in favor of Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of



the United States, on John Webster, Esq., Cashier of the Virginia Saline Bank, and demanded payment of the same, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, to which demand payment was refused.  
D. MORRIS, *Justice of the Peace for Harrison County, Virginia.*

VIRGINIA, *Harrison County, ss.*

I, John Wilson, jr., Clerk of the County Court of said county, do hereby certify that the above named Daniel Morris, who appears to have taken the foregoing certificate, is, and was at the time of taking the same, a justice of the peace for the county and State aforesaid, to whose official acts, as such, full faith and credit is and of right ought to be given.  
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Clarksburg, [L. s.] this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-second year of the Commonwealth.  
J. WILSON, JR., *Clerk of the Court.*  
Tax, \$2; certificate, \$1.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 9, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to represent that, in conformity to your letter of the 5th instant, in relation to the notes of the *Bank of Somerset* and the notes of the *Merchants' Bank of Alexandria*, the necessary instructions have been given to the offices of the Bank of the United States and the agent banks; and that, in pursuance of your other letter of the same date, the Cashier of the office at Pittsburg has been directed to receive from Peter Wilson, Receiver of Public Moneys at Steubenville, the deposit to which you refer, agreeable to the proviso contained in your letter.  
I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. JONES, *President.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May 11, 1818.*

SIR: Yours of the 6th is received. The third and fourth bills of £6,300 6s. 2d. sterling were forwarded in mine of the 4th, and I presume reached you on the 7th instant. By the mails of the 6th and 8th I transmitted you sundry bills, to the amount of £15,000 sterling, which I hope have come safe to hand.  
I now inclose bills on Amsterdam for the precise amount of \$20,000, (say 50,000 guilders,) purchased in pursuance of your order of the 30th ultimo, and also my account and vouchers.  
I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,  
LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*  
First and second bills herein, 50,000 guilders, at forty cents.  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 12, 1818.*

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I now inclose you the firsts and seconds of the five following sets of exchange, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	£.	s.	d.
J. & C. Bolton, on Findlay, Bannatyne & Company, for.....	2,730	0	0
Bragg & Townes, on H. & W. Douglass & Company, for.....	2,000	0	0
Bragg & Townes, on H. & W. Douglass & Company, for.....	1,000	0	0
Eyre & Massey, on S. & J. Sherlock, for.....	3,000	0	0
Wm. Barber, on Wm. Barber & Company, for.....	270	0	0
Sterling .....	9,000	0	0

By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the thirds and fourths of these bills.  
I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, May 12, 1818.*

SIR: By the mail of yesterday I inclosed the first and second bills on Amsterdam for 50,000 guilders. The third and fourth you will herein receive.  
I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,  
LYNDE CATLIN.  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 13, 1818.*

SIR: I take the liberty of inclosing a copy of my letter to the Cashier of the Elkton Bank, in relation to the notes of that bank received as special deposit on account of the revenue, and now in possession of this institution; also a copy of the Cashier's answer thereto.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 29, 1818.*

SIR: The bank is in possession of the notes of your institution to the amount of about \$17,000, received on account of the revenue due the United States. The object of this is to request of you information as to the time and manner it will suit you to pay the amount. An early answer to this is requested.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

CASHIER of the *Elkton Bank, Elkton, Maryland.*

ELKTON BANK OF MARYLAND, *May 9, 1818.*

SIR: I am requested by the Board of Directors of this institution to inform you that it is not in their power at this time to redeem the amount stated in your favor of the 29th ultimo.

I am further directed to state to you that an interest will be paid on the amount, from the time of its being deposited with us, and that every exertion will be used to pay the amount as early as possible.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP HARDING, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 13, 1818.*

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of five sets of exchange on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same. You will now please to receive, inclosed, the thirds and fourths of the bills.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 17, 1818.*

SIR: Upon the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo candor appeared to require that the Directors of the office at Fayetteville should be heard in explanation of charges preferred against them by an interested party whose unreasonable pretensions evince a predisposition to complain; an inquiry was therefore instituted, and yesterday's mail brought copies of their correspondence, which shall be submitted to you in a few days, together with the result of the special deliberations which the Directors intend to bestow on the topics embraced in your letters of the 21st ultimo or 13th instant.

This exposition is particularly demanded by the determination of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in respect to the redemption of the Louisiana debt, and the very serious considerations arising out of the agencies for the Treasury, and the collection of the revenue in the existing state of the credit and capacity of a vast majority of the chartered banks.

The excesses of the weak and the disingenuous expedients of the strong render the former the exclusive debtors of this institution, and the latter its occasional creditors; although, upon the general balance, this bank has been at all times greatly the creditor. These operations occasion an incessant drain from our vaults (which are constantly replenished by costly importations of coin and bullion) to pay the obligations of defaulters who claim the rank of chartered specie banks; while, to this institution, they hesitate not to avow their inability to not only discharge a part of their debts either originally assumed for the Government, or incurred by the deposit or receipt of their notes in payments to the revenue, but to prevent the accumulation of the heavy balances constantly to their debit; these features are recognized as well in our cities as in the towns in the interior.

This state of things is too injurious and oppressive to this institution to be long endured; the line must ultimately be drawn between banks which have specie or credit equivalent, and those which are destitute of both.

In regard to the special deposit, I am happy to observe that the exertions of our agents have been attended with a great degree of success, which will probably surpass your expectations, as they have mine. Our information on this subject is incomplete, but the details of this business have been required of the Cashiers of the several offices some time since.

The partial information we possess is, however, considerable; and, as it will be interesting, a statement is now preparing which will exhibit what has been reported, and our view of the future.

There are many cases in which the agency of this bank will be no longer useful.



In the case of the tender of payment made by the Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville to the office at Pittsburg, it appears, by a letter received from the President of that office, that he would not consent to separate the notes of which the parcel consisted, but offered the whole or none; this the President declined.

It is, however, probable that an arrangement would have taken place had the Cashier of the office been present.

I herewith return the letters of the Presidents of the State banks of North Carolina and the Bank of Virginia, and that of the Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, President.

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May 18, 1818.

Sir: By the mail of this day a letter was received from the Cashier of the office of the Bank of the United States at Pittsburg on his return to that place, from which he had been absent for a short time on the business of the bank; and as he fully explains the nature of the transaction with the agent of Mr. Dickenson, the Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, in relation to the payment tendered by him to the office, I have the honor to inclose an extract of his letter, which will also show the liberal instructions by which the agents for collecting the special deposit are governed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, President.

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Extract of a letter from the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Pittsburg, dated Pittsburg, May 9, 1818.*

"It appears there was a disposition to receive the notes offered by Mr. Dickenson's young man, and it was proposed to him that he should redeem with it the same amount in notes of the Steubenville Bank which were in the office belonging to the special deposit; but this he declined, and, in his turn, insisted that all the notes he had should be received as a cash deposit, or all rejected, as his instructions were to bring back the whole if the whole would not be received. The list, it appears, contained notes that could not be taken as cash, and he went away.

"Notwithstanding the refusal here to receive all the notes he offered may have exhibited an unaccommodating disposition on the part of the office, the instructions to the agents employed by me to collect the special deposit will show that the greatest liberality and spirit of accommodation is continually manifested towards the banks with whom we have even the smallest intercourse, or whose notes have fallen into our hands.

"The agents were, and are, authorized to receive from the debtor banks notes of banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and Pittsburg, and the branches of banks in all these places, as well as certificates of deposit in any of the branches of the Bank of the United States."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May 27, 1818.

Sir: I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following bills on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same, which completes the orders contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, viz:

	£	s.	d.
G. Johnson on J. Gilliat & Son, in favor of W. R. Johnson, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
W. Barber on W. Barber & Co., in favor of E. Carroll & Co., at sixty days' sight.....	866	12	5
W. Barber on W. Barber & Co., in favor of E. Carroll & Co., at sixty days' sight.....	1,136	12	5
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
R. Graham & Co. on Maxwell, Trokes & Co., in favor of A. & R. M. Cunningham, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
Eyre & Massey on Rathbone, Hodgson & Co., in favor of C. Price, at sixty days' sight....	900	0	0
L. Hollingsworth & Son on Bolton & Ogden, in favor of John Coulter, at sixty days' sight..	1,000	0	0
L. Hollingsworth & Son on Bolton & Ogden, in favor of John Coulter, at sixty days' sight..	2,500	0	0
L. Hollingsworth & Son on Bolton & Ogden, in favor of John Coulter, at sixty days' sight..	1,500	0	0
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co, in favor of Jonathan Smith, at sixty days' sight.....	81	19	10
Carried forward.....	13,985	4	8



	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	13,985	4	8

The firsts of the following bills:

J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	500	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co, in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	500	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	250	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	250	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight ..	250	0	0

Sterling.....	15,735	4	8
---------------	--------	---	---

By to-morrow's mail I will forward the remainder of these bills.  
I have the honor to remain, &c.,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 28, 1818.*

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of thirteen bills, and the firsts of five bills of exchange on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same. You will now please receive the thirds and fourths of the thirteen bills. The seconds, thirds, and fourths of the five bills have not yet come to hand. By to-morrow's mail they are expected, when they shall be forwarded to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 29, 1818.*

SIR: I have now the honor to inclose you the seconds, thirds, and fourths of five bills, the firsts of which were forwarded to you in my letter of the 27th instant.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier*

Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 29, 1818.*

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 13th instant, I now inclose you the firsts of the following bills on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	£	s.	d.
J. & C. Bolton on Richardson Bolton, in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Richardson Bolton, in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight.....	500	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Richardson Bolton, in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight.....	250	0	0
J. & C. Bolton on Hughes, Duncan & Co., in favor of J. & C. Bolton, at sixty days' sight....	250	0	0
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., in favor of Jonathan Smith, at sixty days' sight.....	230	7	10

Sterling.....	2,230	7	10
---------------	-------	---	----

As soon as the remainder of these bills come to hand I will forward them to you.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 29, 1818.*

SIR: In replying to your letters of the 21st ultimo and 13th instant, and transmitting the inclosed copies of the correspondence between the President of the State Bank of North Carolina and the President of the office of this bank at Fayetteville, it is not our intention to dwell on the merits of this particular controversy, or other similar complaints which have been made to your Department, but to take a more comprehensive view of the nature, duties, and conduct of the agent banks, the rights and duties of this institution in relation to the Government of the United States and the employment of such banks, and briefly of the state of the currency and its effects upon this institution. In regard, however,



to the complaint of the State Bank of North Carolina, we perceive nothing to censure or correct in the conduct of the officer at Fayetteville, unless it may be the want of an explicit acceptance of all such notes of this institution as the State Bank may have actually received on account of the revenue.

The act of incorporation provides "that it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Bank of the United States to establish Offices of Discount and Deposit wheresoever they shall think fit within the United States or the Territories thereof;" "or, instead of establishing such offices, it shall be lawful for the Directors of the said corporation from time to time to employ any other bank or banks, to be first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, at any place or places that they may deem safe and proper, to manage and transact the business proposed as aforesaid, other than for the purposes of discount, to be managed and transacted by such offices, under such agreements and subject to such regulations as they shall deem just and proper."

The employment of such banks is therefore not obligatory upon the corporation, but the Directors *may*, from time to time, employ any bank or banks, to be first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of deposit only, under such agreements and subject to such regulations as they shall deem just and proper.

The said act also provides "that the bills or notes of the said corporation, originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of Congress;" "that the corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place within the United States or Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange;" "that the deposits of the public money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank and branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order and direction;" and "that the corporation shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment in gold and silver of any of its notes, bills, or obligations, nor of any moneys received upon deposit in said bank, or in any of its Offices of Discount and Deposit; and if the said corporation shall at any time refuse or neglect to pay on demand any bill, note, or obligation issued by the corporation, according to the contract, promise, or undertaking therein expressed, or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand any moneys received in said bank, or in any of its offices aforesaid, on deposit, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, then, and in every such case, the holder of any such note, bill, or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such moneys as aforesaid, shall, respectively, be entitled to receive and recover interest on the said bills, notes, obligations, or moneys, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time of such demand as aforesaid."

Such is the summary of the privileges and duties of the corporation in its relations with the Government of the United States.

Every feature of the charter distinctly and emphatically recognizes the lawful currency of the United States and the notes of this bank as the only currency in which payments to the United States can be made. The Bank of the United States, with scrupulous fidelity, and at vast expense and inconvenience, has paid, and will continue to pay, all demands upon it in gold and silver coin.

Hitherto a great proportion of these demands have originated in the deposits of large sums in the notes of banks whose issues greatly exceed their means, and, being drawn out in the notes of this bank, create individual demands for specie, or pass to the credit of other banks, who, by this expedient, refer all demands upon them for specie to this bank and its offices, or demand it at pleasure, whilst the banks, our debtors, plead inability, require unreasonable indulgence, or treat our reiterated claims and expostulations with settled indifference. When our reasonable demands have been complied with, it has generally been made the subject of complaint and clamor, and yet all profess to pay their obligations in specie on demand. Spanish dollars have commanded, and still command, a premium of five per cent.; but there are banks and moneyed individuals who sell them at three per cent., payable in other coin; thus, when dollars cannot be obtained from the Bank of the United States, other coin is extracted from it, chiefly by the deposits of notes of other banks, for this purpose. Few and trivial, therefore, are the deposits of specie; the facts which have been stated prove that the Bank of the United States has no domestic resource by which to replenish its vaults with specie.

According to law, the funded debt subscribed to the bank could only be sold and transferred for gold and silver coin or bullion; yet upwards of thirteen millions of dollars have been redeemed by the Government out of the public deposits, consisting exclusively of bank paper, for the greater part of which specie would have been in vain demanded.

The vaults of the bank have been, and must necessarily continue to be, replenished from foreign sources; but it is the duty of the Directors to limit these costly importations to the demands which may arise out of the proper business of the institution, and not to sustain the imbecility or gratify the cupidity of others. Under all these privations and difficulties, the Bank of the United States has sustained, with good faith, the great burden of specie payments throughout the United States; and we have no hesitation in expressing our entire conviction that, but for the unexampled forbearance, sacrifices, and efforts of this bank, specie payments, even in the qualified extent to which they are now maintained, would have long since ceased, and it is our duty to represent to you the very precarious means by which they are at present sustained. The original destitution of capital and credit of those banks which were created during the suspension of specie payments; the excessive issues of almost all the banks during that period, particularly in the interior, and the habits then acquired; the sordid practice of employing bank capital to collect the circulating coin for sale, and the excessive exportation of both gold and silver coin, together with the creation of a host of new banks, present very formidable obstacles to the establishment of a sound currency, to effect which the fostering hand of Government is indispensable. The Bank of the United States can only exist as a specie bank, in the most ample acceptation of the term. It must, therefore, receive as well as pay specie, or its connexion with institutions which fail to sustain that character must cease. The discrimination is imperiously demanded by duty to the public, no less than the interest and safety of the institution. If banks professing to pay specie, even some of those in the heart of our great commercial towns, are not only unable to reduce existing balances of great magnitude, but incapable of preventing their daily accumulation, the only alternative is, the rejection of their paper until they shall fulfil their obligations.



With these facts in view, we should be extremely culpable to involve the credit and responsibility of this institution with the obligations of banks in remote parts of the country, of whose capacity, credit, and good disposition we have no certain knowledge. The public interest may impose upon the Government the necessity of facilitating the collection of the revenue by receiving the paper of such banks, (and it is for the Government to determine how far this indulgence may tend to protract the evil;) but until it shall be converted into lawful money, or funds of equal value, the Bank of the United States cannot assume it as cash.

The corporation is, upon due notice and sufficient time being allowed, bound to transfer the public moneys from place to place without charge of commission or loss of exchange.

But these funds must, in the obvious sense of the act of incorporation and nature of things, be in lawful money, or such as the Directors shall deem equivalent. Bank notes, however, are not money; and, although they may be convertible into lawful money at the promised places of payment, we presume it will not be contended that the bank is bound to receive as public funds the notes of a hundred different banks scattered over the United States, and, in the first place, employ agents at the risk and expense of the corporation to demand payment of the several banks, and then transfer the money so received to the places of public expenditure. The service, expense, and risk of transferring the public funds from place to place free of charge or loss to the public, and the distribution of the same in payment of the public creditors, is conceived to be a full equivalent for the benefits supposed to be derived from the public deposits; and this was believed to be the case when the currency was perfectly sound and the transactions confined to the seaboard, which furnished safe, cheap, and convenient facilities for transportation. Even in this state of things, if we are not misinformed, the principal State banks refused to accept the agency when offered them by the Treasury after the dissolution of the old Bank of the United States. The value of deposits, however, depends upon their quality. Specie, or bank notes which may be promptly converted into specie, are valuable; but deposits of the notes of the banks which promise payment in specie on demand without the ability to perform are injurious, because they create demands on the depository for which the indemnity is uncertain and remote; and experience has proved that the deposits of individuals, as well as the payments to the United States, consist chiefly of bank notes of the least credit.

In regard to the agent banks, we conceive they ought to be responsible to the Government for the lawful value of all the bills and notes they receive as cash on account of the revenue, inasmuch as they may reject such as do not deserve that character. They ought to account to the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, in lawful money, or in undoubted paper actually payable in specie on demand in the district where the deposits are made, or in such other funds as the Directors of the Bank of the United States shall from time to time deem it safe to receive and credit as cash. If it were otherwise, the deposits in their hands either become special, or they may substitute any other to suit their convenience, and thus, without any responsibility on their part, determine what the Bank of the United States ought to receive. It will be perfectly agreeable to the Directors of this bank that the agent banks should derive the benefit of the public moneys deposited with them as long as the Secretary of the Treasury may please to extend the indulgence, provided the Bank of the United States shall not be responsible for or chargeable with any part thereof, until it shall be paid over to the bank or nearest office in sound money as aforesaid.

As to the claims of the State Bank of North Carolina to liquidate the amount by the notes of or drafts on banks wherever the Bank of the United States has an office, it is manifestly unjust and altogether inadmissible, as this would make the Bank of the United States the guarantee of nearly all the banks in the United States, and impose upon it in all cases the very worst of a very bad currency.

In contemplating the large balances still due the Bank of the United States on account of the public deposits originally transferred from the State Banks; the remote prospect of extinguishing or materially reducing those balances and others which daily accumulate by the public deposits; the probable expenditure of the whole of the public moneys in the redemption of the Louisiana debt on the 21st of October next, and the unceasing demand for specie, we have given to the entire subject the most serious consideration, and, with the best disposition to facilitate the views of the Treasury, are fully persuaded that our authority and duty to the institution under our management will not permit us to assume a responsibility beyond that which is contained in the following propositions for conducting the business of the agent banks, which we respectfully submit for your consideration and decision, to wit: That the agent banks shall, respectively, transfer the deposits of the public moneys to the Bank of the United States, or the office thereof nearest to any such bank, at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury shall please to direct; that the Bank of the United States, or office aforesaid, shall receive all that can with safety to the institution be credited as cash, and either reject the residue, if any, or receive it as a special deposit; that the notes of the corporation of every description shall be received as cash, although this admission will operate to the prejudice of the institution by including all the notes of the corporation which the agent banks may either receive on public account or in the ordinary course of their operations; and thus afford them a temptation to arrest the circulation of those notes which are payable only at distant branches, where alone payment of such notes in the latter case could be demanded; that the corporation shall not be accountable for any moneys so deposited until the same shall be paid over in manner aforesaid to the Bank of the United States, or office thereof nearest to any such agent bank, and that all instructions to the agent banks shall issue from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Upon this explicit understanding of the principles upon which the agent banks are established, the Directors of the Bank of the United States will heartily co-operate in facilitating the collection of the revenue, by receiving all that can with safety be admitted as cash; and will, if requested, employ its best efforts to convert any funds which may be received as special deposit into sound money with the least possible delay. We therefore respectfully await your decision, in order that the instructions to the offices of the bank may be modified accordingly. The propositions may be varied in their details; but we beg leave to observe that the existing agencies can only be continued, as far as this bank is concerned, upon the principles we have the honor now to submit. The course we have proposed will, if we are not mistaken, excite more attention and punctuality on the part of the agent banks. The orders of the Treasury will be received with more respect, and will supersede those unpleasant collisions which a direct intercourse between this bank and the agent banks is so well calculated to produce, however destitute of reason and justice.

In respect to the arrangements made by the Secretary of the Treasury with different State banks during the existence of the former Bank of the United States, which you are pleased to suggest as an example, we beg leave to observe that the old bank had no agency in that arrangement; but if it had



participated, there is, as we conceive, no analogy between the state of the existing currency and that of the period to which you refer.

The State Bank of North Carolina and Bank of Virginia, willing to reap the advantages to be derived from the use of the public funds exempt from specie demands, and from the certain risk and loss attending their transfer from place to place to meet the public expenditures, have exhibited such unreasonable expectations and imperfect views of the rights, duties and services of this bank, that, considering the high credit of these institutions, and the known intelligence of their respectable Directors, we could not expect to succeed in any arrangement with them, compatible with the interests of this institution and the respect due to those who administer its affairs; and if not with such banks, how are we to look for more enlarged views in remote institutions of inferior credit and resources and less ably administered? Instances have occurred in which agent banks, enjoying the indulgence of large deposits, have employed a part of these in drawing specie from the offices of this bank. Such was recently the fact in the case of the Missouri Bank. Others indebted to this bank practice the same unjust course. Such is at this moment the fact in respect to the Bank of Kentucky. While our offices in that State forbear to demand payment of a considerable amount of the notes of that Bank and its branches, its avowed agent has just demanded of this bank a considerable amount in specie.

It is an irksome, but, as we conceive, an indispensable duty to communicate these details, which, however, form but a small portion of the vexations and difficulties with which we have constantly to contend; whilst in the midst of detraction, we are, according to the best of our abilities, with all the effect which the difficulties of the crisis will admit, faithfully and impartially directing the complicated operations of this vast machine to the attainment of the objects for which it was created.

On the receipt of the complaint against the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at New Castle, which you were pleased to transmit for investigation, notice thereof was given, and on Tuesday last the Cashier and one of the Directors of that branch called at this bank, and positively affirmed that in no instance have they refused to pay specie for their notes when demanded. They promised to address an official letter to this bank on the subject, which shall be transmitted to you.

We have the honor to inclose, herewith, a statement of the special deposit, with explanatory notes, embracing all the information we at present possess, by which you will perceive that the amount has been greatly reduced, the balance being at this time only \$502,377 33. Having anticipated your wishes by instructing the respective Cashiers to furnish, without delay, the detailed information you are pleased to require, we shall forthwith transmit whatever may be received on that subject.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servants  
By order of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States.

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Fayetteville, May 8, 1818.*

DEAR SIR: I have to confess receipt of your favor of the 30th ultimo, and hasten to reply to its contents. I am not a little surprised to learn that the President of the State Bank of North Carolina, in assigning his reasons to the Secretary of the Treasury for a suspension of the receipts of the Governmental deposits by that institution and its branches, should have endeavored to cast the odium on this office; but I hope the perusal of this and the accompanying copies of letters will place the subject in question in a different point of view. Before I proceed further, permit me to say that, at the first meeting of the Directors after my arrival at this place, I communicated to them the wish of the Board at Philadelphia that we should cultivate a friendly intercourse with the State institutions in all our transactions with them, and this sentiment was met with a correspondent disposition on their part. With this determination, our operations were commenced, and have been continued.

I will now endeavor to recount, in as concise a manner as possible, the whole of our transactions with the State Bank from the commencement of our operations.

At a meeting of the Directors, on the 3d January, it was suggested that the parent bank at Raleigh would probably assume the payment of your drafts, in its branches at Salisbury and Edenton, for \$80,000. In consequence of this, Colonel Daniel, (the Director from Raleigh, who was present,) was deputed to negotiate the transaction, and on the 31st of the same month we received from them \$50,000 in specie, on account of the drafts above mentioned, and \$17,000 of their own paper, leaving a balance in our favor of \$47,000. Soon after this the Washington office sent us a check on them for \$30,000, which was transmitted to their Cashier, and applied to our credit. Immediately succeeding this remittance, they forwarded us a check on the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, which we declined receiving, as we were not in want of funds at that place. This is the only item ever refused, the amount \$20,000. The first and only communication received from them on the subject of the liquidation of the balance in our favor is the letter of the President, under date the 11th March, (marked A,) which was promptly answered by our late President, on the 14th and 19th of the same month, copies of which are herewith, Nos. 1 and 2, to which I beg leave to refer. Here ceases the correspondence, for from that period to the present we have not received a line from them on the subject referred to in these letters.

Since the receipt of the \$50,000 we have not asked for any portion of the balance in our favor, though it amounts to nearly \$75,000. Yet the President of that institution has endeavored to impress a belief on the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury that the line of conduct pursued by this office towards the State Bank was so oppressive as to demand an immediate suspension of the receipt of the public revenue, and absolutely asserts that the resolution passed by them to that effect was grounded on the reply to his communication of the 11th March. On reading the correspondence you will doubtless observe that, in this very letter of the 11th of March, Mr. Polk informs us of the adoption of the resolution, and then for the first time proceeds to inquire what species of funds we are willing to receive, as the bank over which he presides wish to provide for the payment of the balance against them. With respect to the assertion that this office has drawn from the State Bank and its branches from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in specie, I have to remark that the only sums received have been \$50,000 from Raleigh and \$65,600 from Wilmington; nor have we in any instance asked for more. Throughout our intercourse



with the Wilmington branch the greatest harmony has prevailed, and we have received from them such funds as they tendered; and as an evidence to the State Bank of our disposition to pursue a liberal course, we received on deposit some weeks since upwards of \$25,000 from the Salisbury branch, in various items, in anticipation of any draft from you on them against the public deposits to the credit of the Bank of the United States, which we were informed by Mr. Locke, the Cashier, amounted to \$40,000. With the other branches of the State institution we have had no transactions of consequence.

From the foregoing statements and inclosed copies of letters (which comprise the whole of the correspondence on the matter at issue,) you will be able to judge how far this office merits the charge imputed to it by the President of the State Bank, and I trust will prove to your satisfaction that we have sedulously endeavored to cultivate a good understanding with the State Bank and its branches as far as was deemed compatible with the interests of this office.

I shall be much gratified to hear from you as soon as your convenience will permit; and am,

With much respect, your most obedient servant,

R. W. LATIMER, *Cashier.*

JONA. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier.*

STATE BANK, *March 11, 1818.*

SIR: The State Bank and some of its branches have been a place of deposit of the revenue of the General Government for about three years; during which time the notes of most of the chartered banks in the United States were received in deposit, not from a choice, but from the particular situation of the country, demanding as general extension of credit to the notes of chartered banks in circulation in the State as would enable the citizens to pay their taxes. The receipts were from time to time placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and the debt lately, by the Treasury Department, transferred to the Bank of the United States, and is likely to become in a great degree a *specie* debt. The course which the business has taken is one of which the State Bank perhaps ought not to complain, inasmuch as it had an agency in the contract; but it has become so oppressive and injurious to the banks who have had the deposits made with them that this bank has, by resolution on yesterday, *suspended* the further receipts of the public moneys of the General Government as well at the principal bank as at the branches. This act, I am persuaded, cannot be viewed by the Government as an act of hostility, or to make their deposits oppressive, but will be viewed in that light which, I am sure, your knowledge of the affairs of the State Bank will say is correct.

The debt which this bank owes to the branch of the United States Bank at Fayetteville is considerable, and must still be increasing, (for we receive none of your notes,) and we are anxious to provide for the payment, and I take this opportunity of inquiring whether you will receive, in *payment* and deposit, checks on banks in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Charleston, on the Bank of the United States or its branches, or the *notes of the two latter*, and whether you will take drafts or bills of exchange for collection? also, what State bank notes are receivable in bank, either in payment or deposit?

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK.

FAYETTEVILLE, *March 14, 1818.*

COLONEL POLK: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 11th instant, and before I can reply fully and satisfactorily to it, I am to ask a few days delay, until I consult the Board of Directors as to some of the points embraced in your communication. In the meantime I can only say that I did hope there was no cause for complaint or alarm on the part of the State Bank in regard to the transactions between it and this office. Had your leisure and short stay here afforded an opportunity of half an hour's conversation on the subject, I feel persuaded I could have given you assurance that this Board are quite disposed to act with liberality and moderation towards your institution, and the other banks of the State, on all occasions when balances should be found in our favor. It is very true it became necessary, at the commencement of our operations, to call on you for part of our demand in *specie*, because of our remote and inland situation from other quarters where that article was to be had, and it was believed, as we asked for *less than half* of our demands in *specie*, you would perceive we had no disposition to press or oppress you on that score. As to other payments, *we have not demanded them*; but I feel persuaded that this Board will be ready to accommodate you, by taking such funds as will be mutually agreeable; but it cannot be expected that we can take checks or drafts on places where they will be of no use to us, and, in conformity to your offer, I think myself authorized to say we will take a check on Charleston for ten thousand dollars, and on New York or Boston for twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. I am not at liberty to say we will take the notes of the mother bank or its branches to an unlimited amount, in payment from debtor banks in the State, as such an agreement might place a very great proportion of our funds in distant parts of the Union, and leave us eventually in a cramped and precarious situation. On such occasions we must be governed by circumstances of the moment, as 'tis obvious none of the branches can undertake to redeem the notes of the mother bank or its branches in other States only to a limited amount. We have, from the commencement of our operations, taken the State Bank notes and its branches at this office, in payments and deposits, and the notes of the Bank of Cape Fear; and shortly after we received the notes of the Bank of Newbern on the same terms. Some time ago we found it prudent to restrict the payments and deposits of the above denomination of paper to a *discretionary and limited extent*, from a conviction that course was pursuing in *Virginia* and other quarters that might be injurious to the State Bank and this establishment, if not corrected, of collecting abroad large sums of our paper, and then making a deposit of it, and demanding ours in exchange. We are willing to accommodate dealers and the public in exchanges of this kind to a moderate amount for individual purposes, but not in large sums for bank or speculative ends in other States. I have made this letter longer than I intended, but as its object is explanatory, in part, to some of your inquiries, I trust you will excuse it.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. B. GROVE.



FAYETTEVILLE, *March* 19, 1818.

SIR: In my letter of the 14th instant I gave you reason to expect a further answer to yours of the 11th as soon as I had an opportunity of consulting the Directors of the bank, which I have accordingly done, and they seem to think little or nothing need be added to my first reply, it having embraced most of the objects of your letter. In regard to your inquiries as to our collecting drafts and bills of exchange, I have to say that we do so on persons residing in this place. I also beg leave to remark, in answer to your observations respecting the collection of the revenue of the United States for some years past by the State Bank, that I readily perceive it was a manifest convenience to the Government and the people in paying their taxes, and that some of the inconveniences you complain of latterly grew out of that agreement in making such payment a specie debt; but you will admit your institution derived considerable advantage also, by having the public deposits so long at your command. Your recent resolution to suspend the further receipts of the United States moneys at your bank, I presume, cannot be considered as a hostile measure, but it is an affair, you know, over which we, at this office, have no control; for my own part, I think all arrangements of the above nature should be founded on liberal and reciprocal terms.

In respect to your remark that few of our notes reach your place or bank, I can only observe that it is not our fault, for we disburse them freely; but I must be permitted to add that I regret the cause which I am persuaded grows out of the very limited commercial intercourse which subsists between our two towns. This cause, I hope, will be removed in time, as I think the people of both places will find their mutual interest and inclination drawing them together. I am unable to say what has occurred in some of the other States to produce dissatisfaction against the United States Bank establishment; it may be local jealousies, or conflicting bank interest, or it may arise from some real cause of unnecessary pressure of the National Bank, as stated in some of the prints; but I must appeal to your candor if anything of that kind is imputable to this member of the corporation in our transactions with your bank. I feel assured there is not any good ground for the charge. I think, therefore, it was unfair and premature in Mr. Gules (a Director of your bank) to publish a strong implication that we were *pressing for specie, &c.*, before you had inquired or ascertained what we would take in payment of balances, &c. I am aware of the liberty and licentiousness of the press, and have often wished it was more under the influence of prudence than it is; there is little doubt there is space enough and demand enough for all the bank capital located in this State, and it is neither prudent nor patriotic to excite jealousies or public odium against such institutions when they are conducted on fair and plain bank principles. I shall beg leave to conclude my observations by repeating a sentiment which I have expressed and felt, "that I hope the United States Bank in North Carolina may only be a rival and competitor to the State establishment in doing all the good they can, by relieving and aiding the wants of the honest and enterprising parts of the community."

Yours, very respectfully,

Colonel POLK.

WM. B. GROVE.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May* 28, 1818.

The Secretary of the Treasury will observe that, by the account current forwarded to him, dated the 11th instant, the balances of the special deposits amounted to \$1,276,000, since which it has been reduced, as he will observe by the state of the bank of the 18th instant, to \$502,377 33. This reduction has been principally effected by arrangements with the banks whose notes had been received on special deposit, by giving them time for payment; the last mentioned amount is composed of the following sums, viz:

On special deposit in the Bank of the United States.....	\$79,137 00
On special deposit in the Office, Portsmouth.....	54 00
On special deposit in the Office, Baltimore.....	27,737 00
On special deposit in the Office, Washington.....	17,730 18
On special deposit in the Office, Louisville.....	77,387 00
On special deposit in the Office, Chillicothe.....	41,517 50
On special deposit in the Office, Lexington.....	36,928 00
On special deposit in the Office, Pittsburg.....	212,095 67
On special deposit in the Centre Bank, Pennsylvania.....	7,580 98
On special deposit in the Bank of Augusta.....	900 00
On special deposit in the Nashville Bank.....	1,310 00
	<hr/>
	502,377 33
	<hr/>

On the 10th instant the Cashiers of the several offices and banks who hold the special deposits were directed to forward to this bank, as soon as practicable, a detailed list of the banks whose notes compose the special deposits, and the amount of each, respectively. They were also directed to make such arrangements with the banks, whose notes were thus held, for obtaining payment as might be in their power consistent with the interests of the bank and the Treasury; and in cases where payment or security could not be obtained, to report to this bank, with the evidence of the demand having been made, and an opinion of the situation of the bank so refusing.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 1, 1818.

SIR: By the mail of the 29th ultimo I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts of five sets of exchange on England, payable in London, with my account and vouchers for the same:

You will now please receive, inclosed, the remainder of those bills.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, June 8, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 6th, relative to an error in naming the Collector who is to get credit for \$700 in my statement of the 25th of May, is at hand, and I have this day written to Lemuel Purnell, Esq., relative thereto, and also to L. P. Spence, Esq., Snow Hill. The entry made by one receiving teller describes the deposit as made by "Lemuel Purnell, Collector of Customs, Snow Hill." I hope, through one of these gentlemen, to be enabled to correct this error; if I should not be, the receipts given will disclose to whom credit should be given for this deposit, and I hope one of them may soon be forwarded to you by the Collector.

I remain your obedient and obliged servant,

J. W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 9, 1818.*

SIR: Herewith you will receive the first and second of a set of exchange, drawn by Henry A. and John G. Coster on Har. I. Coster & Co., of Amsterdam, in favor of John Inniss, for twelve thousand five hundred guilders, at forty cents, is \$5,000; which I forward in compliance with your letter of the 13th ultimo. You will observe that there are but three bills to the set; I have taken measures to procure a fourth.

You will also receive herewith my account of the purchase, with the voucher in support of the same.

By your letter of the 5th instant you state the amount of the bill wanted on Amsterdam to be \$5,500; but in yours of the 13th ultimo it is stated at only \$5,000. Should the former sum be the correct one, I will procure the additional \$500 if required.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, June 10, 1818.*

SIR: I have received your instructions of the 28th ultimo, which were in part anticipated, for I had previously placed the special deposit made by Major Clarkson to the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, &c., but I had not extended it into the column as cash.

I inclose the Treasury account for the week ending the 6th instant, which was accidentally omitted to be forwarded by the last mail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. A. WORTH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 12, 1818.*

SIR: On the 9th instant I forwarded you the first and second set of exchange, drawn by Henry A. and John G. Coster on Har. I. Coster & Co., Amsterdam, in favor of John Inniss, for 12,500 guilders, with my account and vouchers in support of the same. I have now the honor to forward you the third of the set, and a copy of the third to serve as a fourth.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Lexington, June 12, 1818.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of the returns of the state of this office, inclosed in mine of the 3d and 11th ultimo, and adding that there had been an omission to forward to your Department duplicates of the returns rendered to the Bank of the United States of the account between it and this office. In respect to those last mentioned, I have the honor to state to you that they have always been *duly* forwarded to your Department, directed to *Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States*, to whom I have been instructed to address them, and from whom, if agreeable to you, the former ones can be procured. In future they shall be transmitted to your address, to which, if you desire it, copies shall again be forwarded, and for the mistake in which I hope no blame can be imputed to this office.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient, humble servant,

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



SPECIAL DEPOSIT.

<i>At Office, Louisville:</i>	
Notes of the Banks in Tennessee.....	\$11,582 00
Bank of Canton.....	5 00
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.....	10 00
Mount Pleasant.....	3 00
German Bank of Wooster.....	15 00
Steubenville.....	32 00
Canal and Manufacturing.....	5 00
Commercial, of Lake Erie.....	33 00
Bank of Muskingum, Zanesville.....	810 00
Western Reserve.....	37 00
West Union.....	34 00
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville.....	30 00
Dayton Manufacturing Company.....	21 00
Columbia Bank of New Lisbon.....	65 00
Lancaster, Ohio.....	290 00
Bank of Marietta.....	815 00
Lebanon Miami Banking Company.....	86 00
Franklin Bank of Columbus.....	245 00
Ohio Company.....	5 00
Urbana Banking Company.....	5 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Chillicothe.....	11 00
St. Louis.....	17 00
Bank of Missouri.....	10 00
Illinois.....	5 00
Kentucky Insurance Company.....	663 00
North Carolina.....	251 00
Bank of Beaver.....	5 00
Juniatta Bank.....	20 00
Bank of Georgia.....	20 00
Bank of South Carolina.....	5 00
Bank of Niagara.....	5 00
Bank of Virginia.....	2,990 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,310 00
<i>At Office, Baltimore:</i>	
Sundries.....	15,589 00
<i>At Office, Pittsburg:</i>	
Notes of the Bank of Beaver .....	\$14,563 00
Bank of Washington.....	5,685 12
Uniontown.....	1,784 00
Bank of Brownsville.....	3,530 00
Greensburg.....	876 08
Meadville.....	4,117 00
Bedford.....	119 00
Western Reserve.....	10,245 00
Wooster.....	33,089 00
Columbian, of New Lisbon.....	432 00
Mount Pleasant.....	164 00
Ohio Company, Wheeling.....	2,479 00
Charlestown Manufacturing Company.....	767 00
Farmers' Bank of Canton.....	22,798 00
Commercial, of Lake Erie.....	10,299 00
Belmont, of St. Clairsville.....	231 00
West Union.....	610 00
Steubenville.....	30,207 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville.....	3,445 00
Farmers', of New Salem.....	1,825 00
Smithfield.....	72 00
Marietta.....	4,065 00
Parkersburg.....	188 00
Monongahela and Farmers' Company, Virginia.....	479 00
Virginia Saline.....	5,773 00
Counterfeits .....	690 00
	<hr/>
	158,532 20
<i>At Office, Chillicothe:</i>	
Notes of the Lebanon Banking Comyany.....	\$3,295 00
Dayton Manufacturing Company.....	673 00
Muskingum Bank.....	931 00
Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company.....	276 00
German Bank of Wooster.....	53 00
Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati.....	349 00
Bank of Cincinnati.....	251 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.....	388 00
	<hr/>
	6,216 00
Carried forward.....	
	<hr/>
	198,467 20



<i>At Office, Cincinnati:</i>		
	Brought forward.....	\$198,467 20
Notes of the Bank of Brownsville, Pennsylvania.....	\$10 00	
Greensburg.....	5 00	
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia.....	5 00	
Huntingdon.....	5 00	
Uniontown.....	15 00	
Lewistown.....	5 00	
Centre.....	25 00	
Washington.....	131 00	
Meadville.....	5 00	
Farmers and Mechanics', Pittsburg.....	3 00	
Bedford.....	13 00	
Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company.....	157 00	
Farmers and Mechanics', St. Clairsville.....	71 00	
Lancaster, Ohio.....	94 00	
Nashville.....	10 00	
State Bank of North Carolina.....	20 00	
West Union.....	74 00	
Ohio Company, Wheeling.....	25 00	
Wooster, Ohio.....	31 00	
Commercial, of Lake Erie.....	186 00	
Western Reserve.....	84 00	
New Lisbon.....	5 00	
Steubenville.....	54 00	
Marietta.....	118 00	
Mount Pleasant.....	46 00	
Zanesville, Muskingum.....	148 00	
		1,345 00
<i>At Office, Washington:</i>		
Sundries.....		17,730 18
<i>At Office, Lexington:</i>		
Sundries.....		43,847 00
<i>At Nashville Bank:</i>		
Sundries.....		1,310 00
<i>At Bank of Augusta:</i>		
Sundries.....		900 00
<i>At Centre Bank of Pennsylvania:</i>		
Sundries.....		7,580 98
<i>At Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, New Castle:</i>		
Notes of the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank.....	\$520 00	
Elkton Bank, Maryland.....	330 00	
Susquehanna Banking Company.....	20 00	
		870 00
<i>At Bank of the United States:</i>		
Notes of the Marietta Bank.....	\$796 00	
Silver Lake.....	181 00	
Farmers and Mechanics', of Delaware.....	2,226 00	
Farmers' Bank of Delaware and branches.....	463 00	
Wilmington and Brandywine.....	16,945 00	
Elkton.....	17,182 00	
Kentucky and Ohio.....	30 00	
Farmers' Bank of Somerset and W.....	10 00	
Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania.....	60 00	
Beaver.....	100 00	
Sundry Maryland banks.....	197 00	
Westminster.....	353 00	
Hagerstown.....	1,062 00	
Cumberland, of Allegany.....	1,714 00	
Conococheague.....	250 00	
Martinsburg.....	91 00	
Loudoun, (Waterford).....	218 00	
Warrenton.....	150 00	
Leesburg.....	100 00	
Winchester.....	191 00	
Harper's Ferry.....	81 00	
South Branch of the Potomac.....	995 00	
Jefferson County.....	145 00	
Farmers' Bank of Maryland.....	1,382 00	
Sundries.....	720 00	
Counterfeits.....	127 00	
		45,769 00
	Carried forward.....	317,819 36



	Brought forward.....	\$317,819 36
To the above add the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the Muskingum Bank, No. 9108, payable out of the special deposit forwarded to Chillicothe for collection, June 15.....		115,673 00
Certificate of deposit in the office at Lexington, received from the Treasurer of the United States, per letter of June 20.....		868 00
		<u>434,360 36</u>

Duplicate copy of the list of special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Bank of the United States, per return of June 22, 1818.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 27, 1818.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 23, 1818.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive and submit to the Directors your letter of the 3d instant, in reply to their communication of the 29th ultimo.

Having reviewed the correspondence between the Department and the bank, and maturely deliberated upon the subject, they have instructed me to submit to you, on their behalf, the following observations:

In regard to the responsibility which you appear to consider as attaching to the bank "for the moneys heretofore deposited in the State banks selected by the Bank of the United States for that purpose," and for which you are pleased to observe "the correspondence between this institution and the Department shows that the bank considered itself responsible," the Directors are not aware of any such admission on the part of the bank, as it certainly was not their intention, nor did they suppose that an assumption so extraordinary could have been expected of the bank, whose duty is simply and distinctly confined to the reception and transmission of the public funds in the legal currency of the United States.

The bank, it is true, has relaxed the restriction thus imposed by duty, and has assumed from time to time many millions due by State banks to the Treasury, a very large amount of which remains unpaid, with remote prospects of liquidation, and no trivial apprehension of loss. This is the responsibility which the bank has assumed, and for the result of which I have, on behalf of the Directors, so repeatedly expressed to the Department their solicitude and anxiety. They certainly would not have consented to select a single bank in the interior for the purpose of deposit had they imagined that the Bank of the United States would be held responsible and liable to be drawn upon for the public money deposited in the agent banks, "*for the use of the Treasury*," before the money so deposited should be paid over to the bank, or some of its offices, in funds which could be transmitted, without loss, to meet the public expenditures.

The Bank of the United States incurs great risk, responsibility, and inconvenience, in receiving the public deposits, either from the Collectors or agent banks, under every precaution to guard against loss, whilst the revenue is collected in bills of a multitude of banks of ostensible credit, but whose capacity and fidelity it is impossible satisfactorily to ascertain until payment is demanded.

You will doubtless recollect, sir, that the agency of this bank, other than its own proper sphere, originated in the earnest desire expressed by the Department to make it the immediate or mediate depository of the entire public revenue; that the bank was extremely averse to the selection of remote State banks, with a currency so precarious, and did not accede to your proposition for that purpose until repeatedly urged with "extreme solicitude," and with a view exclusively to the public interest; that the locations were made from the list furnished by the Department, and the selections from the banks which had been employed by the Treasury as banks of deposit, and in some instances the designations were suggested by the Department; that the selection is as much the act of the Secretary of the Treasury as of the bank, for without his approbation it would be nugatory; and if the responsibility attaches to the nomination, and not to the approval, the object of the latter is not perceived.

When the Directors consented to nominate the agent banks, it was distinctly understood that their agency would only be required to collect the direct and internal taxes, and would cease with the extinction of that branch of revenue. They were employed, not by the spontaneous act of the bank, as the charter contemplates, but at the special request of the Department, for the exclusive benefit of the public, in an earnest desire on the part of the Directors to facilitate the financial operations of the Government. It is to this disposition, constantly and sincerely manifested, that a great portion of the prejudice and calumny which has been displayed against the bank is to be attributed. In fulfilling its legal obligations, and confining its operations within the sphere of a sound currency, the bank would have avoided much of the hostility, gross misrepresentation, and real injury, which it has incurred by its efforts to be useful.

In support of your construction you have been pleased to observe that "the money deposited in the agent banks is, by the existing arrangement, subject to any disposition which the bank may think proper to make of it." Is it not, sir, equally subject to any disposition which the Treasury may think proper to make of it? But, although in theory the bank has this control, yet the extravagant pretensions and appeals which have been made to the Department, and referred to the bank with such suggestions of forbearance, afford abundant evidence that it is not so in fact.

The Directors, therefore, cannot agree with your inference that "the bank has incurred a complete responsibility for the money heretofore deposited in the State banks selected by it for that purpose;" but be that as it may, the Directors will endeavor to draw the funds heretofore deposited in those banks into the bank and its branches with as little delay as possible, (unless you shall otherwise direct;) and hereby expressly relinquishing all control over the State banks employed as banks of deposit and the public money which may be deposited in them hereafter, they beg leave to refer to the proposition contained in their communication of the 29th ultimo as the terms on which the public money will be received on deposit in this bank and its branches, either from the banks of deposit or the Collectors and Receivers of the revenue.

In all payments to the Government the bills of the corporation will be received at the bank, or any of its branches, without reference to the place of their issue or payment.



The effect of this regulation, however, may be very different in the payments made by a State bank, as the Agent of the Treasury, from those which may be made by a Collector; the latter, if he is honest, will deposit the money actually received; the former may mix with the payment the bills of distant branches, which this regulation will induce every such bank to receive in its ordinary operations, a privilege to which individuals or banks have no claim. This distinction you have not been pleased to notice.

In the reception of the notes of other banks in payments due to the United States, this bank reserves the unquestionable right of determining at the time of deposit whether they are "payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States." If they are payable in the vicinity of the place of deposit, that fact may be known or readily ascertained; but if they are payable at a distant place, the officers of the bank and its branches will determine whether they can be received and credited as cash with safety and without loss to the bank. The bank may receive from an individual, in payment of a debt due to the corporation, the notes of a bank which it may not receive in a payment due to the United States. The bank may find it expedient to hazard an eventual loss in the receipt of such notes on its own account, which the Government cannot expect it to incur on the public account. The Government operates by millions, individuals by hundreds. In short, sir, the Receivers and Collectors can have no rights that are not founded upon the deposit of the legal currency of the United States. It is their business to collect and deposit that or its certain equivalent; if any doubt shall exist, it can be readily solved by their demanding payment.

The bank is bound to receive and transfer but not collect the public money. A State bank note is nothing more than a bill at sight, payable to the bearer at the place of location; it is not money. Many banks have recently failed; many more will certainly fail; and although the notes of a bank may have been hitherto received, this bank cannot engage to receive as cash the notes of any bank; but it will receive all that can with safety and without loss be credited as cash. There are many chartered specie banks (so called) which are now, and have been ever since the original transfer of the public money, largely indebted to the Bank of the United States. Many of them are unable or unwilling to liquidate their present debts, or even to prevent their increase; this state of things cannot be long endured: the bills of such will be rejected, unless they fulfil their engagements without further delay. The Directors entertain the belief that the currency of the interior is deteriorating, and that the utmost circumspection is indispensable to preserve the institution from hazard, and to enable them to meet the very difficult crisis which the Government has prepared in the expenditure of the whole of the money estimated to be in the Treasury in October next, whilst a large portion thereof, scattered in the different places of deposit, together with heavy balances due to the bank for the debts of State banks transferred by the Government to this bank, will prove wholly inefficient.

That the operations of this bank, other than for the Government, can have no share in producing the state of things here deprecated, may be inferred from an examination of the state of the bank and its branches. The aggregate amount of bills discounted by the corporation upon every species of security is but forty-one millions of dollars, which, in proportion to the capital of the institution and the deposits, it will readily be admitted is unusually moderate.

The fact is, that the bills of the bank are sought after with avidity by banks, brokers, and India traders, in order to draw the specie, which they find it impracticable to procure elsewhere but in a partial degree and with great difficulty.

Many millions in specie have been imported by the bank at an enormous expense, and are drained from its vaults with a rapidity truly astonishing by the artifices of other institutions, which the bank can neither imitate nor effectually control. Millions more are ordered, but the sources of supply are becoming extremely precarious and uncertain. There is a universal demand for the precious metals, and while they are worth from five to seven per cent. more in the very countries from which we import them, they will return with equal celerity. Indeed, it is a resource which cannot be relied upon. It is placing the credit of a great institution in the power of commercial speculation and of the elements.

Under these discouraging circumstances the Directors confidently rely upon the aid of the Treasury to lighten the pressure as much as possible. The drafts of the Treasury on Boston operate as a positive demand for specie, particularly when the Government funds in the office at that place are exhausted. The regulations in regard to the deposit of the unexpended public money in the hands of the agents of the several Departments of the Government appear to have been entirely neglected. If these deposits were faithfully made and kept in the bank and its branches it would have a salutary effect. They are now made to operate directly to the prejudice of this institution.

You are pleased to observe that "the bank is bound to employ, in the States where no office is established, a State bank for the purpose of transacting the duties of Commissioners of Loans, and of agents for the payment of pensions; and that for such sums as shall be placed in the power of such State bank for those purposes the bank is responsible, without any special assumption of that responsibility."

Upon this construction, the Directors respectfully remark that they perceive no such obligation in the charter. It is simply a stipulation that the corporation shall do and perform the several and respective duties of the Commissioners of Loans for the several States, or of any one or more of them, whenever required by law. The Directors are aware that this has been the subject of subsequent legislation, and their high respect for that authority has induced their silent acquiescence in the requirements of the act. In respect to the designation of the officers of the corporation for the discharge of those duties, they cannot admit the legality of any construction that would deprive the corporation of the right of appointing special agents for the performance of those duties, however incompatible with that of their other duties. The charter recognizes no other purpose for which State banks may be employed by the Bank of the United States than that of deposit. They have been employed for that purpose only. The Bank of the United States has had no agency in their employment for any other, and the Directors believe that it cannot be held responsible for the act of any such bank.

The corporation, however, is bound to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans, &c., in the States where no branch is established, and the Directors have no hesitation in waiving their right to appoint any other agent, and confirming the appointment of the banks which are now acting in that capacity for the special purpose of discharging the duties of Commissioners of Loans and agents for the payment of pensions.

I have the honor herewith to transmit the progressive statement of the special deposit, with copies of sundry letters and documents on that subject, which will serve to illustrate the temper and morality of some of the banks, to which the agents of the bank applied, in behalf of the Treasury, for payment of their bills.



I also transmit the post note of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, dated Cleveland, May 21, 1818, No. 1, for \$10,900, payable twenty days after date, to the order of Jonathan Smith, Esq., referred to in the inclosed documents as surreptitiously exchanged for the notes which the agents presented for payment at that bank.

These documents will show that the Bank of the United States can no longer be usefully or satisfactorily employed in this sort of intercourse; and I am therefore instructed to request that you will be pleased to appoint an agent to whom the special deposits in the hands of the bank and its offices may be delivered.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PITTSBURG, *June 3, 1818.*

At the request of George Poe, jr., Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit for the United States Bank in this city, the following statement is respectfully submitted:

I certify that, in company with Mr. John Taggart, an officer of the said Office of Discount and Deposit, I called at the Farmers' Bank of Canton, on the 30th ultimo, and presented to the Cashier thereof notes of the said bank to the amount of twenty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, (the property of the United States,) and demanded payment for the same. Part of the notes thus presented, namely, to the amount of six thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars, were paid, but for the balance, amounting to eighteen thousand dollars, payment was positively refused, as will be seen by the certificate of the Cashier, herein inclosed. I am, however, induced to believe, from all the information I have been able to collect, that this bank will eventually be able to redeem its notes, and that no loss will accrue to the present holders of them. The Cashier offered to assign judgments more than sufficient to secure the payment.

We then proceeded to the German Bank of Wooster, where we presented notes of that bank to the amount of thirty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars, and demanded payment, which was positively refused, without any reason assigned.

We then proceeded to Cleveland, where we presented to the Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie notes of that bank to the amount of ten thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, and demanded payment, which demand was at first complied with and a specie payment offered, part of which, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, was actually counted, put up in boxes, numbered, and marked with the letters U. S.; but when, after we had surmounted numberless difficulties and vexations, we had succeeded in procuring wagons for transportation of the specie which the Cashier of the bank refused to receive as a special deposit, or to keep in the bank, except at our sole risk, we called for the purpose of finally receiving it, the delivery was peremptorily refused.

We then demanded the notes which we had presented, the return of which was also positively refused. A certificate of the deposit of those notes was then requested by us, and refused by the Cashier; and we were then offered a post note, at twenty days date, payable to the order of Jonathan Smith, Esq., to the amount of the notes presented, and as a substitution for the payment which was already in part made, and we were informed that we must take that or *nothing*. It is, however, our firm opinion that this bank is able but unwilling to pay, and that the payment will be evaded as long as possible, and that in every possible manner.

It is necessary to add, that of the notes presented for payment at the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars belonged to individuals, of which twenty was paid, and the balance they insisted upon including in the post note. It is also necessary to state that *we took* the post note above mentioned, considering ourselves bound so to do, as it was the only evidence of debt which we could obtain.

E. J. ROBERTS.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, June 3, 1818.*

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure duly to receive your letter of the 14th ultimo, and should have replied earlier to it but the agents employed by me to collect the "special deposit" were absent from this place, performing the duty assigned them, and did not come back until last night; it was necessary to wait their return to be able to offer you the information you require.

At the Virginia Saline Bank they were told that the bank had obtained judgments against individuals for more than enough to satisfy all claims against it, but that the Clerk of the county was among those against whom judgment had been obtained; he refused to issue execution, and, until matters were better regulated, no money could be recovered. At Clarkesburg, the town where the bank is, the notes were refused by the tavern-keeper in payment of his bill.

At New Salem they were told that suits were brought by the bank against a number of persons from whom they had no doubt they should recover, and if the United States would wait the issue they thought they would be no sufferers in the end.

At Smithfield, they said they did not keep a bank now, they only kept an office to take in their debts. The President said the Cashier was absent, and he had nothing but "eastern funds," which he could not think of giving for Smithfield notes. The tavern bill could not be paid with them.

By the inclosed report of Mr. Roberts, (one of the agents,) you will perceive that the Bank of Canton has paid about a fourth part of the demand against it; its ultimate power to pay, Mr. Roberts does not disbelieve; but I see no reason to believe its situation is improving.

That the German Bank of Wooster has refused payment of the whole sum demanded without assigning any reason; but the Cashier told Mr. Taggart (the other agent) that their ability or inability to pay,



even at a remote period, was a subject on which he did not like to give an opinion; he did not see, however, any reason to believe that they could pay; and,

That the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, at Cleveland, at first offered the money in silver, and while the agents were looking out for, and had with great difficulty procured, a wagon to take it away, there was a meeting of the Board of Directors, who resolved not only to refuse the delivery of the silver, but also of the notes which had been carried to the bank by our agents, and gave the agents the choice of taking the post note I herewith transmit you, in your favor, for \$10,900, or nothing.

The Western Reserve Bank has paid \$40,000 out of \$50,000, and I thought it better to say to Mr. Fitch, the Cashier, that a short period would be given him to pay the balance, rather than by pressing, where there appeared a sincere desire to maintain the credit of their bank, run the risk of a refusal in toto.

I inclose you a copy of my instructions to the agents, to show you that every facility was offered to the debtor banks. It may, perhaps, be proper to add, that I gave them notice on the 26th of January of my having received instructions to collect the "special deposit," so that they have had time to prepare.

With great respect and esteem, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. POE, JR., *Cashier.*

JONA. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

PITTSBURG, *June 3, 1818.*

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I will detail to you, as nearly as I can recollect, the conversation that took place between Mr. Killey, as President of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, and myself, after he had refused to deliver either the specie or the notes which we had brought with us, or to give us a certificate of the deposit. I requested a reason for such an extraordinary procedure; he then gave as a reason that he knew perfectly well that the notes belonged to the Bank of the United States, and that he considered the Treasury and the Bank of the United States as the same thing; that the Bank of the United States had converted their offices into broker's shops, and that he considered it a duty that he owed to society to resist their encroachments; that he would publish to the world the reasons for his refusal to pay, and call on the other banks to act in the same manner, and to form a coalition against the Bank of the United States, and whether they joined in it or not, that that bank would at all events resist all in their power. The foregoing is the substance of the conversation held between the President of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie and myself, in presence of the Cashier and several of the Directors, as also of Mr. Taggart.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. ROBERTS.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, May 7, 1818.*

SIR: Herewith you will receive notes and a draft, amounting, as per annexed list, to \$99,011, with which you will proceed to the banks named in the list, and collect the sums due by them, respectively.

You are at liberty to receive in payment notes of the Bank of the United States, its branches, of banks in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Richmond and its branches, Pittsburg, (except the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,) and of the banks in the District of Columbia, (except the Merchants' Bank of Alexandria;) if specie should be offered, you will adopt such mode of conveyance for it to this place as may be safe and expeditious.

Commending to your constant care, and that of your companion, Mr. Roberts, the valuable property entrusted to you, I remain yours, &c.,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier.*

JOHN TAGGERT.

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *May 21, 1818.*

DEAR FRIEND: I have before me thy favor of the 16th, and may inform you that it was very unexpected that you had any of the notes of this bank, and, under the existing difficulties of making present pay, I feel at a loss in giving a promise to comply with the redemption of that amount by October next.

I may observe that the loans which this bank obtained some time ago from some of the banks in your city, by paying them an interest on the unredeemed balance, has been reduced to a small sum from the repeated request, alleging that they were called upon by other banks for very considerable sums.

We are reducing our loans to individuals, which will, after some time, assist us to discharge all the city bank claims against us, and we shall do all we can to reduce your claim within the reach of our means.

Respectfully,

DANIEL BYRNES, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq.

FARMERS' BANK OF CANTON, *May 30, 1818.*

I certify that Mr. John Taggart called at this office, and, on behalf of the Treasurer of the United States, requested payment of twenty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars of the notes of this institution, six thousand eight hundred and seventy of which was paid to Mr. Taggart, leaving a balance of eighteen thousand dollars unpaid, which we agree to pay as soon as funds can be collected.

JAMES DRENNAN, *Cashier.*



I do hereby certify that, on the 8th May, 1818, Mr. John Taggart presented at the office of the Farmers' Bank of Smithfield seventy-two dollars of the notes issued by that institution, and did then and there demand payment for the same, in the name and on behalf of the Treasurer of the United States, which payment was refused.

Given under my hand, at the city of Pittsburg, this 11th day of May, 1818.

E. J. ROBERTS.

I do hereby certify that, on the 1st May, 1818, Mr. John Taggart presented at the office of the "Farmers' Bank of New Salem" sixteen hundred and forty-four dollars of the notes issued by that institution, and did then and there demand payment of the same, in the name and on behalf of the Treasurer of the United States, which payment was refused.

Given under my hand, at the city of Pittsburg, this 11th day of May, 1818.

E. J. ROBERTS.

---

GERMAN BANK OF WOOSTER, *May 28, 1818.*

I hereby certify that Mr. John Taggart presented \$32,886 of notes of this institution, on account of the Treasurer of the United States, and was refused payment for the same.

B. BENTLEY, *Cashier.*

---

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF DELAWARE, *Laurel, June 6, 1818.*

SIR: Your favor of the 18th ultimo has been duly received, informing me of the amount of \$2,226 of the paper of this bank in your possession. I have to inform you that we shall be ready to meet your demand by the time you have mentioned.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KING, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, June 29, 1818.*

SIR: I learn this morning that the credit given to the Treasurer at this office, on the 19th May last, of \$700, was a deposit made by Lemuel P. Spence, Esq., Collector of Customs, Snow Hill, who holds correct receipts therefor given at that time.

The omission of the word "Spence," in the teller's entry on his book, has caused you the trouble of this inquiry, which I regret.

Your obedient and obliged servant,

J. W. MCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 7, 1818.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 3d instant, I herewith transmit copies of the dividend statements Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and a general statement of the affairs of the bank, including all its branches, as far as the same had been ascertained on the 6th instant.

A similar statement, brought up to the first Monday in each month, will be regularly transmitted to the Department hereafter.

The amount of funded debt exhibited in the inclosed statement includes the two millions in London, the sale of which has not yet been completed, and on that account the entry thereof is continued, although nearly the whole of the said stock has been transferred to the order of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

The public papers will have informed you that the Board of Directors, on the 6th instant, declared a dividend of three dollars and fifty cents on each share of the capital stock.

The expenses attending the importation of specie under the contract with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and of some other parcels, are not yet ascertained; but it is believed that the balance exhibited in the dividend statement will be more than sufficient to cover the unascertained amount. The cost and charges of the specie imported on account of the bank are payable in London; therefore, the actual cost is augmented by the difference of exchange on an equal amount of sterling bills, and will absorb the profit which the bank would otherwise have made on that amount; the evil is aggravated by the necessity of issuing our notes in payment for the sterling bills long before the receipt of the specie.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, July 8, 1818.*

SIR: Your favor of the 1st instant is received, and your instructions will be attended to.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH MERCER, *President.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 4, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the inclosed "General Statement of the Bank of the United States (to the 30th ultimo) and its offices at the dates specified therein," and remain, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 6, 1818.*

SIR: In the Treasurer's account transmitted to you, dated the 3d instant, the balance was stated, I believe, at \$6,764,569 '78, instead of \$6,764,669 '78.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES PEALE, JR., *Acting Treasury Book Keeper.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 14, 1818.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 8th instant, the Board of Directors will, without delay, request the Bank of Mississippi, at Natchez, to perform the duties of agent for paying military pensions.

A copy of the account of the special deposit, as forwarded to the Department some time since, will, according to your desire, be transmitted, together with such further information in relation to that fund as the agents of the bank have since furnished.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD

---

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Boston, September 10, 1818.*

SIR: Inclosed is my bill for cash paid for advertising notice of agency to purchase stock of the United States, by authority of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 23, 1818.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 21st instant, in reference to the deposit in the office at Pittsburg on the 2d September.

The name of the Collector should have been J. Morrison, as appears by the return of the office of Pittsburg to this bank. The error appears to have originated in transcribing the account from the ledger.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Treasury Department.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 6, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a general statement of this bank and its offices to the end of the month of August, and a similar statement to the end of the month of September last; the marginal dates annexed to the state of the bank and its offices, respectively, refer to the days on which the accounts of each were made up. The statement required by the resolution of the Senate of the 15th April and your letter of the 11th June will be prepared as soon as the statements from the several offices to the 30th September shall have been received, so as to render the statement required by the second member of the resolution up to that day in the manner you have requested.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 15, 1818.*

SIR: The magnitude of the debt due by many of the State banks, (for whose paper this bank has accounted with the Treasury,) their extreme delinquency, and the unexampled demand for and incessant drains of specie from the vaults of this bank, render the preparation of all its resources, domestic and foreign, necessary to meet the heavy drafts of the Treasury after the 20th instant. For this purpose, and this only, the Board of Directors wish to sell the remainder of the funded debt belonging to the bank, agreeably to the inclosed descriptive list, which I had the honor to offer to you in my letter of the 25th of April last, and of which you requested the postponement of the sale until the 30th of September.

As the proceeds of this stock would materially aid the preparation for the 21st instant, it is hoped that no objection exists to the sale thereof in the market for the purpose I have stated.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 15, 1818.*

*List of funded debt in possession of the Bank of the United States.*

Six per cents, viz:	
7½ million loan.....	\$82,920 57
25 million loan.....	84,806 05
16 million loan.....	9,127 78
6's of 1815.....	54,429 11
11 million loan.....	12,943 66
Exchanged 6's.....	6,711 56
Louisiana 6's.....	65,000 00
Treasury note stock.....	650 60
	<hr/>
	\$316,589 33
Deduct moiety of Louisiana stock, to be redeemed on the 21st of October.....	32,500 00
	<hr/>
Amount of 6 per cents, which will remain after the 21st instant.....	284,089 33
Three per cents, \$140,864 78, at 65 .....	91,562 10
Seven per cents, \$330, at 106.51.....	351 48
Deferred six per cents, \$42,319 09, at 40,280, 190,934.....	17,046 21
	<hr/>
Total value of the funded debt which will remain in possession of the Bank of the United States on the 21st instant.....	393,049 12
	<hr/> <hr/>
	W. JONES, <i>President.</i>

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 21, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of the remonstrance of a committee of the banks at Cincinnati, in answer to a demand of payment of the debts due by the said banks to the Bank of the United States, and a copy of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of this bank, on the 16th instant, in consequence of the refusal of the said banks to pay their debts in specie, or in any other effective manner; and I am instructed to say that the Board will be impelled by duty to pursue the same course in all cases of a like nature.

The originals were forwarded by the mail of Monday last; and the statement received this day from the office at that place shows that the debts of the said banks had increased since the date of the remonstrance \$53,000, and are as follows:

Miami Exporting Company.....	\$292,187 40
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank .....	221,495 51
Cincinnati Bank .....	208,333 21
	<hr/>
	721,006 12
	<hr/> <hr/>

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CINCINNATI, *August 20, 1818.*

The order of the Board which has just been communicated by the Cashier of the office at this place to the State banks here, requiring so rapid a reduction of their debt to the branch as twenty per cent. per month, has excited much astonishment and no small degree of alarm as it respects the course which the National Bank intends to pursue towards these institutions. If this is the settled and determined policy of the National Bank, with a full knowledge of the circumstances of the western country, and of the



manner in which this debt has been contracted, it can be viewed only as the commencement of that scene of ruin and distress to the community which the enemies of the institution have so often predicted. But we are induced to believe that this measure has not been dictated by a spirit of hostility to the State banks, and that a correct exposition of the causes that originated this debt, and of the utter impracticability of complying with the requisition without subjecting this part of the country to a widespread ruin, will cause the Directors to pause and reflect upon the measure which they have adopted as fraught with consequences unforeseen and indescribable.

Under these impressions the banks of this town appointed the undersigned a committee to prepare a remonstrance to be addressed to your Board against the enforcement of the requisition. We feel fully sensible of the important duty that is assigned us, and we enter upon it with sentiments of the most respectful consideration for those who manage the extensive concerns of this institution, and, through it, have it in their power in a good measure to rule the destinies of the nation; but at the same time approach the subject with the liveliest feelings of interest for the prosperity of this part of the country, which is so vitally threatened by this measure, and we beg leave to be indulged in a few and unrestrained expressions of our views, while we attempt to deprecate the impending ruin which in its train may engender collisions, equally injurious to both parties. The banks of Cincinnati are able and willing to meet with promptness all demands that can be made upon them in the ordinary course of business, but they are not prepared to redeem, at a few months' notice, all the paper they have issued for years past; nor are they prepared to inflict unexampled distress upon the community to discharge a debt created, as this has been, by the transfer of Government deposits made in every species of paper, and by an almost instantaneous collection, under extraordinary circumstances of more than two-thirds of the notes they had in circulation. The operations of the branch, although conducted with no hostile views, has had a constant tendency to oppress and embarrass them, by a rapid accumulation of their paper from every quarter where it circulates, without replacing it with issues of its own, which might enable us to be on a footing of some kind of equality with it in our resources. This paper flows into the branch through the medium of the Land Office and through the other branches where it is collected in the same channels. The vast sum paid into those offices for the purchase of lands are immediately transferred to branches and debited to the banks, at an interest of six per cent., to be liquidated monthly. By these means our paper accumulates in the branch and returns upon us in a few months after it is issued; and as we find none of the paper of the United States Bank in circulation here, we are compelled to create extraordinary resources to redeem it; our own interests have hitherto been a sufficient memento on this subject. We have paid to the branch at different times, within the eighteen months that it has been in operation, a sum that to your Board must appear almost incredible—it amounts to \$1,431,000; and you will not be surprised when we say it has compelled us to curtail our business, and has withdrawn our paper almost entirely from circulation. This policy, which has been forced upon us, operates injuriously to the community, and has given life and vigor to many institutions of doubtful character whose bills are taken of necessity to supply the vacuum.

The banks of Cincinnati during the war were induced by the embarrassments under which the Treasury Department then labored to make larger advances than under other circumstances they would have thought justifiable; but, influenced by a desire to afford to the prosecution of the war all the aid in their power, the only limit placed to their issues for the Government service was to avoid endangering the safety of the institutions. The paper thus issued had an extensive circulation, and the banks, after the Treasury became enabled to pay the bills drawn for the advances, found themselves in possession of large funds which were then inactive. These funds were loaned to various manufacturing and commercial establishments, to public, literary and charitable institutions, and for the improvement of the town and country generally, believing that a sufficient amount could be collected at any time to meet the return of the notes. Various causes, however, have combined to disappoint these expectations: the leading one is, undoubtedly, the establishment of the United States branches, which, by suddenly withdrawing our paper from circulation, without supplying it with their own, have deprived both us and our customers of the ability of a prompt compliance with our engagements. The paper of the banks of Cincinnati, when the branch commenced its operations, formed almost the only circulating medium of a very large district of country. The rapid collection of this paper through the Land Offices and Collectors of the Revenue, and the accumulation of it in the branch bank, created a claim against the banks so suddenly that no ordinary means were sufficient to meet it, and the Directors were unwilling to proceed to measures the tendency of which would be to produce a state of things ruinous to individuals and injurious to the banks themselves; and from the course which had been pursued by the Bank of the United States no disposition had been perceived which seemed to require such measures. As a very considerable part of the debt now due from the State banks has not arisen in the ordinary course of business, and as it will appear by a reference to the accounts that a much larger sum has been paid than under ordinary circumstances would have been required, it is believed that in future the banks will not only be able to meet all the claims of the branch bank, but to reduce gradually the present debt.

The State banks are required to pay either in specie, United States notes, or eastern funds. Neither of these can be had. The nature of the payments, therefore, would form an insuperable obstacle to a compliance on our part. The banks have not more specie than is absolutely necessary for their ordinary business. This will not appear surprising when we inform you that they have furnished nearly the whole of the specie capital of the branch here, and also that they have contributed largely to the specie capital of the host of new banks lately established in Kentucky. United States paper is out of the question; it cannot be procured on any terms. All the issues from this office having found their way to the eastward, and the balance of trade with the eastern seaports being greatly against the State of Ohio, it is extremely difficult to procure eastern funds: to the amount required, it is impossible. The banks of Cincinnati have not notes in circulation to the amount due to the United States Bank, and it is out of the power of their debtors to procure any other means of payment.

We consider the liquidation of an interest account at the expiration of every thirty days as a grievance unprecedented. An interest account, it is believed, is not usual between banks; in the western country it certainly is not; and taken in connexion with the extraordinary manner of incurring this debt, it is in this instance considered as oppressive, without any reference to the monthly liquidation of it, which renders it doubly so, and savors so strongly of usury that, if we felt disposed to continue the interest account at all, we never would consent to pay an interest which in arithmetical progression has no limits, and, if continued, must eventually consume all our resources.

Under these circumstances, it is proposed that the banks should continue to reduce the debt as fast as they can conveniently; that payment be received at any point where a branch bank is situated. Our



banks could make considerable payment in Kentucky; and although this mode would probably transfer a considerable part of the debt so paid from the State banks here to the State banks of Kentucky, yet those banks have the means of procuring eastern funds which these have not, by means of large deposits having been made there of eastern capital for the purchase of produce.

In behalf of the State banks of Cincinnati.

O. SPENCER.  
J. G. BARNETT.  
S. W. DAVIES.  
L. PUGH.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the *Bank of the United States*.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 16, 1818.*

SIR: The Board of Directors having, with signal forbearance but constant anxiety, witnessed the unreasonable procrastination of the banks of Cincinnati in the liquidation of the heavy balances due by them to this bank, on account of their bills received in payments due to the United States and credited as cash, while these funds have been required by the Government to pay the public creditors in the eastern cities, for which this bank has had to procure specie from foreign sources at a great expense, did direct the Cashier to instruct you to require the liquidation of the debts due by the said banks, in the manner prescribed by the resolution transmitted to you in his letter of the 22d of July last. This reasonable demand has been answered by a committee of the said banks in a style so unreasonable and declamatory that if the Directors could recognize the propriety of discussing with its debtors, collectively, the distinct claims of the Bank of the United States upon them individually, the spirit and temper of their communication would preclude a resort to that course; for it has more the air of an appeal to popular prejudice and delinquent sympathy than the frank and manly exposition of a candid debtor. It has, however, the merit of decision; it leaves nothing to doubt, and frankly points to the only course which this bank can pursue to shield itself from further imposition and responsibility from the same source. It positively declares the inability of the banks to pay their debts in effective money at any stated period. It treats with levity and indifference the idea of liquidating them by payments either in specie or bills on places where the bank can find an equivalent for its responsibilities on their account. Yet in no other way is it possible to effect a payment of their debts, about which, however, their dispositions inspire less confidence than their ability, for their remonstrance is destitute of any proposition as a substitute, or any assurance upon which to hang a languid hope. It is not for the Bank of the United States to investigate the merit of their claim to protracted and indefinite indulgence on the score of patriotism. An appeal of that nature would have been made with more propriety to the Government of the United States, from whom alone, if at all, they have any pretext to ask indulgence. The debts due by them have become a part of the capital of the Bank of the United States, which *they* have lent out to, and are deriving an interest from, their individual debtors. The payment of whatever interest the Bank of the United States may receive from them is reimbursed to them by *their* debtors. They may terminate the interest account of which they complain by paying the principal, which will be much more acceptable to the Bank of the United States than a forced loan at interest. He must be a sturdy debtor, indeed, who boldly withholds both principal and interest, and defends it as a matter of right. It is said that the charge of interest among the banks is unusual. That it ought to be so no man can doubt, and will ever be so when banks pay the principal on demand in specie, as they are bound and pledged to do. It was upon this public assurance by the banks at Cincinnati that they became the debtors of the Bank of the United States, and upon no other condition or understanding could they have acquired that character. In their zeal to make "the worse appear the better cause," they have discovered something like usury in the periodical charge of interest on the balances, as though they constituted a voluntary annual loan. The monthly liquidation of balances with interest has been the universal practice with banks whose situation required and merited indulgence.

He must be a subtle casuist, indeed, who can fix the charge of usury upon the custom of banks who cannot pay their notes on demand, to adjust balances monthly with *interest*, and, at the same time, legalize the practice of all banks of deducting the *discount* upon every renewal of the same loan, however short the period. But, sir, there is good reason to believe that, while the committee are proclaiming the inability of their constituents to comply with the indulgent requisition with which you were charged, at least one of those banks has placed funds in this city to its credit, upon which to operate to advantage, and that these funds have been made the instrument of drawing specie from this bank. Having briefly commented upon the extraordinary course which the banks of Cincinnati have permitted their agents to pursue, the Board of Directors invite your particular attention to the inclosed resolutions, which you are to consider as a special commission to you as the officer of this Board whose duty it is at all times to demand and obtain the prompt liquidation of all balances due from local banks to your office, in effective money, and to take care that nothing is received and credited as cash but specie, or that which can without loss be converted into specie.

By order and in behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES, *President*

G. A. WORTH, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

[Extract from the Minutes]

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on Friday, October 16, 1818, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas the corporations of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, the Bank of Cincinnati, and the Miami Exporting Company, all of the town of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, have rejected the proposition of this bank for the liquidation of the large balances due by the said banks, which balances have



accumulated by the receipt of their papers in payments due to the United States, credited to the Treasurer as cash, and actually required for the payment of the public creditors in places where nothing short of the actual provision of specie will enable the Bank of the United States to meet its engagements on public account: and whereas, after the protracted indulgence which the Bank of the United States has extended from time to time to the said banks, a proposition to receive payment of the said balances in five equal monthly installments, in specie, or drafts on the eastern cities or New Orleans, must be considered by any disinterested party as liberal and accommodating; but, as the said banks have, by their committee, not only rejected the said reasonable proposition, but have declared the inability of the said banks to fulfil their obligations in any specified time or efficient manner, and, in their communication, have exhibited nothing but declamatory animadversion, calculated to excite the prejudice, and obscure the justice of the claim and liberality of the conduct of the Bank of the United States; and as the said banks have avowed their inability to meet their obligations in specie, they are no longer entitled to credit as specie banks: Therefore—

*Resolved*, That the Cashier of the office of this bank at Cincinnati is hereby specially instructed forthwith to refuse to receive as cash, either on deposit or in payment, the notes of the said banks, and that he be authorized and directed to demand, in due and legal form, the payment, in lawful money, of the balances which may be then due by the said banks, respectively, to this institution, and to communicate, without delay, any explicit and reasonable proposition for the amicable liquidation of the said debts, or such other answer as he may receive from any of the banks aforesaid.

*Resolved*, That in future the said Cashier shall only receive in payment, or on deposit as cash, the lawful currency of the United States, or the notes of the said office, unless in payments due to the United States, for which he will receive any of the bills of this bank or its offices.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier*.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 3, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the general state of the bank and its offices, from the latest statements received from the latter, agreeably to the dates in the margin of the general statement, and to the 29th ultimo at the bank

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 10, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following abstract from the detailed statement of the specie and bullion imported by the Bank of the United States from various quarters:

The aggregate amount of the cost, charges, and expenses of the specie and bullion imported by the Bank of the United States, is.....	\$7,755,853 25
The actual amount of specie and bullion imported at the current value in the United States, is.....	7,231,522 25
Amount of charges and expenses, $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.....	524,331 00

The foregoing amount of charges includes as well the loss of exchange by the application of the funds of the bank in Europe to this object, instead of selling its bills at the course of exchange and the loss of interest on the advances made by the bank for this purpose, as the premium on exchange, interest, and other charges and expenses actually paid by the bank, by which the real cost of importation is ascertained.

The banks in this city and the Bank of the Northern Liberties participated in the first contract made by the bank in London on the amount of \$811,272 11, and of course paid the charges and expenses on that amount.

The aggregate amount of specie exhibited in this statement includes three shipments daily expected to arrive at New York, amounting to \$510,769.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 11, 1818.*

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

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

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

When the second installment became due, the Bank of the United States was in operation and had issued a large amount of its notes; bills were also 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 installment, 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 installment.



The banks in the principal cities resumed specie payments on the 20th February, 1817, and the third installment became due on the 1st 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 banks actually paying specie were indiscriminately received with gold and silver in payment of the cash part of this installment.

In the statement exhibiting the debts due to the bank and its offices, the amount of bills discounted bears an undue proportion to the relative 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 moneyed 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 United States to the amount of many millions, particularly in the banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and 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 payments 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 debtor banks and in liquidating these immense balances by actual remittances to the eastward in specie and bills at par, as the only possible means of maintaining what had been so happily begun. In the meantime the public deposits in the banks of those places which had been transferred to the Bank of the United 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 on the eastern cities that the Directors have been unable to extend the discounts at the offices at New York and Boston, as they have earnestly desired to do, without getting in 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 a 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 the most prudent or parsimonious will become the creditors of those who are the most liberal or extravagant, the consequence of which is an immediate specie responsibility. The Bank of the United States and its offices do not form an exception to this rule, and facts have demonstrated that a bank of very limited resources, governed by an avaricious 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 the 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, they have at least derived as substantial benefits from the operations of the bank as any other section of the Union.

In regard to the discounts on bills secured by the pledge of public and corporate stocks, it is respectfully observed that these loans originated in the sudden redemption of thirteen millions 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 in 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 place, and indiscriminately, to the extent to 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 has not at any time reached by two 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 twenty-eight millions of dollars.

To have loaned these funds in New York and Boston would have required 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 in 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 interest of the public and of the institution, but they disclaim the presumption that would exempt them from error.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 13, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a list of banks debtors to, or creditors by, the Bank of the United States, in a general balance with the bank and its offices at the dates specified in the list of debts due the Bank of the United States, as exhibited in the statement No. 3, transmitted in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 15th of April last. This communication has no connexion with the statements required by the Senate, but is exhibited for your information.

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

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 20, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for your information, extracts of letters of the 7th and 8th instant, from the Cashier of the office of this bank at Cincinnati, in consequence of the refusal of the three State banks in that town to liquidate the debts due to the Bank of the United States in that reasonable manner required of them, or to make any specific proposition for that purpose.

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

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Extracts of letters from the Cashier of the office of the Bank of the United States at Cincinnati, to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, dated November 7 and 8, 1818.*

"In relation to the banks in this city all is yet in confusion, and nothing can be obtained from them of a definitive nature. The moment it was understood that the office refused to receive their notes, individuals of every character and description commenced a run upon them for specie. The banks not having any settled plan, nor come to any determination, *paid* the first day and *stopped the next*. Specie payments were refused by all three of them on Friday last.

"The country banks will no doubt follow suit, and a general suspension throughout the State will probably ensue.

"This situation of things brings the extent of the evil into view. I still believe that the debt to the office is safe, but the period of its collection must necessarily be remote. There are a thousand notions as to what this disorder will result in. It is presumed by many that the banks in this city must *wind up*. To continue long in their present course is, I think, impracticable. Some talk of *consolidating* the three—making one *solid* establishment out of them. But that cannot be done."

"The banks have given me no answer to my demand of the amount due."

"There was a meeting of the citizens, last evening, held, agreeably to notice, at the City Hotel. The object of the promoters of this meeting was evidently to obtain a resolution assenting to and supporting the suspension of specie payments. But it ended in appointing a committee to inquire *into the causes of the suspension*. Much hope was, no doubt, entertained that public indignation would be pointed and directed against the Bank of the United States, but, as yet, this has not been effected."

"A letter from the Cashier of the Miami Exporting Company was left at the office last evening, saying that that institution could not comply with the demand made by the Bank of the United States. The other banks have said no more than that they would consider of it," &c.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, November 24, 1818.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 20th instant, I have the honor to state that there were credits in the returns from this office, viz:

On the 19th ultimo.....	\$720 32
On the 24th ultimo.....	3 75
	<hr/>
	724 07
	<hr/>

Which had been made through a mistake of the Marshal of the district of Virginia, but by his particular direction, and could not have been prevented by any knowledge possessed at the time by the officer receiving the deposit. It has since been discovered that the money was collected by the Marshal on account of executions issued by the Federal Court, and ought to have been very differently appropriated, as it would have been if he had understood the business. Thus was caused the charge in the return, and had I noticed it at the time it would have been, as it obviously ought, accompanied by some explanation.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 27, 1818.*

Sir: In pursuance of the direction contained in your letter of the 18th instant, I now inclose you the firsts and seconds of the three following sets of exchange on Amsterdam, which answers the amount for \$20,000, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	<i>Guilders.</i>
Israel Thorndike on Hope & Co., in favor of Charles Thorndike, at sixty days .....	25,000
Israel Thorndike on Hope & Co., in favor of Charles Thorndike, at sixty days .....	20,000
Israel Thorndike on Hope & Co., in favor of Charles Thorndike, at sixty days .....	6,000
	<hr/>
	51,000
	<hr/>

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 30, 1818.*

Sir: I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following bills on England, with my account and vouchers for the same, which completes the orders contained in your letter of the 18th instant, viz:

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Bennet on John Noble, in favor of W. & H. Haxall, at sixty days .....	1,500	0	0
Duncan, Henderson & Co. on R. Henderson, in favor of W. Cameron, at sixty days .....	1,500	0	0
Bragg & Townes on J. & J. Dunlop, in favor of S. Townes .....	1,350	0	0
Daniel Forster on Thomas Colquhoun & Co., in favor of Wm. Bowden & Co., at sixty days,	1,000	0	0
John Truly on J. & J. Dunlop, in favor of W. B. Harwood, at sixty days .....	1,000	0	0
Walker, Atkinson & Co. on John Noble, in favor of Johnston & Walker, at sixty days....	1,000	0	0
William Robertson on M. Trokes & Co., in favor of Johnston & Walker, at sixty days....	750	0	0
William Bowden & Co. on Ewart Taylor & Co., in favor of Heslop & Brander, at sixty days,	500	0	0
William Bowden & Co. on Ewart Taylor & Co., in favor of Heslop & Brander, at sixty days,	500	0	0
John A. Brown & Co. on W. & J. Brown & Co., in favor of Alexander Brown & Sons .....	13	18	6
	<hr/>		
	9,113	18	6
	<hr/>		

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 1, 1818.*

Sir: I have the honor to return the statement No. 2 of the Register of the Treasury, showing the "amount of stock to the credit of the Bank of the United States for dividends to the 30th of June, 1818." This statement refers to the date just mentioned, but appears also to be brought up on the 21st of October, as the moiety only of the Louisiana debt held by the bank at the former date is included in the amount. The notes, however, which I have added to the foot of the statement reconciles the statement No. 1, rendered by order of the Senate, with the statement No. 2 of the Register, with which it agrees within one cent.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 1, 1818.*

Sir: I have the honor to retransmit the statements required by the resolution of the Senate of the 15th of April last, which were communicated with my explanatory letter of the 11th ultimo, and returned, under cover, with your letter of the 27th ultimo, having substituted, agreeably to your construction of the first number of that resolution, a statement more in detail, exhibiting the amount of the several species of the funded debt subscribed to the bank, and including as well the payments made subsequently to the times prescribed by the charter as the payments made at those periods which the words of the resolution appeared alone to require, thus embracing the whole amount of the capital stock actually paid in gold and silver coin, or bank notes and checks equivalent thereto, and in funded debt; from which the amount of funded debt redeemed by the Government from the bank being deducted, shows the balance of funded debt remaining as a part of the capital stock of the bank at this time. The result accords with the statement No. 1 of the Register of the Treasury, showing the amount of the several species of funded debt redeemed from the bank, with the books of the bank and of the Loan Office carefully examined.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 2, 1818.*

SIR: On the 30th ultimo I had the honor of forwarding to you the firsts and seconds of ten sets of exchange on England, amounting to \$40,000, with my account and vouchers for the same, and I have now the honor of inclosing you herewith the thirds and fourths of those bills.

You will also receive herewith the thirds of three sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 51,000 guilders; the firsts and seconds of which, with my account and vouchers for the same, were forwarded to you on the 27th ultimo. I had requested the fourths of these bills, which, when they come to hand, shall be immediately inclosed to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 12, 1818.*

SIR: On the 27th November I had the honor to forward you the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange on Amsterdam, amounting to 51,000 guilders, with my account and vouchers for the same, and on the 2d December I forwarded you the third.

You will soon please receive herewith duplicates of the thirds of those bills to serve as fourths.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 16, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information a detailed statement of the amount of specie imported for the Bank of the United States, with its cost and expenses, distinguishing the time and country from which each importation was made, and also between gold and silver.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. JONES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, December 23, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

If the Government regulations of which you speak have been properly understood by this office, we have, it is believed, always given the exhibit therein required in our monthly state of the bank forwarded to the Treasury. Should this, however, not be the case, I will thank you to particularize any deficiencies, and they shall be obviated.

To the concluding part of your letter, respecting the failure of public officers or agents to deposit public moneys as required, I have to observe that there was but one instance within my knowledge of this not having been properly complied with, which instance I had taken notice of to the Bank of the United States last summer, under the belief that that was the channel through which information was to be given to the Government. This instance, however, your letter has had the effect of doing away, as it enabled me to call the attention of the person to the subject, he being now in Savannah. This person was Archibald Clark, Esq., Collector of the port of St. Mary's, who had persisted in blending public and private moneys on deposit in our bank in his own private name, whereby his name along with such part of his funds as were public were unnecessarily merged in the item of "individual depositors" in our monthly statements to you. In future you will find his name inserted separately in this statement as Collector of St. Mary's.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ELEAZER EARLY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Louisville, December 31, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, bearing date the 8th instant, communicating instructions relative to such public officers, &c, as are required to keep the moneys collected by them or received by them to be disbursed in this office, which shall be promptly attended to, in conformity to your request, on the part of this institution

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Lexington, Kentucky, December, 31, 1818.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant.

The regulation by which all public officers and agents holding public moneys are required to deposit the same in the Bank of the United States and its offices had already been communicated to this office by the parent bank, and no instance of a disregard of the regulation by a public officer or agent has come to the knowledge of this office. There has at no time been any money standing to the credit of a public officer or agent which has not been noted in the monthly statement of the affairs of this office for the information of your Department; nor, as far as it can be ascertained, does it appear that any moneys are standing to the credit of public officers or agents in another institution. Whenever such a case occurs, information, according to the instructions which I have had the honor to receive from you, shall be immediately given.

The partial stoppage of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, or, in other words, the refusal of those banks to redeem, on demand, their paper presented from this office, has, conformably to standing instructions from the parent bank, occasioned the necessity of refusing to receive their paper in two instances from collections as *cash* deposits, and the offer of a *special* account was declined by them.

Upon the first information of the stoppage, John H. Morton, Collector, offered as a *cash* deposit \$7,000 or thereabouts, then in his hands, of the paper of those banks. Soon afterwards George W. Botts, Collector, made a similar offer of a smaller sum; and as, in both cases, their notes, under existing circumstances, could, consistently with instructions, be received only on special deposit, they were rejected, it is hoped, with the sanction of the Treasury. Understanding since, however, that it was desirable at your Department that in the particular case of John H. Morton, Collector, the funds in his hands should be deposited, he was yesterday notified that the deposit would be received, and that I should undertake to make it equivalent, or at all events place it to cash account. The deposit has not yet been made.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 9, 1819.*

SIR: To enable this bank to meet the heavy demands upon it, on account of the redemption of a part of the public debt, it was found necessary to draw upon those banks who had become its debtors for public moneys collected by them and credited to the Treasurer of the United States by this bank; those drafts have, but in a very few instances, been paid; among others, there were three drawn on the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Huntsville, in favor of the Cashier of the office at Savannah, amounting to \$124,036 11, the balance due on the 30th June last, when it ceased to be an agent of the Bank of the United States, which drafts were forwarded from Savannah by a special messenger at considerable expense, where payments have been refused; the reason given for the refusal was, that, by directions from the Secretary of the Treasury of the 11th of July, the whole of the balance due by that bank to the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, was transferred to the Treasurer of the United States. I have taken the liberty of stating the circumstances to you, and respectfully to request your instructions in relation thereto.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, January 14, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your printed circular dated the \*28th ultimo. The monthly statements therein alluded to, which have been forwarded to your Department from this office, have always exhibited the balances due to the public officers or departments who deposited with us; and I am not aware, at this moment, that there are any agents of the United States (except the Navy Agent and the Marshal of the district) who do not keep their accounts in this bank, either in their *official* name, or that of the Department. Of the first description, are the Collector and District Attorney, and of the latter, the Circuit and District Courts and General Post Office. The above mentioned officers (Navy Agent and Marshal) have accounts in our books in their *individual private* names, but not in their *official*. If a list of all the public officers who may be instructed by the Department to keep an official account in this branch could, without inconvenience, be transmitted to me, it would be in my power to keep you informed of any deviations that might occur.

I am, dear sir, respectfully,

PET. BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, January 18, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your circular letter of the †8th instant, in relation to the deposits of public officers and agents in the Bank of the United States and its offices, &c.

I am not sensible of any evasion of this regulation in this vicinity, except in the case of Thomas

\*Error in date. This circular is dated 8th of December.

†Error in date—should be 8th of December.



Rhodes, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the second district of Rhode Island; and his collections have been very inconsiderable; and, moreover, he informs me that he calculates to close his accounts entirely by the end of the present month.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 26, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you herewith an extract of the proceedings of the Directors of this bank, on the 25th instant, by which it will appear that James C. Fisher, Esq., was duly elected President of the Bank of the United States, in the place of William Jones, Esq., resigned.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, on Monday, the 25th of January, 1819, James C. Fisher, Esq., was duly elected President thereof, in the place of William Jones, Esq., resigned.

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 26, 1819.*

SIR: I have taken the liberty to inclose, for your information, copy of a letter I had the honor to address to the Directors of the Bank of the United States, by which you will find that I have accepted the appointment as President under the full assurance from the Directors that they will make choice of another as soon as practicable after the Presidential appointments take place; and as the bank may suffer in its operations, I should wish you to communicate this information to the President of the United States, in order that he may make his appointments as early as possible.

I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken, as you may rest assured that the sooner the nominations are made the more beneficial will it be to the bank, as neither my health nor inclination will permit me to remain but for a short time.

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES C. FISHER.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 25, 1819.*

GENTLEMEN: I am sensible of the honor done me by your choice as President of the Bank of the United States, and cheerfully consent to take upon me, for a time, the duties of the office, under the peculiar circumstances in which the institution is placed. I consider it to be desirable that the Board of Directors should be complete by the Presidential appointments, and that an opportunity should be afforded for the presence of all the Directors whenever a choice of President shall be made; and I therefore accept the appointment with this explicit declaration that I shall resign it as soon as these circumstances shall enable the Board to make another choice.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. FISHER.

DIRECTORS of the Bank of the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, *January 28, 1819.*

The Franklin Bank of Alexandria beg leave to represent to the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, that the said bank, at the present date, is oppressed by the conduct and combination of other banks of this town, and humbly requests a deposit made of fifteen thousand dollars in notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Treasury drafts, the use of which, for a reasonable date for a few months, will enable this bank to proceed without difficulty to wind up their affairs by moderate curtailments.

John Thomas Ricketts, a Director in this bank, is and has been authorized to act in every particular in the premises which may be thought proper and necessary by the Treasury Department.

W. T. SWANN, *President.*

W. RHODES, *Cashier.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, January 28, 1819.*

SIR: On reference to your circular of the 8th ultimo, which I had the honor duly to receive, and not being entirely satisfied with the manner of exhibiting the public funds in this office in our weekly statements monthly transmitted to the Treasury Department, as herewith inclosed, I beg leave to trouble you by observing that the only persons at this place, within my knowledge, who collect and disburse public funds are the Collector of Customs, the Postmaster, and the Marshal, the balances of whose accounts are always separately and distinctly stated; but it may be proper to remark that the Postmaster makes his payments only at the end of each quarter; yet, perhaps, it may be wished that he shall deposit the funds as they accrue, or once a month, that they may fall into the monthly return.

It is true that we were advised long since by the Bank of the United States upon this subject, to which we have ever been attentive, but were led to apprehend that something more explicit and decisive would come from another quarter.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 2, 1819.*

SIR: I take the liberty of handing to you, inclosed, a copy of a letter received from the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of this bank at Boston, relating to the affairs of that office.

You are well acquainted with the exertions that have been made by this institution to keep up a supply of specie; of this a large amount was expected from Europe between this and the first of April next, which, it was hoped, would be sufficient to answer, in their full extent, the demands that might be made upon the bank, but, from recent information received from its agents in England and France, I am apprehensive we will be disappointed. They state that the great exportation from France, not only to the United States, but to Russia and other places on the continent, will prevent further shipments to this bank for some time.

It becomes, therefore, under the present circumstances of the bank, an inquiry of much interest how specie payments are to be maintained? The only means which appear to be in the power of the Directors at present are, to curtail its discounts and sell a portion of its funded debt.

The first has been in operation for some time past to as great an extent as has been thought advisable for the safety of the bank and its customers.

It is therefore important that the Directors should know whether, in case they should think it necessary for the safety of the institution, permission would be given them to sell at least that part of the funded debt, the property of the bank, received from the subscribers, which remains unredeemed, amounting, at par, to \$391,823 64?

I have therefore taken the liberty of making the inquiry, and shall be much obliged by a communication on the subject.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, January 29, 1819.*

DEAR SIR: You will observe by my last statement that our specie is reduced to \$37,000. I had hoped that we should have had a short respite from specie demands, but the unseasonable mildness of the weather invites active commercial operations, and the crowns and five franc pieces continue to be exported. As the Treasurer continues to draw on the office, and we have yet to pay \$80,000 of dividends, what we are enabled to call in affording us little aid, our Directors begin to express some solicitude that additional means should be furnished the office by the parent Board.

The Marshal of this district, James Prince, Esq., has uniformly kept his account with the State Bank, and, I am informed, has public moneys in his hands. Aaron Hill, Esq., has done the same, and draws on that bank for his quarterly payments to the General Post Office.

I am this moment informed that one of the Directors of the New England Bank leaves here with this mail for New York and your city for the purpose of obtaining specie.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

S. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

JONA. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, February 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th of December, the contents of which have been duly noted, and will be strictly conformed to should any deposits of the nature referred to by you be made at this office. Thus far we have not received any.

John M'Rae, Esq., Postmaster at this place, still continues to make his deposits in one of the State institutions. In a conversation with him a few days since on this subject he informed me that he had not been instructed to transfer the receipts of his department to this office.

I beg leave to transmit herewith a statement of the affairs of this office for the month of January,



accompanied by an abstract of Governmental deposits; and am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. LATIMER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

[Duplicate]

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February, 4, 1819.*

SIR: Agreeably to your directions of the 29th ultimo, I have purchased bills of exchange on England, payable in London, to the amount of £10,000 sterling, and herein transmit *firsts* and *seconds*, with my account and vouchers. The third and fourth bills will be forwarded by a future mail.

I have not yet been able to obtain bills on Amsterdam, which your order embraced, but have a prospect of getting them in a few days.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FEBRUARY 5.

I inclose the *thirds* and *fourths* of the above mentioned bills.

Yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, February 6, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you the particulars of Treasury notes received by this office up to the 31st ultimo, in payment of custom-house bonds. As the total amount of each bond was, at the time of payment, carried to the credit of the Collector, by his order, without reference to the kind of money paid in, I have to request the favor of your instructions in what manner the Bank of the United States' account for the Treasurer is to be charged with the monthly amounts received, and how the same are from time to time to be disposed of on account of the Treasury Department?

I am, with due consideration, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Norfolk, February 4, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a state of the affairs of this office as they stood on the 1st instant.

It would seem, from your circular letter of the 8th of December, which I but lately received, that the returns such as the above, which we have been in the practice, hitherto, of rendering to you, are in some shape defective. Will you do me the honor, sir, to direct some of your officers to supply me with such a *pro forma* as is desired at the Treasury Department for my future government?

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February 12, 1819.*

SIR: As instructed in yours of the 6th instant, I have transferred, (as attorney for Robert Brent,) \$15,000 six per cents to the Treasurer, and inclose a transfer certificate for the same. I also inclose a certificate for the residue of Robert Brent's stock, viz: \$69,000.

I have purchased for public use bills on Amsterdam for 100,000 guilders, agreeably to your order of the 29th ultimo, which I shall forward to you in a few days.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February 18, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a bill of exchange on Amsterdam for 100,000 guilders, purchased in pursuance of your order of the 29th ultimo, together with my account and vouchers; and am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, February 23, 1819.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th, inquiring of me the price of approved bills on London or Liverpool, payable in London, I have to inform you that sales were made yesterday and to-day at one-half per cent. discount, and more would have been taken by the purchasers at the same price. I could not find any large amounts for sale, nor have I heard of any persons wanting a large sum. Both the demand and supply, at present, appear small. If you wish purchases made gradually, at current prices, or at any day fixed price, it will give me pleasure to receive your orders; and if this market is not quite as favorable as others, I will cheerfully relinquish any charge for the agency if you wish to purchase here. If your funds will justify the present redemption of about \$20,000 domestic Louisiana debt, upon which the value has been lent at this office, I wish you would authorize me to do it.

I have the honor to be your most obedient, obliged servant,

J. W. McCULLOH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 6, 1819.*

SM: I have the honor to forward to you herewith an extract of the proceedings of the Directors of this bank on this day, by which it will appear that Langdon Cheves, Esq., was duly elected President of the Bank of the United States, in the place of James C. Fisher, Esq., resigned.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes]

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, on Saturday, March 6, 1819, Langdon Cheves, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in the room of Samuel C. Fisher, Esq., resigned.

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, March 12, 1819.*

SM: I have the honor to inclose the *first* and *second* bills, of sundry sets, on England, to the amount of £10,000 sterling, purchased under your order of the 4th instant, and also therewith my account and vouchers.

I duly note your recommendation of "particular attention to the solidity of the drawers and endorsers of the bills," and shall not fail on all occasions to be guided thereby.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 18, 1819.*

SM: Your letter of the 8th instant has been received. The sum of \$52,000, therein referred to as having been deposited to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, in the Bank of Missouri on the 31st December, 1817, was not credited by us in the Treasurer's account, because the receipts for it to the Collector were given, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury in the notes of such banks as were received by the Receivers of Public Moneys, neither of which has been forwarded to this bank; that sum is now, however, placed to the credit of the Treasurer as a special deposit.

In mistake we credited the Treasurer with cash for two sums designated on that statement, which afterwards were found to have been specially deposited in the Bank of Missouri, viz: \$12,477 58, deposited by B. Stephenson, Receiver of Public Money for the district of Edwardsville, Illinois Territory, and \$136, deposited by John Hays, a Collector of Revenue within the same Territory. In order to correct this mistake, it is proposed to deduct from the cash balance due to the Treasurer the sum of \$12,613 58, and to add it to his balance of special deposit; which course you will oblige me by sanctioning.

To explain these transactions, I inclose copies of the following documents, viz:

Statement of John Dales, Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, dated January 10, 1818.

My letter to John Dales, Cashier, dated the 14th November last; and

His letter to me of the 8th of December last.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 4, 1818.*

SIR: In order to close the account with your bank, "the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," I have drawn and now inclose herein, for the credit of this bank, my draft



on you for \$104,408 33, being the balance as appears on your statement, deducting the sum of \$52,000, which you state in your return of January 10, 1818, as having your duplicate receipts, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the notes of such banks as were receivable by the Receiver of Public Moneys.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

JOHN DALES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis.*

BANK OF MISSOURI, *December 8, 1818.*

SIR: Your favor of the 4th ultimo was duly received, covering your check for \$104,403 33, which I return inclosed; by referring to our report of the 10th of January, 1818, you will observe that Stephenson's deposit of \$12,477 58, and \$136 from John Hays, should have been deducted, as well as the \$52,000, from bond. You will have the goodness to forward your check for \$91,789 '75, which sum shall be transferred agreeably to your instructions.

I am, with respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DALES, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

*The Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, in account with the Bank of Missouri.*

DR.			CR.		
1818. Jan. 10	To balance, as per contra.....	\$65,577 58	1817. Dec. 31	By this sum received of S. Bond, Esq , Receiver of Public Moneys, of the district of Kaskaskia, Illinois Territory, for which duplicate receipts were given, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the notes of such banks as were received by the Receiver of Public Moneys.....	\$52,000 00
			1818. Jan. 8	This sum received of B. Stephenson, Esq , Receiver of Public Moneys, of the district of Edwardsville, Illinois Territory, duplicate receipts given, payable as above stated.....	12,477 58
			9	This amount received of John Hays, Collector of the Revenue, of the Illinois Territory, as per duplicate receipts given.....	964 00
				This sum received of John Hays, Collector of the Revenue, of the Illinois Territory, as a special deposit, duplicate receipts given .....	136 00
		65,577 58			65,577 53
	E. E.		10	By balance .....	65,577 58

GILBURN W. BOGGS, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, April 2, 1819.*

SIR: I could not obtain the 20th of domesticated Louisiana debt at par on receipt of your letter of the 2d of March, but I can now get it thereat; and as I wish to have it redeemed to pay off the loan granted to the proprietors thereof at this office, I will buy it, unless it is desirable to you I should not do so at present, which, I presume, cannot be the case, although the delay renders it proper that I should make this communication before I purchased under the authority of that letter.

I am, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. MCULLOH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, April 3, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 6th ultimo is to hand; a portion of the Treasury notes will be forwarded by next mail in the manner pointed out by you.

Herewith you have the monthly statement of this office, with a statement of the account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah*, April 5, 1819.

SIR: I have to announce to you that James Hunter, Esq., has entered upon his duties as Cashier of this office, in room of Eleazer Early, Esq., resigned, and refer you to his signature at foot for your government.

Very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

B. RICHARDSON, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

Signature of J. HUNTER, *Cashier*.

[Private.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 6*, 1819.

SIR: The very critical situation of the bank, which is becoming more so every hour, the great interests, both public and private, which are involved in its fate, and the intimate connexion it has with your Department, I hope will be a sufficient apology for the frequency of my communications. The Directors who are not resident in Philadelphia have been summoned to attend the Board on the 9th instant, and I am desirous of informing you fully of the situation of the bank, in order to obtain your views, should you think fit to give them on the subject, and that you may not be surprised by any steps the bank may be obliged to take with a view to its safety. I think, as I have before said, the only adequate relief is to be found in not requiring the bank to receive its paper except where payable, and allowing it time to transfer, by actual transactions, the funds which accumulate at various points, to those where the Government may be obliged to disburse them.

On the obligation to receive the branch notes the bank has asked the opinions of Mr. Binney and Mr. Pinckney. The opinion of the former has been obtained, and I owe it to candor to state to you that it is adverse to the opinion I expressed in my last letter to you. He thinks the Government is bound to receive them wherever payable, and that the bank as its agent is alike bound; but that it is not bound to give the Government credit, otherwise than according to the tenor of the note. The opinion of Mr. Pinckney has not yet been received. If that of Mr. Binney be correct, the embarrassments of the bank and the Government both will be much increased. If the Government be bound to receive, and the bank be unable to pay, except according to the tenor of its notes, you will better judge than I can state what will be the probable effect on the national finance. Exhausted, scattered, and inactive as the funds of the bank may be, it has still more ability than any combination of banks, as they are now situated, can establish.

I confess I always considered this construction as a popular error, growing out of a voluntary practice of the old bank, and I must yet have stronger reasons than any I have met with to change my opinion. The magic seems to be in the term "all payments." But then the payments are to be made, I would say, as all payments are made, according to the contract, in money of the place where it is payable. The bank is literally bound to receive its notes in *all payments* to itself, exactly as the Government is bound; but it is nevertheless not bound to receive them in any payment at points where they are not payable.

All remote and conjectural arguments of policy and intention, and there are none which bear with strength or certainty on the point, I think, yield to the controlling nature and effect of the contract of the debtor to pay, which embraces as essential parts of it the place and the money of the payment, and the tenor of the notes, which make them no payment where they are not payable. The obligation of the bank to transfer the public funds does not affect the question, because it is entirely independent of it. I think the strongest argument which I have heard in support of the opinion that the Government is bound to receive them where they are not payable is, that, as the notes are receivable in *all payments*, they will, of course, be receivable in States and Territories where the bank has no offices, and therefore must be received where they are not payable. This argument is certainly plausible, but I doubt whether it is more than plausible. The force of the argument is founded on the supposition that there exists a legal necessity for receiving them in all the States and Territories, which is little less than an assumption of the point in controversy. There is no necessity, though there may be expediency in receiving them in States and Territories where the bank has no branches; payments may be made as if there were no Bank of the United States. The necessity, then, does not exist, and the expediency will be met under all proper circumstances by the voluntary acceptance of the Government. Besides, the argument proves too much. If the notes are receivable in *all payments*, without reference to the contract of the debtor, or their tenor, then they are receivable in every part of the habitable globe where the United States may have a debtor; and I think it cannot be denied that, if the bankers of the Government in London, or Paris, or Amsterdam, should become debtors, and should choose to make the point, they might pay their balances in branch notes.

If this construction be right, I cannot wish that it should not prevail, whatever may be the consequences. I venerate the certainty and obligatory character of the laws, but it must nevertheless be a subject of lamentation, that a construction should be necessary which will inevitably go far to prostrate this noble institution, and, with it, deeply and injuriously affect all the interests of the State, whether public or private. I feel satisfied that a different construction affords the only hope on which to rest with any confidence the credit and safety of the bank. There is no point of the whole institution where it cannot, if it can make the change proposed immediately, by a little sacrifice, be sustained, if each be only required to meet its own obligations; but when the means of all may be called to any, without any practically useful warning, it cannot support any point long where the pressure may be severe. It has certainly no more that ability to meet at the natural points the obligations of the bank, and any diversion from these points turns adequate ability at once to feebleness. For full and conclusive proof that there is no excess of ability which can be held disposable for contingencies, I refer to the weekly statements furnished to your Department. To the same I refer as reasonable proof that it has ability to meet its engagements at points to which they are naturally referrible.



I beg leave to state one or two particulars, to show how distressing and unmanageable the Government receipts and payments are in the present mode. The receipts of duties at Philadelphia, within the last week, have been about \$208,000. Of this sum, upwards of \$70,000 have been received in foreign notes. The drafts of the Government, and the checks of the Collector for debentures, instantly draw all the receipts of the Government out of the banks, and this operation is, on the whole, therefore, equal to a draft of \$70,000 on the vaults of the bank. The proportions of foreign paper received at New York and Boston, it is morally certain, are greater; but allow them to be the same, and even those at Philadelphia have heretofore been greater. In March, April, and May, the duties receivable were \$6,667,000 and upwards. The same proportions would therefore give a draft on the vaults of the bank, and the branches at New York and Boston, for \$2,200,000 and upwards. Let any deductions whatever be made for inaccuracy of estimates, and the result is seen to be inevitable that the bank must fall if the present system be persevered in: That all the Government receipts are drawn for almost immediately will be proved by a reference to the accounts of the bank with the Government and its drafts. On the 5th instant (yesterday) the *cash* deposits of which the bank is informed (and its information is probably as late as that of the Government) were only \$1,056,897 28, and the drafts of which the bank has notice amount to \$1,240,800, leaving a balance against the Government of \$183,400; besides, there are no drafts for the last quarter's interest on the funded debt payable at New York and Boston, which, nevertheless, will be paid according to custom, and will increase the balance. There may be, and probably are, collections of which we are not informed which may cover these drafts; but this aggravates our distress, for we are called upon to pay at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, our weak points, what may have accumulated at remote branches, before we even know of the receipts.

Now, to show some of its actual effects on our vaults. The balance against us yesterday with the city banks was \$214,000; we suffered drafts for specie during the day of \$50,000 by banks and brokers, and the day closed with only \$95,000 specie in our vaults, and we had the day before received \$50,000 from Baltimore. But notwithstanding this deplorable state, if we were permitted to apply our means to their proper objects there would be no ground for despair. We have upwards of \$200,000 in the Mint, and \$200,000 on the way from Pittsburg, and we could and would, by a sacrifice which would terminate the evil, provide more means if necessary. But of what use would exertion be against the operation of the irresistible causes whose existence and effects I have pointed out?

I pray you, then, sir, to consider, if you should not be forbidden by your own deliberate opinion, or the concurring opinion of the counsel on the point of right, whether you cannot yield your approbation to the rejection of foreign notes in the payment of *duties*, (it need be extended no further,) and give us such notice of your drafts as will enable us, by actual operations, to draw the revenue from the points where it is received to those where it is to be disbursed. The expense we are willing to meet; or, if foreign notes must be received, then, whether you cannot conform the operations of the Treasury to our actual ability, (the whole of it shall be faithfully exerted) founded on actual transactions, for the transfer of the funds from the points on which they are properly chargeable. To require more will certainly not serve the Government, though it may break down the bank.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 13, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of a resolve of the Board of the 12th instant. In the present straitened situation of the affairs of the bank, and the embarrassed state of commerce, it is utterly impossible for the bank to do more than meet its legal obligations to the Government. These, in their mildest shape, bear upon it with the most distressing weight. The Board has perceived in you a disposition to cherish and support the institution, and it therefore ventures to presume on your approbation of a measure which, on the maturest deliberation, it has unanimously deemed essential, not to its pecuniary advantage, but to its safety. I am authorized by the Board to make any general arrangements which may be agreeable to you in the mode of transferring the funds of the Government, and the most prompt attention will be given to any particular directions which you may from time to time be pleased to give.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD.

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, on Monday, April 12 1819, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be respectfully informed that the bank cannot engage (without such notice as shall be sufficient to make an actual transfer of funds from the places where they may be collected or where the notes are payable, when they consist of notes of other offices than those where they are collected) to meet the Treasury drafts, except at the points where the funds are collected or the notes payable; but that the President be requested to assure him of the willingness and zeal of the bank to forward this object by general operations, in anticipation of notice, according to any estimates he may furnish.

JON. SMITH, *Cashier.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*New Orleans, April 23, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed you have a statement of Treasury bills, forwarded in a packet by this day's mail, amounting to, in principal and interest, \$40,492 44, say forty thousand four hundred and ninety-two



dollars and forty-four cents, which amount is charged to the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. Inclosed is a power of attorney of J. B. Lafonta to Peter Riviny, who is endorsed on some of the bills.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 26, 1819.*

SIR: I had the honor duly to receive yours of the 22d instant, in which you inform me that "the Navy Department had drawn a warrant, in favor of the Navy Agent at New York, for \$56,800," and that the warrant would be retained until the necessary funds to discharge it could be transferred to the office at that place, with a request that I would inform you when the transfer could be effected. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that I had directed the accounts of the offices with the Treasury to be made out to the period of the drafts for the last quarter in such manner as to exhibit distinctly the points where moneys remain to the credit of the Treasury. This has not yet been completed, and, being unwilling that a moment's unnecessary delay should take place, I have the honor to say that the draft of which you have given me notice will meet due honor without reference to the transfer of funds.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Chillicothe, April 29, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d ultimo was presented to me the 26th instant by Rufus Hatch, authorized agent of B. F. Larned, Esq., Paymaster, and, agreeably to its purport, I received from him on special deposit \$7,930 in notes of the "Muskingum Bank," and gave him in exchange the same amount in those of different western branches; to which, however, he previously objected till next morning, alleging his instructions to take the notes of this branch only, or those of the parent bank, or of the branch at New York, and observing that he must otherwise return the Muskingum notes to Mr. Larned. Some of the notes so given in exchange were paid into the office the same morning.

After receiving them, Mr. Hatch produced a draft of the office at Washington for \$5,000, endorsed by the same Paymaster, for which he first desired the notes of this branch, and very soon thereafter required and received payment of them in specie.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

AB. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May, 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, and, in compliance with the request contained therein, I herewith forward you the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange, payable in Amsterdam, with my accounts and vouchers for the same, viz:

	<i>Guilders.</i>
J. J. Hoogewerff's bill on Vankevisser, Donnepaal & Browne, favor of Lemuel Taylor, endorsed by him and D'Arcy & Didier, at 60 days' sight, payable in Amsterdam, for.....	28,000
J. J. Hoogewerff's bill on Vankevisser, Donnepaal & Browne, favor of Lemuel Taylor, endorsed by him and D'Arcy & Didier, at 60 days' sight, payable in Amsterdam, for.....	12,000
	<hr/> 40,000 <hr/>

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, and, in pursuance of the directions contained therein, I now hand you herewith the first and second of a set of exchange on London, with my account and voucher for the same, viz:

Jac. Jan. Hoogewerff on John Hortsman, favor of Lemuel Taylor, endorsed by him and D'Arcy & Didier, at 60 days' sight, for £2,250 sterling at par, is \$10,000.

The third and fourth of this set of exchange shall be forwarded by to-morrow's mail.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you require weekly statements to be transmitted to your Department in a particular form, and the certificates of deposits by Collectors also to be in a particular form, which you deem necessary in consequence of the resolve of the Board of the 12th instant, concerning drafts by your Department.

I had anticipated the necessity of these or an equivalent statement. I believe the statement which I propose will be attended with much less trouble to you and to the bank, and will at least answer equally well the purposes you have in view. The resolve of the Board made it necessary to have statements of the notes, other than those of the office of collection, and to particularize the amount of bills of each office. This I had directed, and the weekly statements of each office will exhibit these facts. Another resolve of the 12th instant directed that all offices south of Philadelphia should remit two-thirds of the amount of revenue collected by them, respectively, in bills of exchange on Europe, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston. The object of this resolve was, by a permanent operation, to anticipate the views of the Government by drawing its funds to the points where they are wanted; of course the Government cannot draw on the offices of collection for the sums thus remitted. I have also directed these remittances to be exhibited on the weekly statements. An unsettled point is presented by this part of the subject. At what time shall the Government draw for these remittances, and on what places? I would say, in the case of domestic bills, when they are receivable, and on the offices where they are payable. In the case of foreign bills, as soon as they are remitted, on Philadelphia. If you should deem this correct, then

1. The Government would be entitled to draw on each office for the amount of its cash deposits, and in addition for the amount of its bills received at other offices, unless

2. A part had been remitted, in which case the Government would draw for the amount of inland bills when receivable, on the offices where receivable, and for foreign bills, as soon as remitted, on Philadelphia.

The weekly statements of the offices will furnish the facts, and the weekly statement, such as that I have the honor to inclose, will show distinctly to your Department where the funds lie, and where the Government will be authorized to draw.

All deposits will be entered, as heretofore, as cash deposits, and no change whatever will be made in the mode of keeping the accounts. This statement will not require more trouble, either to your Department or the bank, than one certificate of a deposit by a Collector, which shall make the necessary discrimination between cash and special deposits. The Treasury will have a right to draw for the amount of the deposit of each office—more the amount of the column exhibiting its bills received at other offices, and less the amount of remittances from such office and the over drafts.

This will be very clear and very simple. Remittances will be regularly put to the credit of the Government, in this statement, as cash, according to the principles before stated. Under the belief that you would probably approve of this mode, I have delayed giving the instructions which your letter of the 27th ultimo suggests until I should receive your answer. If you should prefer the mode of special deposits, it shall be accomplished, though I think it will be very troublesome, and probably embarrassing.

As large amounts had accumulated to the debit and credit of the bank for the use of the Treasury, which were calculated to mislead, as they indicated funds to the use of the Treasury where they did not exist, and *vice versa*, I have caused transfers to be made which have removed these balances and brought the entries and statements to accord more with the state of the fact. I inclose a statement of the transfers, which you will perceive gives the Government credit at the northern offices for the funds which had accumulated at the south and west, and which has destroyed the balances apparently overdrawn at the former. I hope this course, which was necessary to make the accounts easily intelligible, will meet your approbation. The Board has agreed to meet your wishes by confining the operation of the resolve of the 12th ultimo, to which your letter alludes, to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; it has added the latter because it does not know what may be the effect of the returning course of exchange, which usually takes effect in the summer. Indeed, the current south has not been felt at all this year, and, therefore, the accustomed course of the season is more to be apprehended, and, I fear, will make it extremely difficult to get remittances from the south.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, advising the bank of drafts on Philadelphia for about \$75,000, on Boston for \$25,000, Baltimore for \$12,000, required by the Navy Department, and requiring the bank to inform you when these drafts can be paid.

You will perceive, by the statement which I have proposed as the best means of exhibiting information on this subject, that the Government has funds at Boston to a greater amount, at Baltimore for nearly the amount, and no doubt, before this time, there will have been collections there to a greater amount; the drafts, therefore, may be immediately issued on these places.

On Philadelphia the drafts exceed the cash receipts which have gone to the credit of the Treasury; but the collections already made, which have not yet been deposited to the use of the Treasury, but which will no doubt be in a day or two put to its credit by the Collector, will, I believe, cover the over drafts as well as the proposed draft; therefore the draft will immediately be honored. The facility with which we thus see the true state of the relations of the Treasury and the bank will, I hope, recommend the statement which I have had the honor to propose.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 3, 1819.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th\* ultimo, inclosing a statement of the drafts which will be required by the War Department during the present quarter at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston; also an additional statement of the sums which will be required at these points by the Navy Department, which are very satisfactory, and will be very useful to the bank, and for which I have the honor to tender the thanks of the Board and my own particular acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 3, 1819.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, requesting to know when a draft for \$30,000, which the Navy Department requires, can be paid.

The statement which I have had the honor to transmit this day will show that the Government has no funds at Norfolk; but as the amount is small and the office able to meet it, and the bank very desirous of granting every facility in its power in the disbursements of the Government, the proposed draft will meet due honor on presentment, without reference to the transfer of funds. It is probable funds to cover it will soon accumulate there.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 3, 1819.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, requiring information when a draft for \$10,000, which is required by the Navy Department, will be paid.

The statement which I have had the honor to transmit will show that the Government is entitled to a draw on Boston, on the funds there collected. The draft proposed will therefore be honored on presentment.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 4, 1819.*

Sir: By yesterday's mail I forwarded you the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange, with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will now please receive inclosed the thirds and fourths of those bills.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 4, 1819.*

Sir: By yesterday's mail I forwarded you the first and second of a set of exchange on London, with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will now please receive inclosed the third and fourth of that bill.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 5, 1819.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, in which you state that the Navy Department has instructed its disbursing agents, who have been directed to keep their public accounts

\*Error in date—should be 27th.



with the Bank of the United States and its offices at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, to apply to the bank and its offices for checks with blank receipts printed upon them, &c. I take the liberty to inclose you a form which we propose, and which will probably answer the purpose intended. If the Department will suggest any alteration, it shall be made. Is the bank to understand that when a Treasury draft in favor of a Navy Agent shall be presented it shall go to his credit only, and as agent, and not be withdrawn but upon a check which has a receipt endorsed thereon? This, you will probably recollect, was a part of the suggestion I had the honor to submit to you; and something of this kind I suppose is necessary to restrain the evil which is aimed at. If this should prove any difficulty in relation to the agent's commissions and small sums, let him be required to endorse the checks to meet these objects with a statement of the objects for which they are drawn; or let the bank be required to place the draft to the credit only of the agent in whose favor it is drawn, and not to receive any deposit from the agent as such, but a Government draft. If the Government then requires the proposed check with a receipt endorsed thereon, as his necessary voucher, the agent will always be obliged to deposit his draft, which is now frequently thrown into the market, and cannot withdraw the money deposited to his credit but for Government account. I believe either of these modes will be a better security to the Government than all the bonds it can take.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 8, 1819.*

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 6th, I have the honor to state that the sums mentioned in your letter of the 19th was in guilders and not in dollars. I will immediately take measures to procure the balance.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 12, 1819.*

Sir: I have the honor to inclose a statement similar to that inclosed in my letter of the 3d instant, to which I crave leave to refer, and to ask the favor of an answer as soon as may be convenient to you to afford one.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 14, 1819.*

Sm: In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 6th instant, I herewith inclose you the first and second of the following sets of exchange, with my accounts and vouchers for the same, viz:

Hodges & Landsdale on Daniel Crommelin & Sons, favor of Wilson, Mulliken & Company, at sixty days' sight, for guilders.....	20,000 00	
Jac. Jan. Hoogewerff on Vankevisser Donepaal & Browne, favor of Frederick Waesche, at sixty days' sight, for guilders.....	9,268 06	
	<hr/>	
Guilders.....	29,268 06	
Guilders 29,268:6, at 41 cents, is.....	<hr/>	\$12,000 00
C. W. Karthaus & Company on Karthaus, Hasenclever & Company, favor of Schultz, Konig & Company, at sixty days' sight, for guilders.....	14,629 13	
Frederick C. Graf on Ruys & Zimmerman, favor of Justus Hoppe, at sixty days' sight, for guilders .....	7,500 00	
Frederick C. Graf on Oetting & Vogeler, favor of Justus Hoppe, at sixty days' sight, for guilders.....	7,500 00	
	<hr/>	
	29,629 13	
Guilders 29,629:13, at 40 cents, is.....	<hr/>	12,000 00

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May 14, 1819.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 19th ultimo, I herewith inclose you the first and second of a set of exchange on London, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

Frederick C. Graf's bill on Alexander Glennie & Son, of London, favor of Justus Hoppe, at 60 days' sight, for £440 2s. sterling, at 2¼ per cent. advance, is..... \$2,000 00  
The third and fourth of this set shall be forwarded to you by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,  
JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May 15, 1819.

SIR: I wrote to you yesterday, inclosing the first and second of a set of exchange on London, for £440 2s. sterling, with my account and vouchers for the same. I herewith forward you the third and fourth of that set.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,  
JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May 15, 1819.

SIR: I forwarded to you, by yesterday's mail, the firsts and seconds of two sets of exchange, amounting to 29,268:06 guilders, and the firsts and seconds of three sets of exchange, amounting to 29,629:13 guilders, with my accounts and vouchers for the same.

I now herewith inclose you the thirds and fourths of those bills.  
I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,  
JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1819.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 15th, covering the thirds of the £10,000 exchange on London, and in which you express your apprehensions of the loss of the originals and seconds of said bills. The said originals and seconds were forwarded by me to the Secretary of the Navy, on the 14th instant, for whom the purchase was made. The thirds were forwarded you in mistake, and I will thank you to hand the same to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,  
JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May 21, 1819.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 19th of April last, I have the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following bills of exchange, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	£	s.	d.
R. Richardson & Co. on Richardson & Bolton, favor of R. & J. Habersham, sixty days....	6,750	0	0
Jac. Jan. Hoogewerff on J. Hortsman, favor of D'Arcy & Didier, sixty days.....	2,050	0	0
James Baker on John Baker, favor of John Laird, sixty days.....	50	0	0
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., favor of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.....	39	16	2
Sterling .....	8,889	16	2

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded by the next mail.  
I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,  
JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May 22, 1819.

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 19th of April last, I have now the honor to inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following bills, with my account and vouchers for the same, viz:

	£	s.	d.
Rt. Graham & Co. on M. Trokes & Co., favor of Gray & Pankey, at sixty days' sight.....	2,000	0	0
Rt. Graham & Co. on James F. Leitch & Co., favor of Gray & Pankey, at sixty days' sight..	1,000	0	0
W. Bowden & Co. on Ewart, Taylor & Co., favor of Heslop & Brander, at sixty days' sight..	1,000	0	0
Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., favor of T. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States.....	19	8	5
Sterling.....	4,019	8	5

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May 24, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you inclosed herein the firsts and seconds of the following described bills of exchange, payable in London, towards making up the remaining \$40,000 required in your letter of the 19th of April, viz:

	£	s.	d.
Jno. Robinson on Crowder, Clough & Co., favor of William Aiken, at sixty days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
William Longsdon on George Morewood, favor of Lorent & Wulff, at sixty days' sight.....	500	0	0
William Longsdon on Pares & Heygate, favor of Lorent & Wulff, at sixty days' sight.....	500	0	0
R. & T. Gwathmey on Ewart, Taylor & Co., favor of William Dandridge, at sixty days' sight..	462	9	0
Jac. Jan. Hoogewerff on John Horstman, favor of D'Arcy & Didier, at sixty days' sight.....	450	0	0
Sterling.....	2,912	9	0

As-soon as I can procure additional bills to complete the amount, they shall be forwarded to you with my account and vouchers.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May 24, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 17th instant. The statement shall be altered in the manner you desire. In one particular (the third) it will be almost impossible to give a tabular statement if the bills should be numerous, as each would, perhaps, require a column; but it is presumed this may not be necessary. The general result will be given in the tabular statement, and the offices will be directed to transmit, weekly, to the Treasury an abstract of remittances in domestic bills, which will furnish the particulars from time to time as the transactions occur, and this will serve as a check on the general statement. All the other directions as to the accounts and the deposits by Collectors shall be conformed to. The bank will endeavor to meet your views as to the remittances of bills at short dates. This, however, is connected with one of the great difficulties we encounter at this time. Bills on the north can scarcely be had at all, and are only to be had at a premium. Though our resolution to cause two-thirds of the accruing revenue to be received in bills was passed as far back as the 10th ultimo, and immediately transmitted with instructions to carry it into immediate effect; and though the offices at Savannah and Charleston have also been earnestly requested to attend to the object, and to purchase bills with the proceeds if they should not be tendered in payment, in order to effect a remittance; and although they are authorized to receive and to purchase at the usual rates, though above par, we have no accounts of the receipt or purchase of a single bill, but the order shall now be reiterated and insisted upon.

The whole of the offices shall be embraced in the statements of the paper received, which is not payable at the office of collection, as you desire. The information to form them was required of all the offices in the first instance, and it will be only necessary to apply it as it is received.

The sum on deposit with the Bank of Missouri is a special deposit, \$12,613 58; part of the gross sum was passed to the credit of the Treasury as a cash receipt by a clerical mistake. On the 18th of March last the Cashier of the bank, by letter, stated to you this error, and proposed to correct the entry, but forbore to do so until he should get your reply, which he informs me he has not received. To prove that the money was received as a special deposit, I inclose you a copy of the report of the Bank of Missouri, and if you desire it the original shall be transmitted. The whole sum, therefore, in deposit with the Bank of Missouri is a special deposit. The speediest means shall be taken to effect a remittance from the Bank of Vincennes. The balance due by the office at Chillicothe, being small, shall immediately be passed to the credit of the Treasury, at Philadelphia.

The office at Washington must, undoubtedly, be furnished with notes to meet the payments of the Government at that place, and there is no indisposition on the part of the bank to do this to meet Government objects. The resolution which controlled that office was a general one, and it was only intended



to try the operation of it in relation to that office. We had no reason to believe that the notes issued by that office were made the subject of that traffic which ended in establishing balances against us with the local banks, and this was an effort to restrain it. Notes shall be furnished, but we must, I think, restrain the office from receiving deposits of the paper of other banks to protect ourselves from attempts that we fear may be made to create demands upon it for our paper. To give you some view of the evil of which we are so much afraid, I take the liberty to trouble you with a statement of the bills returned to the offices which issued them, and which had been paid into other offices from the first of September last, amounting to \$2,940,186. Within the last six or eight weeks we have returned none, and have therefore on hand \$2,260,000, making upwards of \$5,200,000, which is exclusive of sums which have not yet been transmitted to the bank from the offices at which they have been received, which are estimated at \$500,000, making an aggregate of about \$5,700,000, nearly all of which has been received at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, since September last.

The information in relation to the returns which were embraced when the respective balances were struck on the 24th of April shall be furnished.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President United States Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 27, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 25th instant has just been received. I have the honor to state that the draft on Norfolk will be paid on the 15th of June, which I hope is early enough. Our object is to draw in balances due to the offices from other institutions to meet it.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 27, 1819.*

SIR: In addition to the bills forwarded to you, inclosed in my letter of the 24th instant, I have the honor to hand you herewith Broadfoot & McNeil's bill, of Thomas Wilson & Co., favor of Grant & McGuffie, at 60 days' sight, for £2,000 sterling, towards completing the ultimate sum of \$40,000, required in your letter of the 19th of April last. As soon as I can procure additional sterling to complete the amount, they shall be forwarded to you, with my account and vouchers for the same.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 27, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 22d instant. There is an apparent inconsistency in the statement, but it is only apparent; Mr. Jones is satisfied of this. It may be difficult, however, without a good many words, to prove this on paper. Column A exhibits the ledger *balance* of the aggregate of public money received at Philadelphia, including branch paper, and deducting drafts which have been presented and paid. Column I is not intended to represent a portion of that balance, but that portion of the *aggregate* receipts, of which column A is a remnant only, which was received in branch paper. Having stated these facts, the simplest way I can imagine of proving its correctness is the following:

The amount in bank, if the statement be correct, and the amount overdrawn, ought to be equal, together, to the amount for which the Treasury has drawn and the branch notes added together.

Now, if the statement No. 1 be adverted to, it will be found that the amount in bank is.....	\$10,287 21
The amount overdrawn, exclusive of branch notes, is.....	78,872 16
Making.....	89,159 37

The drafts not presented include all of which the Treasury has drawn, for all others have been deducted +, which amount to.....	\$17,159 37
Amount of branch paper.....	72,000 00
	89,159 37

The column A would have been omitted, to avoid the apparent incongruity, but it would have left you without the means of ascertaining the correctness of the statement from its face.

Mr. Jones is satisfied with the modification I have proposed of the mode in which domestic bills remitted shall be stated. Foreign bills will never, of course, come into the tabular statement, because they will be immediately put to the debit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, and the Treasury will immediately receive credit for them at Philadelphia.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 29, 1819.*

SIR: In addition to the bills I had the honor to forward you with my letter of the 27th instant, you will please receive, inclosed, the *first* and *second* bills of David Lamb on McGavin & Lamb, in favor of James Lamb, at sixty days' sight, for £2,750 sterling, towards completing the ultimate sum of \$40,000, required in your letter to me of April 19, 1819.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 29, 1819.*

SIR: The weekly returns of the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, exhibiting the receipts and payments at that office on account of the Treasurer of the United States, from January 23 to 30, and from April 17 to 24 last, have never been received at this bank, and are supposed to have miscarried. As some time must elapse before duplicates of these documents could be procured from New Orleans, I have taken the liberty of inquiring whether you have your regular duplicates of the same; and if so, to request a copy of them, in order that the Treasurer's general account at this bank may be debited or credited with the transaction of those periods.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *June 1, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed I hand you a monthly return of the Treasurer of the United States account with this office, up to the 31st May, inclusive; also a report of the state of this branch, and a list of bank notes received from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Jeffersonville to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as cash.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, June 2, 1819.*

SIR: Herewith you will receive statements of this office to 31st inclusive; statement of public officers' account; statement of the Bank of the United States account for the use of the Treasurer. The amount of the Bank of the United States notes and its offices, exhibited in the monthly statement, were all received on account of duties; in future, what is received during the week will be stated in the weekly returns with sterling bills, if any. It has not been the practice the United States Bank notes and its branches received at this office on account of duties; we pay them away in the common course of business.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 7, 1819.*

SIR: Orders have been given to the Cashier of the office of Louisville to call upon the Bank of Vincennes for the amount deposited there on account of Government. I am, however, very much afraid it may not be received in a shape which will enable us to place it here. We have authorized the receipt of the paper of all the good banks from New Orleans to Maine, as well as specie. Mr. Jones, in conversation with me, suggested to me that you might be able to employ it. If it were possible it would be a considerable relief to us, for our western concerns bear very heavy upon us. I understand the Bank of Vincennes is one of your receiving banks. If our demand should not be met in an available shape, as is possible, from mere indifference to our claims, if from no other cause, it would be a particular favor to the bank to have your sanction of our demand, as it would no doubt have a considerable influence. If, however, you could employ it, it would be much more desirable. May I be permitted to ask whether any of the Ohio banks have been made receiving banks, and whether there is any understanding, such as you were pleased to mention to me when I was in Washington, that they should make arrangements with the Bank of the United States for the balances due to it? If there is any such, I will be very much obliged to you for information on the subject.

Mr. Jones told me that it would frequently be a convenience to your Department to overdraw on the deposits at Philadelphia to the amount of \$50,000 or \$100,000, to meet small drafts, which are occasionally



wanted. I have mentioned it to the Board, and I have the honor to state that such drafts will be cheerfully and immediately honored.

I would be very much obliged to you if you would cause me to be furnished, if you have no objections, with a statement of the duties receivable in the next quarter, and it would be the more useful if it were to state the sums receivable in each place monthly. If you will also favor me with estimates of the probable demands of the War and Navy Departments, such as you were so good as to afford me before, it would be a particular favor.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 12, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, requiring me to say when a draft on the office at Norfolk, for \$61,000, in favor of the Navy Agent at Norfolk, would be paid. I have the honor to inform you that it will be paid on the 25th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LANGDON CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 12, 1819.*

SIR: I have thought it probable you might desire to know what course had been taken by the Bank and its branches in Kentucky in the late agitations in that State concerning the banks located in it. I therefore trouble you with copies of the resolutions of the joint committee of the banks, of the resolutions of the Board of the offices at Lexington, (from the office at Louisville we have not yet heard,) and of my correspondence with the offices of Lexington and Louisville.

I have received a letter from Mr. Pope, with whom you are much better acquainted than I am, who has probably addressed you directly on the subject of it. If I were certain of this fact I would not venture to trouble you; but lest he should not have done so, I have taken the liberty to inclose a copy of it, merely to present the subject to your view. I may add that I understand the efforts of the Bank of Kentucky are intended to counteract the objects of those who are disposed to suspend specie payments and establish replevin laws. I feel satisfied, however, that you are better acquainted with the proceedings and objects of the different actors than I am.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

LANGDON CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, on Saturday, May 22, 1819—

*Resolved*, That the arrangement entered into at Frankfort, on the 17th instant, by the committees of the Bank of Kentucky, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, Commercial Bank of Louisville, and the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Louisville, so far only as relates to the first three resolutions, be ratified by this Board.

*Resolved*, That the President of this office be requested to inform the banks, parties thereto, of the ratification of the three resolutions; and further, that this office will receive in payment of debts the paper of the before mentioned banks, so long as they continue to pay specie payments; that the paper so received shall be paid out, whenever the opportunity offers, in the purchase of bills of exchange; that this office will give its aid in the relief of the public pressure by mitigating its calls, and by every other means in its power.

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

The committees of the Bank of Kentucky, of the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington and Louisville, of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, and the Commercial Bank of Louisville, convened at Frankfort on the 17th day of May, 1819, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed state of the country, and of devising some plan for the relief of the people, after full and mature deliberation, adopted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the said committees, the circulating medium may be increased and considerable relief afforded to the people by a good understanding and co-operation among the said banks, without suspending specie payments.

2. *Resolved*, That the said banking institutions will render all the aid in their power to individuals, by loans or otherwise, to avert the public pressure now experienced.



3. *Resolved*, By the State institutions here represented, that they will continue to pay their notes in gold and silver.

JOHN POPE,  
BENJAMIN TAYLOR,  
*Bank of Kentucky.*

W. H. BOOTH,  
N. B. BEALL,  
*Office of Discount and Deposit, Louisville.*  
ALEXANDER PARKER,  
JOHN TILFORD,  
*Office of Discount and Deposit, Lexington.*  
R. HIGGINS,  
E. WARFIELD,  
*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Lexington.*  
W. POPE, JR.,  
A. L. CAMPBELL,  
*Commercial Bank, Louisville.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *May* 19, 1819.

The foregoing resolutions have been ratified by the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.  
WILLIAM S. WALLER, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 10, 1819.

SIR: In our correspondence with the Lexington office we have been furnished with a copy of the resolves agreed to by the committees of several of the banks of Kentucky, including your branch and the Lexington branch. The latter has confirmed that report only on condition that it should be approved of by the parent Board, and with modifications and explanations. You have inclosed a copy of their resolutions, and in the communications from that office it is stated that their concurrence in the second resolution extends no further than by mitigating their calls and paying out the bills of the local banks in the purchase of bills of exchange, according to the instructions of the parent Board upon that point. We hope that you have agreed to these resolves with like limitations, and subject to the confirmation of the parent Board. But, not having yet heard from your office, (arising, it is presumed, from your being more remote,) I am instructed to say that the parent Board, to meet the exigencies of the times, extends to your office the same powers on the subject which have been allowed to the office at Lexington, but also with the same limitations, which it is their unequivocal desire and request may be strictly observed. To express the views and instructions of the Board on the subject, I send you a copy of my letter to the President of the office at Lexington, which you will regard as if addressed to yourself, as relative to your office, except so far as the facts apply peculiarly to that office. The statements in relation to the circulation of that office will show how embarrassing and injurious the issues of paper by our western offices have been, and it will be only necessary further to say that your actual circulation does not exceed \$180,000, though it is, according to your statements, upwards of \$300,000. Deposits must not be received, nor bills collected for customers in such a way as to give a demand for your notes.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

STEPHEN ORMSBY, Esq., *President of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Louisville, Kentucky.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June* 8, 1819.

SIR: I have received yours of the 21st and 24th ultimo, with their respective inclosures. The parent Board feels very sensibly the great embarrassments of the times, and, as far as they possibly can, are desirous of mitigating their effects. It has, certainly, whatever may have been said to the contrary by persons who may be disposed from interested motives to revile it, or by inconsiderate persons who do not take the pains to inquire into the fact, laid no pressure, at any time, upon the western people. The debt due by the latter, at this time, to the United States Bank is greater than it was in January last. The purchase of bills during the late season of trade, which unfortunately was not restrained, has, on the contrary, increased the amount of their debt; and the circulation which has been thrown out by the western offices, to a great amount, has been paid on account of dues to the Government, at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, to the great embarrassment of the institution.

The small amount of specie drawn from the western offices will by no means reimburse the amount of their circulation which the bank has been obliged to pay in the Atlantic cities, yet it is complained of as a grievous injury to the country, and as proceeding from a hostile spirit on the part of the institution. You will at once see how unjust and unfounded these charges have been. The bank, however, is not less desirous, as far as it can with safety, to co-operate in measures which may be calculated to lessen the pressure of the times.

The bank, believing that your Board will keep a steady eye on the safety of the bank in relation to its debtors, is disposed to repose, under the peculiar circumstances of the moment, a discretionary power in your Board on the subjects of curtailments and protested paper. It will not do, however, altogether to give up the demand of some portion of the debts due to the office, if it were but for the purpose of giving you the power of increasing the security of the bank where the debtors may be weak. The installments of the debt of the Bank of Kentucky, payable in future, as well as any remaining unpaid, if there be any, may, for the present, be permitted to remain due. These are both, however, temporary arrangements which the parent Board will not rashly change, but which it will hold the right to revoke when it shall



deem it necessary. In the meantime you will please keep it duly informed of any material circumstances concerning these matters which it may be fit it should know. As you observe, very correctly, the relief to be afforded by the office can go no further by discount, &c., than a mitigation of the calls upon its debtors, which is put under the sound discretion of your Board.

Your ratification, therefore, of the three first resolves of the bank convention meet the approbation of this Board, as explained by your resolve and your letter. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that you are not on any account to increase your circulation; for whatever you issue is equivalent to a draft on the Atlantic offices for the same amount. Though your circulation is apparently (according to your statements) upwards of \$300,000, and although it was reduced to this sum in April last, by cancelling upwards of \$135,000 which had been previously paid into the bank and the branches in this part of the Union, it does not now amount to \$120,000.

Your purchases of bills must also be confined to the remittances you may have to make on account of collections.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

CHARLES WILKINS, Esq., *President of the office of the Bank of the United States, Lexington.*

P. S. I beg leave again to urge the propriety of not increasing, on any account, your circulation. The effect of doing so is to make it necessary to draw specie from your quarter of the country, which is attended with risk, expense, and odium.

Any suits which it may be deemed proper to commence, a subject which, at present, as before said, is left to the discretion of your Board, ought to be brought in the Federal Court, if possible.

It is also distinctly to be understood that the aggregate amount of discounts of the office, whether in bills or notes, is not to be increased.

L. C.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 12, 1819.*

SIR: We find the most insuperable difficulties in obtaining the means of remitting revenue from Charleston and Savannah. The price of exchange is not only very high, but safe bills are not to be had at all except in very small amounts, and only occasionally. Possibly public stocks might be obtained in these places at the current rates; and however onerous it might be, it might, nevertheless, be the interest of the bank to bear the loss of the difference between the market prices and the prices at which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to purchase. There is, indeed, no great hope of obtaining much stock either in Charleston or Savannah, but we are desirous of creating as many means as possible. Would you, therefore, authorize the bank to purchase, for the use of the Sinking Fund, to the amount of revenue to be remitted from Charleston or Savannah, or for any part thereof? I will be obliged to you for an answer on this point as soon as it may be convenient to you.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 14, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed herein I have the honor to hand you the firsts and seconds of the following bills, which completes the orders contained in your letter of the 19th of April, viz:

	£	s.	d.
R. & T. Gwathmey on Ewart, Taylor & Co., in favor of Harris & Shields, at sixty days' sight,	1,100	0	0
The Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., in favor of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.....	85	14	5
	1,185	14	5

By to-morrow's mail I will forward you the thirds and fourths of these bills, together with the thirds and fourths of the bills forwarded you in my letters of the 24th, 27th, and 29th ultimo, together with my account and vouchers for the whole.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 22, 1819.*

SIR: I have received the letter of the 19th instant, in which I am requested to inform you when it will be convenient for the bank to pay, at the office at Norfolk, the sum of \$42,827 for account of the Navy Department; to which I have the honor to reply, that the draft will be paid on the 10th of July next. I hope this may be early enough for the objects of the Government. The difficulties of transferring funds prevent an earlier day from being fixed.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 23, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing a letter from Mr. Longuefosse, of Philadelphia, accompanied by a protest on a debenture check, which I return herewith.

The arrangement in relation to these checks I believed to have been perfectly well known and understood in Philadelphia, and I believe must have been known to Mr. Longuefosse, who was the importer, and had paid the identical notes on account of his bond which were offered to him in payment. His object was to evade the regulation, no doubt, or he would have offered his debenture check, according to what I understand to be the practice in such cases, in part payment of his bond.

Of the regulation on the subject I have heard no complaint from any respectable quarter; and I am informed that it has been always the practice at Boston to pay debenture checks in the paper in which the bonds were paid; and if the justice of it was so apparent as to satisfy the acute minds of that intelligent community, it is no small proof that it is perfectly well founded. What you suggest shall be done in future, to prevent any misunderstanding.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

P. S. Mr. Longuefosse paid \$325 in branch notes, which were those offered to him in payment, and which are still retained separately from all others, and \$130 of the notes of the local banks, of which payment would have been made in any way he should have desired.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 25, 1819.*

SIR: I annex a copy of a letter which I had the honor to address you on the 3d instant, an answer to which is very desirable, in order that the entries now suspended may be brought into the Treasurer's account before the close of the present quarter.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have this day received copies of the documents referred to in my letter of the 29th ultimo.

In the statement of the 30th January, the office at New Orleans has charged the Treasurer's draft No. 3471, \$3,337 80; but upon referring to the semi-weekly return of drafts issued by the Treasurer of the United States, and furnished by him to this bank, no such draft appears to have been issued. Draft No. 3471, by his account, was dated December 31, 1818, and made payable to Mr. Whann, at the Bank of the United States, for \$10,900. I will thank you for any information which will elucidate this apparent incongruity.

Upon examination, the statement of the Treasury account in the office at New Orleans, from 20th to 27th February, appears wanting; a copy of which I will thank you to furnish me with.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, June 26, 1819.*

SIR: By a letter received from the Bank of the United States of the 29th ultimo, I find our weekly returns of 24th of April never got to hand. I therefore inclose to you a duplicate of the account of the Bank of the United States for the use of the Treasurer. On the same day I forwarded to you a packet containing Treasury bills, principal and interest, \$40,492 44; on the 17th of April I forwarded \$39,324 75; on the 12th, \$37,248; none of which have been acknowledged. They were by mistake addressed to your office instead of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 26, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th instant, in which I am requested to say when it will be convenient for the bank to pay, at their office at Norfolk, the sum of \$30,000 on account of the Department of War, to which I have the honor to reply that it will be paid on the 15th July next. I have written to that office, however, that, notwithstanding the payment of this and like drafts is postponed, if the office be able before to meet them to do so, or to make advances on them according to its ability,



where it can rely on the agents, or where the drafts shall be deposited. This has already been done, with benefit to the office and convenience to the agents of Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 29, 1819.*

SIR: I take the liberty to trouble you with a copy of a letter from the Cashier of the branch at Chillicothe, which you may think worth perusing. I think it quite probable that the Government agent has converted a draft he required in specie into the bad currency of the Miami Exporting Company, in order with that to satisfy the Government creditor. This bank or company is the debtor of the Bank of the United States for no less a sum than \$285,662 23, of which we cannot get a cent.

I also trouble you with extracts of two letters from the Cashier of the office at Savannah, by way of information merely.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Chillicothe, June 19, 1819.*

DEAR SIR: Since our last statement (of 12th instant) our specie capital has been diminished \$31,705, by a Treasury draft "to the order of John Johnson, Indian Agent," specially "*payable in specie*," which was accordingly paid, under his endorsement, to D. Kilgour and Fras. Carr, his alleged agents, who are *both Directors* of the *Miami Exporting Company*. The transaction needs no comment, but it would be very satisfactory to know whether we are to expect any further drafts, and of what nature, from that Department.

The Bank of Chillicothe still decline payment of any part of their balance.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very obedient servant,

ABM. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier.*

*Extracts of letters from the Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, to J. Houston, Assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States, June 5, 1819.*

"The Collector of this port has received no orders to change his system, or to make his deposits otherwise than before. The returns shall, however, be made as far as they can be accomplished; but you will at once perceive nothing can be done without his coming into the measure."

"The Navy Agent positively refuses to the form of checks as forwarded by you some time since, and has remonstrated with the Department, and for the present declines checking."

"JUNE 29, 1819.

"The Navy Agent, unable to comply with the forms, has required of this office to pay his checks without furnishing the receipts, as the check apparently requires from the person to whom the money has been paid. On a reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I find nothing to justify the refusal."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 29, 1819.*

SIR: The inclosed memoranda were put into my hands a few days ago, with a view that they might be transmitted to you by Mr. Biddle, a very respectable broker of the house of Biddle, Wharton & Brothers. His object is to be employed. I have thought it to be my duty to transmit them to you. The remarks are probably substantially correct. In transmitting, I have no object connected with the business of the bank, nor any other than to possess you of information which you may desire.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

What is the price of sixes in the market, and the different kinds?

Louisiana debt is at par, but as it is so soon redeemable, it is considered as a bank note bearing interest, and preferred by those who wish to have their money instantly convertible. Last quarter, say from 1st of April to the 16th of June, it always was par and interest, or very nearly so; a small amount might be had some day of pressure, but no large quantity.

In the Philadelphia market 1813 sixes have sold at par, interest 1st July, and 100 $\frac{1}{4}$  is offered for 1814's; 1815's it is supposed would command 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ . At New York some 1813 sixes have been sold at 99.

What amount do you suppose could be had at par, or par and interest, or under that rate?

During pressure, perhaps forty or fifty thousand dollars might be had under par; but if the Cashiers



were authorized to give par and interest, I do not believe they could altogether obtain \$300,000, the demand being steady for this debt.

What amount of seven per cent. could be had, and its price?

The present price is  $103\frac{1}{4}$ , interest July. No amount could be had of this stock even in pressure, being rarely in the market. Forty or fifty thousand dollars might be had.

What is the price of three per cent. debt, and what amount could be had?

Its present price is 62 per cent. or a trifle under, say  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest July. One hundred thousand dollars stock could now be had, and perhaps two hundred thousand dollars additional gradually purchased, advancing to its par price 65 per cent.

GENERAL REMARK.—The demand is so considerable for funded debt, that if three or four hundred thousand dollars were appropriated to buying, from time to time, all within par and interest, I do not conceive it could be invested prior to January next, taking the range of all species of funded debt, and I believe the price would generally be above par and the interest accrued. Under par, an agent not known to the public could best buy for the public. His purchases could be limited for the month, and he permitted a discretion under or within a fixed price. The place where his funds should lie could also be pointed out.

---

[Circular.]

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, July 3, 1819.*

SIR: Being obliged to leave the city for one or two weeks in consequence of the indisposition of my family, all communications from this office during my absence will be signed either by Benjamin Story, Esq., President pro tem., or by my son, J. D. Saul, for me, whose signatures you have at foot.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

BENJ. STORY, *President pro tem.*

JNO. D. SAUL, for JOSEPH SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 6, 1819.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to inclose you herein the first and second of J. J. Hoogerwerff's bill on Vankevisser, Donepal & Browne, Rotterdam, at sixty days' sight, in favor of and endorsed by Jno. Donnell, for 50,000 guilders, with my account and vouchers for the same.

The third and fourth of this bill shall be forwarded as soon as they come to hand.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July 6, 1819.*

SIR: I am concerned to state that one of the bills of exchange on England, purchased by me for public use, in March last, will probably be returned unpaid, viz: John Abm. Willink & Co. on D. and A. Willink & Co., of Liverpool, endorsed by John M. Ehrick, for £2,000 sterling.

The drawers here and the drawees in Liverpool have both failed; but I am happy to say that the endorser is *perfectly good*, although he will be subjected to heavy losses in consequence of the above mentioned failures, he having endorsed their bills gratuitously to a large amount.

In this unexpected and unhappy event, Mr. Ehrick, desirous of limiting as much as possible his losses, which will inevitably be severe, has already, on receiving advice of the failure of the house in Liverpool, written to his friends in England to protect this bill. But he is uncertain whether his orders will reach England in time to prevent the return of the bill. He has therefore requested me to submit to you the following propositions, viz:

To pay immediately into the Treasury the cost of the bill with interest from the time of purchase, which money to be refunded him, provided the bill shall be paid in England on advice being received of the payment; or,

To give satisfactory security that if the bill shall come back under protest he will, immediately on its return, pay the same with interest from the date of purchase and charges of protest and postages.

He is encouraged to hope that one of these propositions may be accepted, and that the Government will waive their right of claiming *damages* from one who, unfortunately, by an act of friendship, will lose, in all probability, near £10,000 by these failures, which, although he is able to pay it, will make a great and inconvenient inroad into his property.

He also believes that the legal right to damages may, with great propriety, be relinquished in favor of an innocent endorser not chargeable with any mismanagement, causing the failure, or having any knowledge or suspicion that the bills would not be paid, and who thereby becomes so great a sufferer. He therefore trusts that the lenity of the Government will be extended to him in this time of unexampled mercantile distress.

May I request as early an answer as your convenience will admit for the satisfaction of Mr. Ehrick.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 8, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th instant,\* in which you have been pleased to agree that the sum of \$12,613 58 should be transferred from the cash account between the bank and the Treasurer to the account of special deposits, and that the Treasurer will be instructed to transfer it from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Missouri. I take the liberty to say that there are \$52,000 more in like special deposit at the Bank of Missouri which it would be desirable to include in that transfer. Your views in relation to special deposits shall be carried into effect. As we have no instructions to transfer to any particular points, I understand that your views, until we shall receive special instructions, will be carried into effect by putting these deposits into good money at any of the offices of the bank as convenience shall point out.

The sum mentioned in your letter of December 12, 1818, was considered as cash early in January last, and will appear as such by reference to the accounts of the Treasury with the bank. I had some weeks ago directed inquiries relative to special deposits with the branch in Savannah, and information was received at the moment of the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, stating that the deposit mentioned in your letter of the 4th December, 1818, had been collected, and it is now put to the credit of the Treasury as cash with the bank.

In relation to the special deposit transferred to the Bank of Columbia: when the transfer was made, it was done by a draft in favor of the Bank of Columbia for the whole amount, and was placed to the credit of that bank as special. It was found that, upon orders being given to the several offices to forward the sums in their possession to the Bank of Columbia some part of it had been made available in good money. At the request of the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, the amount was carried to the credit of that bank in reduction of its debt to this bank. A copy of the account is transmitted herewith, which will show the particulars of this transaction, which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory. I also transmit a statement of the remaining special deposits. Inquiries have been directed as to these, and as soon as their real situation is known the necessary orders will be given to execute your wishes.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Bank of Columbia (special deposit) in account with the Bank of the United States.*

1818.	Dr.		1819.	Dr.	
Dec. 10	To sundry remittances from Bank United States.	\$44,804 22	Feb 20	To remittance from office at Chillicothe .....	\$4,853 00
18	To remittance from office at Baltimore.....	10,979 00	22	Do.....Pittsburg ...	1,311 00
21	To Treasurer United States from Alleghany Bank.	4,054 68	27	Do.....Chillicothe .....	8,523 00
23	To remittance from Branch Farmers' Bank, New Castle.....	870 00		Do.....do .....	4,207 00
31	To remittance from office at Pittsburg .....	6,000 00	March 2	To remittance from Centre Bank, Pa.....	6,616 00
1819.			6	To amount cashed at office at Pittsburg.....	45,467 42
Jan. 2	Do.....do .....	6,000 00		Do.....Lexington .....	6,609 00
6	Do.....do.....	6,000 00		Do.....Louisville .....	13,702 00
9	Do.....do.....	6,758 00		To remittance from office at Pittsburg ....	31,945 07
	Do.....Chillicothe.....	4,852 00		Do.....Chillicothe .....	3,144 00
	Do.....do .....	5,886 00	8	Do.....do.....	2,593 00
16	Do.....Pittsburg .....	6,568 00		Do.....do .....	8,471 50
	Do.....do.....	4,504 00		Do.....do .....	12,673 00
	Do.....Cincinnati.....	536 00		Do.....do .....	2,520 00
23	Do.....do.....	550 00		Do.....do .....	3,210 00
	Do.....Pittsburg .....	5,000 00		To amount cashed at office at Chillicothe.....	26,731 50
	Do.....do.....	2,067 00	June 26	Do .....Centre Bank, Pa	\$964 98
	Do.....do .....	3,327 00		Do .....Nashville Bank.	1,310 00
29	Do.....Louisville .....	750 00		To amount cashed at office at Wash- ington.....	8,500 00
30	Do.....Chillicothe .....	15,000 00			10,774 98
	Do.....do.....	7,641 00		Deduct amount overcharged February 12, m entering the sum cashed at Philadelphia.....	769 00
	Do.....do.....	7,927 00			10,005 98
	Do.....do .....	6,843 00			469,783 37
	Do.....Pittsburg .....	6,000 00		To balance .....	1,200 00
Feb. 6	Do.....do.....	5,000 00			
	Do.....do.....	5,000 00			
	Do .....Chillicothe .....	4,855 00			
	Do.....do.....	12,600 00			
	Do.....Cincinnati.....	1,459 00			
12	To amount cash at Baltimore.....	4,134 00	1818.	Cr	
	Do.....Philadelphia.....	7,286 00	Dec. 7	By Treasurer of United States draft on Bank of United States.....	468,583 37
	Do.....Augusta .....	900 00		By balance .....	1,200 00
	To amount cash recharged at Baltimore.....	777 00			
13	To remittance from office at Chillicothe .....	24,374 00			469,783 37
15	Do.....Pittsburg .....	4,723 00			
	Do.....do.....	2,422 00			
18	Do.....Chillicothe .....	3,548 00			

\*Ultimo.



Items composing the special deposit in the Bank of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, July 5, 1819.

Cr. at Bank of the United States.		
January 16, 1819.—Deposit by M. Ross in office at Cincinnati .....		\$1,200 00
January 28, 1819.—Treasurer's draft on Huntsville .....		30,000 00
February 13, 1819.—B. Daniel's deposit at office at Fayetteville .....		5,427 00
February 20, 1819.—S. Theobald's deposit at office at Lexington.....		206 00
February 27, 1819.—Treasurer's draft on Huntsville .....		30,000 00
March 20, 1819.—S. Bond's deposit at St. Louis.....		52,000 00
March 27, 1819.—Treasurer's draft on Huntsville .....		30,000 00
May 24, 1819.—B. F. Larned's deposit at Chillicothe .....		7,930 00
		<hr/>
		156,763 00
To which is to be added the sum of.....		12,613 58
		<hr/>
For deposits in the Bank of Missouri, originally credited on the books of the Bank of the United States as <i>cash</i> , but by directions of the Secretary are to be considered as special,		169,376 58
		<hr/> <hr/>

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, July 9, 1819.

SIR: A foreign attachment was lately laid on the property of an absent debtor in the hands of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States." The absent debtor was a holder of some of the stocks of the United States, and entitled to interest which had accrued thereon. The bank being advised that it, the bank, had no interest or control, legal or equitable, in the public stocks, and that therefore they were not affected by the attachment in this case, advised that a transfer, which was desired, should be made and the interest paid, the attachment notwithstanding. Being of the same opinion, I directed the transfer and the payment of the interest. But if the attachment had been laid in my hands as the Loan Officer for this district, the difficulty would have been increased. I understand there are no instructions from the Treasury Department on this point; and as even a momentary refusal to transfer or to pay the interest in the case of a foreign transaction might be calculated to alarm foreign holders or purchasers, I have thought it advisable to submit the question to you, and respectfully to suggest that specific instructions to the several Loan Officers on the point might be useful.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. The prevailing opinion is, that the public stocks cannot be attached, because, among other reasons, the United States cannot be made a party to a suit.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, July 12, 1819.

SIR: I have just learned with regret that a Treasury draft for \$10,550, in favor of Governor Cass, "payable in specie," on the office at Chillicothe, has been refused to be paid in specie. In a letter from the Cashier of that office to the Cashier of the bank he states that he has written to you, stating his reasons. The provision of the office was abundant, according to ordinary principles. On the 12th of June the office was only chargeable with the payment on all accounts of \$72,000, and its real circulation was only \$21,000, making the utmost possible demand upon it \$93,000. While it had, to meet this sum, \$40,540 in specie, and a demand on the Bank of Chillicothe, which it was supposed would be met in specie, if made, for \$46,892, besides other balances and notes. The draft of the Treasury of \$31,705 being paid in specie, this additional draft coming in the same shape, and the Bank of Chillicothe having unexpectedly refused to meet its balance, has led to this unpleasant result.

We have given the office at Chillicothe an order on that of Cincinnati for \$20,000 in specie, which will cover it and any remaining demands upon it on account of the Treasury.

Since giving the order on the office at Cincinnati, the Cashier of the bank has received a letter from the Cashier of that office, from which the following is an extract:

"We have this day paid the Treasury draft mentioned in my private letter (a few days since) \$17,000 in specie. Mr. Claypoole tells me the draft on him was for \$31,705, instead of \$57,000, as I had understood. There can be little doubt that the last mentioned sum was purchased of the agent by the Miami Exporting Company, and as little, that the amount we have this day paid to William Turner, agent, &c., will go into the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of this city. So much for public agents."

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank are our debtors to the amount of \$215,259 50, and the Miami Exporting Company, as I mentioned in a former letter, to amount of \$285,662 23.

I beg leave to add an extract of a letter from the Cashier of the office at Savannah to the Cashier of the bank for your information.

"The drafts drawn by the Treasury Department are generally by their public agents placed in our State banks or their branches, often with a view of aiding and giving them a claim upon this office, which gives them a decided advantage in collecting and holding these large sums against us. Would it not be advisable that instructions were issued by the Treasurer to public agents to prevent this course of things? This will account, in a great measure, for the rapid decrease of our balances against these



institutions—almost every check of the Treasurer, since my coming into office, has been presented by one or other of the State banks.”

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, July 14, 1819.*

SIR: Agreeably to your orders, under date of the 10th instant, I have purchased of Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, at par—

From William Patterson .....	\$500
From Bolton Jackson.....	11,000
	<u>11,500</u>

And now hand you certificate No 8, dated the 13th instant, and certificate No. 9, of this date, issued in favor of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, for \$500 and for \$11,000, which sums you will please place to my credit, and at your convenience reimburse me by drafts on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

When the purchases cease I shall have the pleasure of furnishing you an account thereof, together with the bills of parcels, and I should be glad to know if it is your desire thus early to be advised, and to be furnished with the certificates as they are received? The amount of funded debt on the books of this Loan Office is inconsiderable, excepting new six per cents, which are held above par. Am I correct in considering myself authorized to pay, in addition to the par value, whatever amount of interest may have accrued since last quarter day, where such payment is required in order to effect a purchase?

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 14, 1819.*

SIR: I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th ultimo, inclosing a bill of exchange, drawn by Dirkin, Henderson & Company on Robert Henderson, of Liverpool, for £1,500, with the protest for non-payment and a note of the costs.

The bill is endorsed by Smith & Hutchinson, of this place. I have thought it most for the interest of the Government, after giving legal notice to the drawers and endorsers in Virginia, to retain the bill and demand the amount from the endorsers here, as the damages are twenty per cent. here, and but fifteen per cent. in Virginia.

I now inclose a statement as settled, and have to observe that, according to the practice here, we cannot recover from the parties the postage nor the commission of one-half per cent. charged by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

The amount received is \$8,175 31, which will be held subject to your direction.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July 15, 1819.*

SIR: I am favored with your letter of the 10th, advising my appointment as agent for purchasing \$400,000 of the funded debt of the United States. I have given publicity to the object of this appointment by advertisements, and shall conform to your instructions.

I presume, in the present case, as in your instructions of the 11th June, 1817, for former purchases, where *interest* has accrued on *stock* purchased, it may be paid to the sellers up to the time of purchase, distinguishing the same in my accounts.

I notice the prices stated in the postscript of your letter at which the several kinds of stock may be purchased according to the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1817, in which the deferred (unredeemed) is stated at 37.49; this, I presume, should be 35.49, to which latter I shall conform.

Your directions to be regularly advised of the progress I may make in purchases will be complied with.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July 17, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th, and, agreeably to your request therein, have notified J. A. Willink & Co., drawer, and John M. Ehrick, endorser of a bill for £2,000



sterling on D. & J. A. Willink & Co., Liverpool, that the same is protested for non-acceptance, and that they will be held responsible for damages. I have given a like notice to John M. Ehrick of protest for non-acceptance of a bill drawn by L. & R. Groning for £900, and endorsed by him.

Under your order to purchase funded debt of the United States for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, I have bought: \$11,950 Louisiana six per cent. at par, and interest from 1st July; \$19,524 80 new six per cents at par, and interest from 1st July; \$15,147 50 seven per cents at 104.57, and interest from 1st July; \$16,785 16 deferred six per cents at 35.49, and interest from 1st July; \$73,786 25 three per cents at 65, and interest from 1st July.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, July 19, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing a protest for non-acceptance of L. & R. Groning's bill of £900 sterling is duly received, and the requisite notice extended to the drawers and the endorser, *J. R. Valk*, who resides in this city. The other endorser, J. M. Ehrick, is an inhabitant of the city of New York, and I therefore return the protest, that a similar notice may be given to that person.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 19, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 16th instant, and, in reply to the request contained therein, I have placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank the sum of \$8,175 31, being the proceeds of a protested bill of exchange for £1,500 sterling, drawn by Durkin, Henderson & Co., and purchased for the use of the Department of State. A certificate of deposit you will please receive inclosed herein.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 22, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th instant. I have the honor to reply that the draft will be paid here on presentment, and that I have so informed Mr. Irvine.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, July 23, 1819.*

SIR: The omission of credit in the Treasury account of the 17th instant, alluded to in your letter of the 21st instant, was in consequence of the Collector of the Customs not having made his deposit of \$50,000 until nearly 3 o'clock, on the 19th instant, and it is impracticable to include in the work of the day deposits made at so late an hour.

The Cashier of the office at Washington has forwarded to me \$1,149 in notes of the Bank of Somerset, to be held as a special deposit of the Treasury, which notes appear to have been sent from this office in March last to the Bank of Columbia, and the account has been closed on these books. Will you be kind enough to inform me what is to be done with those notes?

I have the pleasure of inclosing you certificate No. 11, three per cent. stock of the United States, in favor of the Treasurer, for \$604 56, purchased from George Riggs, at 65 per cent., is \$392 26, to the debit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 24, 1819.*

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 10th instant, I have purchased, on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the following amounts of the funded debt of the United States, the certificates for which you will receive herewith.



\$1,000 00	Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, at par.....	\$1,000 00
2,000 00	Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, at par.....	2,000 00
59,862 92	Deferred six per cent. stock, at 35.49 per cent.....	21,245 34
39,612 80	Three per cent. stock, at 65 per cent.....	25,748 31
4,110 67	Three per cent. stock, at 65 per cent.....	2,671 92
18,900 00	Seven per cent. stock, at 104.40 per cent.....	19,731 60
		72,397 17

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, July 24, 1819.*

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions in your letter of the 10th instant, I have purchased for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, from the Bank of the State of South Carolina, the amount of stock you required, say \$100,000, and consisting of the Louisiana domestic three and six per cents, (deferred,) the certificates of which, in the name of the Treasurer of the United States, for the use of the United States, I herein inclose, and are as follows, viz:

	Amount of certificates.	Value
No. 7. Louisiana domestic.....	\$1,700 00	\$1,700 00
No. 7. Three per cent. stock.....	2,029 72	1,319 32
No. 8. Deferred six per cent. ....	273,261 99	96,980 68
		100,000 00

In arranging the settlement of this purchase, I have raised a temporary account for the Treasurer of the United States, for the use of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who will be a debtor to this office \$100,000, until I shall have received your draft, which will appear in our ordinary accounts of the bank, for the use of the Treasury.

By the fall of this stock, and with a further sum in the deferred debt, which has been transferred to our Cashier at Philadelphia, the Bank of the State has adjusted a large balance which it owed to this branch. To perfect, however, the transfer of that portion of the stock which has been assigned to the Bank of the United States, your assent to the act is rendered necessary by the terms of the certificate, which expresses the debt therein to be not transferable. In the meantime I shall forward the certificate to the Cashier of the bank at Philadelphia. I have to request you will be pleased, in transmitting me your draft, to inform me how to proceed to obtain the commission intimated in the conclusion of your letter.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PET. BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. I inclose a receipt for \$250, amount of the commission above alluded to.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July 24, 1819.*

SIR: Since my last, of the 7th instant, I have purchased for account of the Commissioners of Sinking Fund—

\$60,046 90	Seven per cents, at \$104 57 and interest.
42,190 08	Louisiana, at \$100 and interest.
104 68	New sixes, at \$100 and interest.
94,661 15	Deferred sixes, at \$35 49 and interest.
685 27	Three per cents, at \$65 and interest.
197,688 08	

The *whole* amount of the stock purchased has cost \$241,088 38.

The present market price is a little higher than the law permits to be given. I do not, therefore, expect to buy any for a few days.

I am favored with yours of the 20th instant.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, July 26, 1819.*

SIR: Being anxious to comply with your directions of the 21st instant, I addressed a note to the Collector at an early hour this morning, as per copy annexed. His deposit to the credit of the Treasury



was nevertheless made at about 2 o'clock this day. I informed him that this method would prevent this office from meeting your views, but he replied that it could not be effected earlier, and that he would communicate directly with yourself upon the subject. Although the deposit has been just made, yet the receipt bore date the 24th instant.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *July 26, 1819.*

SIR: I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, complaining of neglect on the part of this office in not crediting the Treasury with your deposit of \$50,000 made at a late hour on Monday, the 19th instant. I beg leave to observe that this office is obliged to furnish a statement of the Treasury account, ending on Saturday, by the mail of Monday, and it is impracticable to state your deposit in the return for the week, unless the deposit is made on Saturday, or at the opening of this office on Monday morning.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

JAS. H. M'CULLOH, Esq., *Collector.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July 31, 1819.*

SIR: Since my last advices of the 24th instant, I have purchased for the Sinking Fund—\$500 7 per cents; \$735 30, 3 per cents; \$14,300 Louisianas, at same rates as former.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, August 2, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed you have a duplicate of the weekly returns to the 24th ultimo; also July monthly statement of the affairs of the office; monthly return of moneys deposited, &c., by public officers, and statement of notes received on account of revenue for the week ending 31st, Treasurer's account.

By mistake the cancelled checks for the week ending July 24 were sent to your office, instead of that of the Bank of the United States; of course we advised the bank of the error.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. SAUL,  
For JOS. SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Duplicate.]

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, July 26, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed you have Bank of the United States' account, for the use of the Treasurer, for the week ending 24th instant, and duplicate of those up to the 17th; also checks No. 4521, 4491, 4275, 4384.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient,

J. D. SAUL,  
For JOS. SAUL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 4, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 28th, 28th, and 30th ultimo, inclosing statements of the sums to be provided for the payment of certain pensions due on the 4th of September next, which shall be duly attended to. One of your letters of the 28th ultimo, which proposes a change in the agent bank for the paying of the portion of these pensions which are payable in Tennessee, must necessarily be submitted to the Board, and ought to have been brought before it yesterday, but it was from inadvertence omitted. It will be done on Friday next, and the order of the Board immediately made known to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 5, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant. The sum received by Mr. Bacot (Cashier of the office of Charleston) from the Bank of the State of South Carolina, on account of the Bank of the United States, is \$139,677 15 deferred stock, equal only to \$49,151 07. This sum was received by him under an agreement on the part of the Bank of the United States to guarantee par to the banks of Charleston for any sum they should transfer for the payment of their balances to the Cashier of this bank of six per cent. stocks for sale on their account. They were also to be entitled to any surplus that might be obtained. Accordingly, this stock has been transferred to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, (subject to the assent of the Treasury Department *to the transfer*,) and the certificates were this day transmitted to Washington. More than par, however, cannot be obtained for this species of stock, and the bank will be desirous of closing the transaction by disposing of the amount to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and the sale may be made either here or in Charleston. The sum purchased by Mr. Bacot on account of the Commissioners was from the Bank of the State, and went in liquidation of so much of the debt due by that bank to the Bank of the United States. The remainder, I suppose, was not to be sold, because Mr. Bacot had no authority to purchase to a greater amount than \$100,000. But for this circumstance, I presume no purchases would have been made in Charleston, where six per cent. stock was, by the last advices, at \$104

The stock purchased, like that transferred, subject to the assent of the Treasury Department, belonged to the State, and was not transferable to individuals. It had been vested in the bank as a part of its capital.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, August 6, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant is received. In compliance with your instructions therein, I have the honor herewith to transmit transfer certificates of all the funded stock of the United States purchased by me for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to this date, viz:

Seven per cents.....	\$80,994 40
Louisianas.....	79,390 08
Deferred six per cents, in two certificates.....	112,790 31
Deferred six per cents (interest from the 1st of April, 1819).....	306 83
Three per cents.....	74,746 57
Three per cents (interest from the 1st of April, 1819).....	460 25
Six per cents of 1812.....	19,495 28
Six per cents exchanged.....	134 00
	<hr/>
	368,317 72
	<hr/>

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 11, 1819.*

SIR: In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I herewith inclose you the firsts and seconds of the following described bills for one hundred and fifty thousand guilders, viz:

	<i>Guilders.</i>
Le Roy Bayard & Co. on Hope & Co., favor of Le Roy Bayard & Co., endorsed by John Telfair, at sixty days' sight.....	50,000
J. M. & R. Willing on Insinger & Co., favor of B. Dahlgren.....	2,000
Edward Carrington & Co. on D. Crommelin & Sons, favor of C. Butler.....	25,000
Do.....do.....do.....	15,000
Do.....do.....do.....	10,000
Do.....do.....do.....	20,000
Do.....do.....do.....	12,000
Do.....do.....do.....	16,000
	<hr/>
	150,000
	<hr/>

The thirds and fourths of these bills shall be forwarded as soon as they come to hand, with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will please also receive inclosed herein the following described sterling bills, firsts and seconds, towards the nine thousand pounds required. The remainder shall be forwarded to you as soon as they can be procured.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



Sterling bills inclosed, viz:

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Bennett on John Noble, in favor of Powell & Johnson, at 60 days' sight.....	800	0	0
Wm. Cumming on Wm. & Jas. Brown, in favor of L. E. Stenback.....	970	2	2
Hen. Cruger on S. P. Peach, in favor of Anderson & Shearer.....	370	0	0
Whitton Evans on Bainbridges & Brown, in favor of Russell & Smith.....	1,250	0	0
	3,390	2	2

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, August 14, 1819.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, concerning the bank selected to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans, &c., for the State of Tennessee, was laid before the Board, and am I directed to say that the Board concurs in opinion with you But (as you have observed) it will only be necessary to act in time for the semi-annual payment falling due on the 4th March next; the Board therefore inclines to delay taking steps, as the change might increase the unjust clamors against this bank which are already sufficiently numerous. That very bank, (the Bank of Tennessee,) in the manifesto with which it closed its specie transactions, charged the Bank of the United States with being the cause of it, when the latter has never, directly or indirectly, drawn a dollar from the State; so far from it, the instructions given by the office at Savannah, which was directed to receive and collect a Government draft on that bank, were, that specie was to be the last thing the agent should demand. He was directed to receive the notes of almost all the chartered banks of the Atlantic cities, and drafts by chartered banks on chartered banks, and only on failure to receive these was to take specie.

The object, however, of your letter shall not be lost sight of, but the proper measures shall be taken in due time.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, August 20, 1819.

SIR: On the 24th ultimo I had the honor of forwarding to you sundry certificates of funded debt, purchased on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. I now forward herewith the following mentioned certificates purchased on the same account, viz:

No. 72. Deferred six per cent. stock.....	\$70,000 00
No. 73. Deferred six per cent. stock.....	69,677 15
No. 6. Louisiana six per cent. stock .....	3,400 00

I also forward herewith my account of the purchase, with the vouchers in support of the same.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, August 21, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th instant; the certificates have been transferred agreeably to instructions. I have no idea that any purchases can be made in Charleston, on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, unless the Bank of the State should hold more of the stock of the United States. If it does, it may be disposed to sell to the Commissioners, because it cannot sell but to them. If you should see fit, it would probably be best to give an authority to the Cashier of the office at Charleston at once, which would embrace all contingencies. I have, however, written to the office to know whether it is probable any further purchases can be made.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, Boston, August 23, 1819.

SIR: The credit at this office, for use of the Treasurer, on the 24th April last, \$4,299 18, per receipt No. 694, was erroneously placed as "received of Melatiah Jordan, late Collector of Frenchman's Bay." It should have been as received of Edward S. Jarvis, the present Collector. I have therefore altered the original entry and receipts so as to stand, "received of Edward S. Jarvis, Collector of Frenchman's Bay," which be pleased to conform.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

SAM. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, August 24, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and, in reply thereto, have to observe that the delay in forwarding the third and fourth bills of those inclosed in my letter of the 11th instant has originated in the difficulty of procuring four bills to the set.



You will now please receive, inclosed, the thirds and fourths of the twelve sets of exchange, forwarded in my letter of the 11th instant, excepting the *fourths* of two guilder bills—one for 20,000, and one for 12,000 guilders—which shall be forwarded as soon as received.

Inclosed herein you will please receive my account and vouchers for the one hundred and fifty thousand guilders.

In addition to the £3,390 2s. 2*d.* sterling, the *firsts* and *seconds* of bills for which amount have been forwarded to you in my letter of the 11th instant, (thirds and fourths of which are inclosed,) you will please receive the firsts and seconds of the following described bills, towards making up the £9,000 sterling, the balance to complete which amount shall be forwarded as early as possible:

H. A. & J. G. Coster on Ingles, Ellice & Co., favor of I. & P. Hone & Co., at 60 days' sight.....	£1,000
N. L. & G. Griswold, on Samuel Williams, favor of Lynde Catlin.....	1,000
Thomas Rutherford & Son on Philip Gowan, favor of John G. Smith.....	1,000
Thomas Bennet on John Noble, favor of W. & H. Haxall.....	600
Carnockan & Mitchell on William Christie, favor of Perry & Wright.....	500
	<hr/>
Sterling.....	4,100
	<hr/> <hr/>

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, August 24, 1819.*

SIR: On the 6th instant I had the honor to inclose to you transfer certificates of all the stock purchased by me, for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to that date, which I presume have come safe to hand. Since that date I have purchased \$11,075 Louisiana six per cent., \$715 86 three per cent., \$501 80 deferred six per cent.

The whole of my purchases amount to.....	\$285,427 14
Received from the Treasurer of the United States.....	240,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance .....	45,427 14
	<hr/> <hr/>

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 25, 1819.*

SM: By yesterday's mail I had the honor of forwarding you the firsts and seconds of five sets of exchange, amounting to £4,100 sterling, in addition to four sets for £3,390 2s. 2*d.* sterling, forwarded with my letter of the 11th instant.

You will now please receive inclosed, the *firsts* and *seconds* of the following bills, which completes the orders contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo:

	£	s.	d.
D. W. & C. Warwick on Ewart, Taylor & Co., favor of P. Gibson, at 60 days' sight.....	1,000	0	0
Samuel Postlethwaite on George Green, favor of G. Tichenor.....	450	0	0
The Bank of the United States on Baring Brothers & Co., favor of Jonathan Smith, Cashier.....	59	17	10
	<hr/>		
	1,509	17	10
	<hr/> <hr/>		

The following described bills have but three to the set:

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Rutherford & Son on Philip Gowan, favor of John G. Smith.....	1,000	0	0
D. & W. C. Warwick on Ewart, Taylor & Co., favor of P. Gibson.....	1,000	0	0
Samuel Postlethwaite on George Green, favor of G. Tichenor.....	450	0	0

The great difficulty in procuring undoubted bills has induced me to deviate from former instructions, and to purchase the above last described bills, although there is but three to a set, in consequence of having the endorsement of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of this city; perhaps a notarial copy of the thirds of the several sets would answer.

By to-morrow's mail I will forward the remaining bills of the last nine sets of sterling exchange, with my account and vouchers.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, August 25, 1819.*

SIR: I am favored with your letter of the 23d instant, inclosing a note of Neilson, Nichols & Co., which shall be disposed of agreeably to your directions.



I beg leave to hand you the certificate, No. 12, for \$377 77 deferred stock, purchased on account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at \$35 49, amounting to \$134 08, to your debit.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 25, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, calling for the following described certificate of stock, which was omitted to be forwarded with my letter of the 20th, but now inclosed herein, viz: No. 5, Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, in the name of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for said States, \$6,550.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 26, 1819.*

SIR: By the mails of the 11th and 24th instant I had the honor of forwarding to you the firsts and seconds and thirds and fourths of sterling bills, amounting to £3,390 2s. 2d., and firsts and seconds of bills for £4,100 sterling, and by yesterday's mail the firsts and seconds of bills for the additional sum of £1,509 17s. 10d. sterling, making altogether £9,000 sterling, to complete the orders contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo. You will now please receive, inclosed herein, the remainder of those bills, with my account and vouchers for the same.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B. The duplicates of the third guilder bills for 20,000 and 12,000 will be forwarded as soon as received.

---

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, August 28, 1819.*

SIR: I am favored with your letter of the 24th instant, and now beg leave to hand you an account of the purchases which I have made of funded debt, in conformity with your instructions of the 10th ultimo, amounting to \$13,218 51, to the debit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The necessary vouchers are inclosed, and the certificates of transfers have all already been forwarded, with the exception of No. 40, for \$1,136 36 of six per cent. stock of 1813, which you will find herein.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 28, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and, agreeably to the request contained therein, I herewith inclose you the further amount of the United States stock, purchased for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in one certificate, No. 7, Louisiana domestic six per cent. stock, \$3,000, with my account and vouchers for the same.

You will also please receive, inclosed, an account for advertisements, with receipts for the same.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, August 29, 1819.*

SIR: I am honored by the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and regret that the answer to it is attended with so little trouble, as it has not been in my power to make a solitary purchase of stock of any species within the limits prescribed by law.

This is just now a poor stock market; yet notwithstanding the scarcity of money, much higher prices can readily be obtained for it than those allowed by law.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, August 31, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, revoking my authority for the purchase of stocks, and to inclose an account of my purchases and receipts therefor, No. 1,629, amounting, with my commission, to \$78,638 64. I likewise inclose the certificates for placing the same on the books of the Treasury, as follows, viz;

No. 21. Three per cent. stock.....	\$18,023 76
8. Louisiana stock.....	28,580 00
20. Seven per cent.....	24,900 78
20. Deferred six per cent.....	33,053 36

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, August 31, 1819.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th instant, directing a suspension of purchases of stock for account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, &c.

Agreeably to your directions therein, I transmit my account and vouchers for the purchases made by me.

I also transmit herewith transfer certificates, in the name of the Treasurer of the United States, for \$28,107 21, viz:

\$15,050 Louisiana six per cent.; \$735 99 three per cent.; \$515 22 deferred six per cent.; \$11,806 seven per cent.

These, together with those inclosed you on the 6th instant, embrace the whole of the stock purchased by me under your orders.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 1, 1819.*

SIR: I have received a letter from Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, dated 15th July last, in which they inform me that Mr. John Noble, of London, has suspended his payments. I have thought it proper to make this communication to you, as two of the bills lately purchased by me for the use of Government—one for £800 and the other for £600 sterling—were drawn on that gentleman, and will probably be returned for non-payment. The endorsers I consider good for the amount, with costs and damages, in case of their being returned.

Messrs Thomas M. and Richard Willing made me an offer this morning of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 of Louisiana stock at par, with the interest. I informed them that the orders for purchasing had been countermanded, but that I would communicate the offer to you. I therefore take the liberty of inquiring of you if you desire the purchase should be made, in case they make no other disposition of it in the meantime.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, September 3, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo is duly received. I herein inclose, agreeably to your instructions, an account stating the amount of each species of stock lately purchased for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the cost thereof and receipts from the sellers. The transfer certificates for placing the stock on the Treasury books were transmitted in mine of the 24th of July last, which you have advised have been duly received. A receipt for the commission, as agent, was forwarded at the same time.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose four transfer certificates, which were intended to have been transmitted in mine of the 31st ultimo, as therein mentioned, but omitted by mistake, viz:

\$15,050 Louisiana six per cent.; \$735 99 three per cent.; \$515 22 deferred six per cent.; \$11,806 seven per cent.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



[Private.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 6, 1819.*

SIR: Having obtained the loan of two millions in Europe, of which you have been advised, the ability of the bank will be increased after the 21st of October next; and, as it will then be paying interest on two millions of dollars, it will be necessary to increase its business not only to cover this charge, but also, if possible, to make the business of the institution more profitable than it has been for some time past, and at the same time to be as useful to the country as shall be consistent with the interests and safety of the institution. In order to do business according to some system, and without a more minuteness of superintendence in the parent Board, which, except temporarily, is impracticable, and restrictions on the offices which they bear with great uneasiness, it is extremely desirable that capitals should be assigned to the branches. To some of them it will not be practicable to assign them for some time, from their peculiar situation; but it is necessary some effort of this kind should be made in relation to the principal branches on the Atlantic margin before the commencement of the ensuing season of trade.

The great difficulties which lie in the way of this measure are, first, the receipt of our notes at all points on account of the revenue; and second, the disbursement of the revenue at the places where it is wanted for the uses of Government. On the first, I do not propose to trouble you with any remarks at present. Indeed, you are fully possessed of the subject, and it is therefore, probably, altogether unnecessary, though, if I can find time, I may submit to you hereafter a reiteration of those views which I had the honor to present to you in person, with some additions. On the second, I now venture to address you, with the view of submitting for your consideration a plan which I think will better meet the convenience of Government, and will be more manageable by the bank. What I now submit is entirely without the authority of the Board, or the members of it, and may not meet their views. But as we have called a meeting of the Board, including the absent members, to take into consideration the general situation and measures of the bank on the 17th instant, I am desirous of being possessed of your ideas on the subject for their information.

I propose, then, first, that, unless circumstances affecting the safety of the bank should render it necessary, which it is hoped and believed will not again occur, the bank shall pay at the places of receipt, without reference to the notes received, (whether of the offices receiving, or others,) except in relation to debentures.

Second. That the Treasury, when it desires to use its funds otherwise than where they may be deposited, shall direct the bank to transfer to specific offices where it shall want its funds, from the specific offices where they may be deposited; and that the bank shall be bound to effect these transfers within periods to be agreed upon, subject, however, to such changes from time to time as experience may dictate as proper, and which shall be the subject of future arrangement. That for the present, and until further arrangements, the following periods be established:

1. From the western offices to the Atlantic offices, respectively, and *vice versa*, four months.
2. From and to New Orleans, in all cases, four months.
3. From the offices south to the offices north of Washington, and *vice versa*, sixty days.
4. From offices north of Washington to offices north of Washington, thirty days.

Third. That the Government (unless in cases which shall be the subject of special arrangement) shall only draw on offices to the amount of its funds in those offices, respectively, *except* the Office at *Washington*, where it shall draw at pleasure, as heretofore.

Fourth. That to reimburse the office at Washington for drafts upon it by the Government, drafts shall be given from time to time to the Cashier of that office, on his application, on those offices, respectively, where the notes of that office shall be paid in on account of the debts due to the Government, if the Government shall at the time have funds in such offices, respectively; and, after the application of such drafts to the credit of the Government with that office for the balance due to it, if any, the Government shall quarter-yearly grant drafts on such offices where it has funds as it shall see fit.

Fifth. That if the Government shall wish the Cashier or any other officer of the office at Washington to be authorized (for its convenience or the convenience of the Agents of the Government in making its payments at Washington) to draw occasionally on Philadelphia, New York, or elsewhere, it shall only be on funds deposited to his *private* credit, as the Agent of the Government, at such places, respectively.

*Remarks on the foregoing propositions.*

1. The rule relative to drawbacks is one of such obvious justice and equity that it ought to be permanent. To the Government it is beneficial, as it, so far as it operates, sustains the bank in dispensing with the resolve of the 12th of April, which this proposition will revoke.

2. I think the certainty and systematic operation of this provision will be as desirable to the Government as the bank. The only point concerning it which I have supposed requires any elucidation is that which fixes the periods in which transfers shall be made. I have submitted for consideration the shortest periods within which, on an average, a real operation could effect the transfer of money from the remote points. There are but two modes in which a transfer can be effected, viz: by the transportation of specie and by the purchase of exchange.

From the western States, or New Orleans, a transfer of specie cannot, on an average, be made in less than four months. As to the western States, we have made the experiment, and it is found to exceed four months. As to New Orleans, it will be readily proved. The mail, practically, takes a month to reach New Orleans; there is but a very limited number of regular traders between that and other ports of the Union; there are seldom any other vessels going between New Orleans and the ports north of it, and these are a good deal confined to particular seasons. A month or two will not unfrequently elapse without finding a vessel up for the place to which the transportation is made. There are, then, great delays in getting out of the river, and an average passage of a month; accidents are to be added. If the transfer were attempted by exchange, the mail would take a month to go, another to come, and, besides the time necessary to purchase safely, bills could not be procured at shorter sights than sixty days. Accidents here again, from failures to accept or to pay, are to be added. New Orleans and the Western States are put by the way of example. Taking the season through, the proposition is not less correct in relation to Charleston and Savannah. As to Richmond and Norfolk, specie, it is admitted, might be transported in a shorter time than sixty days from the time of notice; but an operation by exchange could not transfer the money sooner than from Charleston or Savannah, because there is less exchange in



the market of the former. I presume, too, that the period of sixty days will not be deemed exceptionable from any point south to any point north of Washington, and *vice versa*. Finally, it is obvious that, although these propositions may not exceed the extreme right of the Government, or the strict obligation of the bank, they nevertheless exceed any practical effects which are attainable; that it must frequently subject other funds to the demand, and that the time demanded will rather allow it the means of arrangement and preparation than of transferring funds. I hope you will discover in these periods the minimum of time which will be necessary to the bank and all the facilities the Government can wish; at the same time, there can be no doubt of the readiness of the bank, as far as it may be able, to meet the wishes of the Government in any unforeseen events or occasional demands. But, to attain the regularity and system which I suppose equally desirable to the Government and the bank, all drafts of the Government, not on actual deposits at the place on which they may be made, should be accompanied by a transfer of funds *in the accounts* of the Government and the bank.

3. This is merely a corollary from the second proposition.

4. This is essential to keep the capitals of our offices stationary.

5. This is also essential for the same purpose, as well as to enable us to dictate the conduct of our officers. I suggest that these regulations should commence with the next fiscal quarter. As to deposits on the 1st October, I think the bank should give the Government credit at Philadelphia, &c, if desired, except those of New Orleans; because we received notice to remit as to Charleston and Savannah, though we have been unable to accomplish it; and it has been well understood that in October these funds would be wanted there. But as to New Orleans, we understood that the revenue collected there was to be expended there, and therefore took no steps to have it remitted, which, I believe, might have been advantageously effected if it had been desired.

It will be remarked that these propositions concern only the operations of the offices of the bank. The transfer of other funds than those deposited with the bank and its offices must of necessity depend on the peculiar circumstances of each case.

While writing the foregoing, I had the honor of receiving yours of the 31st ultimo, and, although it necessarily calls for an official reply, which must wait the deliberation of the Board, I cannot forbear to express my private opinion that the arrangement you have suggested, in relation to the Huntsville Bank and others, should be made to include all the western banks and those of the District of Columbia. I believe it will be absolutely impracticable to make the funds which the Treasurer is directed to transfer to the Bank of the United States available for their object, *which is to make payment on the 1st and 21st of October, at Washington and points north of it, in specie or its equivalent*. It is very doubtful whether the funds could be procured in specie, or an equivalent, and the Bank of the United States ought certainly not to receive any other, after having suffered such severe losses and embarrassments by accepting doubtful funds. Again: the demand, if it shall be effectual, will not only distress the banks on whom it is made, but the people where they are located, and will also bring down much odium on the bank and on the Government. I perceive near \$400,000 are to be drawn from the banks of the District of Columbia; this seems to be impossible. The Bank of the United States dare not carry it into account with them, nor receive their paper, and therefore must demand specie, which they cannot pay. This will place the Bank of the United States in a very odious point of view, (though very unjustly,) and no doubt will be grossly misrepresented; but it will have no choice. It has freely made a considerable sacrifice in obtaining a loan in Europe to meet the October payments, with a view as much to the alleviation of the public distress, the preservation of a sound currency, and the financial convenience of the country, as the safety and convenience of the bank. It pays for the loan it has obtained, including expenses, 6.83 per cent. The Board could never, therefore, excuse itself to the stockholders, if it were to allow a capital so procured to be converted into an inactive fund, supposing its ultimate security were unquestionable. The bank cannot, therefore, forbear to demand specie or its equivalent.

The situation of the Government, as a creditor, is very different from that of the bank. It has a summary means of recovery, and an exclusive preference of all other creditors. Where the Government may be perfectly safe, the bank will be in imminent hazard. We are suffering already greatly under the injustice of local institutions, which became our creditors through the transfer of the Treasury funds. This remark is not intended as a complaint against the Government, but the fact ought to admonish the bank of the like danger in future cases. In short, I feel satisfied that these funds, except to an inconsiderable amount, cannot be made to serve the purpose intended.

I think there can be no legal objection to the arrangement you suggested in relation to the Huntsville Bank, &c. It may be of some importance to determine the form, so as to make it free of the character of a loan by the bank. In relation to the European holders, I think it would be best to hold the orders; the debt would then continue to bear interest on the original contract.

I concur with you in the opinion that the season of greatest distress has passed over, and that the revenue in future is likely to be paid, generally, with punctuality. But the situation of the country is a little like the case of an epidemic ceasing to rage for the want of subjects. Money, however, is not scarce, but there is no business. There is a want of credit and confidence generally, and of exchange on the south and west. The greatest evil in the west is the want of a sound currency; this is partially the case to the south. A bad circulation is very much felt in its evils in the interior of this State and, I think, New York, and in some portions of the middle States. The latter cases are likely to work their own cure; a better currency is within reach. But in the western States they are doomed to suffer much longer unless, by Congress enabling the Bank of the United States to give them a local currency, they be more speedily aided; I mean by making our bills only receivable where they are payable, or where there are no branches. The bank could do this to some extent in the ensuing season of trade, without increasing its fixed debt, by an advantageous bill business, which would be an additional benefit to the country. Exchange on England is up and rising; there is none in the market. I shall not be surprised to see it from three to five per cent. between this time and the 1st of November. This is owing, I think, to the improvements in their currency. If this be a correct view of the subject, how fortunate, even at 6.83 per cent. interest, is our European loan for ourselves and the country! If the European holders of the Louisiana stock had been paid directly, the amount would have all gone abroad. Our stocks are so low in Europe, (caused, I think, principally by their apprehension of the state of our banks and our currency,) and so high here, that there would have been no investments.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September 6, 1819.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, covering the following protested bills of exchange for collection, viz:

J. A. Willink & Co. on D. & J. Willink & Co., endorsed by John M'Ehrick, £2,000 sterling.  
L. & R. Groning on R. Groning, endorsed by Jacob R. Valk and John M'Ehrick, £900.

On receipt thereof, I applied to the drawers of the first bill, (Messrs. Willinks) who informed me it was out of their power to pay the same, or any part thereof, at present. I then claimed the amount of both bills, with the customary damages of 20 per cent, of John M'Ehrick, who immediately paid me \$11,000, which will be deposited to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, where one of the drawers of the bills resides, and where Mr. M'Ehrick has collected money for their payment. The Cashier's receipt for this \$11,000 will be transmitted to me by return of mail. For the balance, say \$4,466 66, he has put security into my hands, and asks to be indulged a little time for the payment thereof, which, at his request, I beg leave to submit to your consideration, with this remark, that these bills were both endorsed by him to oblige his friends, and that he therefore has become unexpectedly liable for their payment, which he will meet as soon as he can possibly collect his money. He therefore requests an indulgence from 60 to 120 days, (the security being in my hands,) when he will be prepared to pay the same with interest.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Amount of the two bills, £2,900 .....	\$12,888 89
Twenty per cent. damages .....	2,577 77
	<hr/>
	15,466 66
Paid .....	11,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance due.....	4,466 66
	<hr/> <hr/>

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 8, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant. The conditions of the contract with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and Hope & Co. do not expressly require the assent of your Department; but upon adverting to Mr. Gallatin's last letter you will discover that it was omitted in the written contract from delicacy, but that it was, nevertheless, understood and expected that it should be obtained so far as to show your knowledge and approbation of the measure. The terms of your letter of the 4th will very sufficiently serve this purpose. But your approbation is given with an understanding that the power of attorney shall contain an *express* stipulation that not more than two millions shall be sold in one year. It will be very correct to insert such a stipulation, but as the act of incorporation fully provides for it, and the bank can transfer no more than its rights, there will be no danger in omitting it. If, therefore, the agent of the lenders should object to its insertion, it would be proper not to make it a *sine qua non*; and if he should make the objection and insist upon it, your letter of assent would, of course, be deemed unsatisfactory by him, and the transaction might be much embarrassed. My object is, then, to ask the favor of you to give your letter of acquiescence another shape, which shall remove this difficulty. If, for example, the letter, instead of making it a *condition*, should allude incidentally to the limited right of the bank or its assignees to sell, it will, I presume, equally meet your object, and the objection could not be raised. The Board is anxious, as the loan is a matter of so much importance to the bank and to the public, that no possible ground should be left on which to raise embarrassment.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 15, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a report of a committee of the bank, to whom was referred your letter of the 31st ultimo, which, it is presumed, will accord with your views. It will certainly, as you observe, be the interest of the bank to place the amount of the loan which it has obtained in Europe at interest, and it is no less its disposition to do it in a manner which shall be useful to the Government and lessen the embarrassments under which the country labors.

It is presumed it will not be impertinent to use the occasion to say, that in the midst of the revilings and slanders which have been heaped upon the bank, it has kept those objects steadily in view, and if, by the temporary diminution of its business, it has been the cause, in any degree, of the scarcity of money which prevailed, besides being the first and greatest immediate sufferer, its act has been not one of choice, but of necessity. Upon the fullest consideration of the subject, I am perfectly satisfied the bank (whose discounts were never large in the aggregate for its capital and advantages) would never have been obliged to make material curtailments but for the flow, under adverse exchanges, of the paper of the southern and western offices upon the northern and eastern offices, and the country would have had continued to it, in this paper, a circulation equal to gold and silver, to the extent of at least four or five millions more than it now enjoys. The experience of the bank since I have held my present office gives



the fullest proof of this. The great cause which has given security to the bank, and without which it certainly could not have sustained itself, has been the restraint put upon the offices, with which the exchanges were adverse, in the issue of their notes, for it has made no material curtailments anywhere since the 1st of April last. In Philadelphia, where the pressure and danger was greatest, the bank ceased to curtail, except a trifle on the stock notes, on the 17th May last, and has continued gradually to increase its discounts on business paper from that time to the present.

The subject of the transaction with the Bank of Columbia has been referred to a committee, who have directed a correspondence with the Bank of Columbia, which will a little delay their report; but the earliest determination, conveniently practicable, will be had, and immediately communicated to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Committee on the State of the Bank, to whom the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 31st ultimo was referred, beg leave to report on so much thereof as proposes, in order to relieve certain banks where the public money is deposited, and from which it could not be drawn without great inconvenience to these banks at this time, to receive, on the part of the Government, interest from them, and the Government to pay the bank interest on such part of the Louisiana stock, payable in October next, as may not then be redeemed by the Government. They accordingly report:

That, in their opinion, it is absolutely impossible for the local banks to make the payments at the time they will be required by the Government, under the existing state of commerce and the moneyed concerns of the country. That an attempt to enforce it would create great distress in those portions of the country where the funds are deposited, and that consequently the proposition of the Secretary is calculated to meet the public good, while it would not be a disadvantageous application of the funds of the bank. There must, however, be considerable caution in the manner in which this measure shall be effected. The bank is prohibited by its charter from loaning to the Government above half a million of dollars, without the authority of Congress. Happily, however, the circumstances of the case will enable the bank to meet the views of the Secretary of the Treasury without the risk of trespassing upon this provision of the charter. The bank having agreed to receive orders on the Government for that part of the principal of the Louisiana debt, payable in October next, in payment of so much of the loan of two millions, obtained by the bank from Baring Brothers & Co. and Hope & Co., will hold these orders for account of the lender until the payment shall be actually made by the Government, and will receive, on their account, the interest accruing after the 21st October, which will be, in effect, the same thing as if the bank were to receive interest, as it will exonerate it from an equal amount of interest.

The committee, therefore, recommend an agreement by the Board to the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that it be effected in the manner herein before proposed.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 16, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th, which has been laid before the Board. The Board has directed me to say that it very reluctantly declines to afford any accommodation in its power which the Government may require. But the heavy losses which it has sustained; the embarrassments it has suffered; and the great risks it continues to bear from the receipt of local paper not in undoubted credit, obliges it to decline the receipt of the notes mentioned in your letter. The principal banks of Ohio are very largely indebted to this bank, and a cent cannot be obtained from them.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, September 17, 1819.*

SIR: It is incumbent on me to inform you that, in defiance of an injunction granted, on application, by the Circuit Court of the United States in the recent session here; and when it was confidently supposed that, at least for the present, a becoming acquiescence would be yielded to that authority, a most atrocious outrage has been committed upon this office, under a warrant, issued by the Auditor of this State, for enforcing the payment and collection in this office of the tax imposed by the late law on both branches of the Bank of the United States in this State; which warrant was executed between twelve and one o'clock this day by John L. Harper, (late of Philadelphia, deputed for the purpose,) accompanied by two others, who, without any previous notice whatever, suddenly entered the office, and, in a ruffian-like manner, jumped over the counter, took and held forcible possession of the vault, while the said Harper, in like manner, intruded himself behind the counter, and, as I was proceeding to turn the others from the vault, demanded to know if I was prepared to pay the said tax; to which I answered in the negative, and made an ineffectual exertion to obtain possession of the vault, when they were repeatedly forewarned against touching any part of the property, and admonished, in the presence of several citizens, of said injunction, which was shown and read to them, but for which he declared his disregard; and, after another fruitless effort on my part to dispossess them of the vault, proceeded to remove therefrom, and from the drawer, a quantity of specie and bank notes, amounting to \$120,425, including \$7,930 in Muskingum Bank notes, the special deposit on account of the Treasury; all which were taken to and received by the Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe.

This flagrant spoliation of our funds has necessarily suspended all banking operations, (save the renewal of notes,) and of course to discontinue the payment of the numerous pensioners from distant parts of the State.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, September 18, 1819.*

SIR: I am requested to ask you if you are disposed to purchase about ninety-three thousand dollars (original amount) of deferred stock of the United States? The limit prescribed by law, and all the interest accruing since last quarter day, would be required, and the parties are not yet prepared to say that they would accept of those terms; but I think it probable that they would, from the tenor of their conversation, and they are solicitous for your early reply.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, September 21, 1819.*

SIR: With reference to my respects of the 18th instant, I have to add that an offer has been made to me of \$10,000 funded debt of the Louisiana loan, at the limit prescribed by law, including interest, to be transferred upon the opening of the books of the Loan Office, the 1st of October.

An early signification of your pleasure in this case will oblige me.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, September 25, 1819. -*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herein (duly attested by the President and myself) a statement of the flagrant outrage committed on this office the 17th instant, and communicated in my letter of that date.

The moneys of which we were then so outrageously despoiled were removed from this place the 18th instant for Columbus; on its passage thither a second and more extended process was served on the persons who had it in charge, and (the same evening) on the State Auditor there, which was equally disregarded by all of them.

Since then, (the 22d instant,) Harper left on our counter \$20,355 11 of those funds, including the Treasury special deposit of \$7,930 before mentioned.

The agent of pensions having received and deposited the amount of Treasury draft on the branch at Cincinnati, and a supply of specie being expected thence, the payment of pensioners and the usual banking operations were resumed the 21st instant.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRM. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Be it remembered, that, about half past 12 o'clock on Friday, the 17th September, 1819, present Wm. Creighton, jr., President, Abraham G. Claypoole, Cashier, and John Walker, Teller, in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe, John L. Harper, James McCollister, and Thomas Orr, suddenly entered the banking room, and the two latter, in a ruffian-like manner, jumped over the counter and took possession of the vault; on which the Cashier advanced for the purpose of removing them therefrom and securing it, but was interrupted by Harper, who (without any previous notice whatever) demanded to know of the Cashier if he was prepared to pay the State tax? The Cashier answered in the negative, and denied the right of the State, moving at the same time towards the vault, when Harper and his companions told him he must not and should not enter there. The Cashier, however, did endeavor to obtain possession thereof, but was forcibly prevented. A short pause then ensued, when (on the President's demanding his authority) Harper produced a warrant from the Auditor of the State, directed to him, and requiring him to enter the banking house of the Bank of the United States within this State and collect the tax imposed by the late law on the two branches in this State; whereupon he was informed that the State had no such right, and was reminded of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and admonished that an injunction had been granted by the Circuit Court of the United States, at its late session in this town, of which the Auditor had been duly advised. The President producing and reading to them the said injunction, and, with the Cashier, forewarned them, at their peril, against further proceeding therein, or taking or touching any part of the funds or property of the institution. Harper, nevertheless, declared his disregard for the injunction, and while we were reading the warrant, again importunately demanded the said tax; and again, and after the injunction was read to them, peremptorily repeated the demand, which was refused; and, after another exertion, on the part of the Cashier, to obtain possession of the vault, (from which he was forcibly repulsed,) they proceeded to remove, and did carry away from the office, specie and bank notes to the amount of \$120,425, including a special Treasury deposit of \$7,930. During this outrageous proceeding Messrs. Wm. Carson, James Miller, Henry Brush, and Alexander Bourne, successively entered the banking room, and were informed and desired to take notice thereof; and the said Harper, McCollister, and Orr, were, in their presence, respectively forewarned and admonished as aforesaid.

William Creighton, jr., and Abraham G. Claypoole personally appeared before me, the subscriber, Mayor of the town of Chillicothe, and, being severally sworn, depose and saith that the above and foregoing statement is true, to the best of their remembrance, recollection, and belief.

STATE OF OHIO, ROSS COUNTY, *Mayor's Office, Chillicothe, ss.*

I, Levin Belt, Mayor of the town of Chillicothe, do certify that the foregoing statement was sworn to by William Creighton, jr., and Abraham G. Claypoole, before me.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

LEVIN BELT, *Mayor.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, September 27, 1819.*

SIR: I regularly received your letter of the 10th, which I have been prevented by indisposition from acknowledging until this time. In pursuance of your permission therein, I have taken John M'Ehrick's note, at ninety days, with interest, for \$4,466 66, being the balance due on protested bills by him endorsed, and inclose a receipt for \$11,000, paid by him in part of said bills. To secure the payment of the note I have ample security in my hands.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c , &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

£2,900 sterling, add 20 per cent. damages.....	\$15,466 66
Cash paid, per receipt inclosed.....	11,000 00
	<hr/>
Note at 90 days, with interest.....	4,466 66
	<hr/>

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, September 27, 1819.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive, in due course, your letter of the 20th instant, and am filled with regret, if nothing more, on account of the circumstance which caused you so much trouble. It was truly a mistake of our accountant, as singular and surprising in its origin as that it should not have been detected in many ways much sooner. It is now corrected, and is so alarming that I cannot allow myself to suppose that the like can again happen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 30, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a letter from the Cashier of the office at Chillicothe to the Cashier of the bank. The outrage which it narrates can be rarely paralleled under a Government of laws, and, if sanctioned by the higher authorities of the State, strikes at the vitals of the Constitution. I also inclose an extract of a private letter to me from Governor Worthington on the subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. I have also inclosed an extract of a previous letter, dated 16th instant, from the Cashier of the office at Chillicothe to the Cashier of the bank, which shows that the injunction had been *served* before this outrage was committed.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Chillicothe, September 17, 1819.*

SIR: In defiance of the injunction of the Circuit Court, mentioned in my letter of the 16th instant, and when it was supposed that, at least for the present, a becoming acquiescence would be yielded to that authority, a most unprecedented and flagrant outrage was committed on this office, and on the judicial authority of the United States, under a warrant, issued by the Auditor of this State, for enforcing the collection and payment by this office of the tax imposed by the late law on both branches in this State, which was executed between 12 and 1 o'clock this day, by John L Harper, late of Philadelphia, accompanied by two others, who suddenly entered the office, and, in a ruffian-like manner, jumped over the counter, and took and held forcible possession of the vault, while he intruded himself, in like manner, behind the counter, and, as I was proceeding to turn the other ruffians from the vault, demanded to know if I was prepared to pay the said tax; to which I answered in the negative, and ineffectually endeavored to obtain possession of the vault, while they were admonished and warned, in presence of several citizens, by the President and myself, of the said injunction, &c., which was shown and read to them, but for which they declared their disregard; and, after another fruitless effort on my part to dispossess them, proceeded to remove a quantity of specie, &c., therefrom, with a considerable amount in notes out of the drawer, amounting to \$120,425, including \$7,930 *special deposit*, in Muskingum Bank notes, on account of the Treasury; all of which were taken to and received by the Cashier of the Bank of Chillicothe, in order no doubt to preserve his usual consistency of character.

A circumstantial detail, in due form, of this outrageous proceeding will be prepared and transmitted to you and to the Secretary of the Treasury as soon as possible. In the meantime the advice and instructions of the Board of Directors is respectfully requested.

Every measure in our power will be pursued to punish these atrocious offenders and to resuscitate the funds of the office. At present it is deemed necessary to suspend all operations, save the renewal of notes. The payment of pensions must of course be discontinued, although they are constantly dunning us. Indeed, that fund has been exhausted, and is overdrawn about \$15,000 already.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ABM. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

JON. SMITH, Esq., *Cashier.*

*Extract of a letter from Governor Worthington.*

"After writing thus far, yesterday, I rode to town, and, to my astonishment, was informed that the officers of the State had entered the branch bank and seized on specie and notes amounting to more than



\$100,000, to cover the tax levied by the State, notwithstanding an injunction had been obtained, to stay the proceedings, by the bank from the Circuit Court of the United States, which closed its session only two days since. I immediately did all in my power to have the money restored, and offered to give a deed of trust on property worth \$400,000, as security for the money; but, to my regret and great mortification, have been unable to succeed. I view the transaction in the most odious light, and from my very soul I detest it. The officers of the bank will no doubt advise you fully on the subject. I am ashamed it has happened in Ohio."

*Extract of a letter from the Cashier of the office, Chillicothe, to the Cashier of the bank, dated September 16, 1819.*

"From information incidentally obtained, it has been deemed necessary, as a precautionary measure, (notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States,) to apply to the Circuit Court, in session here, for an injunction against the intended proceedings of the State Auditor, for the collection of the tax of \$50,000 imposed on each branch by the late law of this State, which injunction was granted, and has been served on that officer, and thus the matter rests at present. It appears to have been unexpected, and to have disconcerted the parties a little; but it is thought they have not abandoned the project."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 5, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a report of a special committee, which has been agreed to by the Board, on the distribution of capital among the branches, and the mode in which, in the future, business with the bank, with each other, and with the Government, shall be done. I have transmitted the whole report, that you may discover the efforts and the zeal of the Board, not only to promote the interests of the institution, in which the Government has so large a share, but, also, as far as their duty to the institution will permit, to furnish facilities in exchange, and a medium suited to the uses and convenience of travellers. For this latter purpose, the five dollar bills, you will perceive, are to be paid and received in future at the bank and the branches without reference to the offices from which they may be issued, and when time, or any facilities which Congress may be pleased to furnish, shall enable us to supply a sufficient amount, they will afford a better circulation for the use of travellers than has ever been before furnished by any country in the world. You will perceive that there has been but one alteration made in the regulations to which you were pleased to assent, which is, in the reimbursement of advances at Washington, and of special advances which may be agreed upon from time to time, which I hope will meet your approbation. It is, indeed, in effect, the present practice of the Treasury, which is, to cover the advances at Washington by drafts on the most available funds, and without it the bank would not secure that notice, in the transmission of funds, which is necessary to give security and certainty to the execution of the heavy and complicated duties which they have to perform.

The report also proposes that the accounts of the Treasury shall be kept, as formerly, with the bank and the offices, separately, according to their respective obligations, which is necessary to the harmony of the system, which, I hope will meet your approbation. The report, you will perceive, proposes that the arrangement with your Department shall have reference in its commencement to the first instant. To execute this, transfers will be necessary to fix the accounts of the bank and the offices with the Treasury, which I will be obliged to you to direct in such manner as you shall think proper. These the bank can direct, but it might interfere with your views as to the points where you might wish to retain money, and therefore your instructions are desired.

In fine, I have to ask the favor of you to give such general instructions as shall secure the regular execution of the arrangement as to the Government deposits and payments, on which the success of the whole plan of the bank will much depend. It will certainly be the study of the Board at all times to furnish such special facilities as may be in its power to cover the emergencies which the Government may be required to meet.

The Board entirely concurs with you in the views you take as to the Government collections and deposits in the western States, which they believe to be calculated to ease the moneyed pressure on that portion of the country, as well as to meet the interests of the Government, and relieve the bank from embarrassing collisions with local banking institutions. I will thank you for as early an answer as you may find convenient.

I inclose the letters from Mr. Warden Pope, which you were so obliging as to transmit for the information of the bank.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The committee appointed to inquire whether any, and what, distribution of the capital of the bank among the respective offices should be made at present, and also to inquire generally into the state of the offices, report as follows:

1. In the opinion of the committee, it is expedient to assign capitals to the offices as soon as practicable. Until this is done, it is impossible that either the parent bank or the offices can do business with judgment or success. This, however, to complete it, will be a work of time and full of difficulties. Yet not such, the committee hope and believe, as may not be overcome by perseverance on the part of the parent Board, and a spirit of conformity on the part of the offices.

2 The restrictions upon the branches which have for some time past existed were necessary to the safety of the bank, and that necessity had its foundation in no small degree in the fact that the capitals of the offices varied with every day's transactions. The establishment of capitals will remove most of these restrictions, and give to the branches a general freedom of action which it is the desire of the parent Board should exist. The corresponding duty, however, in the offices of a prompt, exact, and implicit conformity to the views and instructions of the parent Board must be secured. A discordancy of measures in the bank and the branches is utterly incompatible with the prosperity of the institution, and cannot be tolerated.



3. The dispersed state of the capital of the bank, the difficulty of concentrating it, or drawing it from the redundant points to those which are deficient, render it impossible now to establish those proportions which may be ultimately proper. The southern offices have generally more than they will ultimately be entitled to, and yet not so much more as to make it very difficult to bring them down to the amounts which may be ultimately assigned them. The western offices generally (including dishonored bills of exchange) have so large a proportion of the funds of the institution beyond what can be ultimately assigned them as to render it hopeless, without an intolerable and dangerous pressure on their debtors, to reduce them speedily to their just proportions.

4. The office at Baltimore has nominally a very large capital, but a considerable portion of it consists of doubtful and deferred debts, and of stock discounts, which cannot soon be made active. At Philadelphia there has been within a few months past a gradual accumulation of capital, but yet not to an extent (exclusive of stock discounts) by any means commensurate to the demands of the parent institution. At New York there is little capital, and at Boston none. The small offices at Portsmouth, Providence, and Middletown, have about as much as it may be convenient to assign them as provisional capitals.

5. From this view of the state of the offices, the committee are of opinion that to all the Atlantic offices (including New Orleans) south of Baltimore their ultimate proportions may be now assigned. To Baltimore, from the peculiar state of its funds, it will not be practicable to assign at this time either an ultimate or provisional capital, otherwise than by allotting to it the use of the present means of the office, which the committee propose to do. To New York and Boston provisional capitals may be assigned; and, although they cannot be immediately put in possession of the funds, it is believed that, as the receipt of the revenue shall gradually pay to the bank the portion of the Louisiana debt held by foreigners, which it has agreed to receive in part of the loan lately negotiated in Europe, and as the southern offices shall remit their surpluses, these provisional allotments to New York and Boston will gradually accumulate and be completed in the course of the ensuing season of trade, and perhaps at an early period of it. From the very great disproportion between the actual funds of and what would be deemed a just assignment of capital to the western offices, it would be idle *at this time* to assign them either a fixed or provisional capital, as such assignment would be merely nominal.

6. In ascertaining the present funds of the offices, the committee have taken the office statements (about the 15th instant, which are used to furnish an example) with the following alterations: From the debits *strike out*, first, domestic bills of exchange remitted; second, notes of the office on hand; third, parent bank and branch notes on hand; fourth, balances due by the offices; and fifth, current expenses; and *add*, domestic bills of exchange received from the bank and other offices, except at New Orleans, bills remitted from the western offices, which are there merely in transitu to the northern offices.

From the credits *deduct*, first, balances due the Bank of the United States and the offices; second, discounts, interest, &c., and the actual circulation at the time is to be *added*. The result will give the available means and the actual charges upon the offices, respectively.

7. The first of the following columns gives the result according to these principles, and the second gives the capitals where they have been assigned, distinguishing between those which are provisional and those which are fixed. The sum opposite Baltimore is an *estimate* of the active means of that office upon the foregoing principles, (excluding stock discounts and doubtful and deferred debts,) and that opposite Philadelphia is an estimate of the active capital of the bank, excluding stock discounts and the various matters of account which concern the institution generally, and have no particular connexion with the business at Philadelphia. The statements of the western offices include their bills of exchange remitted.

Offices.	Capital, &c.	Fixed capital.	Provisional capital.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,912,047 43	.....	.....
Portsmouth.....	164,159 34	.....	\$200,000 00
Providence.....	286,164 27	.....	300,000 00
Middletown .....	308,839 83	.....	200,000 0
Boston .....	.....	.....	500,000 00
New York. ....	549,576 13	.....	1,500,000
Baltimore .....	1,255,212 46	.....	.....
Washington .....	411,843 38	\$500,000 00	500,000 00
Richmond.....	1,555,317 26	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Norfolk .....	899,035 79	500,000 00	.....
Fayetteville .....	626,491 75	500,000 00	.....
Charleston .....	1,804,695 83	1,500,000 00	.....
Savannah .....	1,226,011 70	1,000,000 00	.....
Lexington .....	1,324,248 31	.....	.....
Louisville .....	676,605 50	.....	.....
Chillicothe .....	510,989 09	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	2,160,081 16	.....	.....
New Orleans .....	1,194,924 46	1,000,000 00	.....
Pittsburg.....	712,900 76	.....	.....

8. The present means of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, may be a little diminished by the payments on account of the Government on the 1st and 21st of October next, for which they may be obliged to disburse more than their own receipts, in consequence of the impracticability of having the revenue remitted from some of the southern offices where it has not been expended. To restore such diminution, as well as to complete the provisional allotments to New York and Boston, the following resources are relied upon: 1st. New York shall be authorized to draw from Middletown the difference between the capital provisionally assigned to the latter and the actual funds held by that office, in part of which the former shall be authorized to draw \$35,000 in specie. 2d. Remittances must be made from the redundant offices in the south and west to Philadelphia, as hereinafter directed. 3d. The appropriation, after the 21st of October next, of the revenue, above the current expenditures of the Government, to



the payment of that portion of the Louisiana debt which the bank will be entitled to receive. 4th. Miscellaneous particulars, which are, however, to but small amount. But the whole together have, on examination, appeared to the committee to be adequate, as before observed, to establish during the ensuing season of trade the foregoing provisional allotments of capital.

9. Of the loan lately obtained in Europe, there are about \$120,000 which, it is ascertained, will not be paid in orders from the holders of the Louisiana stock, and it is not improbable this sum may be larger; and for such sum, whatever it may be, the bank has a right to draw immediately on Baring Brothers & Co. And the committee are of opinion that the bank ought immediately to draw to the amount of £40,000, (£20,000 to be offered for sale at Philadelphia, and £20,000 at New York,) at a premium not less than three per cent. The excess of this sum over that for which the bank may have a right to draw on account of the loan, if there shall be any excess, will be authorized and protected by the general arrangements of the bank with Baring Brothers & Co., and will be reimbursed by the purchases of the southern offices as soon as the season of trade shall commence.

10. The committee recommend that it be made the duty of the southern offices to remit, as speedily as it can be advantageously done, as well the surplus capital which they may respectively have as the revenue which has been and may hereafter be advanced for them in the payments on account of the Government (as to the amount of which it may be necessary to instruct them particularly) in sterling bills, and bills on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston; that all their purchases and collections shall be on these accounts until these remittances are completed, except the office at Richmond, which shall not be required during the ensuing season of trade to remit more than \$200,000 over and above the revenue which, if any, it may be required to remit; that sterling bills be remitted as heretofore, but that domestic bills remitted on these accounts on Baltimore, New York, and Boston, be remitted to the bank at Philadelphia for distribution.

11. After the offices having a redundancy of capital shall have made these remittances, their operations in exchange and their collections shall be according to the general regulations hereinafter established.

12. The greatest difficulty in regulating the capitals of the offices is the keeping of them fixed after they have been assigned and established. The following causes are those which will have the greatest tendency to unsettle them:

1st The payment of the notes of the several offices into offices other than those by which they were issued, in payment of debts to the Government.

2d. Reciprocal collections and drafts of the bank and the offices on each other.

3d. The payments on account of the Government.

The tendency of these causes must be restrained by very precise regulations, which must be rigidly adhered to and enforced. The committee propose the following. The first and second of these particulars may be classed together.

#### FIRST AND SECOND.

The offices may collect through each other, (including in such collections bills purchased and transmitted for collection;) and for the amount of such collections, as well as for the notes of each other which they may respectively receive in payment of the revenue, (deducting those of the office drawing, received by the office drawn upon,) they may reciprocally draw on each other. They shall exchange statements, monthly, of the notes held by each other, and shall draw according to such statements; and on failure to receive in due season such statements, they may draw, respectively, according to their own statements. They may draw without transmitting the notes, but they shall transmit them to each other by the safest and speediest means in their power.

The offices shall draw at sight, unless otherwise instructed. They shall not draw, except on funds to meet the payment of their drafts, unless by an arrangement or understanding with each other. They may, under such arrangements, establish mutual credits with each other and with the parent bank, of all which arrangements the parent Board shall immediately be advised.

They may purchase sterling bills with their own capital when they shall deem it advantageous, remitting the same as heretofore directed until further ordered, and may draw on the parent bank for the amount thereof at any time, not within ten days, after the seconds have been transmitted to the parent bank.

The offices shall not buy exchange at longer periods than sixty days' sight; nor shall they buy at higher rates than the current rates of exchange, and in no case above par, unless instructed to do so. Nor shall they sell their checks on each other, or on the bank, at less than the current rates of exchange, nor in any case under par. They shall, on all bills, (sterling or domestic,) require two good endorsers; but, in lieu thereof, may take a pledge of stock of the Bank of the United States, or stock of the Government of the United States, at the rate of 75 per cent. of the par value of such stocks.

13. The office at New Orleans shall invest the collections which it shall make on bills remitted by the western offices in good sterling bills, to be remitted as heretofore ordered; and good bills on Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to be remitted to Philadelphia.

The offices shall severally annex to their weekly statements a list of the bills purchased by them in the preceding week, with the names of drawers, endorsers, and drawees, dates, the time to run, whether from sight or date, and the premium and interest received, and also the aggregate amount of the checks drawn by them, with the average rate of the premiums received.

14. The offices may reissue the notes of the parent bank and each other when they shall be creditors on that account, but not otherwise, nor unless it shall be, from the state of the exchanges, manifestly for the interest of the bank to do so. When the notes of an office (above five dollars) shall appear to be drawn from it, to be used as a substitute for exchange, it shall immediately cease to issue them, unless it be indispensably necessary to sustain the credit of the office to do so.

On this principle it will be inexpedient, considering that the exchanges run steadily and constantly against the western country, that the offices of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Lexington, and Louisville, should issue their notes, unless it be indispensably necessary to sustain their credit, until the further order of the Board. Indeed, as long as their notes are received in payment of the revenue at all points, the committee fear the bank will be unable, without great loss and embarrassment, to allow the western offices to issue their notes with any freedom.

15. The five dollar notes of the bank and the offices shall be increased as fast as they can be prepared and signed, and they shall all (those issued heretofore, as well as those hereafter to be issued) be



receivable and payable on demand, and may be reissued at all the offices without reference to the offices where they may be, by their terms, made payable. When new plates of five dollar notes shall be required, they shall, on their face, be made payable at the bank and all the offices.

### THIRD

16. The payments on account of the Government may be regulated according to the following provisions, which are, with very slight alterations, those which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of the 14th instant, has assented to:

1. That unless circumstances affecting the safety of the bank should render it necessary, which it is hoped and believed will not again occur, the bank shall pay, at the places of receipt, without reference to the notes received, (whether of the offices receiving, or others,) except in relation to debentures.
2. That the Treasury, when it desires to use its funds otherwise than where they may be deposited, shall direct the bank to transfer to the specific offices where it shall want its funds, from the specific office where they may be deposited, and that the bank shall be bound to effect these transfers within periods to be agreed upon, subject, however, to such changes, from time to time, as experience may dictate as proper, and which shall be the subject of future arrangement; that for the present, and until further arrangements, the following periods be established:
  1. From the western offices to the Atlantic offices, respectively, and *vice versa*, four months.
  2. From and to New Orleans, in all cases, four months.
  3. From the offices south to the offices north of Washington, and *vice versa*, sixty days.
  4. From offices north of Washington to offices north of Washington, thirty days.
  5. From offices south of Washington to offices south of Washington, thirty days.
3. That the Government (unless in circumstances which shall be the subject of special arrangement) shall only draw on offices to the amount of its funds in those offices, respectively, except the office at Washington, where it shall draw at pleasure, as heretofore.
4. That to reimburse the office at Washington for drafts drawn upon it by the Government, drafts shall be given from time to time to the Cashier at that office, on his application, on those offices, respectively, where the notes of that office shall be paid in on account of the debts due to the Government, if the Government shall at the time have funds in such offices respectively; and after the application of such drafts to the credit of the Government with that office for the balance due it, if any, the Government shall quarterly grant drafts on such offices where it has funds as may be designated by the bank.
5. When, under special understanding, the Government shall draw on the bank or an office not having funds to meet the draft, it shall simultaneously grant a draft in favor of the bank or the office on the bank or such office where it shall have funds as the bank shall designate, to cover such drafts.
6. The office at Washington (as in the case of the other offices) shall not draw on the bank or the offices, but on funds; nor shall any officer of the branch (in making payments on account of the Government) draw without a specific credit authorizing the draft.

The committee are of opinion that it will be expedient to change the mode of keeping the accounts of the bank with the Treasury. At present there is no account between the Treasury and the offices, except the office at Washington. The bank at Philadelphia has credit with the offices for the use of the Treasury, and is debtor to the Treasury for the aggregate amount; this mode of keeping the account is rather a fiction than a reality. The offices are really debtor, and have the means of paying, and with them, respectively, the accounts ought to be kept. It will be much more simple, and better accord with the proposed regulations as to Treasury drafts.

17. These regulations, the committee propose, shall commence with the commencement of the next fiscal quarter, (1st of October next,) and they propose that the foregoing plan for the allotment of capitals take effect on the 1st of November next, at which time the bank and the offices will have accomplished the great payments on account of Government to be made in October next.

18. After the 1st of November next, when these regulations shall go into effect and capitals be assigned, the offices must so conduct their business as to provide for all demands upon them, on their notes, (whether made immediately on them, or by other offices receiving them on account of revenue,) or from deposits, or any other cause, and also so do their business as to be able to meet an occasional draft by the bank, or under its authority, beyond their strict liability, which, however, will always be so regulated, according to their capitals, as not to be embarrassing in a well regulated business, and which shall be speedily reimbursed, so as to re-establish the capital of the office drawn upon.

19. From this time, and until the 1st of November next, the committee are of opinion that the offices at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, should be authorized to do business to such extent as they may deem advisable and safe on the actual means they may have, taking into consideration the fact that the Government deposits with them, respectively, will probably be required to meet the Government payments to be made in October next, and also on such terms as they may deem advantageous, and with the same means, to buy, exchange, and make collections on New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, and Augusta, (sending drafts on Augusta to the office at Savannah,) keeping a separate account of these transactions, and, as opportunities may offer, to reimburse themselves by drawing on the funds thus remitted, and in like manner also to remit and draw on the bank and on each other.

20. The committee have anxiously endeavored to devise some means by which some activity might be given to the business of the western offices, calculated alike to meet the interests of the country and the bank; but the immense portion of capital already placed in them, the badness generally of the currency of that portion of the country, and the impossibility, under the existing provisions of the charter, to locate the notes of the offices where they are issued, are insuperable difficulties in the way of any extensive operations. By way of experiment, (which, if it succeeds, may be repeated and extended,) the committee propose that a small bill business be attempted in the western offices during the ensuing season of trade. They propose that the offices at Lexington and Louisville shall be allowed to purchase undoubted bills on New Orleans, at not more than sixty days' sight, to an amount not exceeding \$100,000 each. That Chillicothe be allowed to purchase in like manner to an amount not exceeding \$50,000. That in these purchases they shall not issue their notes, but shall draw (in the form of checks) on the Bank at Philadelphia at not less than four months from the *date*. This mode is preferred to the issue of the notes of the offices, which are immediately remitted to the Atlantic and absorbed in the payment of duties, which requires, to reimburse the offices into which they are paid, the transportation of specie, which the bank is anxious to avoid as far as possible, as a measure alike injurious to the bank and the country.



These operations shall not commence before the season when the produce of the country shall begin to be shipped to New Orleans, and shall be gradual, so as to make them probably more safe to the bank and more useful to the country than if done suddenly. It shall be the duty of the offices (and particularly the Cashiers) to avoid the purchase of bills not drawn upon funds. They shall forward weekly lists of the bills purchased, giving the names of drawers and endorsers. They shall take no bill without three good names, and in the purchase of bills and the sale of checks, they shall demand a reasonable but not an excessive profit. The bills so purchased shall be remitted to the office at New Orleans.

21. The committee beg leave further to report the following rules or regulations:

The credit of parties to bonds for duties, when the bonds shall not be regularly paid at bank, shall cease, and their names be entered in the protest book in the bank and its offices, respectively, as in cases of notes protested for non-payment; but their credit shall be restored on satisfactory proof of subsequent payment.

22. The Cashiers of the offices shall hereafter, in no shape, directly or indirectly, be allowed to create a new debt with the bank or its offices; nor shall they appear as drawers or endorsers on any paper offered for discount in any new transactions; and the debts now due by any such Cashiers shall be reduced as speedily as may be conveniently practicable.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 6, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a letter received from the President of the office at Chillicothe, on the subject of the late outrage upon that office.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, September 22, 1819.*

SIR: By the last mail Mr. Claypoole gave you a detailed account of the outrage committed on this office on Friday, the 17th instant.

My engagements in bank prevented me from writing before the departure of the last mail.

After the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of M'Culloh against the State of Maryland, we never imagined that the Auditor of the State of Ohio would attempt to execute the State law imposing a tax of fifty thousand dollars on each of the offices in this State.

Being informed, however, during the late session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in this place, that the Auditor was determined to collect the tax, from abundant caution it was deemed expedient by the Board to apply to the Circuit Court for an injunction.

On the 11th instant a notice was served on the Auditor, Ralph Osborn, that, on the 14th, application would be made to the court, then in session at this place, to enjoin him from proceeding under the State law imposing a tax, &c

The application was made according to the notice, the injunction granted, and bond and security given.

In defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court and the proceedings of the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, the Auditor issued his warrant to John L. Harper to collect the tax. After the adjournment of the court, and the Judges and Marshal had left town, on Friday, the 17th instant, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Harper, with two men—Thomas Orr and John M'Allister—entered the banking house, and, without advising any of the officers of the bank of the object of their visit, and prior to making a demand, (as expressly required by the law under which they proposed to act,) took forcible possession of the vault. A demand was then made, and the party, by force and violence, plundered the vault and banking house of one hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars. Mr. Claypoole twice attempted to gain possession of the vault, but was forcibly repulsed. They were repeatedly informed of the proceedings of the court, and warned and cautioned not to proceed.

The money which they took was deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe until the morning of the 18th, when it was withdrawn and taken to Columbus under charge of an armed guard.

This day twenty thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars, including the Treasury deposit of \$7,930, has been returned to this office.

The office immediately resumed its usual operations. The Treasury draft, for the payment of pensioners, on the office at Cincinnati had been forwarded, and the amount returned to this office the day after we were plundered.

The specie draft from bank for \$20,000 on that office has been forwarded, and a return is expected in three or four days. I feel deeply mortified at the recital of a transaction so flagrant in its character and so disgraceful to the State.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

WM. CREIGHTON, *President.*

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. We should instantly have brought an action of trespass in the Circuit Court of the United States against the persons who took the money, but, on consideration, the Board deemed it expedient to wait instructions from the parent bank as to the course of proceeding.

W. C., *President.*

---

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *October 6, 1819.*

SIR: The amount of public moneys now received at this office to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States having exceeded the permanent deposit to be retained under the arrangement entered into



between yourself and the President and Directors of this bank, under date of March 12, 1819, for the purpose of liquidating the present excess, or any which may hereafter accrue, from receipts of public moneys in the bank, funds have been and will continue to be realized at New Orleans and the eastward. In what manner those funds are to be transferred I am at a loss to know; I beg you will inform me on that subject as early as convenient.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 16, 1819.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant, and have laid it before the Board. I am instructed to say that the bank agrees to transfer to the credit of the Government, at Philadelphia, the balances standing at its credit on the 1st instant at Charleston, Savannah, Fayetteville, and Louisville; and it can have no objection to allow the other balances to remain where they are, subject to the drafts of the Government. It will of course be understood, however, it is presumed, that the same sums will not cover drafts which have been made on other offices or the bank. Omitting the balances at Charleston, Savannah, Fayetteville, and Louisville, the following are the balances to the credit of the Government according to the last statement:

Providence.....	\$23,592 29
New York.....	20,053 78
Baltimore.....	276,119 95
New Orleans.....	233,845 82
Sundry banks.....	152 60
	<hr/>
	553,764 44
	<hr/>

Making the transfers which you desire, and leaving the remaining balances where they are, subject to the drafts of the Government, the drafts which have been already issued according to the last weekly statement will be practically uncovered to the amount of \$1,096,760 05, except so far as that sum may be diminished by intervening collections at the same points, which cannot have been to a very considerable extent. The collections at these points before the 21st instant will not cover probably the sum payable at the same points on that day on account of the Louisiana debt; and we are really now, and must continue for some time, practically restrained by our relations to the Government in the use of our funds to the amount of about one million of dollars. At present we could purchase exchange on the south at a considerable discount, with great advantage to the commerce of the country, and in a couple of months would be able to reimburse ourselves by purchasing advantageously on the north. But the unexpected extent of the Treasury drafts upon us has left us so very much exhausted, as you will see from our statement, that we have been obliged to limit the business we might otherwise do, and indeed expected to do, both in discounts and exchanges. You will perceive that the balances are now against us at this place, and at New York and Boston, with the local banks. We have already paid at Philadelphia the revenue collected at Charleston, Savannah, Fayetteville, and Louisville, to nearly the amount of a million of dollars, and have not received from these points any remittances on that account. It will thus abundantly appear that the bank has furnished every aid and facility in its power to the Government, and I am directed to say that as it has been heretofore, so it will in future be, the disposition of the bank to furnish the Government such aid as it shall be in its power to give, though it may exceed the strict rule of the regulations lately agreed upon.

I am instructed to say that the bank understands that any payments which it shall make on account of the domesticated Louisiana debt, which shall not be covered at the points of payment, will bear interest to the extent of half a million, if it shall be in advance so much, under the proposition in your letter of the 31st August last. This, you will no doubt perceive, will not reimburse the bank, but it may be doubtful whether it is authorized to receive interest on a larger amount without a specific legislative authority. It is respectfully suggested, too, that at this time, when almost every act of the bank is made the ground of accusation, that it may be necessary to limit the aggregate of drafts to the sum of half a million over the aggregate deposits. It has appeared to the Board a little doubtful whether, if the amount of the domesticated Louisiana debt be, as I understand it to be, about \$600,000, the payment of it would not exceed the limits prescribed by the charter to the advances of the bank on account of the Government, if the intervening collections of the commercial revenue be solely relied upon to cover the present balances and this payment also; and therefore they have, as an act of circumspection, respectfully presented this view of the subject to you for your consideration.

The bank will not hesitate, notwithstanding the late regulations, to meet the payment of the domesticated Louisiana debt, though the Government may not have funds at the points where it shall be payable. But the bank is exceedingly anxious that in future, except in cases of emergency, the drafts of the Government should be on funds actually to its credit at the places drawn upon. And it is with a view to this object, particularly, that it desires to change the mode of keeping the accounts between the bank and its offices and the Government, though it thinks the proposed mode, independent of this object, preferable and more correct. The third regulation will, indeed, if carried strictly into operation, have the same effect. But the present mode of keeping the accounts naturally leads to a subversion of that regulation, while the mode now proposed is calculated to sustain it. The bank will take upon it almost any labor to obviate the difficulties of the Treasurer. An aggregate statement, such as is now furnished, shall be made out and transmitted weekly. The present aggregate balance, which is known to the Treasurer to be correct, it has been agreed shall be distributed according to your suggestions, and it would seem that any retrospection as to the details of the offices would thus be rendered unnecessary, as the aggregate, which is known to be correct, will be accounted for. If it be desired, a future day may be appointed for the commencement of the new mode. If you please, the 1st of January next. It is admitted that frequent changes in the fundamental regulations of the bank and the Treasury cannot fail to be injurious. But, in



the view of the Board, the present change is so material as to obviate the force of this general remark. It has not been proposed until after several months' consideration and after very great deliberation.

I am directed, nevertheless, to say that if you shall still desire to have the present mode continued, it shall be done, though it is hoped, by an extension of the time of the commencement of the alteration proposed, by recognizing a precise distribution of the aggregate ledger balance, known by the Treasurer to be correct, and by furnishing a weekly aggregate statement, the difficulties suggested by the Treasurer may be obviated, and that you may see in the proposed mode a system more clear simple, and practicable, and less liable to error than the present.

The advantage of a transfer of the funds of the Government, at the pleasure of the bank, is one not contemplated by it, and which can never be enjoyed, because the Government would not suffer it. If, for example, the Government had a credit at Philadelphia, it would not suffer the bank to transfer it to New Orleans. If it did, it would of course allow the bank the stipulated time to remit to any other point from New Orleans. If it did not, the transfer would be only on the books, and not in the business of the bank; for it might be obliged the next hour to pay the same sum at Philadelphia. In short, after very mature deliberation, the Board is unable to discover any practical reason for the present mode of keeping the accounts, but, on the contrary, every practical reason for the change.

The mode of making the transfers shall be, as you desire, by the bank through its offices. It was only desired that you should indicate your wishes as to the particular points where you should wish to retain money subject to drafts.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 14, 1819.*

With the exception of trifling sums, in State bank notes, which may have been occasionally included, the following sums, in their own notes, have been returned to the following offices since the 1st of September last:

New York.....	\$84,000
Baltimore.....	405,325
Washington.....	777,490
Norfolk.....	148,070
Richmond.....	249,869
Savannah.....	551,305
Charleston.....	128,059
New Orleans.....	118,250
Lexington.....	143,280
Louisville.....	27,550
Fayetteville.....	109,238
Pittsburg.....	197,750
	<hr/>
	2,940,186
Since returned to the bank, and now on hand.....	2,260,000
	<hr/>
	5,200,186
	<hr/>

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 25, 1819.*

SIR: The last drafts of the Treasurer, in favor of the Bank of the United States and its offices, on other banks, were payable at the Bank of the United States and those offices, respectively, *at sight*. It was presumed that they had been previously directed to place the funds there to meet them. Under this state of things it was deemed necessary, in the absence of particular instructions, to proceed according to usage in other cases of drafts at sight, and protest *immediately* in case of non-payment. A delay would have made the bank liable. If it should not be your wish that this course should be pursued, you will be pleased to give instructions accordingly, which shall be observed.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 27, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of an order, which the bank now holds on Jonathan Smith, Esq., for dividends due to certain foreign holders of the Louisiana stock payable on the 21st instant, which Mr. Smith has regular powers to receive. These powers are deposited in the bank and its office at Washington.

These dividends, when received by the bank, will be a payment of so much of the loan of two millions of dollars by Baring Brothers & Co. and Hope & Co. to the bank, and in the meantime will be held by the bank under the agreement acceded to by the bank in the report of the committee agreed to by the Board on the 14th ultimo, and transmitted to you in my letter of the 15th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD.



PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1819.

SIR: Be pleased to pay to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, or to their order, (when received,) the sum of one million eight hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars, which will be payable by the Government of the United States to the following persons or firms, on account of the debt due by the United States, usually denominated the Louisiana debt, on the 21st day of October instant, and for which you now hold powers authorizing you to receive the same, and place the same to the accounts of the said persons and firms respectively, viz:

F. Baring & Co. and Hope & Co.....	\$325,350
Walburger Lackner .....	1,620
William Hamilton.....	8,100
Samuel Osborne .....	5,670
C. J. H. Stackman.....	2,700
John Jackson.....	3,780
Herman D. Retberg .....	38,988
Joseph Sexton .....	810
Charles George Beauclerc .....	2,430
Hope & Co. and F. Baring & Co.....	540,000
Hope & Co., Raymond & T. D. Smeth .....	805,680
William Harkness, jr .....	2,700
Henry Sexton, jr.....	1,080
George Smith .....	810
Fenwick Bulmer .....	1,350
Alexander C. Becker.....	13,500
Dennis Wood Dean.....	540
Mary Priaulx.....	810
Robert Gilmor, T. M. Willing, C. W. Hare, Alexander Baring, and Henry Baring, trustees under the will of the late Wm. Bingham .....	11,070
Robert Gilmor, T. M. Willing, C. W. Hare, Alexander Baring, and Henry Baring, trustees for Wm. Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia.....	81,000
Leonard Gillespie, M. D.....	4,590
	<hr/>
	1,852,578

I have the honor to be your very obedient, humble servant,

JOHN RICHARDS,  
*Attorney for Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and for Messrs. Hope & Co.*

JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., *Cashier, Attorney, &c.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, November 4, 1819.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th\* ultimo, as well as yours of the — ultimo. I have to beg your indulgence for a day or two for my reply to the first.

I am directed to say that the drafts required by the last shall be honored as soon as funds can be placed at Boston and Norfolk, which will be speedily. In a day or two you shall have more precise information. If the offices were in a state to meet them, they should be met on demand. But they are not. The office at Boston is completely exhausted by the late payments, and I am informed by a Director of that branch, who is here, that it could not draw so as to meet an immediate demand on either Philadelphia or New York, or indeed on any other place; we therefore shall be obliged to send at least \$50,000 in specie to them. I have just had a conversation with the President of the office at Norfolk, who is now here, and that office will be able to meet the draft on it as soon as he shall return, which will be in less than ten days, before which it is impossible to provide funds, as they have not even notes of their own office at this moment.

I should have made a more prompt and definite reply, but that I am constantly engaged in meeting the calls of the committee of the stockholders for information required in the investigation in which they are now engaged.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CHEVES, *President.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, November 8, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to state that measures have been taken to supply the office at Boston with funds to meet the draft of \$93,000, mentioned in your letter of the 30th ultimo, and that it will be honored at presentment.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

L. CHEVES, *President.*

\* An error in date—should be 25th.

VOL. IV—115 F



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 9, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a rule adopted by the bank at a late general meeting of the Board. It is, indeed, a part of the report agreed to by the Board on the 25th of September last, of which a copy was transmitted to you. It is one which the bank thought its duty to the Government, as well as the promoting of punctuality in payments, required. It is necessary, however, that the credit of the party whose bond has been subsequently paid should be restored; for this purpose some return of the Collector to the bank is required. In Philadelphia this has been furnished, but in Baltimore it has been refused. How it is in other places I know not. It has appeared to the Board that the rule is very important to the Government. If it should appear to you in that light, you will probably direct the Collectors to furnish the necessary facilities to enable the bank and the officers to carry it into effect. To bring the subject before you for consideration, I have troubled you with this communication.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*Extract from Report made on the 25th of September, 1819.*

"The credit of parties to bonds for duties when the bonds shall not be regularly paid at bank shall cease, and their names be entered on the protest book, in the bank and its offices, respectively, as in cases of notes protested for non-payment; but their credit shall be restored on satisfactory proof of subsequent payment."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 10, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo was laid before the Board immediately on the receipt of it, and I was directed immediately to reply to it, but I have been prevented from doing so by incessant engagements growing out of the late meeting of the stockholders.

It will not be necessary, as you observe, for the Treasurer to issue his drafts for the transfer of the balances in the offices at Louisville, Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah. The necessary directions shall be given to remove those balances from the statements of these offices and to put them to the credit of the Government at Philadelphia. The transfer of \$35,000 from the office at Providence, and \$200,000 from Baltimore to Philadelphia, shall be made.

In relation to so much of your letter as relates to the remittance of the revenue which has accumulated at New Orleans, I am directed respectfully to state that the Board was certainly under the impression that all the transfers of the moneys of the Government would be made by it, under the regulations agreed upon. Many of those transfers are costly, burdensome, and embarrassing to the bank; none indeed have heretofore been otherwise. It will certainly not be in the power of the bank or any other persons to make the transfer in less than four months from New Orleans, because it will take two months to give the instructions and to transmit the bills which may be purchased, which will have sixty days to run, making four months, to which is to be added the time necessary to purchase so large an amount in the market. It is, indeed, possible that some persons engaged in trade might find it advantageous to pay the amount to the Government at a shorter date than four months, and take a transfer of the funds of the Government to be expended there in the purchase of produce in the course of the ensuing season of trade, and this might be very embarrassing to the bank, which, having no apprehension of such an event, has not taken the precautionary measures which it may require to protect the office from surprise and danger. The bank will cheerfully give instructions to the office at New Orleans, if you desire it, to remit with all possible speed, and will give credit to the Government at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, as fast as it is effected, but is morally certain that no part of it can be remitted in less than four months, and that it will take six months, at least, to do it with safety. Indeed, it is more probable it will take eight months, for the bill market will scarcely open for two months to come. The bank may possibly be able to make some profit by exchange in making the remittance, if allowed to do it gradually, as it would do if uncontrolled, but there will be a considerable loss of interest and a considerable risk; and when an equivalent shall be deducted for these, its profits, if any, will be a poor compensation for its remittances from other points already made and to be made. I am, in fine, directed to say that the bank, rather than that remittances should go into other hands, because it will derange its business and may render the situation of the office at New Orleans unsafe, will make the remittance at ninety days, if you require it; but it respectfully submits that all its arrangements, and this among others, are obviously upon terms of advantage to the Government; for though now, or rather in a short time hereafter, a transfer may be made without material difficulty, this is often not the case; that the bank is equally bound by the period of four months, at all seasons and under all circumstances, and that the rule ought to be reciprocal. With these suggestions, respectfully submitted, the bank will wait your orders on the subject.

The transfer directed by your letter of the 29th ultimo shall be made accordingly.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 25, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 17th and 19th instant.

The transfers directed by your letter of the 19th shall be made. Are we to understand that the balances referred to are those which may appear on the statements of the offices mentioned, respectively, at the date of your letter?



The alteration which you have suggested in the tabular statement of the Treasurer's account shall be made.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

L. CHEVES, *President.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, November 20, 1819.*

SIR: The following Treasury drafts are requested to meet similar amounts of the notes of this office collected on account of the revenue.

On Boston .....	\$33,285
On Providence.....	4,880
On Richmond.....	3,670

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, November 25, 1819.*

SIR: I have received from John M. Ehrick the balance due on the two protested bills for £2,000 and £900 sterling, received in your letter of the 1st September last, with damages and interest, and inclose a receipt for the same, say \$4,520 66, paid to the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston. I also inclose a statement showing the particulars of the settlement, and am,

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 27, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, under your cover, a letter from Nicholas Clarkson, Notary Public, to Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer, &c., informing him that his draft, No. 9629, had been protested for non-payment.

I had the honor to inform you, in my letter of the 25th ultimo, that it was deemed necessary, in the regular transactions of business, to direct this step and ask your instructions. An answer was anticipated by your letter of the 25th ultimo, upon receipt of which the previous instructions to the offices were countermanded. The protest at Louisville of the draft above mentioned was no doubt made before the countermand was received.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

L. CHEVES, *President.*

LOUISVILLE, *November 8, 1819.*

SIR: Your draft in favor of Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the United States Bank, by him endorsed, dated Washington, October 19, 1819, No. 9629, for \$160,000, on John Dales, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, is this day due and payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, Kentucky, and by me protested for non-payment.

The holder therefore looks to you for payment.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

NICHOLAS CLARK, *Notary Public.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, May 8, 1820.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I have commenced the purchase of bills of exchange for the use of the Department of State, and now inclose herein the first of a set of exchange for £3,000 sterling, drawn by David Lamb, jr., of Charleston, on McGavin & Lamb, of Glasgow, payable in London, at sixty days after sight, and endorsed by David Lamb and James Lamb. In reference to the standing of the persons, their bills have always been considered among the best to be procured in this city. The inclosed was purchased at one per cent. discount from sterling value.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 20, 1820.*

SIR: I take the liberty to send to you a copy of a statement of the specie in the banks of Pennsylvania (exclusive of the Bank of the United States) deduced from their last returns to the Legislature. It proves that the quantity of specie in the State has considerably increased within the last year.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*Return of the Banks of Pennsylvania to the Legislature in 1819, 1820.*

Allegheny Bank*	\$19,194	72, including Turnpike and other bank notes.
Beaver	975	00, in silver.
Northern Liberties	111,910	82
Pittsburg	{ 18,236	88, } silver.
	{ 12,451	81, } gold.
Delaware County	15,539	68
Germantown	12,666	44
Chambersburg*	19,671	96, including notes of banks payable in specie.
Chester County	33,139	15
Gettysburg	17,210	72
Montgomery	14,786	16
Swatara	2,110	68
Carlisle	15,539	00
Centre	12,486	00
Commercial	77,193	76
Easton	35,609	80
Farmers' Bank, Bucks county	7,596	70
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster county	58,014	24
Farmers' Bank, Reading	3,821	93
Harrisburg	16,693	15
Huntingdon	9,859	43
Lancaster	12,802	20
Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Co.	none stated.	
Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia	27,500	00
Monongahela	18,582	90
Northampton	9,817	28
Northumberland, Union, and Columbia..	806	34
Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania...	9,621	63
Schuylkill Bank	164,922	19
Union Bank of Pennsylvania	535	00
Westmoreland*	4,590	38, including specie notes.
York Bank	35,417	49
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadel- phia, November 1	313,390	00, January 1, \$348,346 00 }
Bank of Pennsylvania, October 30	385,681	98, January 1, 495,529 17 } a
Philadelphia Bank, November 1	121,951	00, January 1, 160,766 00 }
	1,620,311	00
*Less for probable amount of notes in- cluded in Allegheny, Chambersburg, and Westmoreland Banks	20,000	00
	1,600,000	00
Amount 1st January, as per annexed statement	\$1,600,000 00	
Farmers and Mechanics', Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Bank,	{ increased January 1	
Bank of North America, suppose	b { 350,000 00	
Girard	{ 250,000 00	
	2,383,619 00	

(a) The sums in the inner column refer to returns on the 30th of October and 1st of November, 1819, and those in the outer column refer to January 1, 1820.

(b) For these there are no returns, and these sums are founded on an estimate.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, January 26, 1820.*

SIR: I inclose herein the first of exchange (sterling) of Messrs. Broadfoot & M'Neil, of Charleston, on James Hamilton, sen. & Co., of Glasgow, payable in London, at sixty days' sight, for £2,390, which has been purchased under your instructions for the use of the Department of State, at the rate of the par value of British sterling.

I shall remit the other bills of the set by succeeding mails.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, January 31, 1820.*

Sm: By the Treasury statement of to-day you will perceive that I have charged \$95,500, advanced to the Navy Agent, and I request your attention to the following relation:

On Saturday week the Navy Agent handed me a letter as follows:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January 17, 1820.*

"Sm: Be pleased to purchase, on the best terms that can be obtained, on account of this Department, undoubted bills on England, at sixty days' sight, to the amount of £20,000 sterling, taking care that sufficient space be left on the last endorsement to admit the insertion, at this Department, of the proper order in favor of our bankers in London. Upon receipt of your requisition for the amount of purchase, a warrant for the same will be immediately transmitted to you.

"SMITH THOMPSON.

"J. BEATTY, Esq., *Navy Agent.*"

Mr. Beatty informed me that the price of bills would advance if this order was made known to the Board of this office, and he therefore particularly requested that I would permit him to check for this amount without communicating it to the Board. Perceiving that the order had emanated from the highest authority, and having no doubt but the promise of the Secretary of the Navy would be immediately performed, I acceded to his request. A few days afterwards Mr. Beatty exhibited to me a letter, acknowledging receipt of the bills of exchange, and handed to me a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *January 24, 1820.*

"Sm: The Treasurer of the United States will remit you \$95,500, in pursuance of warrant No. 2290, drawn by the Secretary of the Navy in your favor, for pay, &c., for the Navy, \$61,500; provisions, \$10,000; repairs, \$24,000, with which you are charged, and will be held to account at this office. Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt.

"CONST. FREEMAN, *Auditor.*

"J. BEATTY, Esq., *Navy Agent.*"

Desirous of liquidating the Navy Agent's balance, and presuming that a Treasury draft would be received by the succeeding mail, I made the necessary charge at once to the Treasury. To my great astonishment and vexation, the Navy Agent has this morning presented to me a letter as follows:

"WASHINGTON, *January 28, 1820.*

"SIR: Your favor of the 27th instant is received; a warrant in your favor for \$95,500 was sent to my office on the 24th, but, as I had no means of paying it, I referred it, as usual, to the Secretary of the Treasury, at whose office it still remains. On inquiry since the receipt of your letter, I am informed that he had said that it must lie until there is a sufficient sum in Baltimore to discharge it; when that is likely to be the case I have no means of ascertaining. I am very sorry, sir, that you should, in the meantime, suffer inconvenience, which would not happen if it were within my power to prevent it, and I think I may with truth say the same on the part of the Secretary.

"TH. T. TUCKER.

"J. BEATTY, Esq., *Navy Agent.*"

Having granted the indulgence to the Navy Agent on my own responsibility, simply with a view of protecting the interest and facilitating the operations of Government, I feel extremely hurt at this extraordinary and unexpected disappointment. It is the first act of individual responsibility that I have assumed since my entrance into office, and when you reflect upon the occurrences that have taken place in this office, it is peculiarly incumbent upon me to avoid even the appearance of irregularity in the management of the concerns intrusted to my care. I therefore beg leave to request your immediate attention to this transaction, and that you will be pleased to have it terminated according to the established mode in such cases, without further delay.

I pray you to excuse my urgency, and am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,  
JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, February 3, 1820.*

Sm: I inclose herein the first of exchange (sterling) of William Houldsworth on Thomas Houldsworth, Manchester, England, payable in London, for £1,500 sterling. I beg leave to state that the drawer of this bill is not a resident of this city, but the endorsers are such, and are both of the first credit in the place; in addition to which, there is a reference, in case of need, to the house of the first endorser, residing in Liverpool.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *February 5, 1820.*

SIR: I take the liberty of transmitting you herewith James Johnson's first exchange on the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, at sight, for fifteen thousand dollars, and beg you will, in return, transmit me a draft of the Treasurer of the United States on myself for the amount.



Presuming you are advised by the President of the Bank of Kentucky of the course lately adopted by the Directors of that institution; in addition to which, I am instructed by this Board to inform you that they are making every exertion to place funds at New Orleans and the eastward, to meet their engagements with the Treasury Department, and they have full confidence in their resources to accomplish it by the time stipulated in the agreement.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, February 5, 1820.*

SIR: Agreeably to instructions received from the Bank of the United States, I have charged the account of the Treasurer of the United States with \$13,074, and credited him in special deposit account with that sum, which was placed in this office on the 13th November last, by James Findlay, Receiver, &c., and, on the 18th December last, passed, as directed by the Bank of the United States, specially to the credit of that bank for the use of the Treasury. To the weekly statement of the Treasurer's account inclosed you will find his special account annexed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HOUSTON, *Cashier pro tem.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, February 8, 1820.*

SIR: In the statement of the Treasurer's account with this office of the 22d ultimo, the balance was, by mistake of the clerk, brought from the preceding account \$97,121 74, (instead of \$171,987 26.) This error was continued through the next statement of the 29th. Having rectified the accounts, I beg leave to send you corrected statements of those dates, which please to substitute for the erroneous ones, and cancel the latter.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. CATLIN, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, February 8, 1820.*

SIR: To meet the notes of this office, collected on account of the revenue, I have to request that the following drafts may be furnished, viz: On New York, \$50,000; on Philadelphia, \$50,000.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, February 10, 1820.*

SIR: I inclose herein the first of a set of exchange drawn by Higham & Fife, of Charleston, on John Watson, of Liverpool, for £889 sterling, which amount completes your order for the purchase of this exchange, on account of the Department of State.

A statement of the cost will be forwarded as soon as my remittance of the succeeding bills shall be concluded.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, February 14, 1820.*

SIR: The Bank of the United States has transmitted to me \$92,000 in the notes of this office, received on account of the revenue. I have, therefore, to request of you a draft on the Bank of the United States for a similar amount, in order that I may be able to pay for the same.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 16, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that John Andrews, jr., Esq., the first bookkeeper of the bank, was elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on the 14th instant, to perform the duties of Cashier of the bank, in the room of Jonathan Smith, Esq., resigned, until further order of the Board.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 18, 1820.*

SM: The resignation of Mr. Smith, late Cashier of the Bank of the United States, will necessarily raise a question whether his *successor* will be authorized to receive dividends, make transfers, &c., in the Loan Office of this State, under powers granted to him as Cashier, or his *successor in office*.

I have inclosed a copy of one of the powers for your information, and request your instructions on the point. I fear there may be doubts on it.

*Public* officers and *sole* corporations have successors, but he is the officer of a *private* corporation, and, though known to the law by the designation he bears, is not more so than an executor or administrator. I offer these doubts as my apology for troubling you.

It has been suggested that the term "successor in office" may be considered descriptive of the actual incumbent as such, though he may not be technically the successor of the late Cashier.

If his successor be not authorized, it will cause considerable embarrassment to the foreign stockholders.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. I also inclose a copy of a certificate to "Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States," and request to be instructed on the question whether Mr. Smith or the acting Cashier, or any future regularly appointed Cashier, or either of them, and which, will be authorized to transfer in such case, and I have also to request your instructions as to powers to receive dividends, &c., where the power is couched in like words.

L. C.

[Copy.]

On this day, the eighteenth of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, before me, James Wigglesworth, of Halifax, notary public, by royal authority, duly admitted and sworn, and in presence of the undersigned witnesses, appeared Mary Lambert, of Elland Hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire, in England, spinster, who hath made, ordained, constituted, and appointed Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, or his successor in office, to be her true and lawful attorney, for her and in her name to receive the dividends (as well arrears as otherwise) now due and payable, or to become due and payable, upon all the funded stock of every description whatsoever, which now doth or may hereafter stand in the name of her, the said constituent, in the books of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, or of any or either of the branch banks or Loan Offices, or of the Treasury of the said United States, and to give receipts and discharges for the same, and to remit the same from time to time to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, with power to the said attorney to substitute an attorney or attorneys under him for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, and to do all lawful acts for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming whatever the said attorney or his substitute or substitutes shall lawfully do or cause to be done therein by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof, Miss Mary Lambert, the constituent above named, hath signed, sealed, and acknowledged this letter of attorney to be her act and deed, before me, the said notary; and I have [L. s.] hereunto set my hand and caused my notarial seal of office to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

Witness:

No. 1318.

*Six per cent. stock of 1814.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 18, 1819.*

Be it known that there is due from the United States of America unto "Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States," in trust, or his assigns, the sum of three thousand dollars, bearing interest, at six per centum per annum, from the 1st day of October, 1819, inclusively, payable quarter-yearly; being stock created in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 14, 1812, entitled "An act authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars;" the principal of which stock is reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the last day of December, in the year 1824; which debt is recorded in and transferable only at this bank by appearance in person or by attorney, according to the rules and forms instituted for that purpose.

\$3,000.

Countersigned:

, *Cashier.*

, *President.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, February 21, 1820.*

Sir: Agreeably to the order in your letter of the 8th instant, I herein inclose the sum of £1,000 sterling in a bill drawn by Higham & Fife, of Charleston, on John Watson, Liverpool, endorsed by Messrs. Kershaw & Lewis, to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 1, 1820.*

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on the 25th ultimo, Thomas Wilson, Esq., was duly elected Cashier of the bank, and is now in the discharge of the duties of that office.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 1, 1820.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 28th ultimo—one requesting that the proceeds of the Treasurer's draft, No. 9844, on the Tombeckbe Bank, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for \$100,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, should be transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk; the other requesting that the Treasurer's draft on the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York, for \$100,000, should be transferred to his credit in the Office of Discount and Deposit at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

These transfers shall be directed accordingly.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 3, 1820.*

Sir: In obedience to your letter of the 1st instant, to the President of this bank, I have directed the Treasurer's draft, No. 9678, on the Bank of Missouri, for \$210,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Louisville, to be returned from that office; when received it shall be transmitted to the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *March 8, 1820.*

Sir: In conformity with your letter of the 26th of October, 1819, I have this day transferred to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States twenty-three thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and seventy-two cents, a part of the public money deposited in this office to his credit.

In the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, Washington.....	\$3,475 00
In the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, New Orleans.....	20,435 72

23,910 72

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 8, 1820.*

Sir: As the period for closing the books for the transfer of stock for the present quarter is fast approaching, I take the liberty again to call your attention to the subject of my letter of the 18th ultimo, a copy of which is inclosed. The same question arose in relation to transfers, &c., of the stock of the



bank, &c., and the Board took the opinion of Horace Binney, Esq., under which the business of the transfer office of the bank is now done. I take the liberty to inclose to you a copy of it. If it shall meet your approbation, it may save to you the trouble of further consideration, and will produce, what is desirable, a uniformity in the practice of the bank. You will excuse my urging this subject on your attention. It is done from a sense of duty to the Government.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 18, 1820.*

SIR: The resignation of Mr. Smith, late Cashier of the Bank of the United States, will necessarily raise a question whether his *successor* will be authorized to receive dividends, make transfers, &c., &c., in the Loan Office of this State, under powers granted to him as Cashier, or his *successor in office*. I have inclosed a copy of one of these powers for your information, and request your instructions on the point. I fear there may be doubts on it. *Public* officers and *sole* corporations have successors, but he is the officer of a *private* corporation, and, though known to the law by the designation he bears, is not more so than an executor or administrator. I offer these doubts as my apology for troubling you. It has been suggested that the term *successor* in office may be considered descriptive of the actual incumbent as such, though he may not technically be the successor of the late Cashier.

If his successor be not authorized, it will cause considerable embarrassment to the foreign stockholders.

I am, sir, with great respect,

L. CHEVES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. I also inclose a copy of a certificate to "Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States," and request to be instructed on the question, whether Mr. Smith, or the acting Cashier, or any future regularly appointed Cashier, or either of them, and which, will be authorized to transfer in such case; and I have also to request your instructions as to powers to receive dividends, &c., where the power is couched in like words.

[Copy.]

A power of attorney has been given by the executors of John Rutledge to "Jonathan Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, or *his successor in office*," to transfer certain shares of bank stock; and the question is, whether this power can be executed by the person who shall be chosen to succeed Mr. Smith in the office of Cashier.

The question involves two inquiries: 1st, whether the description of the attorney, by the terms "successor in office," is sufficiently certain to show who was intended? 2d, whether such a description, without giving the name of the attorney, is valid?

1. If the office of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States were expressly created by the charter or expressly recognized by law, the terms would appear to be entirely and technically accurate, as descriptive of the person elected to succeed Mr. Smith, and they could not legally fit any other person. But the office of Cashier is not expressly created by the charter, nor, that I know of, expressly recognized by law, for the election of many Cashiers is within the power of the Board; and in requiring a particular mode of authenticating the promissory notes of the bank, the charter speaks of the *principal* Cashier. In fact, however, and according, I believe, to universal usage, there is but one person in the bank who bears the title of Cashier; the Directors, under the authority of the charter, have created, and had a right to create, that officer. It is this officer who, being the *principal* Cashier, countersigns the notes, and the successor to the office, though he may not be in point of law as certain as the successor to an office expressly created by law, is equally so in point of fact. The successor of Mr. Smith must be one person, and there cannot be a doubt who that person is. I am therefore of opinion that the description is sufficiently certain to show who is intended.

2. The attorney's name is inserted in the power of attorney for the purpose of certainty, and I am not aware that for any other purpose it is requisite. In warrants of attorney for the prosecution of suits, the necessity of inserting the attorney's name, and his *whole* name, has been adjudged in several instances; but, as the attorney himself fills the warrant, the reason given is, that the certain name of the attorney must be put in, "because, if one appears as my attorney without my authority, I may have my action of the case against him." The object, therefore, is nothing more than certainty. A description of the person by his office may be as certain as it could be made by his name; and it is to be observed that, in powers like the present, it is not so much the individual who is authorized, as it is in the officer, though the act to be done is not official, and the officer is named to indicate the person. I should entertain little doubt that, after Mr. Smith's resignation of the office, he was not competent to execute powers given under the description of "J. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, or his successor in office." The question, then, seems to end in this, whether a power to the "Cashier of the Bank of the United States, or his successor in office," could be executed either by that person who was Cashier at the date of its execution, or by the person who succeeded him. If it could by the Cashier, so I think it could by the successor; for the person of the successor is as certain as that of the Cashier, and I am of opinion that it might be executed by either.

The person who gave the power could not question the execution of it by the officer, because it would square exactly with his intention; and if the office is not a strictly legal office, in which case the person of the officer would be legally certain, it is a quasi legal office, erected by authority of law, precisely ascertainable in point of fact, and therefore having all the certainty that can be required.

I am consequently of opinion that the successor of Mr. Smith may execute this power.

HOR. BINNEY.

FEBRUARY 21, 1820.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 13, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant, directing the proceeds of the draft (No. 9844) on the Tombeckbe Bank, payable at Savannah, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer, at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, instead of Norfolk, as directed by your letter of the 28th ultimo, which shall be done accordingly, and the draft of the Treasurer will be honored for that amount at the office at Washington, at the expiration of 30 days from the receipt of the proceeds at Savannah.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 13, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing the following drafts, viz:  
1. On the Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, for..... \$350,000  
2. On the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, for ..... 50,000  
3. On the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, for ..... 100,000  
4. On the Office of Discount and Deposit at New York, for..... 100,000  
with directions to remit of the proceeds of the first draft to the Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth, \$250,000, and to the Cumberland Bank, Portland, \$100,000.

The proceeds of the second and third draft to the Office of Discount and Deposit, Norfolk; and the proceeds of the fourth to the Office of Discount and Deposit at Middletown; all which shall be done accordingly.  
The tabular statement of the general account of the Treasurer appears to have been erroneous in the particular you mention, and will be corrected in the next statement.  
I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 20, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th instant, concerning the following drafts of the Treasurer, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States:  
1. On the Bank of Vincennes, for ..... \$50,000  
2. On the Bank of Edwardsville, for..... 20,000  
3. On the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, for..... 35,000

Your instructions in relation to these drafts shall be carried into effect.  
I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, *March 31, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th instant, advising of a remittance to be made by the Treasurer of the United States for this office of his draft for \$25,000 in the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, payable at Lexington. Your instructions relating to the same shall be duly followed.  
I am, sir, with very great respect, your obedient and humble servant,  
E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Private ]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 12, 1820.*

SIR: The object of this letter is to ask the favor of you to give me any information which it may be proper and convenient to communicate, concerning the probability of a loan by the Government during the present year. Is it probable it will require one? If it shall, to what extent? Will it be in the nature of a permanent or temporary loan? At what times and in what proportions will it probably be wanted, and at what places? Believing that it will be advantageous to the country and the Government to contract with the Bank of the United States, if it shall offer acceptable terms, I have ventured to trouble you with these inquiries. The necessity of a provision in the bill, if a loan be authorized, to enable the Bank of the United States to become a contractor, will not have escaped your notice.



Independent of any particular authority to borrow, would it not be desirable to meet exigencies which have occurred, and may again occur, to extend the permanent authority of the Government to borrow of this institution? I will be obliged to you for any information on this subject you may think fit to communicate, and trust if these inquiries be not correct you will excuse them.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Lexington, Kentucky, April 15, 1820.*

SIR: The draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, referred to in the letter of the 14th ultimo, which I had the honor to receive from you, came duly to hand, and was transmitted to Louisville to be presented for payment. The answer given by the Cashier on presentment was, that he would not pay the draft in specie or its equivalent, either in Lexington or in Louisville, but that he would, for the accommodation of the Treasury, pay it in either of those places in notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches.

Presuming that specie or its equivalent was the medium of payment expected at the Treasury Department, I have declined the proffered notes, and retained the draft for your further instructions thereon.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, April 19, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose bills on London to the precise sum of ten thousand dollars, purchased in pursuance of your order of the 13th instant, together with my account and vouchers,

And am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier.*

*Firsts and seconds herein, £2,250.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Private.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 22, 1820.*

SIR: I take the liberty to send you herewith a Gazette of this city, showing the offers for the city loan. I think it is confirmatory of the views I had the honor to present to you in my letter of the 15th instant. It is quite probable many may draw the inference which the Gazette does, that the offers are proof of an abundance of money, but when duly considered I think you will probably not draw that conclusion. The city loan has always been in high credit; it has never, I believe, though I have not much information on the subject, been under par, and sometimes when six per cents of the United States have been at or under par it has borne a small premium. This has arisen from the preference which the more rigid of the *Friends* give to it as a transaction which, unlike that of the United States stock, has no relation to support of war; on the other hand, it is to be admitted that the demand for it is principally confined to the city and its vicinity. I have not seen the *loan bill* reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. I perceive the report of the committee contemplates the subscription of the Mississippi stock; are the terms of the loan to be expressed in the bill, or will they be left to your Department to negotiate? Is the whole outstanding Mississippi stock, or only so much as shall be payable on the 15th May next, to be subscribed?

I took the liberty in my letter of the 12th instant to draw your attention to the necessity of a clause in the act to authorize the Bank of the United States to loan; will you permit me further to suggest that should you wish, in addition to the general loan, to anticipate, through this bank, any portion of the revenue, which I suspect may be necessary under the scanty provision of the committee, a like authority would be requisite. Some such provision, a little extended in its terms so as to embrace collections by remote banks, might afford facilities in the management of straitened ways and means, such as I fear you will have to manage. If you could conveniently favor me with a copy of the loan bill, you will oblige me by doing so, and any information you may be pleased to add will increase the obligation.

I can now say, with additional confidence, the bank will advance any sum the Government will probably want, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, and it will desire to be a bidder for any permanent loan it shall require.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 24, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive by the last mail your letter of the 21st instant. The bank will cheerfully pay one hundred thousand dollars at the office at Chillicothe for a draft on Philadelphia or New



York. If the demands of the Government require it, the bank will be glad to make further payments at the offices in Ohio and Kentucky, where it has a considerable specie fund not wanted for any demand upon the offices, and which it is unwilling, if it can avoid it, to draw from these offices to the Atlantic, because the operation will not only be odious, but really injurious to the western portion of the Union.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 6, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th instant, and yesterday laid the same before the Board, who referred the same to the committee of the Board on the state of the bank. When you some time ago drew the attention of the bank to the subject of this letter, it was referred by the Board to the same committee. The absence of the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, who was referred to in your communication, prevented the committee from then reporting. It was not until a few days before the receipt of your letter that we became apprised of the return of that gentleman to the District of Columbia. A speedy determination will be had on the subject, and the earliest notice of it shall be transmitted to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, May 12, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to inform you that the Treasurer of the United States has been credited by Michael Garba, sr., \$500, said credit having been omitted heretofore in that account.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES J. NICHOLAS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 18, 1820.*

SIR: I received your letter in reply to my note, written at Washington, at the moment I was getting into the stage, and having come on here without stopping, I have had no previous opportunity of acknowledging or replying to it; and now, in haste, I have only time to say that I have no doubt the Board will readily agree to pay \$300,000 of the temporary loan at New York, and that you may immediately act upon that presumption.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 22, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, advising me that the Treasurer would transmit a draft on the Tombeckbe Bank for \$100,000, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, and requesting that the proceeds might be transferred to his credit at the Office of Discount and Deposit. This draft has been received at the bank and has been transmitted to the office at Savannah, and on receipt the proceeds will be transferred according to your instructions.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, May 26, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th instant, inclosing for publication a notice relative to the three million loan, and have given the necessary orders for the fulfilment of your request.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. NICHOLAS, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, May 26, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant is received and will meet due notice.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 29, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, transmitting for publication the notification of proposals for the five per cent. loan. Your directions shall meet my prompt attention.

It is taken for granted that the notification with similar instructions have been simultaneously transmitted to the officers therein named.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Portsmouth, May 31, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant.

With the highest respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EBEN. WENTWORTH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, June 1, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter to the Cashier of this office, inclosing a notice, has been duly received. I have given a copy of it to the editors of a paper printed in this place, and have sent another to Raleigh, to be published in a paper there, which usually contains the laws of the United States.

A book is opened, agreeably to your request to the Cashier, for receiving subscriptions to the loan.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMERON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, June 1, 1820.*

SIR: A broker called on me yesterday to know what amount was to be paid at the time of subscribing to the five per cent. loan? As there is no sum specified in the notice, I will thank you to inform me what is expected, or ought to be required.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ISAAC LAWRENCE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 3, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose two letters from the Cashier of the office at Louisville, concerning the drafts of the Treasurer on the Banks of Edwardsville and Illinois, for your information.

The drafts were both payable at the office of Louisville, and, we fear, to make the collection more embarrassing to the Bank of the United States, they propose paying at their own offices. The bank cannot, unless it becomes its duty, consent to this change, and it is sincerely hoped that it will not be called upon to do so. Independent of other objections, it will always be uncertain, until the demand is made, whether these drafts will be paid or not. Besides, the funds on which they propose to pay cannot be accepted by the bank unless under the order of the Treasury. For example, the Bank of Edwardsville, after claiming the right to pay in the funds it has received, concludes by saying it will pay "in such funds as it can conveniently spare." It does, indeed, add "the greater part, perhaps all, in specie." But the office could not know, until the agent should be on the spot, in what funds the payment would be made. He ought to be advised with precision in what funds payment would be made. If in specie, he ought to go prepared to have it transported safely. The Bank of Illinois proposes to pay partly in drafts on Atlantic cities. These cannot be received, because if the bank were to receive them it would become absolutely liable. Under these circumstances we might be obliged to send repeatedly to these banks to complete a single transaction.

I inclose a list of the funds which the bank has ordered to be taken, from which you will discover the disposition of the bank to afford every facility which it can safely do. If the difficulties of these banks



should be indulged, it would drive this bank to the necessity of refusing any funds but its own notes and specie, which would, no doubt, in many instances, prevent the payment of the drafts of the Treasury, and if the payment should be made in specie it would necessitate the transportation of it from the amount which would accumulate; which would, indeed, have a tendency to make the bank odious, but it would nevertheless be necessary on its part. It would also do a real injury to the country, which we are desirous to avoid, and bring a portion of the odium on the Government.

I have given you this information and troubled you with these remarks that you may be the better enabled to give your further instructions on the subject.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. Upon recurring to your instructions, I discover that I am wrong in supposing that the drafts above mentioned were payable at that office. I venture, however, to trouble you with the foregoing communication, to show the embarrassments we suffer, while the debtor bank would comparatively be put to very little inconvenience were the drafts made payable at the office.

In the meantime I have only to ask your instructions on the following question: Shall the agent of the office, upon presenting the drafts at these banks, respectively, and having tendered to him a part in acceptable funds and the balance in funds which are not acceptable, receive a partial payment, or shall the drafts be returned for the whole amount?

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Louisville, May 10, 1820.*

SIR: I have been advised by the Cashier of the Bank of Illinois, in respect to the payment of the Treasury draft on that bank for \$35,000, received for collection in your letter of the 18th March last, that payment would be made at that bank in the manner following, viz:

In drafts at sight, on Atlantic cities, for.....	\$12,721 52
Paper, Bank of the United States and branches.....	6,000 00
And the balance in specie.	

I have not yet been advised as to the mode of payment by the Banks of Edwardsville and Vincennes of the Treasury drafts on those two banks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier.*

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Louisville, Kentucky, May 13, 1820.*

SIR: Your favors (two) of the 25th ultimo, with the draft of the Treasurer of the United States for \$160,000, are received.

Inclosed you will receive a copy of a letter which I this day received from the Cashier of the Bank of Edwardsville, on the subject of the payment of the Treasurer's draft on that bank for \$20,000, received for collection in your letter of the 18th March last.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier.*

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of the United States.*

---

[Copy inclosed in the above.]

BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE, *May 2, 1820.*

SIR: Yours of the 3d April was received. In answer to which I have to state that, under the existing arrangement with the Treasury Department, this institution is entitled to sixty days' notice of the drawing of all such drafts, which has been omitted in this instance; that it was never expected that payment would be required in any other description of money than such as was received, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Land Offices from which we receive the deposits; and that paper on the banks of which you gave me a list is not in the country, consequently not to be had even at a premium; nevertheless, this Board are at this time willing to waive the objections which, under the above circumstances, they have a right to make, and will pay the draft when presented at bank in such funds as they can conveniently spare; the greater part, perhaps all, in specie.

I am, &c.,

R. T. M'KENNEY, *Cashier.*

WM. COCHRAN, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Louisville, Kentucky.*

*List of funds which the Bank of the United States has ordered to be taken by the office at Louisville, in payment of certain Treasury drafts, viz:*

Notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices; notes of the banks in Savannah, Augusta, Charleston, Richmond, Baltimore, (except City Bank,) Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Salem.



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, June 3, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo is received, and measures will be taken in conformity therewith.  
I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, June 5, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant, with the advertisement therein inclosed, was duly received, and the same inserted in two of our papers, as you requested. I am under the impression that little, if any, of the loan will be taken in this city. Our late destructive fire has required and taken all the spare capital to rebuild, and the pressure on this community at the present moment is severe. Permit me, sir, to say that any services I can render *to you* or to the Government will at all times afford me much pleasure.

Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this office for the past week.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, June 7, 1820.*

SIR: I had the honor duly to receive your letter of the 26th ultimo, and immediately caused the notification inclosed therein to be published in two papers printed in this place, and a book to be prepared for subscriptions to the loan.

No subscriptions have as yet been obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, June 7, 1820.*

SIR: I had the honor duly to receive your letter of the 26th ultimo, and immediately opened a book for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan of one million dollars, to bear an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

I have not, however, yet succeeded in obtaining any subscription thereto.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM. FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 9, 1820.*

SIR: The refusal of the banks of the city of Savannah to pay their notes has rendered it indispensable on the part of this bank to refuse to receive their paper and account for it as cash. The circumstances of this refusal it would be tedious to relate. The Bank of the United States has been constantly a large creditor of these banks, sometimes to a sum not less than half a million of dollars. It has made every exertion possible, and not without some sacrifices, during the last winter and spring to reduce the balances due by these institutions by using their paper in the purchase of bills on the north and sterling bills; and, finally, having effected the reduction so as to bring them within \$100,000, the office was directed to keep them at an amount not above that sum, but it was suffered to allow them to remain at and under that sum. The demands which they have refused to meet were for surpluses over that sum—of one, \$10,000, and of the other, \$20,000. The heavy balances which had before accumulated were caused by receipts on account of the revenue and Government drafts, and have been long since paid to the Government by this bank. The bank has therefore directed that their notes, until they shall redeem them when they accumulate beyond the sum before mentioned, shall not be received in payments. To avoid inaccuracy, I ought to say that in the sum of \$100,000, local bank paper, which the office is permitted to keep on hand, is included that of the Bank of Augusta. This bank has nevertheless lately offered to their usual agent, Mr. Bolton, to take their bills on the north, at sixty days, for balances, and afterwards to loan the amount of them, and even larger sums, if they should find it necessary to borrow to meet their drafts, on their authority to borrow with his endorsement.

I have mentioned these circumstances because connected with the important subject of the currency, but particularly because a failure has in consequence taken place in the payment of the Treasury draft on the Bank of Tombeckbe. The amount of this draft you directed to be transferred to Norfolk, which operation will of course also fail.

I inclose for your information a copy of the receipt of the Cashier of the office to the agent of the Bank of Tombeckbe.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, May 30, 1820.*

Received from Jos. Noble, Esq., \$99,300 in notes of the following banks, viz:  
In the Planters' Bank, State of Georgia, \$10,900; in the State Bank of Georgia, \$25,600; in the Darien Bank, \$27,850; in the Bank of Augusta, \$12,650; and in the banks of South Carolina, \$22,300, which was forwarded by George S. Gaines, Esq., Cashier of the Tombeckbe Bank, to take up a Treasury draft now in my possession for \$100,000, which notes could not be placed to the credit of said bank in consequence of a demand having been made by this office upon the *two* former banks to redeem their notes in specie, and which they refused; but the said notes are held as a special deposit, subject to the orders of the Treasurer of the United States, as the property of the Bank of Tombeckbe, and at their risk.  
J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Planters' Bank, Georgia.....	\$10,900
State Bank, Georgia.....	25,600
Darien Bank .....	27,850
Augusta Bank.....	12,650
South Carolina Bank.....	22,300
	<hr/>
	99,300
Deposited.....	700
	<hr/>
	100,000
	<hr/>

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Charleston, June 12, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, inclosing protest for non-acceptance of Houldsworth's bill, is received, and the necessary steps will be taken therewith.  
I inclose herein a list of sundry certificates of Mississippi stock, amounting to \$78,558 51, which have been this day forwarded to the Bank of the United States, to be collected on account of Adam Turns, Esq., of this city. The list is sent to you to guard against the improper use of the certificates, in case of accident in their transportation.  
There has been to this period no subscription to the five per cent. loan on the books opened at this office.  
I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
PETER BACOT, *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Middletown, June 13, 1820.*

SIR: There has been no subscription at this office as yet on account of the five per cent. loan. It is not probable that any part of it will be taken in this State.  
I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
ARTHUR W. MAGILL, *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, June 16, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that no subscriptions to the loan of one million have been made at this office.  
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, June 16, 1820.*

SIR: None of the loan has been subscribed for at this office.  
Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, June 16, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there have been no subscriptions at this office to the loan of \$1,000,000, the books of which were closed yesterday.  
With much respect, your obedient servant,  
R. W. LATIMER, *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 17, 1820.*

SIR: In making up the accounts of the bank to the end of the half year about to close, it becomes proper to make entries in accordance with the inclosed statements of interest. I understand it is the practice not to make such entries without the sanction of your Department, and therefore I have taken the liberty to submit these statements for your examination and consideration.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 19, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th instant,\* by which I have been much obliged. I intended, before the receipt of it, to wait on you personally before the 22d instant, to make the offer of the bank. I should have been on my way by this time, but that the morning steamboat, in which I intended to go, does not run to-day. I shall leave Philadelphia, however, in the 12 o'clock boat to-day, and I hope to be in Washington by 1 o'clock to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 27, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th instant, concerning the special deposit of the Bank of Tombeckbe. A demand shall be made upon the Bank of Darien, according to your instructions.

Instructions have been given to the office at Savannah to give credit for the proportion of the deposit which consists of the notes of the banks of Charleston and the Bank of Augusta as cash, according to the instructions which the Treasurer of the United States shall give.

No doubt that they would have been received as such on account of the Treasurer's draft had the balance of the money tendered been acceptable; but they were necessarily refused as a payment, because a partial payment on the draft would not have been authorized. Shall the draft on the Bank of Tombeckbe be retained, subject to your instructions, or shall it be returned?

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *June 27, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant was duly received, and I regret it is yet inconvenient for me to place funds in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, to meet the Treasurer's draft on me for \$25,000.

Yesterday I transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at New Orleans nineteen thousand dollars, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and I shall continue to transfer, in like manner, (and with as little delay as possible,) all the funds which I can control at that place and Philadelphia, until the balance of public moneys in this office be discharged, conformably with the engagement entered into by it with the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 28, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th instant, advising me that the Treasurer will remit to the Bank of the United States his drafts on the Office of Discount and Deposit: Fayetteville for \$30,000, Charleston for \$50,000, New Orleans for \$100,000, and directing the proceeds to be transferred to Norfolk, which shall be accordingly done.

The drafts have not yet been received.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

\*Not on file; private letter.



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, June 30, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for payment, certificates of Mississippi stock, according to the annexed abstract amounting to twenty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirteen cents, for the proceeds of which I beg to be favored with a draft on Philadelphia, New York, or this office, and the balance certificates returned.

This paper is the property of an individual. Not having the Treasury notice relating to this subject before me, I know not whether I have taken the proper course.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. The certificates are endorsed with my signature.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 6, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant. An arrangement has taken place between the office at Savannah and the banks of that city, which will no doubt entitle the Treasurer to a credit, as cash, for the amount of their notes received on account of the draft on the Tombeckbe Bank. The instructions contained in your letter have been communicated to the office at Savannah. Is the bank to consider your instructions to transfer the proceeds to Norfolk as still in force; and if so, shall the partial payments be so transferred, or shall the transfer be deferred till the payment is completed?

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 7, 1820.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, communicated to me verbally when I had lately the honor of waiting on you at Washington, I paid, as Commissioner of Loans for the State, the interest to the close of last quarter on the Louisiana stock, redeemable on the 21st October last, which had not been actually redeemed, and for which powers were held by the Bank of the United States. Also, the interest on the sum of one million of dollars, loaned to the Government by the Bank of the United States before the terms of the loan were agreed upon, to the end of the same quarter. I perceive, however, that the draft on the bank in my favor for the payment of these dividends does not embrace these sums.

Will you have the goodness to cause a draft to be issued to cover these sums?

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, July 8, 1820.*

SIR: It not being understood here whether the whole of the five per cent. loan was taken, a number of gentlemen are desirous of subscribing thereto, if it can now be done.

Gardiner Greene wishes me to propose for him twenty-four thousand dollars, payable on the 1st October, or any time previous, as you may decide.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 10, 1820.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th instant, in which you inform me that the Treasurer will transmit his draft on the Tombeckbe Bank for \$100,000, payable at the office of Savannah, the proceeds of which you desire shall be transferred to the office at Norfolk. The draft has been received, and your instructions shall be observed concerning the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Boston, July 10, 1820.*

SIR: The following gentlemen wish to obtain the several amounts of five per cent. stock set against their respective names, viz:

Thomas L. Winthrop, \$10,000, payable July 20; Allen Crocker, \$4,000, payable half July 20, half October 1; George Burroughs, \$2,400, payable July 20; Wm. P. Greenwood, \$4,000, payable July 20.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 12, 1820.*

SIR: We have lately been furnished with a copy of a joint report of a joint committee of the banks of Savannah, with a copy of which it is understood you have been furnished, on the subject of the controversy between these banks and the office at Savannah. That you may be fully informed on the subject, I take the liberty to inclose to you herewith the following documents relative thereto.

No. 1. A report of a committee adopted by the Board of this bank.

No. 2. A letter from me to the President of the office.

No. 3. A second report of a committee adopted by the Board of this bank.

No. 4. A letter from me to the President of the office, connected with the last report.

I cannot doubt, myself, that your communications to these banks have been the decisive cause of their compliance with our reasonable demands. At least, it has been greatly instrumental; and I am desirous, on the part of the bank, that you may see the course which this bank has taken, and which, I cannot doubt, you will consider as marked by great moderation.

Will you excuse me for using the occasion to draw your attention again to a subject I have so often obtruded upon you, as I think the circumstances of the case are calculated strongly to enforce my views concerning the circulation of this bank. Were not the notes of the offices of the Bank of the United States receivable in payments to the Government at present, I do verily believe this controversy with the banks of Savannah would never have occurred. If we had been able to keep our notes issued by that office in local circulation, they would have gone into the land offices, &c., in payments to the Government; they would have mingled with the local circulation of Georgia, and Savannah particularly, and a due proportion of them would have found their way into the banks of Savannah, and have been set off against their notes received by us, while they would also be returned to the offices in its own business; by all which, fewer of the local notes would have been paid to us, and in all these ways the accumulation of balances against them would have been prevented. The present use of our notes greatly diminishes the mass of sound currency in which the payments to the Government can be made, brings the Bank of the United States into frequent collision with the local banks, (as in the case of the Savannah banks, when it is the mere agent of the Government,) and, by perpetually destroying the equilibrium of the currency, produces real embarrassment in this great and indispensable engine of business. If these banks would unite in effecting the change we desire, they would much more effectually relieve themselves than by endeavoring to involve us and the constituted authorities of the General Government in collisions with the State authorities. Notwithstanding the present amicable appearance which the relations of the Savannah banks and the office assume, we are told, and their gazettes confirm this information, that they rely upon the interposition of the legislature for relief against—what? Against the payment of their own notes which have been received by the Government, and transferred by it to us, with instructions to transfer the amount in gold or silver, or their equivalents, (generally in the short period of thirty days,) to points at which the exchange is against Savannah. Yet it is apprehended that the Legislature may be induced to interfere, according to their views.

At the last sitting of the Legislature of South Carolina, nothing but the great exertions of some able and distinguished men in that body probably prevented a system of State paper money from being adopted, and the pretence under which it was attempted was the same, and produced, as I verily believe, by the same cause. The strong conviction I feel that the public is at least as much interested in this question as the banks I must offer as my apology for so often obtruding this question upon you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

#### No. 1.

*Copy of the Report adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, May 30, 1820.*

The Committee on the State of the Offices, to whom were referred the late communications from the office of Savannah, on the subject of the refusal of the local banks of Savannah to pay their notes held by the office, report:

That the local banks of Savannah have been habitually and constantly, for a very long time past, debtors to the office at Savannah to a very large amount, of which a statement is annexed; that these balances grew principally out of collections on account of the revenue, which yielded no profit, even in the shape of deposits to the office, because this bank was ordered to transfer them to, and was obliged to pay the amount at, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, long before it was possible for the bank to have the amount transferred.

That, unwilling to give the semblance of hostility to the conduct of the office, this Board permitted the balances due by these banks to remain due until full time was allowed to the said banks to make arrangements for the redemption of their notes, and until the late season of active business and the consequent favorable state of exchanges should enable the office, without pressure on these banks, or any derangement of the money concerns of the place, to invest these balances in the current exchanges; that this had been done to a great extent, and in effect accomplished, though on less advantageous terms than if the office had been enabled to purchase unembarrassed by this object; for, in the other southern cities, where this embarrassment does not exist, the purchases of exchange by the banks were made on much more favorable terms. This Board, still desirous of giving no possible cause for complaint, after having much reduced the balances, required only that they should be kept under the sum of \$100,000—a sum equal to no less than one-tenth of the whole capital of this branch, and a much greater sum than any other office of the institution of the same capital is allowed in like manner to holders. Yet all this moderation and liberality has not secured the acquiescence of the banks of Savannah, who lately, on a demand having been made by the office on them, not for the whole amount of their notes, but for their proportion of the excess of local notes held by the office over and above \$100,000, have peremptorily refused to pay the same. At the same time the office is still receiving their notes in payments, as well of its proper debts and of paper deposited by customers as of the revenue collected by it; by which latter



the bank becomes immediately liable to pay the amount to the Government in gold and silver. The Bank of the United States has made great sacrifices to the public good, and has practiced the utmost forbearance to appease hasty prejudices, and by all proper means to conciliate public opinion, so that none should fail to discover both the moderation and justice of its course; but the line must be drawn between moderation and weakness, between conciliation and the total prostration of the interests of the suffering stockholders of this institution. It is now eighteen months since they have received a cent of income from it; and during the greater part of that time the banks of Savannah, which now refuse to pay their notes, will appear by the statement annexed to have had the use of large sums of the capital of this bank, while these institutions have never ceased to make large dividends. The office of Savannah, too, from the large amounts of the paper of these banks which it has held, has been prevented from throwing its own notes into circulation when it would have been advantageous to do so, and has been obliged to make almost an exclusive use of their paper, to their advantage and the loss of the office, in order to keep down the amount of this paper which it was thus obliged to hold. Yet, under these extraordinary and unexampled circumstances of forbearance, conciliation, and loss on the part of the Bank of the United States, it is understood that public opinion is relied upon to sustain the refusal of these institutions to pay their notes; but the committee will not believe it possible that any such support will be afforded. The Bank of the United States, unwilling and determined as it is to do any act of unkindness to the local banks of Savannah, cannot wholly disregard the interests of the stockholders. It is a duty of this Board to them. It is a sacred duty to a large and helpless portion of them, who look to their interest in this institution, and who have so long looked in vain for their necessary subsistence, to put their interests under the protection of the laws, and with moderation, yet with firmness, to enforce their just, reasonable, and equitable rights. To be afraid of public opinion, under the circumstances of this transaction, would be a gross impeachment of the good sense and good feelings of the American people, and particularly of the citizens of Savannah.

In the opinion of the committee, the Board of the office are entitled to much praise for the firm but moderate proceedings which they have adopted, and this committee will not deny the right of the bank to recover the penal interest allowed by the statute of Georgia. But it is of opinion that it is more fit on the part of the Bank of the United States to forego extreme rights in all cases, and therefore in this case, to enforce only those which belong to ordinary transactions, and form the settled law of contracts. It ought not to weaken its claim to public approbation by even the appearance of excitement. But while the committee think this course of moderation and forbearance best becomes the Bank of the United States, it is of opinion it would be altogether impolitic and unsafe to continue to receive the notes of these institutions, so long as they refuse to redeem them, either in deposit or in payment. The committee therefore recommend the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the office at Savannah do, immediately on the receipt of this order, cease to receive in deposit or payment the notes of such local banks as shall not punctually and bona fide redeem them.
2. *Resolved, nevertheless*, That if the said banks, respectively, shall bona fide pay on demand their proportions of the whole of the local paper held by the office, over and above their proportions, respectively, of the sum of \$100,000, which the office is permitted to keep on hand, then the foregoing resolutions shall cease to operate as to such banks, respectively.
3. *Resolved*, That on failure of the said banks, respectively, to honor their notes in the manner stated in the second resolution, suits be commenced against them, respectively, at the next return of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Georgia, for the recovery of the whole amount of their paper held by the office, with legal and customary interest thereon.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

DR. *The Savannah banks in account with the Office at Savannah.*

1817.				1819.				
June	3	Balance.....	\$54,335	May	4	Balance .....	\$110,400	
July	1	....do.....	31,865	June	7	....do.....	179,760	
Aug.	5	....do.....	153,360	July	6	... do.....	23,232	
Sept.	2	....do.....	264,488	Savannah, Augusta, and Darien banks .....				167,080
Oct.	7	....do.....	197,675	Aug.	3	Balance .....	30,730	
Nov.	4	....do.....	133,020	Savannah and Darien banks.....				150,000
Dec.	1	... do.....	96,500	Sept.	7	Balance .....	31,730	
1818.				Savannah and Darien banks.....				156,400
Jan.	6	....do.....	62,300	Oct.	5	Balance .....	8,967	
Feb	3	Balance to their credit. ....	\$17,940	Savannah and Darien banks.....				202,330
March	3	Balance .....	22,089	Nov.	2	Balance .....	11,161	
April	7	....do.....	197,000	Savannah and Darien banks.....				162,900
May	5	....do.....	199,175	Dec.	7	Balance .....	11,160	
June	9	... do.....	465,680	Georgia and South Carolina banks.....				449,830
July	7	....do.....	388,200	1820.				
Aug	11	....do.....	9,580	Jan.	4	Balance .....	33,000	
Sept.	8	....do.....	33,180	Banks of Georgia and South Carolina .....				563,200
Oct.	6	Balance to their credit.....	\$33,180	Feb	8	Balance .....	36,700	
Nov.	10	Balance to their credit.....	66,331	Banks of Georgia and South Carolina.....				456,000
Dec	8	Balance to their credit .....	56,260	March	7	Balance .....	33,200	
1819				Banks of Georgia and South Carolina. ....				408,600
Jan.	5	Balance .....	16,084	April	3	Balance .....	6,900	
Feb.	2	....do.....	119,530	Banks of Georgia and South Carolina. ....				412,800
March	3	....do.....	305,200	May	1	Balance .....	108,000	
April	6	....do.....	375,673	May	22	....do.....	117,600	

N B —In some of the balances, those of the banks of Savannah are not discriminated from the aggregate balance due by them and other banks. The office at Savannah will be pleased to correct the statement in these particulars. The means to do so do not exist at the bank.



## No. 2.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *May 30, 1820.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge your favors of the 28th ultimo, 10th instant, and 12th instant. The full and particular information furnished by the latter is very satisfactory, and has been very useful. This communication, with the official acts of your Board on the same subject, communicated by the Cashier, have occupied the most serious attention of this Board. The result will be communicated to you, through the usual channel, in a report of the committee on the state of the offices, to which the subject was referred. This report is so full as to supersede the necessity of any additional remarks on this point. It was the intention of the Board to show, at once, the justice of its past conduct, the moderation of its present views, and its steady determination not to yield to the unwarranted pretensions of the banks of Savannah. Of this document your Board is at liberty to make any use which it may think expedient, either to satisfy the banks of Savannah or the community on these points. If any inconvenience shall result from the determination of this Board to the banks themselves or the community generally, it will be chargeable on those banks, who have rendered the course directed by this Board imperiously and indispensably necessary. It is vain to attempt to conciliate such a disposition as they appear to indulge.

Every act of forbearance seems to have provoked a more resolute resistance to the pretensions on the part of the Bank of the United States, which go no further than to refuse to them the use of an unlimited amount of its capital for an unlimited time.

In order to cause as little embarrassment to the debtors of the bank as possible, I am directed to say that your Board will meet the views of this Board in renewing generally, without curtailment, while the occasion may require it, the notes of your debtors who are undoubtedly good, or who shall make their debts secure. This Board feels that the duty of your Board, and particularly your own in this matter, will not be pleasant; but it is, at the same time, satisfied that, convinced as you must be of the justice and reasonableness of the conduct of the Bank of the United States, you will not fail, with steadiness, but with moderation, to carry the views of this Board into effect.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

R. RICHARDSON, Esq., *President of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah, Georgia.*

## No. 3.

*Copy of Report adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, July 11, 1820.*

The Committee on the State of the Offices, to whom was referred the joint report of the Planters' Bank, of Georgia, and the Bank of Georgia, report:

That they have maturely and dispassionately considered the said report. That with some erroneous views of the subject, as the committee respectfully conceive them to be, there is, nevertheless, a spirit of moderation and an amicable disposition exhibited throughout the report which the Bank of the United States will, no doubt, embrace with avidity and cultivate with zeal; and, first, to take the fullest advantage of this amicable spirit, the committee will, in the brief review of the report which they propose to take, avoid all manner of recrimination, and proceed to notice in the most dispassionate manner such parts of the report as it may be necessary to advert to, to put the rights and conduct of the Bank of the United States in a correct point of light. The report first objects to the *daily cash settlements* required by the office at Savannah, and considers this as an hostile act. Now, this rule is not peculiarly applicable to the office at Savannah, but to all the offices of the bank; nor is it one which is now for the first time introduced by the Bank of the United States. The practice of daily settlements prevails, it is believed, among four-fifths in number, and in amount of capital of the banks of the principal cities in the United States, and there is no peculiarity of which the committee are aware distinguishing Savannah in this particular from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The committee are, indeed, surprised by that argument of the report which contends (if that be really intended) that it was advantageous to the office at Savannah to hold and circulate the notes of the local banks, and, (to use the language of the report,) to operate upon them by discounting with them individual notes and bills of exchange. It will surely not be denied that every dollar of these notes took the place of a dollar of the capital of the branch. If it kept them on hand, it lost the use of so much of its capital. If it put them in circulation, it only employed the net amount of its capital, with all the risks and expenses of banking, but without any of its peculiar gains; but to show how disadvantageous it was to the office, and how completely it paralyzed its business, the committee beg leave to state that, notwithstanding all the efforts which were made to reduce the balances by putting the local paper again into circulation, if a balance be struck the first discount day of every month from the establishment of the office to the first discount day of May last, the monthly balances, including notes on hand due by the Savannah banks alone, (with the exception of four months, when comparatively small balances were due to these banks,) *averaged* about two hundred thousand dollars, which sum was in no manner employed by the office, and of course yielded no profit or advantage whatever, whereby the office lost and these banks gained the use of the sum of \$200,000, or thereabouts, of the capital of the branch for a period of nearly three years. Further, the committee beg leave to add that, taking the balances in like manner, from the first discount day in November, 1819, (inclusive,) to the first discount day in May, 1820, (inclusive,) it will appear that the aggregate of balances due by the banks in Savannah to the office were certainly very little short and probably exceeded the aggregate of all the Government deposits, all the deposits of public affairs, and all the individual deposits of the office, as will appear by the annexed statement. The continual effort of the office to diminish the balances due by the Savannah banks, by throwing their notes into circulation instead of demanding specie from them for these notes, put it out of the power of the office, at those seasons when it would have been practicable and advantageous to circulate its own notes, to do so.

It is not intended to evade the well founded remarks of the report, that there are times when it is impolitic for the office to put its own notes in circulation, because they are used as substitutes for exchange; but when the currency of the place generally is convertible into legal coin at the pleasure of the holder, this is not the case at the principal season of trade, which constitutes more than one half of the year,



(from October to the middle of May.) During this period, if the currency be sound, the exchanges will generally be in favor of Savannah, and the notes of the office may be circulated with advantage to the office and benefit of the community. Again, the committee beg leave respectfully to remark that the suggestion in the report, that it may have been the intention of the bank to supply the office with specie from the vaults of the Savannah banks, is altogether incorrect.

The committee are ignorant of any demand on the banks for specie at any time, from the establishment of the office to the period of the late demand, except the small sum of ten thousand dollars, and the late demand was only for \$10,000 on one, and \$20,000 on the other of these banks. It was, too, only for surpluses over their proportion of \$100,000 which the office was allowed to keep on hand in local notes, or in the shape of balances due by local banks. It is true, it was the intention of the bank that the office should thereafter regularly demand all balances exceeding that proportion of the paper of these banks. But a demand was delayed, until by great efforts, continued for many months preceding, the office, by throwing the notes of the banks in Savannah again into circulation, had succeeded in reducing the balances within that proportion, and the demand was only for subsequent accumulations. But if it had been the intention of the bank to have supplied the office with specie from the vaults of the Savannah banks, there were periods in the preceding six months when a demand might have been made on these banks for half a million of dollars, or nearly that sum, yet not one cent was demanded except the sum of \$10,000 above mentioned. Surely, upon this review of facts and circumstances, the Savannah banks will cease to believe that the Bank of the United States has been governed by hostile feelings towards them.

Undoubtedly it was the intention of the Bank of the United States to bring the balances of local paper held by the office at Savannah within reasonable limits; and this is still its intention and determination, because otherwise it would continue to lose, as before pointed out, the use not only of all the advantages of its charter, for which it has paid so high a price, but also a considerable portion of its capital; but it has undoubtedly never been governed by hostile feelings, nor will it ever suffer itself to be governed by any other than the most amicable disposition towards the banks of Savannah, or any other banks with whom it may do business. And while it must adhere to the general principle which it has adopted, of keeping the balances due by other institutions to it within reasonable limits, it will endeavor, as far as it possibly can, in the most friendly and accommodating spirit, to meet the views and wishes of the Savannah banks. The sum of what is desired by these banks, (as the committee understand the subject,) is, 1st. That daily settlements shall be abolished. 2dly. That the office at Savannah shall pay out its own notes, instead of those of the Banks at Savannah.

1. On the subject of daily settlements the committee have already spoken. They can entertain no doubt of their policy, propriety, and justice, but they nevertheless recommend, with a view to leave untried no measure of conciliation which will not destroy the general principle of limiting the balances, that daily settlements be suspended, unless where the accumulation of notes shall be large.

2. The committee cannot doubt the willingness of the Bank of the United States not to pay out the notes of the banks of Savannah, if they desire it, so long as the balances shall be kept within the limits prescribed; and it will as readily instruct (indeed, it has already done so very fully and particularly) the office at Savannah to pay out its own notes when it can be done so without disadvantage, that is to say, at all seasons when they are not used as a substitute for exchanges. At these seasons it would aggravate the evils of which the Savannah banks complain, while it would be directly injurious to the Bank of the United States to issue them. With these views the committee offer the following resolves:

1. *Resolved*, That the office at Savannah be authorized and instructed, so long as the balances of the Savannah banks shall be kept within the rules heretofore prescribed, not to require settlements of these banks oftener than once in each week, unless the amount of the notes which it may hold of the said banks, respectively, shall exceed the sum of \$50,000, over and above their respective proportions of the aggregate of local paper which the office is allowed to hold; in which case the office will, of course, demand as heretofore directed.

2. *Resolved*, That the office at Savannah be authorized to cease entirely, so long as the balances shall be kept within the limits aforesaid, to pay out the notes of the banks of Savannah, if these banks shall desire it, and that in that case it pay all demands upon it in its own notes, (except where it shall be disadvantageous to the interest of the bank to do so,) or in specie: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall forbid the office, if it shall hold notes of the Bank of Augusta, or any other notes, except those of the banks of Savannah, to pay them out if acceptable to the receiver.

*Monthly balances of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, public officers, individual depositors, and city banks, with the office at Savannah.*

Dates	Treasurer United States.	Public officers.	Individual de- positors.	City banks.
	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
November, 1819.....	\$260,900	\$34,045	\$58,111	\$194,935
December, 1819.....	178,993	39,179	100,414	484,106
January, 1820.....	254,511	36,340	155,554	611,610
February, 1820.....	58,585	46,140	187,197	495,110
March, 1820.....	39,092	32,657	222,091	441,800
April, 1820.....	47,524	34,033	183,870	419,700
	839,605			
May, 1820, overdrawn.....	4,015	26,521	213,689	108,000
	835,590	248,915	1,120,926	2,755,921

N. B.—The balances under the head *City Banks* cannot be ascertained with exact precision at the parent bank. The sums put down include some notes of the Bank of Darien and the banks of South Carolina. The Cashier of the office will be pleased, before any use is made of this statement, to add a column showing the exact balances due by the city banks.



## No. 4.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 12, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter, inclosing the joint report of the banks of Savannah, &c., was duly received, laid before the Board, and referred to a committee, a copy of whose report thereon, which has been adopted by the Board, you will receive by this mail.

It will afford the most ample proofs, we believe, of an amicable disposition on the part of the Bank of the United States, and, at the same time, an evidence of a fixed and unalterable determination not to depart from the principle of keeping the balances within reasonable limits. We will not, and do not, doubt the hearty disposition of your Board to meet these just and reasonable views; and, that you may not be embarrassed by a state of uncertainty as to any point that can now be anticipated, I am instructed to say that, in the event of any failure to pay the balances according to the regulations as now modified, your office will be pleased immediately to decline the receipt of the paper of these banks in all cases, without waiting for further instructions from the parent Board. We cannot believe that any such failure will take place, but it is necessary, after having done everything in our power to meet the views and wishes of these banks, that we should mingle some steadiness with our moderation.

Surely the facts which are incontrovertible, and with which they will be made acquainted by this report, will satisfy these banks themselves that we alone have been the sufferers, and to an amazing extent, and particularly that we have not been benefitted or strengthened by the Government deposits.

You will be pleased to furnish each of them with a copy of this report in the most respectful manner, and give to it any publicity which you may deem advisable. We have been much in want of a discrimination between the notes of these banks and other banks, which were, in many of your statements, put together under the head of "State banks of Georgia and South Carolina," &c. You will be pleased to have the statement annexed to the report corrected, as is requested in a note to it, before it shall be used, and I will be obliged to you to cause one to be furnished with the means of making a discrimination between the notes of the Savannah banks and the aggregate of local notes which, including theirs and others, appear in the several statements of the office on the first discount day of each month.

On the subject of issuing our own notes, I have to observe, you cannot with propriety issue them until exchange shall have unequivocally ceased to run against your office; but as soon as that event has happened, you will of course issue them freely, and circulate them as extensively as possible, in due time converting an adequate portion of the means with which the issue will furnish you into the means of reimbursing us and the offices to the north, when they shall, as they probably will, with the periodical reflux of the exchanges, take their course this way. I hope and believe that the next season of business, if the Savannah banks continue to pay their balances regularly and act amicably with us, will put an end to the causes of our difficulties with these institutions. It will undoubtedly be their interest as well as ours to pursue the amicable course in which we are both now proceeding. As the Savannah banks justly state in their joint report, the business of your city will afford ample means for the employment of the capital of all. All that we claim is due to us in justice and equity, and, unless the Constitution of the Union be trodden down, is amply guarantied to us.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

R. RICHARDSON, Esq., *President of Office of the Bank of United States, Savannah, Georgia.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 15, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant was received yesterday just after the rising of the Board, and the point which it submits is one which I cannot answer definitively till it is submitted to them. My own opinion, and I presume the Board will not differ from me, is, that in addition to specie and the notes of the Bank of the United States, the notes of the incorporated banks in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, except the City Bank of Baltimore, may be safely and advantageously taken. They will be preferable to specie, as it regards the Government and the country, as well as the banks. If the bank shall, as the agent of the Government, collect much more specie in the west, it will be obliged immediately to have it transmitted to the Atlantic, unless the Government can disburse it, which will add to the evils the west is suffering. The Government would bear a portion of this odium, and the bank, though entirely unoffending, a much greater portion. It is to be feared, unless the Receivers be very faithful agents, as these funds will bear a premium even in specie, that such funds may not be generally deposited.

As it regards the banks of the District of Columbia, there are circumstances which, without exciting any suspicions of their solidity or punctuality, warrant a little caution. Their aggregate capital is so large, compared with the business of the District, as to make it difficult to admit their ability to pay a large demand with promptness. Some may be, and I believe are, very good. One already owes the Bank of the United States a very large debt, and shows almost a total disregard of its claims. If any of them should choose to issue largely, and the paper come into the hands of the Bank of the United States, it is to be feared they might consider its claims as excepted from the rules of punctuality. The Bank of the United States, I should suppose, would agree to take their notes as cash in the first instance, under an agreement with the Treasury that if, upon presentment, they were not punctually paid, they should be charged to the Treasury. Under such an arrangement, the authority and privileges of the Government, I have no doubt, would secure not only ultimate payment, but punctuality.

The offices are not authorized to take the bills of any banks but those in their vicinity, and with whom they can have immediate exchanges; and in the very unsettled state of bank credit in the western States, I do not think the bank can venture to go further in relation to the local banks in the district of the Receivers. Would it not be a better course for the Receivers to make the demand? This would excite no odium against the Government or the Bank of the United States. No odium attaches to such demands by the agents of the Government, unless the agent happen to be the Bank of the United



States, which, from the habit of railing against it, were the plague to visit the land, would not improbably be charged with having winged the destroying angel.

After I shall have consulted the Board on Tuesday next, I will have the honor to give a precise and definite reply.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 18, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant was this morning laid before the Board, and I am instructed to confirm the contents of mine of the 15th instant, in reply thereto. If you should desire any modifications of the suggestions I had the honor to submit, the Board, I am satisfied, will cheerfully meet your wishes in any manner which shall make the bank ultimately secure.

I will be obliged to you to inform me of your determination, that instructions may be given to the offices of Cincinnati and Louisville accordingly.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 19, 1820.*

SIR: The bank can with perfect convenience furnish the bills desired in your letter of the 17th instant. The rate of exchange is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; the first rate private bills are at 2 per cent., and scarce.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 20, 1820.*

SIR: Believing that you will shortly leave Washington for the south, I venture to trespass upon you for one moment before you depart, on a subject which I have more than once before mentioned. You have annexed a statement of the specie that we have at the offices of Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Lexington, and Louisville, amounting to no less a sum than \$541,491 52.

I understand many of the contractors for the army are paid by drafts on Washington, &c. Would it not be beneficial to the country to have the payments made on the spot in specie, which would be thus thrown again into circulation? Would it not tend, no matter in how small a degree, though perhaps it ought not to be rated too low, to reform the currency, and would it not increase the means of the debtors of the Government to pay in an acceptable currency?

If you should be able to use four-fifths of the specie we have in these offices, I have no doubt the bank would agree, without any time for the transfer of funds, to meet your drafts, and take its reimbursement at any office where you may have deposits.

You will be pleased not to trouble yourself with a reply to this letter, unless you shall be disposed to make some use of the suggestion I have had the honor to state.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Statement of specie.*

At office, Cincinnati.....	\$143,184 75
At office, Chillicothe.....	65,154 82
At office, Lexington.....	80,623 01
At office, Louisville.....	252,528 94
	<hr/>
	541,491 52
	<hr/>

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 24, 1820.*

SIR: Being desirous of keeping you fully informed of the concerns of the office at Savannah, with the State banks of that city, I inclose to you a copy of a letter of the 10th instant, from the President of the office to me, and of my reply.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 16, 1820.*

SIR: Our Board, considering the subject as now placed exclusively with you, and that you are in possession of all the facts that may be requisite to govern the parent Board in any further proceedings it may think proper to adopt, have not conceived it necessary to direct any particular remarks to be submitted in the document received from the Savannah banks, and transmitted to you on the 22d ultimo. It only remained for us to render to those institutions the justice of declaring our belief that they would have aided us with their specie, as they assert, "if any exigency had made it essentially important for us to call on them." This was made manifest by acts in the early period of our establishment, and I doubt not that if a regular state of things can be brought about, without a fresh demand upon them for specie on the part of the office, during the present season of pressure upon their vaults, the same friendly dispositions will continue to prevail. This state of things, it is believed, may be effected with the return of business in the fall. The crops of this year, and the very diminished amount of their circulation, (understood to be two-thirds of their paid capital, whereas it was once as three to one,) will allow of such regulations as will be necessary to place their relations with this office in a state that will be satisfactory to the Bank of the United States and to the public, and as will admit of our relieving the transactions of individuals with the office from a condition which, however indifferently it may be regarded here, cannot but be viewed as odious abroad.

Assured, as these banks became, by both of the communications which were made to them on the part of the parent bank, that none of the hostile views imagined were entertained on its part, the only objections which their respective Boards had to redeem the whole of their paper held by the office was, that a fresh accumulation of it would soon take place, and it would become necessary to resort to the same alternative as was adopted on the recent occasion, but from a different motive—that of necessity—and that this thing was to be repeated without end. They have uniformly refused to meet *daily* calls upon them; *weekly* ones, I apprehend, would be equally objectionable, but they were determined to pay up in full, if they paid at all. It was only from the custom-house and the western public land receipts that an accumulation of their paper in its present restricted circulation could be expected; and they were satisfied by the information obtained of the expectancies of the former, and of the slowness and difficulty with which the Atlantic bank paper could be collected in the latter, that there was no probability of such an amount accumulating in our office as would require us, even under existing regulations, to call on them again during the summer. It was mainly from this conviction and the friendly interference of Mr. Bolton that they were induced to do that unanimously which was before refused with equal unanimity. The daily calls being dispensed with in your last instruction, and weekly ones substituted, in accordance with the fundamental rules, had the appearance of concession, which was not without its due influence; and believing, as we did, that it was all important to a final good understanding that the late difficulties should be removed as early as possible, we are very willing that they should imbibe any impressions in this point of view which circumstances might give rise to.

The amount paid up by them is so much more than would probably have been demanded in the course of the summer, or than was probably anticipated by the Bank of the United States, that we trust the expectations entertained by these banks, as expressed in the conclusion of their reply and in the letters of their respective Presidents inclosing it, will be realized, and that we shall be allowed to desist from further calls on them until the calculations formed on the next season's experience shall be put to the test, unless in the interval our own exigencies shall require it, and then there will, we feel assured, be no demur. The operation of the regulation on this subject bears on the Savannah banks with peculiar hardship. The notes which we are allowed to hold of other banks may amount to the limit of \$100,000, in which case the office would be obliged to call on those banks weekly for every dollar in its possession of their notes, while the great debtors would remain undisturbed; and this would now be the case if the special deposit of the Treasury were received to its credit. No instructions have yet been received at this office from the Treasurer or the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, and I presume there will be much delay in them, the banks of Savannah having conceived that their manifesto sent to the Secretary was a sufficient reply, and that it was not necessary to answer this communication respecting the deposit in question; but knowing, as we do, the determination of these banks not to make any further payment to this office during the present summer except in case of necessity, on our part we prefer letting that deposit remain as it is, and if a demand for specie is made, that it shall be for account of the Treasury. The whole amount, together with the sum received by the Hero from Philadelphia, would have been redeemed at the same time as the bulk of their paper was, if it had been made known to them that these sums were with us. With respect to the Treasury deposit, the payment of a part was not considered regular; and neither the notes of Darien nor of Charleston being receivable as cash under the recent instructions of the parent Board, (those of Augusta alone being excepted from the general rule,) we could not, even after the redemption of all the Planters' and Bank of Georgia paper, which they were told we held, transfer into our cash what was contained in that deposit. And with respect to that received by the Hero, our Cashier did not consider it in this charge until after the settlement; so that neither the one nor the other was included in the returns made by him to those banks of the amount of their paper held by the office, in answer to their applications to know the amount, with the intention of paying it in full under the resolutions of their respective Boards already communicated to you. Permission from the parent Board to leave them undisturbed for the remainder of the summer, (which we trust will be granted, except our own circumstances require a call,) will enable us to place the whole of that special deposit to the credit of the Treasury, taking it for granted that the Bank of Darien will meet its part readily.

The Planters' Bank has requested from us monthly statements of the amount of its notes in our possession. From all the ideas which have been expressed on the subject of periodical settlements, I doubt not that monthly cash settlements would be agreed to, although there can be no necessity, as long as the specie may not be wanted by the bank, for more frequent than semi-annual settlements, or in fact annual settlements, say in the spring of the year, when all opportunity of remittance is passed by, and when alone specie demands would probably be made on us. In every other part of the year (except cases of export demands, or of necessity in other branches) the bank notes answer all the purposes of cash. It would be very desirable, in this view of the case, that we should be allowed to desist from calls on them as long as we were not called on for specie, (not extending the time beyond the year which should terminate on the 30th April,) on the condition of their allowing interest on the monthly or other periodical balances which may be found to exist. The public opinion is, I think, in the main, in favor of such a



regulation, and there can be no doubt that it would be made advantageous to the bank in every point of view. We confidently hope that some regulation of this kind, which should not be so repugnant to the feelings of the gentlemen composing the Boards of the other institutions as the existing regulations are, while it may equally comport with the interest of the Bank of the United States, may be adopted by your Board in time for full operations. In waiting your instructions on this subject we shall suffer matters to continue in their present state, and, yielding to the justice and propriety of the expectations of the other banks, and to our wishes, shall make no further call on them without fresh instructions, except our own exigencies require it. We adopt this course from a firm conviction that the change of circumstances before suggested will both enable and dispose those banks to meet all the reasonable views of the Bank of the United States on the subject which has produced the late difficulty. We would also inquire if something discreditable to the institution would not attach to a demand for specie in payment of notes which had been refused as cash by us, and had only been received on the condition that we were not to pay specie for them to the depositors?

We also hope that the embarrassments experienced in the community from our refusal of Bank of Darien paper may be removed by some arrangement which we would propose to that bank, if approved by the parent Board, and which could no doubt be carried into effect by that bank.

Were it not for the operations of one of the city banks in the interior of the country, it would be to their interest as well as ours to reject in toto all foreign bank notes, and to form the local circulation altogether of the notes of the banks of the city; it should only be on occasions when the state of exchange would justify it that foreign notes should be received at all, and then not to be re-issued, but to be remitted and drawn against. But, for the reason just mentioned, it would not be possible to induce the State banks of the city to come into such a measure, and we must endeavor to prevail on the Bank of Darien to make an arrangement with the Bank of Georgia (with which it keeps very large deposits) for the redemption of its paper, on which we could rely without the necessity of travelling to Darien. This would, in fact, be putting it upon the same footing as the Savannah Bank paper generally, and the motive which the two other banks have in issuing none but Darien Bank paper would be removed, and the difficulties now existing with persons having payments to make into our office would be also removed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. RICHARDSON, *President.*

L. CHEVES, Esq., *President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 21, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, on the concerns of the office with the banks of Savannah, has been received and laid before the Board, who, after attentively and respectfully considering the same, have instructed me to reply to the principal points of it as follows:

1. You suggest that a case may occur when the office shall hold the notes of other local banks than those of Savannah to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in which it would be necessary to demand the whole sum the office might hold of the notes of these latter banks. To this it may be replied that, under the existing regulations, the office will, of course, hold no other local notes than those of the banks of Savannah and the Bank of Augusta, and it is not probable that the notes of the latter will so accumulate. But, by way of remedy, I am instructed to say that the construction to be put on the regulation will allow the office to hold of the notes of each of the banks of Savannah, under any circumstances, *one-third* of the \$100,000. If the aggregate exceed that sum the demand will be made, so as to put the several banks on a footing of equality.

2. I am instructed to refer to the report of a committee of this Board, agreed to on the 11th instant, and transmitted to your office, on the subject of future balances and drafts, and to say that it contains the deliberate views and determination of this Board, to which it must adhere, and which it is hoped will meet with your concurrence and support when you shall have perused and duly considered it in all its bearings and relations. This Board is always very desirous to meet the views and wishes of your Board, and it is more than usually so in this case, as it is aware your relation to the local banks may be delicate and even painful; and through the whole consideration of this subject, on the several occasions when it has occurred, that consideration has had great influence. But, having dispassionately and deliberately considered the subject, and resolved upon the course to be pursued—a course marked with moderation, supported by irrefutable truth, and founded on undeniable equity—it feels it to be an imperious duty to adhere to its last resolves, which it is hoped will be found to contain such a mitigation of the obnoxious regulation of daily settlements as to satisfy the banks of Savannah, at least it ought to satisfy them, and we can do no more.

3. The balances must be kept within rule, but you are authorized to give full operation to the propositions which grew out of Mr. Bolton's suggestions, and which are contained in my letter of the 7th ultimo. You are also authorized, for any sum over the sum allowed to stand as a balance or to be held in the local notes, to forbear a demand upon an agreement on the part of the debtor bank to pay interest at six per cent.; and the continuance of this forbearance may either be discretionary with the office, or for any reasonable specific time which the banks, respectively, may in that case desire. Here it may be fit to remark that the bank has always been willing to put the balances on this footing, and has supposed that this was well understood by the banks of Savannah, though it was not *officially* tendered. But in future it shall not be an equivocal fact, as it is now hereby distinctly authorized, and you will be pleased, should an occasion occur to which it shall be applicable, expressly to make the offer.

4. We have been entirely under a mistake with regard to the special deposit by the Tombeckbe Bank; we had supposed it was brought into the mass of the notes held by the office, and that they, with the others, had been paid. The Secretary of the Treasury has been under the same mistake, as you will perceive from his letter to me, dated the 10th instant, of which you have a copy herewith. From this you will also perceive that we have already paid to the Government the whole amount of this special deposit in Philadelphia. If it be not paid on demand by the banks of whose paper it consists, we will have the right to a credit for the amount with the Treasury.



You may make the demand, should it exceed the allowed balance, in the manner you suggested, on account of the Government, (which will strictly accord with the fact—indeed, it is the course prescribed in this case by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury,) or in any manner you please, which will attain the end of keeping the unproductive balances within rule.

5. As regards the small amount of Georgia notes sent by the Hero, it consists of notes, the greater part of which has been long on hand here, and were received in the western country principally, I believe, in the payment of Government drafts. It will of course be brought into account as if received in payment to the office.

6. The suggestion that it will not be correct to demand specie for special deposits may be considered. These deposits are altogether a very unpleasant and awkward kind of business, of which we wish you were clear, and which it will be necessary to terminate before very long. But, whilst this practice shall be continued, we have not the least wish that a demand should be made for those which are actually in special deposit, if you can make the discrimination. But we must not be even equivocally liable to pay in specie, and not have a right to make a demand on our part.

7. The Board is still obliged, respectfully, to adhere to its former determination as to the notes of the Darien Bank. We entirely agree with you that no other notes than those of the vicinity should be received as money, or reissued. If they should fall into the hands of a bank in any uncurrent transaction, they should, as you suggest, be remitted and payment demanded; and this we think will be the result, (one alike beneficial to the banks themselves and the country,) if we persevere, for we think your experience will teach its usefulness and cause your practice to be imitated.

Having fully expressed the views of the Board, this business is once more committed to your good management, with the conviction that your Board will, with the utmost moderation of manner, but with steadiness of purpose, carry those views, so equitable and just, into effect.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

R. RICHARDSON, Esq., *President of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 28, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, notifying me that the Treasurer would transmit to the Bank of the United States his drafts on the following offices:

1. Charleston, for.....	\$50,000
2. Savannah, for.....	20,000
3. Cincinnati, for.....	20,000
4. Louisville, for.....	20,000

and requiring that the proceeds of the first and second should be put to his credit at Philadelphia, and that the third should be transferred to the office at Lexington, and the fourth to the office at Chillicothe, which shall be accordingly done.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 28, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th instant, and have laid the same before the Board.

I am instructed to say that the bank agrees to your proposition concerning the receipt of "western notes," on condition, however, that if not paid on presentment, they shall be charged to the Treasury.

The bank also agrees to receive the notes of the banks of the District of Columbia on the terms your letter states.

I am, sir, with great respect,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. Will you have the goodness to say whether we shall instruct the officers according to the foregoing propositions?

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 2, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ultimo. Instructions shall be given accordingly.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, August 14, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant, addressed to the late Cashier of this office, was duly received yesterday. I regret exceedingly that there has been any cause of complaint in transmitting the usual and necessary returns to your Department from this office. I now send you a corrected account, commencing the 1st January last, which exhibits a balance at the credit of the Treasurer of \$30,483 02 on the 12th instant. Will you favor me with a reply, and advise whether the account is correct or not.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
J. A. CAMERON, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 18, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 16th instant, inclosing copies of the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Receivers of Public Moneys, which shall be used as you have suggested.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *August 29, 1820.*

SIR: I have this day transferred to the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, New Orleans, seven thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents, to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,  
JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 16, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 14th instant.\* From the communications I had with the Board at the last meeting of it, I have no doubt of its readiness to authorize the transfers which you have mentioned and requested, and in this confidence I venture to say you may immediately proceed to do so. The draft on the Tombeckbe Bank has been paid, partly in the notes of the banks of Savannah, and partly in those of the Bank of Darien; these together amount to \$60,151, and stand to the credit of the Treasurer as a special deposit. The banks of Savannah have peremptorily refused to redeem their notes, though demanded in the name of the Government of the United States; notwithstanding all the exertions we have made to conciliate and accommodate them, there is no probability, therefore, of these becoming cash speedily. Those of the Bank of Darien will be demanded as soon as the office shall be able to make a demand, in which it has been retarded by the distressing sickness prevailing in Savannah. The transfer, therefore, from the office at Savannah will be for any sums not exceeding the amount now to the credit of the Treasurer at that office (say \$200,000;) the transfers you desire, and to which on the part of the bank I accede, will then be as follows:

From Portsmouth.....	\$150,000	to Philadelphia.
From Fayetteville .....	20,000	to Norfolk.
From Charleston.....	50,000	to Philadelphia.
From Savannah .....	200,000	{ to Philadelphia, \$100,000
		{ to Norfolk, 100,000
That is to say.....		{ to Philadelphia, 300,000
		{ to Norfolk, 120,000

The other subject of your letter is duly noted, and will be respectfully considered.  
I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 26, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant. The tabular statement of the bank is wrong. I am not yet prepared to say that your statement is precisely accurate. By the tabular statement of the 14th instant, the sum overdrawn is stated to be \$77,284 51, not \$72,924 51, as stated in your letter.

The difference between these two sums is caused, no doubt, by your having deducted from the first sum the Washington notes on hand at the office of Baltimore, viz: \$4,360, which added to \$72,924 51 will give \$77,284 51.

As to the Washington notes, in the late statements you will perceive no effect has been given to them in stating the sums overdrawn or subject to drafts. They have only been stated in a separate column as matters of information for the use of the Treasury and the office at Washington in settling the reimburse-

\* This letter is not on record.



ment of the offices at which they have been received. The former mode made the subject more complex and difficult. It was not desired by the bank, and it was presumed, not wished by the Government, as its only effect was to restrict its right of drawing on the offices at which they were received to the amount of them.

I have said so much to state and explain the question. As to the error, a draft for \$95,500, in favor of the Navy Agent at Baltimore, has been erroneously stated as an outstanding draft. This sum deducted from the outstanding drafts will leave to the credit of the Treasurer on the 14th instant \$18,249 49, which, treating the Washington notes as before mentioned, will bring the statement of the banks to agree with that of the Treasury within \$360 08. The cause of this difference we have not yet been able to discover. It is believed to exist in the statement of outstanding drafts; but whether in your statement of them to us, or in our statement of them, we have not yet been able to discover, but we will endeavor to do so.

If there are any other like discrepancies, we will thank you to state them for correction.

In connexion with this subject, I take the liberty to mention a matter which has been the cause of a good deal of embarrassment to us, and not improbably to the Treasurer also. I mean the transfers of money directed by the Treasury. The mode has hitherto not been fixed.

1. A transfer from a local bank through one of the offices of the bank. Sometimes when collected by the offices it has been put immediately to the credit of the bank, and consequently to the credit of the Treasurer with the bank, and has therefore appeared subject to drafts at the bank. Yet there is always a period before which it is not subject to drafts; as, for example, in the case of transfers from the western States, four months. Sometimes it is put to the credit of the Treasurer with the office making the collection, and appears there subject to drafts, which is also contrary to fact. And besides, in that case, it will require two additional drafts—one to transfer it to the bank, and another to transfer it to the place where the money is wanted. All this is very complex and perplexing, and the liability to error proportionably increased.

2. A transfer from one office to another. The draft authorizing it is treated as an outstanding draft until the time allowed for the transfer has expired. When it has, the transfer is made to the bank, and another draft is necessary to transfer it to the point where the money is wanted, because the Treasurer has very properly forbidden any transfer to be made without a draft. This, however, is sometimes forgotten or delayed, and the operation remains suspended. Thus, on the 26th June last, a transfer of \$50,000 from Charleston and \$30,000 from Fayetteville was directed to Norfolk. The Treasurer gave his draft in favor of the bank for these sums; they have, at the proper time, been put to his credit at Philadelphia, but have not been transferred to his credit at Norfolk, because no draft has been issued for the purpose, though the bank has some time since furnished the office with funds to meet it, and the sum appears subject to drafts at Philadelphia. It is admitted that the regulation of the Treasurer is correct in requiring transfers not to be made without his drafts as vouchers, but it is conceived that the first draft may be made to perform the whole operation and to furnish a sufficient voucher. I take the liberty to submit for your consideration the following plan:

1st. Let an account be raised in any terms which the Treasurer may approve—thus, "The Treasurer of the United States for transfers directed," or the like.

2d. Let the Treasurer insert in his drafts for transfer, or endorse upon them a specification of the transfer intended—thus, "To be placed to my credit at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk," or the like.

3d. Let it be the duty of the banks, on the proper days, to have the money placed to the credit of the Treasurer at the point to which the transfer is directed, in pursuance of the original draft of the Treasurer.

The execution of these propositions, by proper entries, will give distinct and lucid views of three subjects which should at a glance be apparent both to the Treasury and the bank, which now can only be ascertained by a difficult analysis of several amounts. I mean the several sums subject to drafts, overdrawn and directed to be transferred.

I inclose, to elucidate the propositions, a practical view of them in the entries which the bank would make, and in a tabular statement which would result.

In the present mode of transacting this business I think we are likely to get into confusion; and, therefore, if the mode proposed to be substituted should not be acceptable to you and the Treasurer, we will gladly receive your views of any other, whose effect will be to remove the inconveniences above mentioned. Mr. Charles S. West, who has been lately appointed Cashier of the office of the bank at Fayetteville, will have the honor to wait on you with this letter. This gentleman has heretofore attended to this part of the business of the bank and is very thoroughly acquainted with the subject; and I have therefore requested him, should my views require any explanations, to wait on you for the purpose of giving them.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*



General statement of the Treasurer of the United States account with the Bank of the United States and Offices.

Date.	Where revenue has been received.	Balances per returns.			Drafts of the Treasurer of the United States outstanding.	Overdrawn, including outstanding drafts.	Subject to drafts.	Transfers directed.			Notes of the office, on Washington, on hand.
		Cash.	Special.	Overdrawn, excluding outstanding drafts.				From—	To—	When.	
1820.											
Aug 21	Bank United States.	\$122,731 13	\$1,200 00	.....	\$965 45	.....	\$121,765 68	.....	\$70,000	Sept. 28	\$13,000
12	Office, Portsmouth..	260,459 73	.....	.....	6,586 84	.....	253,872 89	.....	.....	.....	440
	Boston .....	194,371 58	.....	.....	61,877 70	.....	132,493 88	.....	.....	.....	9,300
	Providence ..	6,521 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,521 83	.....	.....	.....	4,590
	Middletown .	43,716 27	.....	.....	3,084 54	.....	40,631 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New York...	209,662 99	.....	.....	52,899 98	.....	156,763 01	.....	.....	.....	6,600
	Baltimore....	218,956 52	.....	.....	175,135 53	.....	43,820 99	.....	.....	.....	5,850
19	Washington ..	.....	.....	\$191,027 12	1,238 40	\$192,255 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Richmond ...	33,816 61	.....	.....	8,500 66	.....	25,315 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norfolk . ....	8,538 63	.....	.....	716 28	.....	7,822 35	.....	{ 100,000 100,000	Oct. 29 Uncertain	.....
5	Fayetteville..	28,315 79	.....	.....	46,082 35	17,766 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Charleston ..	75,216 73	.....	.....	21,757 42	.....	53,459 31	\$50,000	.....	.....	.....
7	Savannah ...	109,573 56	27,850 00	.....	15,213 88	.....	94,359 68	20,000	.....	.....	.....
5	Lexington ...	.....	.....	35,873 87	1,021 61	36,895 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Louisville ...	36,445 03	.....	.....	20,468 89	.....	15,976 14	.....	140,000	Uncertain	3,570
5	Chillicothe ..	.....	.....	4,243 90	302 79	4,546 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cincinnati. .	39,899 80	20,932 50	.....	23,140 41	.....	16,759 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 22	New Orleans	113,671 42	.....	.....	84,471 82	.....	29,199 60	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 12	Pittsburg ....	.....	.....	33,180 94	920 00	39,100 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bank of Tombeckbe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
	Vincennes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,000	.....	.....	.....
	Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....
		1,501,897 62	49,982 50	269,325 88	524,374 55	290,565 24	998,762 43	410,000	410,000	.....	.....

A transfer, directed from the office at Fayetteville, of \$30,000, and one from Charleston of \$50,000, to the office at Norfolk, are not noticed in this statement, as their amounts (say \$80,000) have been placed to the credit of the Treasurer at this bank, and cannot, by existing regulations, be transferred to the office at Norfolk without a check from the Treasurer on this bank in favor of that office.

The following are forms of entries that must be made at the Bank of the United States to effect the change proposed in the Treasurer's tabular statement:

Sundry accounts, Dr. to "Treasurer of the United States for transfers directed."

Office, New Orleans.—For Treasurer's check, No. 891, dated June 28, on that office, to be transferred to office at Norfolk on the 29th of October.....	\$100,000
"Tombeckbe Bank, to be transferred."—For Treasurer's check, No. 101, on that bank, forwarded to the office at Savannah for collection, to be transferred to office at Norfolk in thirty days after payment.....	100,000
	<u>200,000</u>

When advice is received at the bank of the payment of the draft in the Tombeckbe Bank, the entry to be made is—

Office at Savannah, Cr. to "Tombeckbe Bank, to be transferred."—For Treasurer's check, No. 101, in Tombeckbe Bank, paid at the office on the — instant.....	<u>\$100,000</u>
---	------------------

On the 29th October, &c., the entry will be—

"Treasurer of United States for transfers directed," Dr. to office at Norfolk for transfers directed, June 28, from office at New Orleans.....	\$100,000
"Treasurer of United States for transfers directed," Dr. to office at Norfolk for transfers directed, June 28, from office at Savannah.....	100,000
	<u>200,000</u>

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, September 20, 1820.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant. It is less convenient to us to make the advance at Philadelphia than at Norfolk, because we are enabled to use for the latter place funds which we have at Baltimore; nevertheless, the sum shall be increased at Philadelphia, as you desire, and you may draw accordingly.

The drafts will be drawn directly on the branches of Fayetteville and Savannah, and transmitted to the office at Norfolk, with instructions as to the accounts which they are to affect, according to the late



arrangements on the subject of transfers, which we wish to be pursued in all cases of transfers for the sake of uniformity. You will be pleased, however, in this and all cases of transfers, to advise us of the transfers to be made simultaneously with the transmission of the drafts, because, although they will be transferred by one office to another, in form, the burden of actually providing the funds will always rest with the bank. It will therefore not be proper for the Treasury to give any instructions to the offices from which the transfers are to be made relative to the actual transfer of the funds. This the bank will attend to.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 25, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 22d instant; the drafts have also been received, and placed to the credit of the Treasurer, according to their tenor.

I am, sir, with great respect, &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 7, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, addressed to the Cashier of the bank, has been received; and, as the explanation necessary is connected with the correspondence between us lately, concerning transfers from the offices to which your letter refers, I beg leave to reply:

It was my impression, and that of the other officers of the bank under whose notice the transaction came, that the drafts agreed upon between us were to supersede those of the 28th July. The similarity of the sum was perhaps the only circumstance which made this impression in relation to the draft on Charleston. But in relation to that on the office at Savannah, it seemed almost necessary that we should suppose it superseded, because the last drafts included the whole sum in deposit at that office on account of the Treasurer. This is, however, only by way of explanation. To obviate all difficulty, credit shall be given for the drafts of the 28th July, to which your reply refers, viz: \$50,000 on the office at Charleston, and \$20,000 on the office at Savannah. The manner in which this shall be done may be material, to avoid confusion in our accounts with the Treasurer. Under the impression which has been just stated, the offices of Charleston and Savannah, respectively, were directed to return the drafts of the 28th July. Adverting, however, to the date of the instructions, it is probable they will not have been received by the offices before they will have charged the Treasurer with the drafts, and have transmitted them to him.

If they shall have been returned to us, or transmitted to him, we will, as soon as we know the fact, give credit to the Treasurer at Philadelphia, unless the offices shall have, in consequence of our instructions to return the drafts, reversed the entries, in which case new drafts will be necessary to authorize the credit on the books of the bank. The facts will be known in a few days, and in the meantime the Treasurer may value on the amount of them.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, October 7, 1820.*

SIR: The Office of Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati having been discontinued from and after the first Monday of the present month, by an order of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, dated the 15th ultimo, the deposits standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States will be transferred to the credit of his accounts on the books of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe. The amount is stated in the accounts herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. WORTH, *Agent for the Bank of the United States.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 10, 1820.*

SIR: We have received a letter from the President of the office at Charleston, dated the 3d instant, advising of a credit to this bank, on the 28th of September, of \$50,000, for the Treasurer of the United States' check, No. 1092, on that office; we therefore have placed this amount to the credit of the Treasurer's account with this bank, agreeably to the letter of our President to you of the 7th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HOUSTON, *Assistant Cashier*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Cincinnati, October 11, 1820.*

SIR: The accounts of the Treasurer of the United States were this day closed on the books of this office, and the balance transferred to his credit on the books of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Chillicothe.

Amount of cash deposit..... \$36,974 04  
Amount of special deposit..... 20,932 50

By direction of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the United States, that portion of the special deposit consisting of the notes of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati, (\$3,086,) was presented to the President and Acting Cashier of that bank, and protested for non-payment.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
G. A. WORTH, *Joint Agent with Thomas P. Crittenden, for Bank United States.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. I inclose a descriptive list of the special deposit.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 16, 1820.*

SIR: We have received advice from the office at Savannah of a credit to this bank, on the 4th instant, of \$20,000, for the Treasurer of the United States' check, No. 1093, in that office; we, therefore, have placed this amount to the credit of the Treasurer's account with this bank, agreeably to the letter of our President to you, dated the 7th instant.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
JAMES HOUSTON, *Assistant Cashier.*  
EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Acting for the Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, October 21, 1820.*

SIR: Certificates of Louisiana stock, amounting in the whole to \$1,904,900, and agreeing with the inclosed list, were this day received from the Bank of the United States, with instructions to present the same at the Treasury for payment. Conformably to the arrangements entered into between your office and the Bank of the United States, I have to request that a certificate may be sent me on the inclosed list that payment has been demanded for the installment now due on this stock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *October 21, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Office of the Bank of the United States heretofore established at Cincinnati was discontinued on the 2d instant, and that the deposits of the Treasurer of the United States have been transferred to the Office of the Bank at Chillicothe.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, October 27, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a list of certificates of Louisiana stock, certified by the Register of the Treasury, amounting to four million nine hundred and eighty-four dollars; which certificates, by instructions from the Bank of the United States, were presented at the Treasury for payment.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, November 1, 1820.*

SIR: I inclose the state of this office on the 30th ultimo. I deem it unnecessary to transmit the "monthly statement of moneys to the credit of public officers," as the only accounts we have of that



nature are the Post Office, pension fund, and Loan Office dividends, neither of which I apprehend come within the meaning of the requisition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *November 27, 1820.*

SIR: I perceive I have omitted, heretofore, to acknowledge the receipt, which happened in the due course of the mail, of your letter of the 15th instant, stating that the President had authorized Samuel Brook, Esq., chief clerk in the Treasury office, to sign drafts on behalf of that officer, in consequence of his indisposition.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, December 1, 1820.*

SIR: The following certificates of Louisiana stock, in the names of F. Baring & Co. and Hope & Co., viz: Nos. 267, 268, 285, 286, 287, and 288, of \$3,000 each—\$18,000; Nos. 264, 265, 266, 267, and 284, of \$1,000—\$5,000, are reported to have been lost or mislaid, and the necessary measures adopted at the Treasury to obtain new certificates in their room. I have, as agent of the Bank of the United States, received the first and second installments on them; and I am now instructed to ascertain from you whether you will consider the demand as having been made for payment of the residue, and allow it to be placed on the same footing with the other certificates, in the names of Baring & Co. and Hope & Co., as regards the interest. The bank, I presume, is no farther interested in the business than to pay to the proprietors what the Treasury may allow.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

BD. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 4, 1820.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive some days ago, under your *frank*, a letter addressed to you by A. Tannehill, Cashier of the Bank of Nashville, dated the 31st of October last. On this letter is endorsed, in your handwriting, "referred to the Bank of the United States;" and I should sooner have acknowledged the communication, but that I have been unable, from anything I can discover on the records of the bank or learn from any of its officers, to ascertain what the relations of the Bank of the United States, as an agent of the Government, are to the Bank of Tennessee.

I have recurred to a letter which I received from you, dated the 28th of July, 1819, in which you mention the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Tennessee, and notice it as a bank selected by the Directors of the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans and of agent for paying the pensions of the United States in the State of Tennessee, and in which you advise the selection of a bank instead of that bank which paid its notes in specie. Without any examination of the subject, or considering any point except the abstract one of the propriety of employing a bank which redeemed its notes and deposits in specie, I replied that the bank would attend to the subject within the period suggested by your letter, which was the first of March last. But not having heard from you again on the subject, and having no kind of connexion with the Bank of Tennessee in the current business of our agency for the Government, we first presumed that we should again hear from you before you would desire anything definitive to be done, and in this state of suspense the matter entirely escaped attention.

On the receipt of your recent communication, as already mentioned, I have in vain endeavored to ascertain how we were connected, as the agents of the Government, with the Bank of Tennessee, except so far as I may infer it from your letter of the 28th of July, 1819.

I have now to ask the favor of you to inform me what you understand the relation of the Bank of Tennessee to this bank to be. Is there a Loan Office of the United States in the State of Tennessee, or is it only a pension agency? What is the nature, amount, and date of the deposit referred to in the letter of Mr. Tannehill, and what particularly is your wish that the Bank of the United States should now do in this matter? I beg your pardon for the trouble these inquiries may give you. They have not been made until a laborious search has proved fruitless.

I ought to add that I discover that this bank was appointed as a matter of concert between the Bank of the United States and the Treasury of the United States as a Receiver of Public Moneys in the State of Tennessee, but that agency has long since ceased.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, December 9, 1820.*

SIR: The Government of Georgia having called the attention of the Legislature to the altercation between the State Banks of Savannah and this office, the Board of Directors have thought it proper to publish and transmit to that body a pamphlet containing the correspondence and documents on the subject and a very brief history of the course of measures that has been pursued by the office ever since its establishment. As you were in the State last summer, and probably heard many of the discussions that took place on the conduct of this branch towards the State institutions; and, as an officer intimately connected with the Bank of the United States, I suppose that the pamphlet that has been published will be interesting to you, and take the liberty of inclosing you a copy.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

B. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 11, 1820.*

SIR: On the 3d of November, 1817, the sum of \$332,984 60 in seven per cent. stock, received in part payment of subscriptions to this institution, was transferred to the United States, agreeably to an order of the Secretary of the Treasury dated on the 30th of the previous month. On this sum the bank claims interest for 34-92 of a quarter. I inclose a duplicate of the account rendered to the Treasury Department in relation to this transaction.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HOUSTON, *Assistant Cashier.*

L. CHEVES, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, December 11, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I have to state that we have no record of a deposit having been made on the 7th of November, 1817, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, of \$2,554; but on that day we gave a *certificate of deposit* for \$2,554 to the order of John C. Duffield, Cashier, subject to the return of the certificate. This, I presume, is the certificate to which you allude; and if so, its amount will be placed as you may direct on its receipt at this office.

Inclosed is the Treasurer's account with this office for the past week.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, December 11, 1820.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the Treasurer's account with this office for the past week.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the amount of notes of the Bank of the State of Georgia, held by this office on special deposit, were this morning retired by a check on New York, at sight, which was tendered by them and promptly acceded to by this Board. The amount is at the credit of the Treasurer, although it does not appear in the account inclosed, that only being up to the 9th, inclusive.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New Orleans, December 11, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your respected communication of the 15th ultimo, by which I am advised of the indisposition of the Treasurer, and that the President has authorized Samuel Brook, the chief clerk in the Treasurer's office, to sign drafts in behalf of that office. Due notice is taken of the signature of Mr. Brook.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. NOTT, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, December 13, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 11th instant,\* and have to observe, in reply, that *undoubted* bills on London cannot be purchased to the extent required at a less rate than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent. premium.

\* Error in date. No such letter on record.



This recently advanced price is partly attributable to the investment in bills by the agent of Messrs. Barings of the receipts on foreign account from the reimbursement of the Louisiana loan; and the purchases from that cause not having yet been entirely completed, it is not believed that exchange will immediately decline in this confined and easily affected market.

When the effect of this peculiar operation ceases, I am of opinion that exchange must fall two or three per cent.; and I am induced to entertain this impression from the many evidences which induce the belief that our importations are less valuable in amount than our exports, and that the balance of trade is not likely to be materially affected by importations of specie to any very considerable extent.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, December 14, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your favor of the 9th instant. Bills on London by the best drawers may be obtained at three per cent., and are dull at that rate. I am of opinion that they will not differ much from that price for the present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, December 22, 1820.*

SIR: I inclose first and second of exchange for £5,000 sterling, purchased this day at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. advance, in part of the order for the protection and relief of distressed seamen in the ports of Great Britain. The balance, together with the necessary vouchers, and the third and fourth of the present set of exchange, shall be forwarded to-morrow.

I was induced to purchase, before I heard from you again, from the unexceptionable character of the bills.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, December 23, 1820.*

SIR: I have this day purchased £4,500\* sterling, for account of the expenses incident to "the intercourse with foreign nations," which shall be forwarded, together with the necessary vouchers, by the next mail. The order for the relief of American seamen, &c., I have not yet executed. I think bills will be lower in a few days, as a large order to purchase from the eastward is now in market. Indeed, if you can wait so long, I should advise omitting the purchase until after the 10th of January.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, December 25, 1820.*

SIR: I inclose the first and second of exchange for £4,500 sterling, together with the necessary vouchers, and my account for the purchase of the same, amounting to \$20,683 32.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier*.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, December 28, 1820.*

SIR: I have this day presented to the Register of the Treasury certificates of Louisiana stock, amounting to \$6,000, the installment on which, due the 21st of October last, is \$1,380. The Bank of the United States has instructed me to place those certificates on the same footing with those previously presented, viz: that the amount due shall bear interest till paid. You will oblige me by saying whether you so consider them; and if so, at what time the interest shall commence thereon.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICH'D SMITH, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

\* £3,000 at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; £1,500 at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.



*List of certificates of Louisiana six per cent. stock, (the interest whereof has been paid in London,) presented at the Treasury for payment by Richard Smith, Cashier of the United States Branch Bank, Washington, December 28, 1820.*

No. 221, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner.....	\$500	
No. 222, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner.....	500	
No. 527, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner.....	1,000	
No. 526, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner.....	1,000	
No. 525, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner.....	1,000	
No. 524, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner.....	1,000	
No. 517, in favor of Madam Walburger Lackner.....	1,000	
		6,000
Installment due October 21, 1818, paid.....	\$3,000	
Installment due October 21, 1819, paid.....	1,620	
		4,620
Payable on the above.....		1,380

MICHAEL NOURSE, *for the Register.*  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 28, 1820.*

PHILADELPHIA, *December 29, 1820.*

SIR: Our election for Directors takes place on Monday next, the 1st of January; will probably be concluded on Tuesday, and the Directors elect will probably be called together to elect a President on Wednesday. Under these circumstances, we are yet uninformed of the appointments of the Government. I understood, before I left Washington, perhaps inaccurately, that the President had made his nominations and the Senate had confirmed them. We, however, would be unable to regard the appointments as made unless we should have some official communication in the shape of a commission, or in some other authentic mode. I therefore take the liberty to draw your attention to the subject.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *&c., &c.*

PHILADELPHIA, *December 29, 1820.*

SIR: I this morning troubled you with a letter, stating that no information had been received here of an official character of the appointment of Directors of the bank on the part of the Government. I have since received the commission.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
L. CHEVES, *President.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, December 29, 1820.*

SIR: I inclose the third and fourth of exchange for £5,000 sterling, (the first and second of which were forwarded yesterday.) I also inclose the first and second of exchange for £625 sterling, to complete the order for the protection and relief of distressed seamen in the ports of Great Britain.

The necessary vouchers, together with my account for the purchase of the bills, are also inclosed.  
I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, January 4, 1821.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d instant, and have placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the certificate of deposit, \$2,554, received therein.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, January 31, 1821.*

SIR: In conformity with instructions in your letter of 19th instant, which I had the honor to receive yesterday, I transmit (with the monthly abstracts) a statement of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, received as *special* Treasury deposit from the late office at Cincinnati, and yet remaining with those of other banks, as such, in this office.

All the other notes you have been pleased to advert to, which *were* with some others which were *not* within the regulations of this office, were converted and carried to the Treasurer's cash account, in October and November, (and occasionally since that period,) with as much expedition as circumstances would permit. The *special* balance at different periods (which has been stationary for several weeks, and will now most probably remain so for a considerable time) will appear on a reference which I request permission to make to the weekly statements of this office.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ABM. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

*Statement of notes of the Bank of Kentucky and its branches, received in October last from the late Office of Bank of the United States, at Cincinnati, as special deposit, on account of the Treasurer of the United States, and yet remaining at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Chillicothe, January 31, 1821.*

Mother Bank.....	\$518
Branch at Bairdstown.....	641
Branch at Danville.....	294
Branch at Glasgow.....	940
Branch at Hopkinsonville.....	1,172
Branch at Louisville.....	433
Branch at Lexington.....	255
Branch at Paris.....	400
Branch at Richmond.....	185
Branch at Russelville.....	1,372
Branch at Springfield.....	543
Branch at Shelbyville.....	177
Branch at Washington.....	870
Branch at Winchester.....	471
	<hr/>
	8,271
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Cincinnati.....	3,086
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Lexington.....	5
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Chillicothe.....	5
	<hr/>
	11,367
	<hr/>

In sorting the above notes, \$35 in Virginia notes were discovered, which are this day carried to the Treasurer's cash account, reducing the special deposit to \$11,367, viz., as above:

\$11,367 cashed January 3.	
35	
<hr/>	
11,402 amount stated January 27.	
35	
<hr/>	
11,367	
<hr/>	
Amount special received.....	\$20,932 50
Amount on hand.....	11,367 00
	<hr/>
Cashed.....	9,565 50
	<hr/>
	ABM. G. CLAYPOOLE, <i>Cashier.</i>

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *February 20, 1821.*

SIR: I had deferred the consideration of the agency for the payment of pensions in Tennessee until the rising of Congress, being unwilling to add to the numerous and embarrassing labors which occupy you during the session. This delay, I now perceive, may lead to some embarrassment. From no chain of connexion existing under the present practice, between this bank and the banks which do the Loan Office business and pay the pensions, it had not occurred to me that it might require earlier attention, until yesterday, in looking over your letters, I discovered that the semi-annual payment of pensions in Tennessee was probably to be made on the 4th of March next. Under these circumstances, I do not know how to proceed to meet the object of your letters of the 28th July, 1819, and 8th December, 1820. It is necessary to supersede the agency of the Bank of Tennessee, whose agency the bank can no longer authorize; and I understand that there is no other bank in Tennessee which continues to pay specie. The act of Congress devolving upon the bank the business of Loan Office and the payment of pensions contemplates the employment of the agency of "State banks" where there is no office, and provides that the act "shall not be construed to extend to any agent for military pensions in any State where there is no bank established by law." Now, although there be banks in the State of Tennessee, yet it cannot be intended that a bank which habitually and publicly fails to perform its obligations, and refuses to pay in any legal tender, shall be employed. Waiving altogether, on this occasion, the difficult question which I perceive has been already the subject of much correspondence, whether the discharge of this duty be one incumbent on the bank as



a matter of express obligation, the earnest wish of the bank to be useful to the Government and the country would induce it to obtain the agency of any solid bank which habitually pays specie and sustains its credit. But you probably will not desire that it shall employ any other. Under these considerations I have to ask the favor of you to point out the course which you think ought to be pursued.

I have also to ask the favor of you to cause me to be furnished with a list of the State banks performing the duties of the Loan Offices and agents for the payment of pensions, with the sums put under the charge of them for the year past. If convenient to furnish this information during the session, I will be obliged to you for it when it shall be convenient to do so. My object is to establish some regulations by which we may have the subject under our view.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 5, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant I had the honor to receive this morning. The object of it has been anticipated in a letter from the Cashier of the bank to the Cashier of the office at Chillicothe, of the 27th ultimo, in consequence of a communication from that office on the subject.

The reason it was not previously instructed was, that that office had not been appointed previously a receiving office for the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Louisville, Kentucky, March 14, 1821.*

SIR: This office holds two drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, drawn on the Bank of Vincennes, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, payable at this office, one of which for \$55,000, the other for \$50,000. On receipt of those drafts, I advised the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes that I held them, and have since from time to time urged payment therefor. On account of which, a partial payment was made, which now stands to the credit of that bank in this office.

Some time in November last a draft was presented at this office, drawn by the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes, in favor of Samuel Emerson, Esq., for \$30,000, who was instructed to draw the specie and transport it back to the bank; but as I considered the situation of the bank desperate, and those funds as properly belonging to the Government, I refused payment of the draft. Since which, several small drafts of that bank have been presented, all of which I have refused to pay. To-day Mr. John Able presented a draft, drawn by the Cashier of the Bank of Vincennes on this office, for \$400, which he stated was for the amount of a pension due him at Vincennes, and for which he had given the necessary receipts, which I also refused to pay. I have, therefore, thought proper to advise you of these facts.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, March 16, 1821.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and have directed the advertisement inclosed therein to be inserted in the American, Patriot, and Gazette.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

---

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, March 19, 1821.*

SIR: I have your letters of the 15th, one covering your draft No. 2109, for eighteen thousand and six dollars and forty-two cents, and the other covering your draft No. 2110, for forty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars, both on the Cashier of this office, which he is of opinion he is not authorized to pay, as they exceed largely the sum at your credit at this office. I hold the drafts subject to your future instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD ANDERSON, *President*.

THOMAS T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States*.



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, March 19, 1821.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th instant, and the advertisement received per yours of the 13th instant has been corrected.

Inclosed is a statement of the Treasurer of the United States' account with this office the past week.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes.]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, March 20, 1821, the following report was adopted, to wit:

The Committee on the State of the Bank, to whom was referred the letter of J. R. Black, Esq., President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at Newcastle, dated December 15, 1820, to the President of this bank, report:

That the Farmers' Bank at Newcastle have acted since March, 1818, as the agent bank for the Treasury; that the notification of its appointment by the Treasury was accompanied by an assurance that all public moneys put at the disposition of a public officer should be deposited in the bank having the deposits of the public money, if there be such bank at the place where it is to be disbursed, when the nature of the disbursement will admit of such deposit; and that the revenue of the General Post Office should be deposited, as collected, in the banks employed as offices, if it could be done without inconvenience.

The expectations formed by the Farmers' Bank appear not to have been realized. The public business, they complain, has not been transacted with them according to the regulations of the Treasury, and they claim from this institution a remuneration for the services performed in the Loan Office Department. Your committee cannot perceive, in the correspondence of the bank, any obligation to make good such compensation, but recommend that an allowance for the actual cost of the stationery be allowed to the Farmers' Bank whenever the account shall be rendered adjusted by the Government, the Treasurer having admitted the liability to the bank for such charge in the transactions of the Loan Office and pension business.

The committee believe it proper to notify the Farmers' Bank that under no circumstances can this bank admit a charge for the management of public business, and that if it cannot be conducted without such charge, the bank will be reluctantly compelled to seek another agent.

The committee, however, think the Treasury should be requested to direct that its deposits, as well as those of the public agents, may be kept with the Farmers' Bank of Delaware when the convenience of the Treasury will permit.

THOS. WILSON, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 20, 1821.*

SIR: I yesterday received your letter of the 16th instant, which was this day laid before the Board, who have directed that the Treasurer's drafts in the bank and the offices at New York, Boston, and Charleston, for the interest payable on the first of the ensuing month on the domestic funded debt, shall be duly honored, though they should exceed the amount of the deposits standing to his credit, on the terms you propose; and the offices will be immediately instructed accordingly.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Richmond, March 23, 1821.*

SIR: Upon the faith of the assurance contained in your letter of the 21st\* instant, of the existence of an understanding with the President of the Bank of the United States, authorizing the drafts alluded to, they have been, in conformity with your request, accepted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ANDERSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, March 26, 1821.*

SIR: By the paper which I have the honor to inclose you will perceive Thomas Barlow's note for \$1,784 05, which was received from the Bank of Columbia, pursuant to your instructions of the 10th of

\* Error in date—should be 19th.



August last, for the Treasurer's draft, No. 164, dated 15th of August, 1821, has been protested for non-payment

The note and protest remain in this office, and will be disposed of as you may deem proper to direct.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 26, 1821.*

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th instant. Instructions shall be immediately given to the officer at Chillicothe, removing the difficulty. The term "district" was taken from your instructions, but ought not to have been construed as it has been, with reference to the local meaning of the term.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 26, 1821.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d instant. The bank has been previously apprised of the Treasurer's drafts on the office at Richmond having been presented for an amount exceeding his deposit, and of the difficulties of the office in paying it, and instructions were immediately given by the bank to the office to honor the same.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 26, 1821.*

SIR: The two drafts of the Treasurer, amounting to five hundred and twenty dollars, have been passed to the credit of Henry Clay, Esq., of Kentucky, as requested in your letter of the 23d instant.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THO. WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, April 11, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that John Cumming, Esq., has been elected President of this office. At foot you have his signature.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 11, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant\* to Mr. Cheves, postmarked the 9th, advising him that the offer of the bank for the loan of four millions had been accepted, at the rate of \$105 in money for every \$100 of stock.

Conformably thereto, by the order of the Board, the sum of \$4,200,000 was yesterday, the 10th instant, placed to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the bank.

I have no doubt that the sums you require will be transferred to the offices at New York and Boston, of which you shall be advised; as, also, of the amounts in which it will be desirable to receive the certificates of stock.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THO. WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

\* This letter is not on record; it must therefore have been a private letter, or, by an omission of the clerk, has not been recorded.



BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 13, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the additional premium of fourteen cents seven mills on the loan, according to the calculation and principles expressed in your letter of the 11th instant, has been placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the Bank in Philadelphia. The whole loan and premium having been thus placed to the credit of the Treasurer in Philadelphia, I understand the regulations prescribed by the Treasurer forbid a transfer to New York and Boston, as you direct in your letter of the 6th instant, without drafts from the Treasurer. If you will therefore be pleased to direct the necessary drafts, the transfer shall be immediately made. On the subject of the amount to be transferred to Boston, I beg leave to refer to my letter dated at Washington on the 11th instant.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *April 13, 1821.*

SIR: In addition to the credit of \$4,200,000 of which I had the honor to advise you on the 10th instant, a further sum of \$5,880 has this day been placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, being the amount of the loan of four millions, at the rate of one hundred and five dollars fourteen cents and seven mills for each \$100 of stock.

A transfer of \$750 shall be made to the office at New York, as also of the same sum, or such part thereof, as you shall determine to have placed at the office at Boston, on receiving the drafts of the Treasurer for that purpose.

Mr. Cheves informs me that he has directed the stock to be placed on the Loan Office books at Washington in one certificate.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. WILSON, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Louisville, Kentucky, April 14, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant. The balance standing to the credit of the Bank of Vincennes on the books of this office is \$32,736 79, as appears by the statement of affairs of this office, to which you have reference in your letter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. COCHRAN, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, June 1, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo, with its inclosure, was this morning received, and shall meet with due attention.

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you the state of this office, with a return of moneys on deposit at the credit of public officers and agents.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 8, 1821.*

SIR: In your letter of the 16th of April last, in which you were so obliging as to reduce the sum which you had required to be paid at Boston on account of the four million loan, you say "that the sum reduced would in all probability not be wanted before the 1st of July next."

The bank is desirous of knowing, as speedily as you may be able to give it this information, whether you will want any, and what, sum to the eastward of New York in July. The sum advanced by the bank, temporarily, previous to the offer of the loan, on interest, ceased to bear interest, from the time the loan was at the credit of the Government, which was considered as a virtual payment of it.

At the bank it operated of course as an actual and immediate payment, by the act of giving credit to the Government, and the advances made at the offices have been paid, or nearly paid, either by the credits directed on account of the loan, or by the revenue subsequently collected, except at Richmond.

At that place the account of the Treasurer is overdrawn upwards of \$80,000, and as our payments on account of the loan of four millions, and the application of considerable funds with a view to the payment of the debt we owe in Europe, have made the bank very bare of funds, and require us to collect our means with diligence, I have to request the favor of you to order a draft for this sum on any point north of Washington.

◦ Error in date—should be 11th.



I beg leave to draw your attention to my letter of the 20th of February last, relative to the payment of pensions in Tennessee, and in which I requested the favor of a list of the State banks performing the duties of Loan Offices and paying pensions, with the sums put under their charge for the year past.

The bank will be obliged to you for your views and wishes relative to the payment of pensions in Tennessee. As it regards the local banks performing the duties of Loan Offices, &c., the Bank of the United States being considered in a certain degree responsible for their transactions, it will be necessary that some means should be devised by which it may supervise their conduct, and in doing which your concurrence and assistance will be necessary.

The list, &c., which I have requested is desired to ascertain the nature and extent of the business.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, July 5, 1821.*

SIR: The Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, located in this city, having refused to pay their notes in specie, and suffered them to be protested, I am instructed to notify you that they will be refused at this office, either in payment or deposit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, July 9, 1821.*

SIR: William P. Hunter, Esq., a Director of this office, will officiate for me as Cashier during my absence. Annexed I hand you his signature.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 17, 1821.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th instant, which was this day laid before the Board, by whom I am instructed to say that the bank agrees to relinquish its right, secured by its proposal for the four million loan, to take the remainder of the loan authorized by law.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 20, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that guilder bills on Amsterdam, in this market, command 39½ cents per guilder.

The demand is not great, but good drawers will not sell under this quotation. Of these bills, 100,000 guilders can be obtained, and the same amount on Antwerp, payable in Amsterdam. Bills, in both instances, of approved drawers.

I have been requested to give you this information from a request made by Mr. Jones, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, in his letter to me of the 18th instant.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, July 25, 1821.*

SIR: If you are disposed to purchase guilder bills upon the same terms you have bargained for with Mr. McKim, the house of Messrs. William Wilson & Sons will draw on Rotterdam, payable in Amsterdam, if necessary, for thirty thousand guilders, at sixty days' sight, endorsed by C. Crook & Co., which bills would be considered undoubted by this office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July 28, 1821.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 23d instant, covering an advertisement for the sale of a portion of the loan of five millions authorized by the last Congress, which I have caused to be inserted in all our daily papers. As the rate at which the stock is offered is less than it would sell for in this market, very large offers will be made for it, principally by brokers. I presume no preference can be given in the distribution, but a person subscribing \$1,000 will receive the same ratio as one subscribing for the whole amount offered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Be pleased to furnish me with the form of the receipt to be given by me.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, July 30, 1821.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the bill of Messrs. Wilson & Sons upon Rotterdam, payable in Amsterdam, for 590 guilders, at 40 cents, is \$236, to the debit of the Treasurer, purchased in conformity with your letter of the 27th instant.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Baltimore, August 3, 1821.*

SIR: The clerk inadvertently omitted to inclose the bill of parcels for the exchange in my letter of the 30th ultimo, although I handed it to him for that purpose. It is herewith transmitted, and I have to apologize for his neglect.

I am, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WHITE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 7, 1821.*

SIR: I had the honor yesterday to receive your letter of the 3d instant, and hoped this day to have laid it before the Board and to have given you an immediate answer, but there are so many gentlemen absent from the city, induced by the season, that a Board was not formed. I proceed, therefore, to give my own views of what I suppose may probably be the determination of the Board when it shall have the subject before it.

The Board is always anxious to make the bank useful to the Government and the country, and I cannot doubt will act on this occasion in the same spirit, and will be the more anxious, on account of the peculiar character of the individuals who may suffer should the desired accommodation not be granted. But I incline to think the Board will not feel itself at liberty to do so under the circumstances which you propose.

The bank, where it has conformed with the utmost scrupulousness to the provisions of its charter, and sustained, at the same time, on more than one occasion, the Treasury in supporting the public credit, has, nevertheless, incurred frequent denunciations for alleged violations of it, though there was not the shadow of foundation for them. These are, indeed, harmless, but they must serve as an admonition to abate none of that vigilance and circumspection by which it has, so far, been happily guarded. During the last session of Congress there appeared, if my memory be correct, frequent complaints of some small anticipations of necessary appropriations and; as so little favor appears to attend the best and most anxious efforts of the bank to serve the public, it may well be feared that, if it shall be found a forward agent in furnishing these facilities, the circumstance may at least call for measures of inquiry that would make the stockholders uneasy, and expose it to the assaults of its enemies. Now, under these circumstances, you very frankly and candidly say, by which we are obliged, that "in presenting the wishes of the Secretary of War, and the views connected with them, to the President and Directors of the bank, you wish to be understood as making no request that the advances should be made." It would then, I fear, be rash and dangerous to meet the wishes of the Secretary of War without unusual caution. Nevertheless, I think the Board will be disposed to make the advance if the President will request it, and agree to ask an early appropriation for it from Congress. But I am of opinion the Board will not do this without reserving its claim on the justice of Congress for an adequate interest.

Certainly no motive of avarice or cupidity will govern the Board in requiring interest, but there appears to be such obvious and essential justice in the payment of interest by the Government, and the receipt of it on the part of the bank, that I feel satisfied the Board would not think itself at liberty to waive the interest. The bank, which has made so many sacrifices direct and indirect, which have filled the coffers of Government, and so essentially served the public interest, could not be expected to do so unusual, and respectfully submit to so unjustifiable a thing as to give the use of its money without the usual compensation at a time when its profits are so much reduced. I am sure it would be loudly condemned by the stockholders, and I do not think the Board could offer any reasonable defence of such a measure. Nor can I think that, if all the bank has done of a beneficial character to the country; if the



making so much of the moneys of the Treasury good and available, which, but for it, would have been lost; if by establishing and sustaining, by great sacrifices, the inestimable advantage of a sound currency throughout the greater part of the Union; if, by the great and indispensable facilities which it has furnished to sustain the public credit, we have not appeased the public prejudices, we may well fear that the waiver of a just and usual claim to a very small amount will not propitiate that favor which we have so anxiously desired. But, for myself, I would not hesitate to make the advance desired, and trust to the justice of Congress for the payment of interest as well as the reimbursement of the principal, if the President will make the request and agree to bring the subject in such a way as he shall deem proper to the notice of Congress, if it shall be necessary, to obtain its sanction of the measure by a speedy appropriation.

You request to be informed how far we have made arrangements with certain State banks for discharging the duties of agents for paying pensions. I presume you refer to the subject of your letter of the 22d of June last, and the correspondence which led to that letter. On receipt of that letter, the subject, which is of great delicacy and importance, was referred to a committee, and although I have for some time been very anxious to get it acted upon, I have, first from the multiplicity of business, and now from the absence of so many members of the Board, not succeeded. Under these circumstances I hardly know what reply to make. The Board will promptly make its best efforts to procure the agency of any bank of undoubted solvency, which promptly and bona fide pays specie, and I presume more will not be required of it. But I fear that in many of the places in which you require this agency such banks cannot be found. Many of those named, I fear, cannot be relied upon as such. I return, inclosed, the statements of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana and the Bank of Illinois, agreeably to your request. I hope in a few days to be able to give you a decisive answer on this point.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Providence, August 8, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for payment the following certificates of recorded Mississippi stock, viz: No. 254 to 260, inclusive, seven of one thousand dollars each, and No. 261, for six hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-two cents. For the above, it is my wish to receive the Treasurer's draft on this office.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, August 9, 1821.*

SIR: I observe by the act of March 3, 1821, authorizing a loan for five millions of dollars, that the agent employed for the sale of the same is entitled to one-eighth of one per cent. for his services. Will you do me the favor to inform me if it will be allowed on the sale lately effected by me at this place for \$300,000?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 18, 1821.*

SIR: I now beg leave to reply to so much of your letter of the 3d instant as requests information relative to any arrangements which may have been made with certain State banks for discharging the duties of agents for paying pensions. In this request, I understand you to refer to your letter of the 22d June last, wherein you propose that the following banks shall be appointed by this bank for that purpose: The Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vermont; the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, Madison, Indiana; the Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown, Illinois; the Bank of Tombeckbe, St. Stephen's, Alabama; the Bank of Mississippi, Natchez, Mississippi.

The Board has considered this request with the most anxious desire to comply with it.

I am directed to say that the bank will most readily use its best and promptest endeavors to procure, for the discharge of these duties according to the provisions of the act of Congress, any bank of known solidity and established credit which redeems its notes bona fide in the legal coin of the United States.

Applying this test to the banks which you have mentioned, the bank does approve now of the Bank of Burlington and the Bank of Mississippi, and will immediately, on the receipt of your reply, apply to those banks and undertake the agency. Perhaps, however, no more is necessary at this time than the act of approval on the part of this bank. If so, you can proceed to make any provisions which may be required for the object immediately.

It would be an invidious task to state, in any detail, the reasons why the Board declines appointing the banks which you have named in Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois; but it is believed they are very sufficient. Among them may be stated the general state of the currency in these States, the laws impairing the obligations of contracts which their Legislatures have passed, and the actual depreciation of their notes. Relative to the Tombeckbe Bank we have been unable to get any satisfactory information, but will use the utmost diligence to do so; and if such information shall be obtained as will bring it within



the rule before mentioned, the bank will readily give its consent to the appointment of that bank and immediately seek to procure its agency.

The Board regrets to state that it is not aware of any other banks in these several States which would be fit agents for the discharge of the duties in question.

I had the honor to state in a former communication my desire, and I have now to express it as the desire of the Board, that the bank should be enabled to supervise the agency of these banks. For this purpose it will be essentially necessary that it should be correctly informed of the deposits made with them, respectively, for the purposes of their agency. It will also be desirable to have duplicates of the statements which they render to the Treasury Department of their situations; the last we may probably obtain from the banks, respectively, though it will probably be the more cheerfully granted if your request be added; the first we can only obtain from your Department. To connect this current information with the past, the actual state of the existing agencies will also be necessary. I have the honor therefore to request that you will be pleased to cause the bank to be furnished with the present state of the accounts with the banks heretofore employed, and with the current deposits made with them for the purposes of their agency; and if you deem it not improper, to direct them severally to furnish the bank with duplicates of their periodical statements which they furnish to the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, August 22, 1821.*

SIR: Your favor of the 15th instant was not received until the 20th; I have not as yet been able to dispose of the portion of the five million loan thereby requested to be sold on account of the Treasury.

I shall advertise it for sale in the papers of the morning, and have no doubt of its being taken up shortly.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 25, 1821.*

SIR: We are again engaged in a controversy with one of the banks of Savannah—the Planters' Bank.

The Bank of the United States, on the 25th January last, entered into an arrangement with that bank, and a few days before into a like arrangement with the Bank of the State of Georgia, of which you have herewith a copy, from which you will perceive that the Bank of the United States virtually agreed to give to these institutions the use of \$100,000, one-tenth of the capital of the branch at Savannah, free of interest, and furnished them every facility that ingenuity and an ardent desire to harmonize with them could suggest. Recently, on the 22d June last, the Planters' Bank, at a time when the President of the office was absent, and nearly all the Board, as well as the Cashier, were either absent or about to be absent, and when a quorum was either not then present or not likely to be present long enough to deliberate and act on the subject, gave notice of its determination to annul this agreement within sixty days, the shortest period allowed by the arrangement.

The shortness of this notice, combined with the inauspicious season of the year, left no means of making the notice useful; the office therefore agreed to a proposition from that bank immediately to annul the arrangement, provided the bank would then pay the balance. You have herewith so much of the correspondence as will explain this part of the transaction.

The office has agreed to receive in payment of the balance the draft of the Planters' Bank, at a short sight, and a draft was tendered, signed by the Cashier only.

The charter expressly requires that all such instruments shall also be signed by the President. The office deemed it incorrect and unsafe to take the draft in this shape, as it was expressly made void by the charter. The opinion of the counsel of the office, of which you have herewith a copy, will give you a view of the legal question. It is true the counsel, though of opinion that the draft was void, thought that the acceptance of it would not extinguish the original debt in payment of which it was to be given; but this is a point much less clear than the invalidity of the draft, and there could have been no propriety with an institution exhibiting such strong evidences of hostility to leave the rights of the bank exposed to hazards, merely to yield to the caprice of that institution or its chief officer who refused to comply with an absolute and imperious legal requisition.

I am just informed that similar drafts have been tendered in payment of bonds to the custom-house, and, upon refusal, that you have been applied to on the subject. I also transmit herewith the particulars of one case, that it may be more clearly before you—that of Oliver Sturges. To assume the right of paying in any drafts, instead of legal money, without the concurrence of the office, would be utterly subversive of regular modes of doing business, and of the rights and convenience of the Government, or of the rights of the Bank of the United States; but to take this ground by the tender of a draft clearly of no validity, is a measure so extraordinary as to be accounted for only on the supposition that it is conceived this institution has no rights, however clear, legal, and equitable, which can be protected.

The avowed object of the Planters' Bank is to prevent the office from receiving its notes, in order that it may be in no shape called upon to redeem them in legal money. To show the temper in which this bank proceeds, I also transmit a copy of a correspondence, in which it requests, without any ceremony or apology, a copy of our transactions in Savannah with the Treasury of the United States from the establishment of the office to the time of the application, and the old threat of legislative vengeance is again current.



The Bank of the United States will proceed with the utmost moderation, but it has exhausted the cup of concession, and, I may almost say, humiliation. It can go no further, and it will now stand upon rights, and either defend them with success or fall with them.

As it is a question in which the finance of the Government as well as the general interests of the nation are deeply interested, I have thought it my duty to give you this information, that you may be acquainted with the circumstances of the case should any applications or representations have been made to you, and any other information concerning it which you may desire will be promptly furnished.

This bank is now in debt to the office upon its notes \$100,000 and upwards, which it refused to pay except in drafts, such as have been rejected on account of their invalidity, and its notes have been protested for non-payment.

The Bank of the State of Georgia is a much heavier debtor, and while it also was desirous, as we understood, to annul the arrangement, it declined doing it at so unfit a time. The situation of that bank became in consequence very awkward and embarrassing, because, while its notes might become a cash balance with the office, if deposited with it, its ordinary relations with the Planters' Bank enabled the customers of the latter to obtain them for their own and deposit them, while such a procedure might have swelled the debt of the State Bank to the office to an amount alarming alike to it and to the office.

The office was therefore authorized, if that bank desired, and not otherwise, to consent to an immediate annulment of the arrangement with it also.

It promptly agreed to the proposition. The office now receives the notes of neither of these banks, except in payment of discounted paper. The Planters' Bank holds out the idea, and in some measure acts practically upon it, that it will give specie to such of its customers as may have bonds to pay at the custom-house.

The offer of the drafts above mentioned, which it was known the office would not and in this case could not do, without discharging the debt due to the United States and taking a void contract in satisfaction of it, was probably intended to evade the payment of specie. The intercourse between the managers of the State Bank and those of the office has been altogether courteous and friendly, although in essentials that bank will, no doubt, take nearly the same grounds.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, August, 28, 1821.*

SIR: I have as yet sold but \$51,500 of the five per cents. last directed by you to be disposed of, for which the Treasurer has credit \$55,620. A fall in foreign exchange, I presume, is the reason why this stock has not been sold as briskly as the last.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *August 29, 1821.*

SIR: I had the honor to write to you on the 25th instant concerning the affairs of the office at Savannah, as connected with the business of the Treasury in that place. More recent communications lead to the apprehension that an effort will be made to obtain a transfer of the collections and other business of the Treasury in that place from the office to the local banks. You are fully aware that heretofore the transaction of this business has rarely been beneficial to the branch, and often very burdensome; but it would be extremely injurious to us at this time were such a transfer to be made, more on account of its influence on public opinion than any direct pecuniary advantage. Much of the revenue, too, which we have heretofore collected is now locked up in the sum due us by the banks of Savannah, the aggregate of which is little less than \$400,000, and yet we have had it suggested that an effort will be made to collect demands upon the office there, if possible to dishonor it. I cannot believe that any communication on this subject is necessary to prevent the design which it is supposed is in operation; but I nevertheless deem it my duty to advise you of whatever comes to my knowledge, and to present with them the situation and claims of the bank upon your justice and favor.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. Do you wish any transfer of funds from the offices of Charleston or New Orleans? It would suit the convenience of the bank to make such a transfer immediately.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *September 3, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, that eighty thousand dollars of stock of the five million loan would find ready sale at the rate prescribed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Boston, September 6, 1821.*

SIR: I inclose a receipt in favor of Gardiner Greene, of Boston, for which he is entitled to receive twenty-eight thousand dollars United States five per cent. stock, a certificate for which be pleased to forward.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Esq., *Register of the Treasury.*

SAMPL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Pittsburg, September 14, 1820.*

SIR: The promissory note of H. Baldwin for \$558 36, and of Thomas Barlow for \$1,636, having been received from the Bank of Columbia, and placed, agreeably to your instructions of the 10th ultimo, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as a special deposit, when these notes are paid, the entries will be made as you direct.

All the information I possess relative to the claim on Mr. Cromwell for the amount of the Urbana note will be cheerfully communicated to the Comptroller of the Treasury or to the District Attorney whenever it may be required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Boston, September 24, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with its inclosure, and to be,

With great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMPL FROTHINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New Orleans, September 29, 1821.*

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of August 18, the entry relative to the \$50,000 draft has been corrected. It now stands to the credit of the Bank of Mississippi.

With grief I announce to you the lamented death of Mr. E. Salomon, late Cashier of this branch. He expired on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, and was buried on the same day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NOTT, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *September 29, 1821.*

SIR: We have this day lodged in the United States Branch Bank of this place sundry notes, as per receipt annexed, to the amount of \$47,320 14, which, by order of our mutual friend, Leroy Pope, Esq., President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, are to be held subject to your order, as Treasurer of the United States. We have not the least doubt that the notes above mentioned will be paid when at maturity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BOGERT & KNEELAND.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *September 29, 1821.*

Received from Bogert & Kneeland the following notes: A. Richards, dated August 15, 1821, payable in ninety days, for \$10,584 26; A. Richards, dated September 15, 1821, payable in ninety days, for \$10,584; A. Richards, dated September 27, 1821, payable in ninety days, for \$21,560 04; also, Abraham Bell's note, dated August 23, 1821, payable in ninety days, for \$5,591 84—the amount of which notes, when received, to be held, by order of Leroy Pope, Esq., President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville, Alabama, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

M. ROBINSON,

*Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, New York.*



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Louisville, October 4, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th ultimo, addressed to the late Cashier of this office. The draft of the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of this office, on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, for \$140,000, has been received, and the Cashier of said bank (so soon as yours of the above date got to hand) was advised of the fact, and, agreeable to your instructions, I requested payment for the same.

Inclosed herewith is a statement of the affairs of this office, together with that of the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. GWATHMEY, *Teller.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Norfolk, November 20, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant; and in obedience to the request contained in it, I shall by the mail transmit to the Treasurer of the United States his drafts Nos. 907, 908, 918, upon the Bank of Tombeckbe, amounting to \$23,550.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

LUKE WHEELER, *Cashier.*

JANUARY 17, 1822.

DEAR SIR: I called this morning to ascertain whether you could let me have some money to the north. We are considerably indebted there, and are now pressed for payment; and if you could assist us it would confer a great favor on us. The Treasurer is overdrawn upwards of \$150,000, and by the end of the week this balance may be increased to \$200,000; but I wish to obtain considerable more than that sum.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, January 25, 1822.*

SIR: It is proper that you should be informed that at a meeting of the Directors of this office yesterday Benjamin Salter, Esq., was elected their President; you have his signature at foot.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID WALKER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 29, 1822.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th instant. There is no statement of the bank which can be denominated with propriety an annual statement. The nearest approximation to such a statement as you suggest will be the semi-annual statements, or profit and loss accounts, made out on the occasions of the semi-annual dividends.

Copies of those for July last and the present month will, by this mail, be transmitted to your Department through the accustomed channel. The monthly statements are merely abstracts of the several accounts on the face of the books of the bank and its offices at the dates respectively stated.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 30, 1822.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose an account containing a claim of the bank against the Government amounting to \$5,266 32. It consists of two particulars:

1. The sum of \$3,113 80 expended by the bank in making collections of the special deposits of the Government with the bank. The expenditures were made in payment of agents who were sent to the several banks whose paper was so deposited with this bank to collect the same. The vouchers shall be exhibited of the particular expenditures, if desired.

2. The sum of \$2,152 52 of interest which had accrued on the seven per cent. stock of the United States held by the bank as a part of its capital, and redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund under the provision in the charter authorizing the redemption on the 3d of November, 1817. My predecessor, in a letter to you, dated the 15th of November, 1817, presented this claim to you, in connexion with that for the principal of the stock then redeemed, with a request that you would be pleased to issue your warrant for the amount of both. The Treasurer's draft, dated November 25, 1817, No. 1325, was issued for the amount of the principal, and I am unable to trace any subsequent notice of the claim for interest, except as it stands on the books of the bank as a claim upon the Government.



There can, I presume, be no doubt of the justice of these claims, and I have, therefore, the honor to request that you will be pleased to direct the payment of them.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*The United States debtor to the Bank of the United States, as follows:*

Expenses attending the collection of special deposits, paid by the Bank of the United States and certain of its officers, on account of the Government.

At the Bank of the United States, paid from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1817, to P.

H. Nichlin and W. Cochran, for their expenses and compensation.....	\$723 00
At the office at Cincinnati, paid the 3d of June.....	597 42
At the office at Louisville, paid the 3d of June.....	591 12
At the office at Pittsburg, paid the 3d of June.....	1,202 26
	<hr/>
	3,113 80

No. 35,925.—For interest due November 3, 1817, on seven per cent. stock, to wit:

Account of Funded Debt of the United States this day transferred by the Bank of the United States to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the said States; which transfer has been made upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of an act of Congress entitled “An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt,” passed on the 3d day of March, 1817, to wit:

No. 3. Seven per cent. stock, amount.....	\$83,246 15
No. 4. Seven per cent. stock, amount.....	83,246 15
No. 5. Seven per cent. stock, amount.....	83,246 15
No. 6. Seven per cent. stock, amount.....	83,246 15
	<hr/>
	332,984 60
	<hr/>

Redeemed at the rate prescribed by the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, to wit: \$106 51 for every sum of \$100—\$354,661 89.

Interest on the above for 34-92 of the quarter, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.....

	2,152 52
	<hr/>
	5,266 32
	<hr/>

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 30, 1822.*

SIR: I had the honor on the 14th of June last to inclose to you an account of the expenditures of the bank for stationery used in the Loan Offices of the United States; and in your reply of the 18th of the same month you were pleased to say that the account must remain unsatisfied until an appropriation for the purpose could be obtained, and that it would appear in the estimates for 1822. I now beg leave to inclose you an account embracing the former, brought down to November 30, 1821. You will perceive that the sum of \$906 87 expended at the bank is by estimate; but I have no doubt you will readily perceive that the estimate must be far below the actual expenditure, when you remark that it includes the period from the establishment of the bank to the 1st of January, 1819. For the other items, except \$20 at Portsmouth, the bank is ready, if desired, to exhibit the vouchers.

I have, then, on the part of the bank, to ask the favor of you to cause the amount of the account now transmitted to be embraced by the appropriation act of 1822.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*The United States debtor to the Bank of the United States.*

For the expenses of stationery and printing for the Loan Office Department, from the date of its transfer to the Bank of the United States and its Offices of Discount and Deposit to the 30th of November, 1821, viz:

At the Bank of the United States, per vouchers, \$815, from January, 1819, to this date }	} ....\$1,721 87
At the Bank of the United States, per estimate, \$906 87, prior to January, 1819.....	
At the office at Portsmouth, \$500 40, per \$20.....	520 40
At the office at Boston, per vouchers, per \$20.....	2,409 59
At the office at Providence, per vouchers.....	331 69
At the office at Middletown, per vouchers.....	809 99
At the office at New York, per vouchers.....	1,751 79
At the office at Baltimore, per vouchers.....	922 94
At the office at Richmond, per vouchers.....	367 00
At the office at Fayetteville, per vouchers.....	77 04
At the office at Charleston, per vouchers.....	438 62
At the office at Savannah, per vouchers.....	412 00
At the office at Lexington, per vouchers.....	158 25
At the office at Chillicothe, per vouchers.....	81 00
	<hr/>
	10,002 18
	<hr/>



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *New York, March 6, 1822.*

SIR: I have received your favor of the 26th of February, and, agreeably with your request, have purchased for the use of the Department of State a bill on London (the first and second of which are herein inclosed) for £4,500 sterling, drawn by the Bank of the United States on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and by me endorsed. The third and fourth shall be forwarded by the next mail.

I inclose the necessary vouchers. Amount due to this office, \$22,728 37.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

We, the undersigned, certify that we consider the fair price of bills on London of the first description to be thirteen and one-half per cent. advance.

JOHN G. WARREN & SON.  
J. & C. BOLTON.

NEW YORK, *March 6, 1822.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 29, 1822.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th instant. It will be exceedingly inconvenient to the bank to give the Government immediate credit here for the drafts on New Orleans for \$125,000, and on Charleston for \$20,000, at this moment, because in the beginning of April the demands upon us will be very heavy. We cannot, however, say that we will not do it; but we hope it is not necessary to require it to the whole extent at this moment. It may be done on the 1st of May next, by which time we will have an opportunity of making the necessary arrangements. We will now, however inconvenient, meet your views so far as to embrace the public dividends which will be payable here on the 1st of April next, which amount to \$586,228 55, and the pensions being already provided for, we suppose this will substantially meet your wishes. The balance, though small, we hope you will not be obliged to draw for until the 1st of May.

The draft on Baltimore shall be immediately put to your credit at New York, but you will be pleased to *transmit it to the bank*, according to the arrangements between your Department and the bank for the transfer of funds.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, April 8, 1822.*

SIR: With the weekly abstracts of this office I have the honor to inclose duplicate receipt of John C. Wright, United States Attorney for the district of Ohio, for the evidences (in this office) of debts due to the United States, forming part of the "special deposit" handed over to him in pursuance of your instructions of the 8th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, March 30, 1822.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the usual abstracts of this office, and to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, since which I received from the Treasurer of the United States, and on the 25th transmitted the draft adverted to for collection to the Cashier of the bank at Washington; and *this* day a letter reached me from the Cashier of the Branch of Columbia, of the 12th, covering an obligation of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati for \$1,822, bearing date August 19, 1819, payable with interest therefrom, which amount is placed to the credit of the *special deposit* in this office.

This obligation, with the other described evidences of debt due to the United States, will be disposed of in the manner you have been pleased to direct, so soon as a proper communication can be had with the United States District Attorney.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your very obedient servant,

AB. G. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Chillicothe, April 4, 1822.*

Received of Abraham G. Claypoole, Cashier, the following evidences of debts due the United States, handed over to me under instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, viz:



Two certificates of the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, viz:		
One dated August 13, 1819.....	\$23,550	
One dated April 28, 1820, bearing interest.....	350	
One note thereof.....	5	
		\$23,905
One certificate of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, May 6, 1820, bearing interest .....		
	11,845	
One certificate of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, August 19, 1819, bearing interest.....		
	1,822	
Sundry notes thereof.....		
	3,086	
		16,753
One certificate of Office of the Bank of the United States at Cincinnati, for notes of Miami Exporting Company, May 8, 1820 .....		
		8,661
Three notes of said Company, said to be counterfeits.....		
		130
One certificate of the "Bank of Cincinnati," April 24, 1820, bearing interest.....		
		3,846
Amounting to.....		
		53,295

Say fifty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars, for which I have given duplicate receipts.  
J. E. COLLIER,  
For J. C. WRIGHT, *District Attorney, per his order.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, Savannah, April 11, 1822.

SIR: Mr. Pickins, an agent from the Tombeckbe Bank, arrived yesterday with one hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars in notes, purporting to have been issued by the banks of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, and a draft on Charleston, at ten day's sight, for \$1,500. It is the President's opinion, as well as mine, that this deposit was intended by you to be placed in the Bank of Darien, as the notes of the Georgia banks, if all genuine, could not be taken on deposit, (unless special,) inasmuch as an act of the Legislature authorizes them to refuse specie payments to the Bank of the United States, or offices thereof, and interest, if sued. Inclosed I have the honor of handing you a copy taken from Mr. Pickins' instructions, who will forward you my receipt for the amount placed on special deposit, subject to the order of the Treasurer or yourself.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*  
J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

TOMBECKBE BANK, March 9, 1822.

DEAR SIR: I hand you herewith six bundles, containing one hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars, according to the annexed statement. You will proceed first to Savannah, and if you meet no instructions there from the Secretary of the Treasury you will make the deposit in the Branch Bank of the United States at that place. It is possible, however, that you will find a letter instructing you to make the deposit at Darien, and in that event it will be necessary for you to go there. On making the deposit you will take the Cashier's duplicate receipt, forwarding one to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other to the Cashier of this bank.

Very respectfully, I remain, your obedient servant,  
J. MAHLON, *Cashier.*  
SAMUEL PICKINS, Esq.

P. S. Mr. Pickins will offer the draft drawn by Samuel Maverick on Duke Goodman, of Charleston, for \$1,500, to the Cashier of the bank where he may deposit the money sent as cash, and if received as such, to add the amount to the foregoing sum and take receipts therefor, as before directed. But in case it should not be received as money, to leave it at the bank for collection, with instructions to place the amount when paid to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, and to forward a duplicate receipt therefor to this bank, and another to the Treasurer of the United States.

J. M., *Cashier.*

Savannah, April 12, 1822.

SIR: I arrived here on the 9th instant, as an agent of the Tombeckbe Bank, with instructions to deposit one hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars in the Branch Bank of the United States at this place, provided I should meet no instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury here, directing the deposit to be made at Darien.

Finding no such instructions here, I have deposited the money in the Branch Bank of the United States at this place as a special deposit.

I also brought on a draft on Duke Goodman, of Charleston, for fifteen hundred dollars, with instructions to deposit the same as so much cash added to the above sum, provided that the bank would so receive it; and in the event of its refusal to receive it as cash, to place it with the Cashier for collection, to be credited, when collected, to the Treasury of the United States.

I herewith transmit you the Cashier's duplicate receipt for the money above mentioned, and also for the draft which he is to collect.

I am, very respectfully, your very humble servant,  
SAMUEL PICKINS.



OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, Savannah, April 11, 1822.

Received from Samuel Pickins, Esq , agent for the Tombeckbe Bank, to be placed as a special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his or to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$11,005 in notes of the Bank of Augusta; \$61,179 in the notes of the Bank of Darien; \$25,270 in the notes of the Bank of the State of Georgia; \$525 in the notes of the Planters' Bank; \$25,625 in the notes of the banks of South Carolina; and of the notes of the banks of the State of Virginia \$3,196; making, in all, \$126,800, purporting to have been issued by banks which have had paper so well counterfeited as to impose on their own officers. It is not, therefore, possible for the undersigned to say whether those above enumerated are all genuine or not. The notes of the Georgia banks, even if all genuine, could not be taken on deposit *unless special*, inasmuch as an act of the Legislature authorizes them to refuse specie payments to the Bank of the United States, or offices thereof, and interest, if sued. I have also received Samuel Maverick's draft on Duke Goodman, of Charleston, at ten days' sight, for \$1,500, which, when paid, will be held subject to the order of the Treasurer or Secretary of the Treasury, and for all of which I have signed duplicate receipts.

J. HUNTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, New York, April 23, 1822.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 18th instant. The Bank of Darien has nothing to its credit in this office at present.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROBINSON, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

STATEMENTS BELONGING TO THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1818, REFERRED TO IN A LETTER FROM W. JONES, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, DATED NOVEMBER 11, 1818.

No. 1.

Statement showing what sum was actually paid by the subscribers, on account of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, at the several times of payment prescribed by the charter, in gold and silver coin, and what sum in the funded debt of the United States.

Payments.	Where paid.	Shares.	Amount of coin, &c., paid, as explained in the notes annexed to the second and third payments.	Amount of funded debt paid.	Total payment.
First installment.—Payable at the time of subscribing, say from the 1st to the 23d July, 1816, inclusive.	Paid by the subscribers to the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States at the several places designated in the act of incorporation. The cash part of this installment was paid entirely in coin.	350,000	\$1,436,565 05	\$6,963,434 95	\$8,400,000 00
Second installment.*—The 1st January, 1817, was the day prescribed by the charter for the payment of the second installment, on which day the Bank of the United States commenced its operations, and received the payments made at that place, and the Commissioners who had received the first installment at the respective places, (except Philadelphia,) were appointed to receive the second in like manner, allowing twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, of which public notice was given at the respective places, as it would have been impracticable to have received all the payments in the manner prescribed by law in one day if the same had been tendered.	Paid by the subscribers to the aforesaid Commissioners and to the bank. The cash part of this installment was paid in gold and silver coin, and in notes of and checks on the Bank of the United States.	218,518	2,250,929 30	5,397,200 70	7,648,130 00
Third installment †—Payable July 1, 1817 .....	Paid at the bank and its offices of Discount and Deposit. The cash part of this installment was paid in gold and silver coin, in notes of and checks on the bank and its offices for money previously deposited and hable to be drawn out in specie, and in notes of other banks actually paying specie.	101,255	3,173,681 44	370,243 56	3,543,925 00
		.....	6,861,175 79	12,730,879 21	19,592,055 00

\* All payments made subsequent to January 23, 1817, and prior to July 1, on account of the second installment, were charged with the interest from the day in which payment was due to the day of actual payment.  
† This sum is the amount received on that day, and all payments subsequently made on account of the third installment between July 1, 1817, and July 1, 1818, were charged with interest from the day on which payment was due to the day of actual payment.



No. 2.

Statement showing the amount of the capitol stock of the Bank of the United States at this time, and of what it consists; in which no gold or silver coin is exhibited, because the disposable part of the capital having been loaned out, the gold and silver coin in possession of the bank is applicable only to the redemption of its notes and payment of its deposits.

Date.	Capital stock.	Amount.
1818. Sept. 30	Five per cent. stock of the United States.....	\$7,000,000 00
	Funded debt of the United States (various kinds) at the rate subscribed.....	430,926 60
	The residue of the capital is absorbed in debts due by individuals for money loaned, which is secured by endorsed bills and notes, or notes of hand secured by deposits of public and corporate stocks.....	27,541,642 03
	Total amount of capital at this time .....	34,972,568 63

JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, November 11, 1818.

No. 3.

Statement showing the amount of debts due to the Bank of the United States, specifying the amount due at Philadelphia and the amount due at the Offices of Discount and Deposit, respectively.

1818. Sept. 30	To Bank of the United States, viz:			
	In London, Paris, and Amsterdam .....		\$1,530,576 04	
	For the funded debt part of the capital.....		7,430,926 60	
	For bills discounted .....		8,834,089 62	
	From sundry banks paying specie.....	\$2,079,485 77		
	For notes of sundry banks paying specie on hand.....	455,284 57		
		2,534,770 34		
	Deduct amount due sundry banks paying specie.....	789,394 61		
			1,745,375 73	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Philadelphia.....			\$19,540,967
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Portsmouth, viz:			
28	For bills discounted .....		232,962 48	
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....		19,301 77	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Portsmouth.....			252,264 2
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Boston, viz:			
Oct. 1	For bills discounted.....		410,257 00	
	From banks paying specie .....	284,880 47		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	26,402 00		
		311,282 47		
	Deduct amount due to banks paying specie.....	40,126 81		
			271,155 66	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Boston.....			681,412 66
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Providence, viz:			
1	For bills discounted.....		471,683 46	
	From banks paying specie .....	8,345 24		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	5,882 55		
		14,227 79		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	9,712 15		
			4,515 64	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Providence .....			476,199 10
	To Office of Discount and Deposit at Middletown, viz:			
Sept. 28	For bills discounted.....		384,118 34	
	From banks paying specie.....	2,262 78		
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	43,482 87		
		45,745 65		
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	8,393 94		
			37,351 71	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Middletown.. ..			421,470 05



No. 3.—Statement showing the amount of debts due to the Bank of the United States, &c.—Continued.

1818.	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at New York, viz:</i>				
Sept. 30	For bills discounted.....			\$1,913,884 35	
	From banks paying specie .....	\$666,483 98			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	238,828 60			
		905,312 58			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	157,466 10		747,846 48	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at New York.....				\$2,661,730 83
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, viz:</i>				
28	For bills discounted .....			8,482,379 77	
	From banks paying specie .....	195,681 07			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	225,222 04			
	From Bank of Somerset.....	68,262 62			
		489,165 73			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	86,195 81		402,960 92	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Baltimore.....				8,885,349 69
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, viz:</i>				
27	For bills discounted.....			1,505,963 75	
	*From banks paying specie.....	226,890 04			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	85,498 44			
		312,388 48			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie .....	43,065 75		269,322 73	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Washington .....				1,775,286 48
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Richmond, viz:</i>				
30	For bills discounted .....			2,608,170 93	
	From banks paying specie .....	161,877 15			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand .....	124,409 18			
		286,286 33			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	75,001 31		211,285 02	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Richmond.....				2,819,455 95
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Norfolk, viz:</i>				
Oct. 1	For bills discounted.....			1,286,673 23	
	From banks paying specie .....	44,246 73			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	45,437 32			
		89,684 05			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	7,840 42		81,843 63	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Norfolk.....				1,368,516 86
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Fayetteville, viz:</i>				
Sept. 29	For bills discounted .....			623,379 70	
	From banks paying specie .....	69,783 63			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	56,706 00			
		126,489 63			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	26,623 41		99,866 22	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Fayetteville .....				723,245 92
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, viz:</i>				
	For bills discounted.....			2,681,709 33	
	From banks paying specie.....	501,256 40			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	477,220 00			
		978,476 40			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	15,256 99		963,219 41	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Charleston.....				3,644,928 74

\* The debt due by the Bank of Columbia has lately been transferred to the books of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia.



No. 3.—Statement showing the amount of debts due to the Bank of the United States, &c.—Continued.

1818.	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Savannah, viz :</i>				
Sept. 30	For bills discounted.....			\$1,033,247 04	
	From banks paying specie .....	\$1,881 18			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	190,465 00			
		192,346 18			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	123,543 33		68,802 85	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Savannah.....				\$1,152,049 89
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Lexington, viz :</i>				
Oct. 2	For bills discounted .....			1,656,247 41	
	From banks paying specie .....	285,094 60			
	For notes of banks paying specie.....	130,722 00			
				415,816 60	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Lexington .....				2,072,064 01
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Louisville, viz :</i>				
Sept. 23	For bills discounted .....			1,034,513 18	
	From banks paying specie.....	140,386 99			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	34,682 00			
		175,068 99			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	7,512 05		167,556 94	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Louisville.....				1,202,070 12
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Chillicothe, viz :</i>				
Sept. 23	For bills discounted .....			631,211 99	
	From banks paying specie .....	87,039 68			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	62,240 12			
		149,279 80			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	370 31		148,909 49	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Chillicothe.....				780,121 48
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati, viz :</i>				
Oct. 3	For bills discounted .....			1,863,529 63	
	From banks paying specie .....	787,491 81			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	70,670 00			
		858,161 81			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	12,472 08		845,689 73	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Cincinnati.....				2,709,219 36
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at New Orleans, viz :</i>				
Sept. 30	For bills discounted .....			2,009,054 37	
	From banks paying specie .....	572,046 44			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	52,329 00			
		624,375 44			
	Deduct amount due banks paying specie.....	29,517 00		594,858 44	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at New Orleans.....				2,603,912 81
	<i>To Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburg, viz :</i>				
Oct. 1	For bills discounted .....			1,008,254 30	
	From banks paying specie.....	39,500 00			
	For notes of banks paying specie on hand.....	146,967 20			
				186,467 20	
	Debts due Bank of the United States at Pittsburg.....				1,194,721 50
	Total amount of debts due the Bank of the United States, including notes of State banks, the differences between the balances due to and by State banks, and the funded debt part of the capital .....				54,964,987 69

NOTE.—The amount of debts due the Offices of Discount and Deposit is taken from the statements nearest to the 30th September in possession of the bank.



No. 4.

Statement showing the amount of money deposited in the Bank of the United States, specifying the amount thereof deposited at Philadelphia, and the amount deposited at the Offices of Discount and Deposit respectively, and discriminating between the amount of the deposits made by individuals and the amount made on account of the public.

Date.	Where deposited.	On account of the public.	On account of individuals.	Total.
1818.				
Sept. 30	Bank of the United States.....	\$7,961,983 94	\$1,027,923 64	\$8,989,907 58
28	Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth.....	8,210 57	11,370 81	19,581 38
Oct. 1	Do.....Boston.....	80,591 62	158,822 66	239,414 28
	Do.....Providence.....	31,986 99	16,164 91	48,151 90
Sept. 28	Do.....Middletown.....	17,615 44	9,698 28	27,313 72
30	Do.....New York.....	145,721 71	669,788 63	815,510 34
28	Do.....Baltimore.....	275,201 50	309,113 08	584,314 58
27	Do.....Washington.....	409,700 99	166,405 31	576,106 30
30	Do.....Richmond.....	54,966 96	243,215 94	298,182 90
Oct. 1	Do.....Norfolk.....	54,813 71	142,558 74	197,372 45
Sept. 29	Do.....Fayetteville.....	10,323 47	15,449 17	25,772 64
	Do.....Charleston.....	159,546 72	356,972 38	516,519 10
30	Do.....Savannah.....	36,633 38	93,361 82	129,995 20
Oct. 2	Do.....Lexington.....	12,002 86	66,718 34	78,721 20
Sept. 29	Do.....Louisville.....		84,131 87	84,131 87
28	Do.....Chillicothe.....	16,981 74	11,330 63	28,312 37
Oct. 3	Do.....Cincinnati.....		42,706 49	42,706 49
Sept. 30	Do.....New Orleans.....	50,177 41	312,364 33	362,541 74
Oct. 1	Do.....Pittsburg.....	132 00	63,814 66	63,946 66
		9,326,591 01	3,801,911 69	13,128,502 70

NOTE —The amount of deposits in the Offices of Discount and Deposit is taken from the statement nearest to the 30th of September in possession of the bank.

\* JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, November 11, 1818.

No. 5

Statement showing the amount of the notes issued by the Bank of the United States, and the notes in circulation, specifying the amount payable at the bank in Philadelphia, and the amount payable at the Offices of Discount and Deposit, respectively.

Date.	Where payable.	Bank, branch, and post notes issued.	Bank, branch, and post notes on hand.
1818.			
Sept. 30	Bank of the United States.....	\$7,832,881 39	\$7,751,572 11
28	Office of Discount and Deposit, Portsmouth.....	252,000 00	175,485 00
Oct. 1	Do.....Boston.....	598,000 00	311,325 00
	Do.....Providence.....	252,000 00	167,290 00
Sept. 28	Do.....Middletown.....	252,000 00	51,880 00
30	Do.....New York.....	1,164,000 00	220,705 00
28	Do.....Baltimore.....	1,022,000 00	59,305 00
27	Do.....Washington.....	1,060,000 00	328,515 00
30	Do.....Richmond.....	984,000 00	376,935 00
Oct. 1	Do.....Norfolk.....	360,000 00	130,260 00
Sept. 29	Do.....Fayetteville.....	420,000 00	16,680 00
	Do.....Charleston.....	854,000 00	73,920
30	Do.....Savannah.....	1,576,000 00	339,695 00
Oct. 2	Do.....Lexington.....	510,000 00	73,283 00
Sept. 29	Do.....Louisville.....	360,000 00	200,565 00
28	Do.....Chillicothe.....	420,000 00	399,550 00
Oct. 3	Do.....Cincinnati.....	630,000 00	224,500 00
Sept. 30	Do.....New Orleans.....	888,000 00	50,343 00
Oct. 1	Do.....Pittsburg.....	420,000 00	232,380 00
	Total amount of bank, branch, and post notes issued.....	19,854,881 39	11,184,189 00
	Total amount of bank, branch, and post notes on hand at Bank of the United States and its offices....	11,184,189 00	.....
	In circulation.....	8,670,692 39	.....

NOTE —The above statement exhibits the amount of notes issued and where payable, and also the amount of the whole circulation of the bank and its branches collectively. As the bank and its offices have generally on hand the notes of other offices received by them on deposit or in payment of duties, (which notes cannot be said to be in circulation,) it is impracticable to ascertain the amount of notes circulated by each particular office. The amount of notes issued and on hand is taken from the statement nearest to the 30th of September in possession of the bank.

JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, November 11, 1818.



No. 6.

Statement showing the amount of money deposited in the Bank of the United States, specifying the amount thereof deposited at Philadelphia, and the amount deposited at the Offices of Discount and Deposit, respectively, and discriminating between the amount of deposits made by individuals and the amount made on account of the public.

Date.	Where deposited.	On account of the Treasurer of the United States.	On account of Collec- tors, Commission- ers of Loans, and other public offi- cers.	On account of indi- viduals.	Total.
1818.					
Sept. 30	Bank of the United States.....	\$6,691,830 94	\$770,499 31	\$1,027,923 64	\$8,490,253 89
	Do.....do.....(special).....	499,653 69			499,653 69
28	Office at Portsmouth.....		8,210 57	11,370 81	19,581 38
Oct. 1	Do... Boston.....		83,591 62	158,822 66	239,414 28
	Do... Providence.....		31,986 99	16,164 91	48,151 90
Sept. 28	Do... Middletown.....		17,615 44	9,698 28	27,313 72
30	Do... New York.....		145,721 71	669,788 63	815,510 34
28	Do... Baltimore.....		206,938 88	309,113 08	516,051 96
	Do.....do.....(special).....	68,262 62			68,262 62
27	Do... Washington.....	120,029 81	276,031 18	166,405 31	562,466 30
	Do.....do.....(special).....	13,640 00			13,640 00
30	Do... Richmond.....		54,966 96	243,215 94	298,182 90
Oct. 1	Do... Norfolk.....		54,813 71	142,558 74	197,372 45
Sept. 29	Do... Fayetteville.....		10,323 47	15,449 17	25,772 64
	Do... Charleston.....		159,546 72	356,972 38	516,519 10
30	Do... Savannah.....		36,633 38	93,361 82	129,995 20
Oct. 2	Do... Lexington.....		12,002 00	66,718 34	78,721 20
Sept. 29	Do... Louisville.....			84,131 87	84,131 87
28	Do... Chillicothe.....		16,981 74	11,330 63	28,312 37
Oct. 3	Do... Cincinnati.....			42,706 49	42,706 49
Sept. 30	Do... New Orleans.....		50,177 41	312,364 33	362,541 74
Oct. 1	Do... Pittsburg.....		132 00	63,814 66	63,946 66
		7,393,417 06	1,933,173 95	3,801,911 69	13,128,502 70

The amount of deposits in the Offices of Discount and Deposit is taken from the statement nearest to the 30th of September in possession of the bank.

No. 6.—Statement showing the amount of money deposited in the Bank of the United States, &c.—Continued

NOTE.—By an arrangement between the bank and the Treasury Department, the money deposited in the bank, its offices, (and agent banks, to the 30th June last,) is placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the books of the bank at Philadelphia. The following list will show where the money was deposited which composed the Treasury balance on the 30th September

Where deposited.	Amount.	Where deposited.	Amount.
Bank of the United States.....	\$2,500,809 78	Nashville Bank.....	\$23,978 12
Do.....do.....(special).....	499,653 69	Bank of Vincennes.....	103,432 96
Office at Boston.....	119,762 60	Harrisburg Bank.....	59,382 44
Providence.....	63,950 07	Easton Bank ..	26,503 20
New York.....	1,005,896 87	Bank of Missouri.....	104,403 33
Baltimore.....	165,296 66	Planters and Merchants' Bank, Huntsville.....	124,294 11
Norfolk.....	212,929 36	Sundry agent banks.....	15,846 61
Fayetteville.....	66,426 58		
Charleston.....	633,899 54		7,475,196 68
Savannah.....	164,169 04		
Louisville.....	460,868 47	Deduct amounts overdrawn by the Treasurer	
Chillicothe.....	207,753 32	of the United States at Portsmouth.....	\$18,594 39
Cincinnati.....	202,936 36	Office at Middletown.....	53,191 79
New Orleans.....	133,185 38	Richmond.....	87,633 23
Pittsburg.....	157,713 51	Lexington.....	123,694 77
Office of the Bank of Virginia at Petersburg.....	25,755 86	Trenton Banking Company.....	597 87
State Bank of North Carolina at Raleigh and its branches.	310,881 58		
Bank of Alexandria.....	85,467 24		283,712 05
		Balance of the Treasurer's account September 30.....	7,191,484 63



List of banks indebted to or creditors with the Bank of the United States, in a general balance with the bank and its offices, at the dates specified in the list of debts due the Bank of the United States.—(See Statement No. 3.)

Names of banks.	Debit.	Credit.
Union Bank, Portsmouth, New Hampshire . . . . .		\$529 61
Taunton Bank, Mass. . . . .		800 00
Cumberland Bank, Portland, Maine. . . . .		50,928 18
Massachusetts Bank, Boston . . . . .	\$87,000 00	
Boston Bank, Boston. . . . .	123,000 00	
Union Bank, Boston . . . . .	34,000 00	
Suffolk Bank, Boston. . . . .	7,000 00	
State Bank, Boston. . . . .	23,000 00	
Merchants' Bank, Salem . . . . .		6,841 69
Merchants' Bank, Newburyport. . . . .	880 47	
Newport Bank, Newport. . . . .		7,995 07
Merchants' Bank, Newport . . . . .		2,778 26
Providence Bank, Providence. . . . .	1,862 58	
Exchange Bank, Providence. . . . .		3,052 68
Union Bank, Providence. . . . .		3,653 07
Merchants' Bank, Providence. . . . .	500 13	
Eagle Bank, Providence . . . . .	1,683 75	
Bank of Bristol, Bristol. . . . .	1,033 33	
Roger Williams Bank, Providence . . . . .		1,967 52
Commercial Bank, Bristol . . . . .		2,230 08
Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport . . . . .		4,018 68
Hartford Bank, Hartford. . . . .		2,262 78
Phoenix Bank, Hartford. . . . .		5,206 19
Eagle Bank, Hartford. . . . .		342 55
Middletown Bank, Middletown. . . . .		2,324 61
New London Bank. . . . .		2,711 84
New England Commercial Bank. . . . .		1,903 25
Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, New Jersey. . . . .	6,841 58	
Easton Bank, Easton, Pennsylvania. . . . .	3,383 10	
Manhattan Bank, New York. . . . .	134,818 37	
City Bank, New York. . . . .	64,226 31	
Bank of New York, New York. . . . .	153,216 16	
Bank of America, New York. . . . .	269,235 39	
Union Bank, New York. . . . .	20,880 05	
Mechanics' Bank, New York. . . . .	24,107 70	
Merchants' Bank, New York. . . . .		61,798 43
Franklin Bank, New York. . . . .		11,410 08
Phoenix Bank, New York. . . . .		439 18
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany . . . . .		1,499 71
Bank of Pittsburg. . . . .	27,598 85	
Bank of Brownsville. . . . .		1,200 00
Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania. . . . .		526 25
Union Bank of Pennsylvania. . . . .	*333 92	
Union Bank of Pennsylvania, on its promissory note discounted . . . . .	*\$10,965 30	
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania. . . . .	*9,783 44	
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	*30,000 00	
Bank of Chambersburg, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	*65,000 00	
Bank of Gettysburg . . . . .	*14,748 47	
Bank of Gettysburg, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	*80,000 00	
Harrisburg Bank . . . . .	*73,810 12	
Pennsylvania Agricul and Manuf Bank, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	*20,000 00	
Juniatta Bank of Pennsylvania. . . . .	*2,405 75	
Juniatta Bank of Pennsylvania, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	*28,634 52	
Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania. . . . .	*10,897 34	
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Greencastle, on its promissory note discounted . . . . .	*5,429 57	
Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania. . . . .	*18,217 56	
Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	*19,000 00	
Carlisle Bank. . . . .	*17,124 65	
Swatara Bank, on its promissory note discounted . . . . .	*19,500 00	
Farmers' Bank of Reading. . . . .		1,098 19
Alleghany Bank, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	*30,000 00	
Huntington Bank. . . . .	*27,244 88	
Susquehanna Bridge Company, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	*9,000 00	
Lancaster Bank. . . . .		2,076 50
Lancaster Bank, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	*23,000 00	
Northumberland Union and Columbia Bank . . . . .	*3,899 11	
Branch Farmers' Bank of Delaware, Wilmington. . . . .		1,675 63
Branch Farmers' Bank of Delaware, Newcastle. . . . .	*78,927 48	
Commercial Bank of Delaware, on its promissory note discounted. . . . .	40,000 00	
Union Bank of Baltimore. . . . .	33,197 09	
Bank of Maryland, Baltimore. . . . .	3,538 00	
Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore. . . . .	22,902 33	
City Bank, Baltimore. . . . .	99,488 05	
Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore. . . . .	24,868 02	

\* Originally transferred by the Treasurer of the United States.



List of banks indebted to or creditors with the Bank of the United States—Continued.

Names of banks.	Debit.	Credit.
Marine Bank, Baltimore.....	\$3,299 17	.....
Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore ....	.....	\$46,154 04
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore .....	.....	3,221 94
Franklin Bank, Baltimore.....	.....	219 30
Somerset Bank, Baltimore, (special).....	62,262 62	(Special.)
Bank of North America, Philadelphia.....	20,692 86	.....
Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	.....	1,087 52
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia .....	9,163 76	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia.....	.....	97,163 33
Commercial Bank, Philadelphia.....	.....	1,988 20
Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia .....	49,927 18	.....
Bank of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.....	.....	15,248 09
Schuykill Bank, Philadelphia.....	.....	48,372 98
Stephen Girard's Bank, Philadelphia .....	.....	174,691 71
Bank of Washington, District of Columbia.....	65,628 15	.....
Patriotic Bank, Washington .....	16,188 87	.....
Bank of Metropolis.....	4,946 46	.....
Central Bank of Washington and Georgetown.....	4,471 69	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.....	19,605 06	.....
Union Bank of Georgetown.....	12,552 67	.....
Bank of Columbia .....	*734,835 41	.....
Bank of Alexandria.....	†237,354 85	.....
Franklin Bank of Alexandria.....	2,373 17	.....
Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.....	12,793 85	.....
Union Bank of Alexandria.....	34,237 20	.....
Bank of Potomac, Washington.....	.....	5,614 74
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria.....	.....	1,759 38
Bank of Virginia, Richmond .....	86,227 34	.....
Branch of Virginia Bank, Fredericksburg .....	.....	28,382 75
Branch of Virginia Bank, Petersburg.....	74,548 00	.....
Branch of Virginia Bank, Lynchburg.....	.....	15,937 79
Branch of Virginia Bank, Norfolk.....	.....	2,880 33
Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Richmond.....	.....	59,063 52
Branch Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg .....	.....	5,229 48
Branch Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Norfolk.....	17,110 40	.....
Branch Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.....	16,888 69	.....
State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.....	.....	7,402 23
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Edenton .....	18,766 30	.....
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Fayetteville.....	.....	3,942 85
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington.....	*99,265 99	.....
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Newbern.....	.....	5,402 49
Branch Bank of North Carolina, Salisbury .....	6,830 00	.....
Bank of Cape Fear.....	.....	11,041 28
Branch Bank of Cape Fear.....	.....	25,188 94
Bank of Newbern .....	91,306 05	.....
Bank of South Carolina, Charleston.....	80,482 00	.....
Bank of the State of South Carolina, Charleston.....	157,000 00	.....
Planters' Bank, Charleston .....	70,000 00	.....
State Bank, Charleston.....	112,375 11	.....
Union Bank, Charleston.....	81,399 29	.....
Bank of Georgia, Savannah.....	1,881 18	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Lexington.....	20,008 22	.....
Bank of Kentucky .....	78,330 18	.....
Planters' Bank of Savannah .....	.....	140,983 22
Bank of Augusta.....	.....	53,054 28
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Lexington.....	8,499 28	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Danville .....	20,404 22	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Winchester.....	14,239 10	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Shelbyville.....	45,744 67	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Paris.....	48,470 14	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Washington.....	29,423 74	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Richmond.....	24,896 46	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	51,754 01	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Bardstown .....	20,218 22	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Springfield.....	12,845 00	.....
Branch Bank of Kentucky, Glasgow.....	25,909 00	.....
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Madison, Ohio .....	14,426 00	.....
Bank of Chillicothe .....	33,026 84	.....
Bank of Chillicothe, on its promissory note discounted.....	\$125,000	.....
Farmers, Mechanics' and Manufacturing Bank of Chillicothe .....	10,496 79	.....
Bank of Steubenville.....	17,673 00	.....
Bank of Marietta, Ohio.....	.....	1,260 23
Muskingum Bank, Ohio .....	13,493 16	.....
Lebanon and Miami Banking Company.....	35,520 56	.....
Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati .....	*289,469 94	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.....	†219,641 01	.....

\* Originally transferred by the Treasurer of the United States

† Originally transferred by the Treasurer of the United States, or received by the Bank of Alexandria as agent, &c.

‡ Accumulated in consequence of the receipt of their notes by the office at Cincinnati, in payments on account of the Treasury of the United States.



List of banks indebted to or credited with the Bank of the United States—Continued.

Names of banks.		Debit.	Credit.
Bank of Cincinnati.....		*\$204,745 48	
Dayton Manufacturing Company.....		14,088 91	
Urbana Banking Company, Ohio.....		33,732 00	
Nashville Bank .....		22,777 42	
Bank of Tennessee.....		3,737 73	
Branch Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville.....		5,785 00	
Bank of Vincennes.....		†102,220 00	
Planters and Merchants' Bank of Huntsville.....		†121,294 11	
Bank of Missouri.....		†79,120 72	
Planters' Bank of New Orleans.....		146,269 38	
Bank of Orleans .....		129,674 26	
Louisiana Bank.....		134,594 85	
Mississippi State Bank.....		125,000 00	
Louisiana State Bank.....			\$29,517 00
Sundry banks, (balances from \$1 to \$300 each) .....			41,285 52
		5,798,036 68	1,007,632 17
Deduct creditor banks .....		1,007,632 17	
		4,790,404 51	
Balances due by State banks.....			
Add amount loaned to banks on their promissory notes (chiefly for the purpose of paying the Bank of the United States on account of the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on them).....		505,529 39	
Total.....		5,295,933 90	

\* Accumulated in consequence of the receipt of their notes by the office at Cincinnati, in payments on account of the Treasury of the United States.  
† Received as agent for collecting revenue.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, November 11, 1818.

JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

Statement of the amount of specie imported by the Bank of the United States, with its cost and expenses, distinguishing the time and country from which each importation was made, and also between gold and silver. Referred to in a letter from the President of the Bank of the United States of December 16, 1818.

When received.	Where received.	Per what vessels.	No. of vessels.	Where from.	Agents.	Com.	Actual receipt in dollars.
1817.							
July 30	Philadelphia.....	Saunders.....	1	Leghorn.....	In England .....	Silver .....	46,119 92
Aug. 5	Boston .....	Thomas .....	2	Lisbon .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	84,000 00
14	Norfolk .....	Alert .....	3	Gibraltar .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	70,000 00
15	New York.....	Inconstant.....	4	Jamaica .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	402,000 00
Sept. 10	Baltimore .....	Primrose.....	5	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	300,000 00
15	New York.....	Radius .....	6	London.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	104,073 00
27	Boston .....	Cherub.....	7	Lisbon.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	213,422 90
29	New York.....	Unison. ....	8	London.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	100,138 00
Oct. 8	Do.....	Harriet .....	9	Jamaica .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	149,991 00
10	Do.....	John Brown .....	10	London.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	96,120 97
27	Philadelphia .....	General Jackson.....	11	Gibraltar.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	59,700 00
Nov. 17	Do.....	Florenza .....	12	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	142,485 00
Dec. 8	New York.....	Esk .....	13	Jamaica .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	401,000 00
1818.							
Mar. 28	Philadelphia .....	Florenza .....	14	Gibraltar.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	40,000 00
April 27	New York .....	Comet.....	15	Havre.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	373,200 00
May 1	Do.....	Angelica .....	16	Lisbon .....	.....do.....	Gold .....	136,376 86
2	Do.....	George .....	17	Havre .....	.....do.....	Silver .....	373,200 00
29	Philadelphia.....	Tontune .....	18	London.....	.....do.....	Gold.....	123,467 02
June 9	New York.....	William .....	19	.....do .....	.....do.....	Gold.....	415,813 14
27	Do.....	Alfred .....	20	Havre.....	.....do.....	Silver .....	251,910 00
Aug. 17	Do.....	Rubicon .....	21	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	466,500 00
Sept. 16	Do.....	Angelica .....	22	Antwerp .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	101,200 00
Oct. 14	Do.....	White Oak.....	23	Havre .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	186,600 00
	Do.....	Adonis .....	24	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	279,900 00
	Do.....	Marcus.....	25	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	186,600 00
Nov. 4	Do.....	Comet.....	26	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	223,920 00
23	Philadelphia .....	Dido .....	27	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	186,600 00
26	New York.....	Favonte.....	28	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	167,940 00
Dec. 1	Do.....	Belle .....	29	... do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	186,600 00
Mar. 12	Do.....	Neptune.....	30	Jamaica .....	In Jamaica .....	.....do.....	400,000 00
April 23	Philadelphia .....	Cora .....	31	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	104,845 56
24	New York.....	Sybille .....	32	Havana.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	327,929 28
June 22	Philadelphia .....	Pocklington .....	33	Jamaica .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	119,766 00
April 27	New York.....	Comet.....	34	Havre .....	In France .....	.....do.....	52,800 00
May 2	Do.....	Adonis .....	35	.....do .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	54,560 00



Statement of the amount of specie imported, &c.—Continued.

When received.	Where received.	Per what vessels.	No of vessels	Where from	Agents.	Com	Actual receipt in dollars.
1818							
May 22	New York.....	George .....	36	Havre .....	In France .....	Silver .....	20,875 60
	Do.....	Spartan .....	37	...do .....	...do.....	...do.....	20,457 80
1	Do.....	Fanny .....	38	...do .....	...do.....	...do.....	28,592 30
June 19	Do.....	Bordeaux.....	39	Bordeaux.....	...do.....	...do.....	26,840 00
July 25	Do.....	Manchester Packet.....	40	Havre .....	...do.....	...do.....	14,080 00
	Do.....	Beltast .....	41	...do .....	...do.....	...do.....	1,727 00
Aug. 17	Do.....	Rubicon .....	42	...do .....	...do.....	...do.....	41,707 00
Sept. 9	Do.....	Spartan .....	43	...do .....	do .....	...do.....	23,516 00
Oct. 14	Do.....	Adonis .....	44	...do .....	...do.....	...do.....	49,734 40
	Do.....	Cerus .....	45	...do .....	...do.....	...do.....	38,280 00
	Do.....	Maria Theresa.....	46	...do .....	...do.....	...do.....	40,040 00
	Do.....	Marcus .....	47	...do .....	...do.....	...do..	20,899 20
27	Do.....	Manchester Packet.....	48	...do .....	...do.....	...do..	4,840 00
Nov. 4	Do.....	Comet.....	49	...do .....	...do.....	...do.....	1,505 30
Dec. 5	Do.....	Factor.....	50	...do .....	...do.....	...do.....	49,837 28
	Total amount imported at current rate in the	United States.....					7,311,730 53

Statement of the amount of specie imported, &c.—Continued

Date.	Expenses attending the importation.	Amount.	Total.
1818.	Of the foregoing was received in gold as follows :		
Dec. 7	Cost and charges per invoice of gold shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co , of London, in ship No. 19, pounds sterling 99,499 13s. 7d. is .....	\$442,220 80	
	Net amount received per said vessel.....	415,813 14	
	Difference .....		\$26,407 66
	Cost and charges per invoice of gold shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co , of London, in ship No. 16, pounds sterling 31,965 1s. 0d. is .....	142,066 88	
	Net amount received per said vessel.....	136,376 86	
	Difference.....		5,690 02
	Cost and charges per invoice of gold shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co , of London, in ship No. 18, pounds sterling 29,536 15s. 2d is.....	131,274 47	
	Net amount received per said vessel.....	123,467 02	
	Difference .....		7,807 45
	Cost and charges per invoice of silver shipped by Thomas Wilson & Co., per ships Nos. 15, —, inclusive, amounting to £692,061 1s. 5d. is .....	3,075,826 97	
	Net amount received per said vessels.....	2,984,170 02	
	Difference .....	91,656 95	
	Freight, &c., paid thereon.....	13,581 94	
			105,238 89
3	Difference between the cost of bills drawn in Jamaica on London, for the investment of specie imported in ships Nos 30 to 33, inclusive, and the cost of bills bought in the United States and remitted to London for reimbursement of the former.....	8,535 66	
	Insurance on said shipments .....	16,961 16	
			25,496 82
10	Amount of remittances to meet the shipments by Thuret & Co , (of silver,) received by ships Nos. 34 to 50, inclusive.....	486,456 12	
	Freight and insurance on said shipments.....	12,942 14	
		499,398 26	
	Net amount received by said vessels.....	490,311 88	
	Difference .....		9,086 38
Oct. 16	Expenses on \$40,000 imported in ship No. 14.....	1,717 42	
	Proportion of expenses paid on specie imported in ships Nos 1 to 13,* inclusive, in conjunction with city banks, under contract with Baring Brothers & Co , and Reid, Irving & Co.....	62,590 59	
			64,308 01
Dec 14	The foregoing is the amount of the cost and expenses actually paid by the bank, in addition to which the following is an estimate of the loss, premium, and of interest, which the bank has sustained by the importation of specie.		
	1. Of the premiums (at the rate at which the bills of the bank were then selling) on the amount of its funds in London applied to the reimbursement, agency, interest, &c., of the specie imported in thirteen vessels first mentioned.....	147,130 57	
	2. Of five months' interest on the sum of \$4,227,845 25, allowing three months from the time of purchase to the time of maturity of bills remitted to London in payment of specie, and two months for the shipping and transit of the specie to the United States .....	105,696 13	
	3. Of the premium on the amount of the balance on specie imported to this date, say \$3,791,389 13, at three-quarters per cent.....	28,435 42	
			281,262 12
	Total.....		525,297 36

\* In order to determine the actual amount of expenses paid on the aggregate amount of specie imported by these vessels, add to this item \$37,324 17 paid by the incorporated banks of the City of Philadelphia and Bank of the Northern Liberties, who participated in these importations to the amount of \$811,272 11, and paid the foregoing proportion of expenses thereon.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, December 14, 1818.

JONA. SMITH, Cashier.



## LETTERS FROM STATE BANKS.

STATE BANK, *Boston, January 1, 1817.*

SIR: We have the honor of sending, by Colonel Binney, the Navy Agent in this town, who has had the politeness to take charge of them, a trunk and box containing all the old emission of Treasury notes of the old account which remained in this bank.

We should have sent them sooner, in compliance with orders from the Treasury Department, had a good opportunity presented. A statement is forwarded with them; but you will please to observe that this statement contains a schedule of \$384,000, exclusive of interest, of the new emission, the balance of which, after deducting commissions, is transferred from the old to the new account, in conformity to an arrangement expressed in our Cashier's letter of June 15 last, and which received the approbation of the then Secretary of the Treasury.

The charge made for commissions will not be more than sufficient to cover those expenses, which the situation of the bank made necessary from its connexion with the Treasury, for employing agents at Washington and the extra clerk hire, expense of stationery, &c., which has been employed while receiving them, and for the great responsibility of being accountable for such a very large amount. This compensation would have been no inducement to the direction of this bank for the perplexing and very troublesome business of receiving these Treasury notes. But, having received the revenues of the Government in this quarter of the country previous to 1814, and from our good wishes towards the administration, we have been induced to lend all possible aid to the Treasury Department without wanting a further remuneration than sufficient to answer the expenses the stockholders of this bank have been put to in consequence of this business.

We have the honor to be, &c., your very humble servants,

WM. WARD, *for himself, and in behalf of the  
Board of Directors of the State Bank, Boston.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. You will find the schedule of the contents of the trunk and box at the last of the book which will be handed you by Colonel Binney.

STATE BANK, *Boston, January 1, 1817.*

SIR: The call for money has been so great in this place since the peace that we have been induced, and in a manner obliged, to discount freely to the mercantile interest, to manufacturers and others in business, to enable them to support the extreme pressure which they were under, and it will be extremely injurious to be obliged to call suddenly on those persons.

We have now agreed to pay the interest of the public debt in specie, not from motives of profit, but from an earnest desire to accommodate the Treasury Department; in doing which, it is certain we cannot possibly reap any benefit; and as the time may soon arrive when we may be ordered to pay over the balance which may be to the credit of the Treasury Department on our books, to the Branch Bank in this town, we do, for the above reasons, request of you, sir, an assurance that when the time comes for you to change your deposits that you will not draw from us over thirty thousand dollars a month till the whole balance is paid.

The time has been, sir, and did continue for several years, when this institution had very large demands on the Treasury Department, but from circumstances were obliged to wait and suffer great loss. We mention this as giving us some claim for the indulgence we request.

Your early answer to this will oblige us very much, that we may take our measures accordingly.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. In addition to the above, I would beg leave to observe that this bank did loan to the merchants of this place \$800,000, to enable them to pay their bonds to the Government; and to ease them, did agree not to call for more than ten per cent. every sixty days, which will take twenty months for them to pay in: and it is well known they could not have got on without this accommodation.

WM. WARD.

ALLEGHANY BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Bedford, January 2, 1817.*

SIR: In answer to your circular letter of the 20th ultimo, I am instructed by the Directors of this bank to inform you that they are desirous of resuming specie payments, but that they cannot with safety do so until the city banks set the example.

It is the belief of the Directors that the city banks will find it their true policy to meet the expectations of the Treasury Department, and commence specie payments on or before the 20th of February next. If they should do so, this bank will immediately take the same course.

Your letter would have been answered sooner, but the Directors awaited for further information on the subject of it from the banks eastwardly to enable them to decide with more certainty on what course should be pursued.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. ESPY, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.



CITY BANK, *New York, January 3, 1817.*

SIR: Samuel Flewelling, Esq, late Cashier of the Manhattan Company, has been appointed the Cashier of this institution, and will conduct its future correspondence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. B. VROOM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *January 4, 1817.*

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 25th November, 1816, I have the honor to inform you that there are no "Treasury notes on deposit in this institution to the credit of the Treasurer." There are eight sealed packets in our vault, said to contain one hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars of Treasury notes, for which Mr. Habersham, Commissioner of Loans, Savannah, has an order yet unpresented. These packets, in their present state, can be disposed of as you may order.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS MOORE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *January 4, 1817*

SIR: I inclose the usual statement furnished by the Manhattan Company, and beg leave to observe that Mr. Flewelling, the late Cashier, who has been appointed the Cashier of the City Bank, has been succeeded as Cashier of the Company by Mr. Andrew Seaman.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President of the Manhattan Company.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 4, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of December 20 has been laid before the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania and of the Farmers and Mechanics', and we have now the honor to communicate the result of their deliberations upon the subject to which it relates.

The Bank of Pennsylvania and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank having united with the other banks of this and the neighboring cities in the determination to resume specie payments on the first day of July next, a steady eye is kept to that object, and every exertion consistent with the welfare of the community and the safety of these institutions has been and will be made to carry that determination into execution at that time, or, if practicable, at an earlier period. It must be observed, however, that an attempt on the part of any one or two banks to recommence the payment of specie, without a simultaneous payment by all the banks of the same vicinity, could not but be attended with embarrassment, which would render a failure of the experiment almost certain. Could the Boards of Directors of these banks perceive in the present state of things any new grounds for an application to the other banks of this vicinity to name an earlier day for the payment of specie than that already fixed, the measure would be urged without a moment's delay. The opinion that there is not a sufficiency of the precious metals in this country for general circulation is fortified by the recent measures of the National Bank and the participation of the Philadelphia banks in the views of that institution. Without a reasonable degree of certainty on this head, a return to specie payments must be regarded as a dangerous step.

Notwithstanding the obstacles which at this time present themselves, it is hoped and believed that arrangements may be made between the Bank of the United States and the State banks which will enable the latter to contract their circulation without injury to the community, and will establish such a state of things as must give a due and proper sphere of operation to each institution. This, it is supposed, will be effected as soon as the National Bank shall have loaned in this city, upon real transactions, an amount not less than \$2,000,000, exclusive of loans to complete the installments of the stock of that institution.

The result here contemplated, it is believed, may be accomplished by the time when the issue of Mr Sergeant's mission shall be known; and should that issue be favorable, there seems to be but little doubt that then may be the best moment for resuming the payment of specie.

Prior to the time above looked to, it is confidently expected that the operations of the National Bank will have had a highly important and beneficial effect upon the exchange throughout the continent.

With these views, the Board of Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank cannot consider themselves justified in entering into any arrangement founded upon an engagement to resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February next.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN NORRIS, *President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

J. TAGERT, *President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF UTICA, *January 6, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your favor (circular) under date of the 20th ultimo. This institution having, from its creation, kept the chief part of its funds in the city of New York, for the redemption of its paper there, by consequence has and must continue to adopt such decision, as to the



time of commencing specie payments, &c, as may be adopted by the banks in the city of New York, which are depositories of the national revenue. You will be pleased to consider the answer which they may give on this subject identified with our own

I inclose a copy of the state of the funds of this institution, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account current with us for the month past.

Respectfully, your most obedient and most humble servant,

M. HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, *January 6, 1817.*

SIR: Agreeably to your request, a copy of the account for moneys deposited in this bank for the United States is inclosed. No deposits have been made here by any other Collector than George Kerr, Esq., Collector for the seventh district of Pennsylvania. His instructions were to collect in the bank notes receivable in the district in which he collected, in which description of paper this institution agreed to receive it on deposit, and to forward to the Treasury Department a statement of the situation of the bank monthly.

The deposits were made by the Collectors at the end of every month, as will appear by the account.

We would be very much obliged by being informed, as soon as convenient, in what manner and at what time or times these deposits will be drawn from this bank.

I am, respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

ALEX. COBEAR, *President of the Bank of Gettysburg.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *January 7, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed are statements of the accounts of T. T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, with this bank to the 6th instant.

I have also forwarded a packet containing descriptive lists of Treasury notes received in deposit since October 7.

By an agreement made with the Hon. A. J. Dallas, on the 22d of March last, this bank was to pay to the United States "an annual composition, in lieu of stamp duty, of one and a half per cent. on the amount of the annual dividend made by the bank to the stockholders," which agreement expired on the 31st ultimo. I would now propose for a further agreement on the same terms for the year 1817. The Hon. Secretary will please inform me in what manner the composition for 1816 shall be paid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF DELAWARE, *Laurel, January 7, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular of the 20th December last was received the 2d instant, and has been laid before the Directors of this bank, by whom I am instructed to say that this institution will resume specie payments simultaneous with the banks in the District of Columbia, the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, together with the other banks in this State.

It must be obvious to the Treasury Department that an institution of \$75,000 capital, with only \$45,000 paid, the trade from near which, by various water communications, being nearly equidistant from the city of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, cannot, without a total ruin, resume payment in specie before it is in those places; and, in this instance, a full reliance is reposed on the mildness of our Government for the relief of small banks.

The balance due the Treasury will be remitted through the banks of Columbia or Baltimore as soon as trade opens, say in all the month of April; sooner, if possible to get such paper. There are no funds to pay it in Philadelphia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MANAEN HULL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, *January 7, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular dated the 20th ultimo, which has been submitted to the Board of Directors; and having been duly considered by them, I am directed to say, in reply, that we consider the propositions made by the Treasury Department to the different State banks of as accommodating a nature as could well have been devised, and as such we hope will have the effect to equalize the exchange throughout the United States, and so far as we can have any influence to bring about so desirable an object we will very cheerfully co-operate. But our institution, situated in an inland town, can only follow the banks in the great mercantile cities; and should the State banks in the city of Philadelphia come into the measure, we shall cheerfully commence the payment of specie on the



20th of February next, under the assurances given by the Treasury Department. At any rate, as far as our means can be brought into exercise, we will cheerfully co-operate with the Secretary of the Treasury in equalizing the exchange.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

J. R. HARDENBERGH, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY, *January 7, 1817.*

SIR: We have found it very difficult to give a satisfactory answer to your circular letter of the 20th ultimo. On the one hand, our constant purpose has been, and now is, to commence payments in specie on the 20th February next; whilst on the other, the fear of adopting that desirable measure by a single bank is enough to deter us from positively engaging to do it at all hazards. We are, however, very confident that, with any reasonable co-operation of the neighboring banks, and a continuance of that friendly disposition of the Treasury Department which has been so uniformly shown us, we shall commence and continue payments in coin on and after the 20th of February next.

A proposition is now before the Legislature of this Commonwealth to compel the State banks to pay specie on and after that day, in order to meet the necessities of the people for legal currency for taxes, duties, &c., payable to the United States. We sincerely hope it may prevail; it would save from embarrassment those banks that may engage to pay specie at that time, and that may be surrounded by those that otherwise might persist in the suspension.

A letter from the Treasury Department, dated the 24th of May last, contained, among other things, the following proposition, viz:

"1. That the present balance and all future deposits be paid by convenient installments (which the bank will suggest) in Treasury notes, or in the notes of the banks established in any of the commercial cities upon the line of the Atlantic."

The operations of the bank after that time have been conducted with a view to that proposition and the known friendly disposition of the Treasury Department to the interest and prosperity of the State banks; a transfer, therefore, of the whole of the public money from the bank to the Bank of the United States without delay would at least be unexpected, if not embarrassing to us. It is not for us to say what shall be the number or the amount of the installments, but we confidently rely as well on the friendship as the justice of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

JAMES M. GIBBONS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, *January 7, 1817.*

SIR: With reference to your letter of 8th July last, (receipt of which I have before acknowledged,) saying that Aaron Hassert, Collector of the Customs of Perth Amboy, had, on the 1st August, 1818, deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the sum of \$1,200, of which no return had been made, I have now the honor to state that the said sum is included in the last quarterly return made to the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. W. DUNHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, *January 7, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th ultimo, and laid it before the Board of Directors, who have given the subject that attention which its importance demanded.

Notwithstanding a recent law of our Legislature, extending the time for the resumption of specie payments until the 1st July next, it would give the Directors of this institution great pleasure to co-operate with the Treasury Department and the State banks generally to the northward to bring about an object so desirable at an earlier day; but it must be obvious that this can only be done with safety by a simultaneous movement of the banks for that purpose. They do not deem it safe, nor consistent with the duty they owe the institution committed to their charge, to undertake so important a responsibility until assured of such general co-operation.

There is at this time before the Legislature a proposition for chartering twenty-one new banks, one to be located at Richmond, with a capital of one million, and the subscription for it to be opened on the 1st April. Most of these charters, it is supposed, will be granted.

These measures alone are of sufficient importance to prevent the payment of specie by the banks of Virginia, unless those of the neighboring States pursue the same course.

The extended establishment of an Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank in this city will enable the Directors of this bank to evince their disposition to promote a speedy equalization of the currency of the country by the cordiality with which they will unite with that office for effecting so beneficial an object.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. THATCHER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



BANK OF BALTIMORE, *January 7, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 20th ultimo, and now have the honor briefly to convey the opinion of the bank on its interesting contents.

The resolutions entered into by the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and subsequently by the banks of Virginia, for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of July next, have been deemed proper as preparatory to that measure; and the Bank of Baltimore, not unmindful of its own honor and the public interest, has, it is believed, made such provision as will enable it to return to specie payments at an earlier period. But however well prepared and sincerely disposed the bank may be to embrace, to the fullest extent, the views of the Treasury, there exists between it and the other banks such a combination of interests as obviously requires their co-operation, and until that co-operation is afforded it would be imprudent and perhaps dangerous to act.

With respect to the public deposits, it has been presumed, in consequence of assurances from the Treasury Department in July last, that their removal to the National Bank and its branches would be gradual. The bank, however, is not unwilling that a moiety of them should be transferred as soon as the convenience of the Treasury will admit, and the balance it is desirable may be drawn for current purposes, as heretofore.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. WILSON, *President of the Bank of Baltimore.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, January 8, 1817.*

SIR: We were duly favored with your circular letter of the 20th ultimo, and hoped ere this to have been able to return you a decisive answer, but we are sorry to say we have not succeeded in acquiring such information as enables us to do so. A conference between the southern banks and those in this city, with the view of facilitating the resumption of specie payments, is in agitation, and will probably take place, but whether the result will be such as to merit your approbation is quite uncertain.

In the meantime we find ourselves under the necessity of adhering to the joint resolution of the banks of this place entered into in August last. This resolution made the resumption of specie payments in February next depend on the adoption of the measure by the State banks generally; nor can we venture to say that, if we were released from our engagement with our sister institutions, we could venture to resume specie payments unless the measure was simultaneously put in execution by them. Standing alone we could not sustain the run for specie that would be made upon us. If, in the case under consideration, we should be so unfortunate as to fall short of your expectations, it is not for want of a sincere desire to meet them, but is attributable to circumstances altogether beyond our control. We take the liberty of annexing a copy of the resolution alluded to.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

"That the banks in Charleston will be prepared to resume specie payments on the 20th February, 1817, or whenever specie payments are resumed generally throughout the United States."

WESTERN RESERVE BANK, *Ohio, January 8, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th December last, and am very sorry that I cannot feel justified in saying that this bank will resume specie payments on the 20th February next, as proposed in your letter; but, surrounded as we are by banks which do not now and probably will not then pay specie, I am under the disagreeable necessity of saying that, at this time, an exertion of that kind would, apparently, be very hazardous, and, I fear, injurious to ourselves, and not beneficial to the community.

I pray you, sir, to be assured that it now is, and ever has been, the desire of the Directors of this bank to accommodate the Government in all its financial operations in this quarter of the country; and so long as we can receive for the United States the deposits made by the Collectors, and pay in such money as we do receive, we shall be pleased to be permitted to do it; but we cannot consent to receive of the Collectors the paper in general circulation in this section of the Union, (and such only we do receive,) and hold out the least encouragement of its being paid for in specie, until specie payments shall be generally resumed, when we hope to do business in such a manner as to completely satisfy the Government and all with whom we may have accounts.

Permit me, sir, to express my grateful acknowledgments for the interest which you appear to take in the support of bank credit; and the well known liberality of the Treasury Department has ever been such as would forbid the least suspicion that an illiberal policy, as it respects the other banks, could be pursued by the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with every sentiment of respect, your most humble servant,

SIMON PERKINS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW YORK, *January 9, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular letter of the 20th of December has been received and laid before our Board of Directors. The proposition made thereby to leave the deposits to the State banks, without transferring them to the Bank of the United States and its branches, on condition that the State banks resume specie payments on the 20th of February next, has had their most serious consideration. They would, without



hesitation, accede to the proposition, were there not objections to it which appear insurmountable. One of these, and a principal objection, is the extended condition of the country banks in this State. The paper of several of these banks has already ceased to circulate generally within the State, and it will take a longer time than that allowed by the proposition to restore it to its original value, which can only be done by the country banks lessening their discounts and redeeming the excess of paper they have issued. It is to be feared, therefore, if the city banks here should resume specie payments before the country banks are better prepared to co-operate in this desirable measure than they can be on the 20th of February next, that the city banks would be deprived of all the specie they have, and all they could obtain, by the country banks, which would avail themselves of the payment of specie by the city banks to supply their own want of specie. The same observation will apply to the banks in New Jersey, whose condition does not differ much, or at all, from that of the country banks in this State. This and other considerations induced the banks here, it is believed, to name the 1st of July next for resuming specie payments, judging from the information they possessed that that was as early a day as could be prudently fixed on to accommodate the country banks as well as themselves.

The banks of this city are of opinion that the banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore should resume specie payments about the same time they do; and the three banks of this city which have been employed by the Treasury Department are of opinion that all the banks of this city should commence paying specie the same day.

The banks of this city are really desirous to return to specie payments without unnecessary delay. They have already discontinued the receipt and payment of the small notes or tickets under the denomination of a dollar, which were issued for change, and now pay the fractional parts of checks *in specie* change, and their intention is, we believe, to introduce gradually larger sums of specie in their payments before the 1st day of July next. The Bank of the United States and its branches will not, therefore, it is to be presumed, have to apprehend any hostile act on the part of the State banks, at least of those in this city.

Our Board have particularly instructed me, sir, to state to you the great mortification they feel at not being able to give a full and immediate assent to your proposition. Almost every former proposition made to them by the Treasury Department during the late war and since was acceded to with readiness and pleasure, and they regret that the present proposition is of a nature not to be acceded to with equal readiness and pleasure. If the resolution of the last session of Congress relative to the collection of the revenue after the 20th of February next should not be rescinded or altered, (which, however, may be possible,) our Board will again consider the proposition, if that will be admitted by you; and if they should think they will be able to fulfil the engagement imposed upon them by acceding to it, they will certainly accede to it.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President M. C.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CITY BANK, *New York, January 9, 1817.*

SIR: You will perceive that the inclosed resolution was passed some time since. I have delayed to forward it until I could inform you of the course the other banks would pursue; in order to ascertain which, the earliest measures were taken to convene the representatives of all the banks, and it was proposed to them to resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February next. No explicit decision was made on that subject, though it evidently appeared that the five banks which do not receive the public deposits were opposed to the proposition; but they ultimately agreed to suspend the question, and to send a committee to meet the committees of the southern banks at Philadelphia, on the 22d of this month, to deliberate upon it, in pursuance of a proposition made by some of the gentlemen bankers of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Thus the matter rests at present.

Be assured, sir, that the Directors of this institution are sincerely disposed to aid the operations of your Department to the extent of their power; but they are apprehensive of serious difficulties if only three of the banks of this city should resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February; and if all the other banks of New York and those of Philadelphia should not accede to the proposition, we should inevitably be forced to take in nearly all our circulating paper and greatly diminish our discounts, which would render us incapable of contributing much towards effecting a revolution in the state of the currency. But we still have hopes that the other banks will accede, and every exertion shall be made to bring them into the measure; for we are decidedly of opinion that the banks of this city might, with perfect safety, commence the payment of specie on the 20th of February; and we are determined to pursue this measure, with all its difficulties, under your patronage and aid, if you should deem it necessary, even if all the banks that do not receive the public revenue should persist in refusing.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. FEW.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Extract from the Minutes]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Bank, on Thursday, December 26, 1816:

*Resolved*, That this bank will resume the payment of specie on the 20th of February next.

S. FLEWELLING, *Cashier.*



FARMERS' BANK OF READING, *January 11, 1817.*

SIR: Agreeable to the request of the Treasury Department, I inclose to you a statement of the affairs of this institution as it stands this day, and also a duplicate account of the Treasury of the United States.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS REECE, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

N. B.—In the manner the Collector makes his deposits, it will be impossible for the officers of this institution to designate what moneys are received on account of direct taxes or internal revenue, as requested in yours of the 30th of December, 1816.

L. R., *President.*

STATE BANK, *Baleigh, January 14, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular letter of the 20th of December last is received.

The Directors of this bank cannot, consistent with that duty they owe to the interest and, as they conceive, the safety of the institution over which they are placed, direct a resumption of specie payment on the 20th of February, as by you proposed, unless the measure is adopted by the banks generally; they, however, pledge themselves that this bank will resume the payment of specie simultaneous with the other State institutions.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK, *President, &c.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, January 15, 1817.*

SIR: Mr. Bolton, late President of this bank, wrote you on the 30th of December, advising of the propositions made by him, and the President of the State Bank in this city to the banks in Charleston, for a meeting to decide on the period for the resumption of specie payments. I have now to inclose a copy of the answer from the President of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, which was laid before our Board to-day for their consideration, and they determined that a meeting of the delegates from the banks of this city would not be necessary, the banks of Charleston having already come to a determination. I am instructed to renew to you the assurances of this bank, its ability and disposition to comply with your wishes whenever the other banks of this city and of Carolina resume specie payments; as a pressure only from the community could, from the favorable state of this bank, jeopardize its interests. All our efforts are in operation for resuming specie payments with as little delay as possible, not only from a strong desire to meet wishes, but in compliance with the reasonable conditions of a late act of this State, "when the banks of the adjacent States and the United States Banks shall resume it."

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President of the Planters' Bank.*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, January 9, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo was duly received; delegates from all the banks in this city met on Monday, the 6th instant, and unanimously agreed to adhere to the resolution entered into by them in August last; a copy of which will be found annexed.

The delegates also recommended you should be advised that committees of the several banks in Charleston would, with pleasure, meet your delegates on the 20th instant, or sooner, if desired, should you still deem it necessary to appoint and send them on.

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

J. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

JOHN BOLTON, Esq., *President of the Planters' Bank.*

"That the banks in Charleston will be prepared to resume specie payments on the 20th of February, 1817, or whensoever specie payments are resumed generally throughout the United States."

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *January 16, 1817.*

SIR: In answer to yours I have to state that this institution has endeavored to place itself in a situation to meet specie payments, and will resume the payment of specie whenever the same shall become general.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CARROL, of Duddington, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



SALEM, January 16, 1817.

SIR: On the 14th instant I transmitted the Treasurer the balance of all the Treasury notes in my possession of the old emission; and, as it is not probable that any more of consequence will be deposited on account of the Government, I now inclose an account for compensation for the services of the officers of the bank in the management for two years of the Treasury notes committed to their charge.

Among the by-laws of this institution, defining the duties of the Cashier, is the following:

"He shall receive gold or silver or any other valuable commodity or paper on special trust and deposit, for which, however, neither the bank nor any officer thereof shall be accountable."

When the Treasury notes of the Government were first received by us, being a "special trust and deposit" of a nature to exempt the Cashier from any responsibility, and at the same time requiring from him great care, labor, and attention, altogether extraneous from the ordinary duties of his office, our Board of Directors were of opinion that a reasonable compensation would be allowed by the Government for the management of these Treasury notes, which compensation should not be claimed by the bank, but received exclusively by the Cashier and such officers of the bank as they should be entrusted to by him.

This opinion of the Directors stimulated the officers of the bank to a faithful discharge of this additional duty, and, notwithstanding the above by-law, I have kept possession of these Treasury notes, amounting to nearly six hundred thousand dollars, on account of the Government, under a solemn sense of my responsibility to it for the faithful preservation of the same from all misuse during a period when the greatest fluctuation in the market prices of the public paper, with other circumstances connected with it, presented numerous and powerful temptations to all those to whom it was entrusted. In addition to this great responsibility has been the care, labor, and attention, which you must be aware is necessary for the proper arranging, calculating, and registering a sum of such magnitude, composed mostly of notes of the smallest denominations. I do not hesitate to say that the management of them has cost me as much labor and more anxiety than the ordinary duties of my office. I have thought it proper to make this explanation of the claim; and, under all the circumstances, I cannot allow myself to doubt but that the compensation charged in the account will be cheerfully paid by the Government.

The interest charged in the account is on sums which the bank advanced the Government, by honoring a Treasury draft when there was not a sufficiency of cash to the credit of the Treasurer's account to meet it.

The variation of the amount on which interest is charged arose from several small cash deposits, made subsequently by the Collector of the Internal Revenue, which will appear by referring to my monthly accounts, transmitted to the Treasury Department, since June, 1815.

The last charge, for commissions on a sum obtained to the loan of March last, needs, of course, no explanation; my commissions on several large sums previously obtained were duly paid.

I will thank you, sir, for a draft, drawn on myself, payable either in cash or Treasury notes.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

J. W. TREADWELL,  
Cashier of the Merchants' Bank.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. The United States to the President, Directors, and Company of the Merchants' Bank of Salem, and to the officers of said bank.

January 16, 1817. To interest on \$1,011 94, from June 19, 1815, to August 2, 1815, forty-four days.....	\$7 42
January 16, 1817. To interest on \$1,116 94, from August 2, 1815, to August 31, 1815, twenty-nine days.....	5 40
January 16, 1817. To interest on \$1,109 81, from August 31, 1815, to November 29, 1815, ninety days.....	16 65
January 16, 1817. To interest on \$1,093 56, from November 29, 1815, to November 30, 1816, one year.....	65 61
January 16, 1817. To interest on \$93 56, from November 30, 1816, to December 31, 1816, thirty-one days.....	49
	95 57
Commissions (for receiving, registering, safe keeping, and remitting at various times, from January, 1815, to this date,) on the sum of \$586,625 57, in Treasury notes, one-fourth of one per centum.....	1,466 56
Commissions on \$6,774, Treasury notes, (subscribed to the loan of twelve millions in 1816,) one-fourth of one per centum.....	16 93
	1,579 06

NEWPORT BANK, Newport, Rhode Island, January 21, 1817.

SIR: I have this day placed to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, in special deposit, \$1,164 61, in Treasury notes and interest; and to his credit on account of small Treasury notes, \$484; and have remitted to him \$953 21 in Treasury notes and interest of the old emission, accompanied with lists of the whole.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, Cashier.



BANK OF SOMERSET, *Princess Ann, January 22, 1817.*

SIR: We duly received the circular of the Treasury Department of the 20th December last. The President of this institution having, just before its receipt, gone to Philadelphia for the purpose of effecting an arrangement with the banks there on the subject of specie payments, and having not yet returned, we cannot pledge ourselves positively on that subject, but will, in the course of a few days, give you a definitive reply. Every exertion will be made, and an expectation is entertained that this bank will commence specie payments when a similar practice is adopted by the other banks of this State. We now pledge ourselves to pay specie for all public moneys which shall be deposited here for taxes and duties by the Collectors after this proposition is acceded to.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. ANDERSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *January 25, 1817.*

SIR: In conformity to your letter of the 23d instant, which came to hand last evening, I have placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank \$150,000, for which you will be pleased to order a bill in my favor on the Bank of Louisiana.

Most respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. WHANN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK, *Boston, January 25, 1817.*

SIR: I did myself the honor of writing to you on the 1st instant, and solicited an early answer, as the subject was one in which this bank was deeply interested. Thinking it possible that my letter might have miscarried, I have inclosed a copy, and beg leave further to add that, late in December last, we agreed to pay the interest on the public debt in specie, with a view of meeting the wishes of the Treasury Department and the wishes of the Directors of the United States Bank at Philadelphia, supposing that the parent bank would forward us notes of theirs, payable at the Branch Bank in this place, which we calculated the public would receive, and wait till the branch here began its operations. In the meantime the notes would have circulated here in the same manner as the paper of the banks in this town.

But the United States Bank sent on notes, payable in Philadelphia, for the purpose of paying the interest here. We immediately concluded that it was not your intention to pay the interest of the public debt in this place in a depreciated paper, which notes payable in Philadelphia would certainly have been. The time would not allow a different arrangement, and we judged we should completely meet your views to pay the interest in specie, which we have nearly finished, having paid already over \$400,000 to the stockholders, to accomplish which we have been, for ten or twelve days at a time, greatly in advance to the United States Bank. From the spirit of accommodation this institution has uniformly manifested to the Treasury Department, and having been obliged, formerly, in consequence, to wait years for payment of millions due, we are led to hope that you will answer us agreeable to our wishes. We could meet your drafts with tolerable convenience, say for \$50,000 per month; but if we should be called on to pay the whole at once, the consequence would be, we should be obliged to distress our customers and essentially injure our mercantile friends; indeed, the consequences must be disastrous to many. We observe, sir, by your circular to the southern banks, that if they will return to specie payments by the 1st of July next, that you will not, previous to that time, draw on them for the money to the credit of the Treasury Department. I have not your circular before me, and perhaps may not be quite correct; but my inference is that this institution having been uniformly correct, and, in consequence, suffered greatly, therefore is entitled to every indulgence which any other institution might claim. Your answer, sir, will greatly oblige

Your obedient and very humble servant,

WM. WARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 28, 1817.*

SIR: On the 24th ultimo I had the honor to answer your circular of the 20th December, last year. Since that period I have meditated on the expediency of paying specie for the notes of my bank. Although the result of my reflections presents many obstacles, particularly if two or three banks of this city do not agree to redeem their obligations in a like manner, yet, relying on your disposition to afford every reasonable facility to those money establishments whose conduct merits your confidence, I have decided to pay specie, as before stated, on the 20th day of February next, and hope that you will give, in time, the necessary instructions, so the public moneys deposited in my bank shall be drawn in such manner as not to derange its daily operations.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN GIRARD.

\* Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



NEW YORK, *February 1, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that our Board have agreed to pay specie on the 20th of February next, on the terms contained in your circular letter of the 20th of December last.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President M. C.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WESTMORELAND BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Greensburg, February 3, 1817.*

SIR: The Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania declares its readiness to pay specie, in the usual manner of banking, on the 20th of February instant. But this bank having declined such payment because the banks in its vicinity, and particularly because the banks in the commercial cities, had previously declined, we now feel ourselves compelled to declare that the resumption of specie payments on the 20th instant will depend on the example that may be given by the banks that induced the suspension.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ALEXANDER, *President West. Bank of Penn.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CHESHIRE BANK, *February 3, 1817.*

SIR: Having noticed a circular from the Treasury Department, under date of December 20, 1817, by which it is understood that the deposits in the State banks on account of the United States will not probably be drawn out until the first of July of the present year; and this bank having on *special deposit* \$39,373 in bills of the banks in the State of New York to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the President and Directors have instructed me to state to you that this sum, if agreeable to the views of the Treasury Department, will be transferred to the *cash* account with the Treasurer, provided it shall not be drawn for until the said 1st of July, 1816, except in particular cases, as expressed in the circular of the date above mentioned. An answer to this communication is requested as soon as convenient.

Per order, H. DANA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*The United States to John S. Hunn, Dr.*

1817, *February 4.*—For making out and transmitting to the Treasury Department descriptive lists of the Treasury notes deposited in the Bank of Newburg, belonging to the United States, for which ample compensation was promised by the late Secretary of the Treasury..... \$30 00

Received payment for the above by Treasurer's draft on the Bank of Newburg, dated the ———, 1817, and numbered ———.  
\$30.

JOHN S. HUNN.

BANK OF NEWBURG, *February 4, 1817.*

SIR: If any other form should be required you will please inform me, that the account may be adjusted. If it is correct, you are authorized to fill up the blanks in the receipt.

JOHN S. HUNN.

T. T. TUCKER, *Esq.*

NEW YORK STATE BANK, *Albany, February 5, 1817.*

SIR: In my letter of the 31st of December last I had the honor to state to you that the course which this bank would adopt with respect to specie payments must necessarily depend on the conduct of the banks in New York.

Having this day received information that some, if not all the banks in that place will resume specie payments on the 20th of this month, I am requested to inform you, on the part of the Directors of this institution, that they will in like manner commence payments in specie on the same day.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF DELAWARE COUNTY, *Pennsylvania, Chester, February 5, 1817.*

SIR: It is the determination of this bank to commence specie payments on the 20th instant. Our institution is yet in its infancy, and commenced its operations after the suspension of specie payments;



and we have so far succeeded in supporting its character as to keep our notes at par with the banks of Philadelphia, and if we can have a proportional assistance from the Treasury Department we shall be the better enabled to meet our engagements. It appears to us, from your circular of the 20th of December last, that it is the intention of the Treasury to transfer such a proportion of their deposits resulting therefrom among the banking community as their situation may require. The taxes and duties collected in the district of which this county is a part remain in the Bank of Chester County, amounting to upwards of \$100,000. If we could receive a proportion of that, say \$40,000, which we presume was raised from this county, together with the amount that may be collected the present year, to remain subject to the drafts of the Treasury, it would put this bank on equal ground. Be so good as to advise us on this subject, and, if we are correct in our opinion, to order a transfer of our proportion of the deposits to this bank as soon as convenient.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of respect, your humble servant,

PIERCE CROSBY, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK, *Boston, February 5, 1817.*

SIR: This institution having commenced the collection of the bonds due the custom-house in this town the present quarter, and having received the bonds for this month, and are now collecting them, and finding from the officers of the custom-house that it would be a great convenience to them to finish the present quarter (which ends the 31st March next) at this bank, I would respectfully propose that, if it is compatible with your views to allow us to collect the bonds for March next, then, in that case, this institution will, on the 1st April next, pay the quarter's interest which will then be due the holders of the public debt in this section of the Union.

Having an account before me of the bonds due till that period, and taking into view the balance due on our books in your favor, I think that, after paying the quarter's interest in April next, we should then be in debt to the Treasury Department from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars in specie, which I think we should be able to meet, agreeably to your favor of the 29th ultimo, viz: in such sums as the public interest might require in this quarter; but we hope that you will not draw the money from this bank for the purpose of depositing it in any other.

With sentiments of respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 7, 1817.*

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of December 20, addressed severally to the Louisiana Bank and Bank of Orleans.

As respects the resumption of specie payments, we beg leave respectfully to refer you to a joint communication made from the several banks of this city to the Treasury Department, under date of August last. We can only reiterate the assurance contained in that communication, that the several banking institutions of this city are at all times ready to resume specie payments when they are advised that similar measures are adopted by the banks of the principal cities to the north.

From the returns made to the Treasury Department you will be convinced of the ability of the two institutions we represent to resume specie payments so soon as such a measure can be taken with a due regard to the security of the several banking institutions of this city, and with justice to the commercial as well as general interest of the community of this section of the Union; but insulated as we are from the northern and western banks, who owe us large sums, you will readily perceive, however desirous the Directors of the several banks of this city may be to meet the views of Congress and the Treasury Department, that it would be highly imprudent in them to adopt any measures which might have a tendency to drain the city of New Orleans of its specie capital when the amounts owing them by the northern and western banks could not be brought to their relief, which would certainly be the case if specie payments were resumed here February 20, and not done by the northern and western banks.

Under this view of the subject, the Directors of the two institutions we represent have come to the conclusion of waiting the result of the measures adopted by the northern banks; in the meantime they are satisfied that no difficulty will occur here in any demands on the banks from the Treasury Department.

With the most positive assurance in behalf of the Louisiana Bank and Bank of Orleans that nothing short of the most serious injury to the community would prevent their complying with the terms of the resolution of Congress, and with renewed assurances, under any circumstances, of meeting promptly such a measure when done by the northern banks,

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,

THOS. URQUHART, *President of the Louisiana Bank.*

SAM'L PACKWOOD, *President of the Bank of Orleans.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Private.]

BALTIMORE, *February 7, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: As circumstances have rendered it unnecessary for me to make a further reply to your circular of December 24, I hope a private letter will not be unacceptable, as its object is to inform you



that the banks in Baltimore have this day *unanimously* acceded to the arrangement made in Philadelphia between the United States Bank and the convention of State Banks. You will no doubt receive this information in a short time through Mr. Jones, but I have thought you would like to have it as early as possible.

Very respectfully,

J. H. NICHOLSON.

ALEXANDRIA, *February 10, 1817.*

At a meeting of the different banks of Alexandria—

Present: The committees from the Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, Farmers', Mechanics', and Union Banks, to take into consideration the propriety of resuming the payment of specie on February 20, instant, agreeably to the resolution of the convention of the northern banks and those of Virginia:

Jacob Hoofman and Hugh Smith, from the Bank of Potomac; William Fowle, Jonah Thompson, and Mordecai Miller, from the Bank of Alexandria; Thomas Irwin, John C. Vowell, and Richard M. Scott, from the Farmers' Bank; John Langdon, Adam Lynn, and James Carson, from the Mechanics' Bank; John Janney, George Taylor, and William Herbert, jr., from the Union Bank.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the banks of Alexandria cannot, consistent with a regard to their credit and standing, postpone the resumption of the payment of specie after the banks of Virginia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, have adopted the measure.

*Resolved*, That a Director be appointed from each bank to wait on the Secretary of the Treasury, and express to him the readiness with which the banks here represented will go into the measure; at the same time to express to him the want of information relative to the proceedings of the convention of banks, and how far aid and countenance may be expected from the Treasury Department and from the Bank of the United States, provided such aid be required by them.

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed by the second resolution be authorized to state to any of the banks of Washington and Georgetown the readiness of the banks of Alexandria to meet any committee of the District, and that the committee appointed by the said second resolution be a committee to confer with the banks of the county of Washington, and that they report the conference with the Secretary of the Treasury and with said committee to any subsequent meeting of this.

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed in pursuance of the second resolution be Hugh Smith, from Bank of Potomac; William Fowle, from Bank of Alexandria; John C. Vowell, from Farmers' Bank; Robert Young, from Mechanics' Bank; William Herbert, jr., from Union Bank of Alexandria.

JONAH THOMPSON, *Chairman.*

WM. HERBERT, Jr., *Secretary.*

PHENIX BANK, *Hartford, Connecticut, February 11, 1817.*

SIR: There is at this time a balance due the Treasurer of the United States from this bank of about ninety thousand dollars New York bank money. As much the greatest part of our business has been done in that species of money, and as those banks are about resuming specie payments, this particular period becomes as important to us as to them. If, sir, there is any specific appropriation made of these funds, or if you know their probable destination, you would confer a favor by informing us thereof. Although we feel prepared to meet the Treasurer's draft at sight, still, at this particular time, we should cheerfully acknowledge any indulgence that might be given us compatible with the pecuniary affairs of the Treasury.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

NORM'D KNOX, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK, *Boston, February 12, 1817.*

SIR: Finding that my application to you for the indulgence of not calling on us for more than \$50,000 per month has occasioned some excitement at the parent bank in Philadelphia, and fearful that the accounts between this institution with the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States may not be clearly understood, I beg leave to state that the balance in our hands, this day due the bank at Philadelphia, is \$223,884 14, which has been accumulated weekly by drafts of theirs sent on to us for collection, and which we have expected daily, for some time past, that the branch in this town would receive a draft for, and we have held ourselves in readiness to pay it over; therefore this balance has not been of any service to us. This balance, with what the bank have already in their vaults, is more specie in amount than any other bank in this State has, and in a very short time, from their receiving the bonds, will be greatly increased; and for all the purposes of banking, the above sum is as sufficient in this town as a million would be. There is no demand for specie here, except for Spanish dollars to export beyond the Cape of Good Hope. We have no claims on the United States Bank, and have no wish but to accommodate them in paying the interest, collecting their drafts, and the balance we owe them is subject to their order. But for the \$359,000 due, sir, to your Department, we do hope for your indulgence, agreeably to my former letters; for all I have written on the subject are serious facts, and if we should be ordered to pay over to the branch here at once they would not be benefited, and the consequences I have heretofore mentioned as affecting very sensibly a large proportion of the commercial and manufacturing



interest in this neighborhood; for, if called upon to pay the whole immediately, we must call on those persons principally who have \$1,500,000 bonds to pay between this and the latter end of April next.

This and all I have written on the subject is submitted, sir, to your good judgment, not doubting you will meet our wishes and deal as favorably with us as with any other bank in the United States.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JUNIATTA BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Lewistown, February 12, 1817.*

SIR: I received your letter dated the 20th of December last, which was laid before the Directors of this institution, and after due consideration I am instructed to say that this bank for two years past has been curtailing its discounts, in order to be prepared for the resumption of specie payments as soon as it is known that the banks of the principal commercial cities of this and the adjoining States, viz: New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, have generally commenced the payment of their notes in specie. It is presumed that it is not the intention or wish of the Government of the United States to press any bank in the interior of any State to resume the payment of specie before the banks of the principal commercial cities have commenced, at which time this bank is ready and willing to commence also. It is the intention of this institution to make a partial beginning on the 20th of this month, viz: Beginning with our small notes under five dollars, which is complying with the resolution of Congress so far as we think it prudent and consistent with the safety of this bank. As to the moneys deposited with us, belonging to the United States, if it is the interest of the United States to draw its deposit out of our bank and place it in that of the United States, we have no objections thereto, but will readily comply with our agreement. I would only take the liberty to propose (if it be not inconvenient to the United States) to pay it in two or three installments, say \$50,000, when required, and the remainder in two equal payments at sixty or ninety days' sight. But should it be consistent with the interest of the United States to draw on us as it may be wanted, we would much rather. This as it may comport with your duty and the interest of the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. PATTERSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, February 12, 1817.*

SIR: I am directed to inform you that this bank will commence specie payments on the 20th instant.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

T. A. WORTH, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, February 15, 1817.*

SIR: I take the liberty of informing you that delegates from all the banks in this city met yesterday, and determined that specie payments should be resumed on the 20th instant. This decision will no doubt be confirmed by the different Boards of Directors.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, February 18, 1817.*

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 15th January, I beg leave to inform you that, in consequence of the late proceedings had in Philadelphia and Charleston, relating to specie payments, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have resolved to resume specie payments from and after the 20th instant.

The cash account of Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, shows a large balance at his credit, and if drawn suddenly might possibly put this bank to a temporary inconvenience; hence it will be desirable to know, as early as convenient, what course the Government will take in relation to this balance.

If convenient to the Treasurer of the United States, this bank could, at stated and not distant periods, check for the whole amount on one of the banks in New York.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



CITY BANK, *New York, February 19, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th instant, which I have laid before the Board.

Without trespassing on your time with disquisitions or arguments to show the justice of our claim to retain the public deposits until July, of which we never had any doubt, I am directed to give you a statement of facts which are verified by our books. There are now standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States \$904,638 23; and the banks of this city are only indebted to this institution \$295,562 41; the remaining sum of \$709,075 82 is not at this time in our hands; it has been appropriated in discounting of custom-house bonds and the notes of those merchants and citizens whose exigencies required it, and in making the necessary preparations to resume the payment of specie. Be assured that this money has been thus applied in the fullest confidence that we should retain the money deposited, agreeably to your circular letter of the 20th December last, as we had, on our part, promptly and faithfully complied with your proposition, and also used our utmost exertions to bring the other banks into the measure, which has been happily accomplished.

Under these singular and embarrassing circumstances, we appeal to your wisdom and justice, and trust you will not require of us more than we can perform, consistent with that justice which we conceive is due to this institution. We are willing, on your order, to transmit to the Bank of the United States all the balances that are due to us from the other banks, and the remainder we will pay to your drafts, or deposit in the Bank of the United States as soon as the means in our power will admit; or, if there should be insurmountable difficulties in making this arrangement, may we not hope that you will take the subject under consideration and relieve us in some other way?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. FEW.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, *Dover, February 20, 1817.*

SIR: This institution has come to the resolution of resuming specie payments at the principal bank at Dover, and at its respective branches at Wilmington, Newcastle, and Georgetown, on the 4th of March next.

In fixing upon a day two weeks beyond the time limited in your circular, this institution has been influenced by a desire of rendering specie payments more general throughout this State, and that part of Maryland adjacent to it, than they would have been had we complied with the strict letter of your requisition. The Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, and the Commercial Bank at Smyrna and Milford, have agreed with us in fixing upon the 4th of March, and we have taken measures which we hope will induce the other two banking institutions in this State and the neighboring banks of Maryland to unite with us in resuming specie payments on that day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. M. RIDGELY, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *February 20, 1817.*

SIR: A draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Manhattan Company, for \$2,018,386 98, has been presented by the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank in this city for payment, which exceeds the *cash credit* of the said Treasurer \$647,177 73, unless the Treasury notes bearing an interest of 5 2-5 per cent. per annum were intended by him to be paid to the Branch Bank as cash. As these notes, however, were held in *special deposit* by the Manhattan Company, and passed, when they were received, to the Treasurer's credit, in a separate account from that wherein he was credited for cash, it would have been better if he had drawn one draft for the cash he intended to draw, and another for the Treasury notes.

It has been proposed by the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank to take these Treasury notes in part payment of the Treasurer's draft upon us, according to our account of them for the present, so that the draft may be satisfied; but, instead of actually receiving the Treasury notes, to receive our acknowledgment to account for their amount, principal and interest, in Treasury notes, as soon as the interest on them can be calculated. This means nothing more nor less than that we should make out a particular list of the Treasury notes, with the interest on them, and hand over to him this list, with the Treasury notes. It is desirable to all parties to have such a list prepared, as then every note could be examined and checked, which would prevent all questions hereafter. Our Board would have no objection to direct such a list to be made, though it would take some time to make it if it were made as particular as the list of the Treasury notes which were sent to the Treasurer on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of November last, by the Cashier of the Manhattan Company, if we could spare one of our clerks for the purpose; but, unfortunately, two of them are sick and absent, and the remaining clerks, having their own duty to perform, in addition to that of the two absent clerks, cannot possibly undertake to do more work. I would therefore respectfully propose that a clerk be employed, at the expense of the Treasurer of the United States, to make out a descriptive list of the Treasury notes, under the inspection and direction of our Cashier, in such form as the Treasurer may dictate, to be delivered, when completed, together with the said notes, to the Cashier of the Branch Bank in this city.

I beg to be favored with your answer to this as early as may be convenient.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President of the Manhattan Company*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. Since the preceding letter was copied, the Treasurer's draft, in favor of the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank, for \$1,342,223 23, has been presented and paid in cash. This second draft



supersedes the first. I think, notwithstanding, that the interest on the Treasury notes should be calculated to a certain day, say February 20, for instance, before they are delivered over by us. If, on reflection, you should be of the same opinion, you will then give us the direction asked for or suggested in the preceding letter.

HARRISBURG, *February 22, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: As President of the Harrisburg Bank, I beg leave to inform the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury that this bank resumed specie payments on the 20th of this instant; and am, sir,  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. ELDER.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *February 25, 1817.*

SIR: You will please to receive the inclosed account of William Cochran for services rendered in performing sundry duties, as directed in the letters of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated June 1, 1816, &c.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*The United States to William Cochran,*

DR.

To services rendered in performing sundry duties required in the Secretary of the Treasury's letters to the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated June 1 and November 25, 1816, &c..... \$250

Received payment, February —, 1817.

WM. COCHRAN.

CARLISLE BANK, *February 25, 1817.*

SIR: I am ordered by the Board of Directors of this bank to inform you that this institution resumed its specie payments on Thursday, the 20th instant; and am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
JAMES DUNCAN, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, February 25, 1817.*

SIR: On the 18th instant I received a letter from J. Brockenborough, Esq., President of the Bank of Virginia, giving the first official information that the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, having made an arrangement with the Bank of the United States, had agreed, in consequence thereof, to resume specie payments on the 20th of February.

In my letter of the 14th ultimo to you I pledged that this bank would resume specie payments simultaneous with the other State banks generally. I now have the honor of stating to you that the bank has redeemed that pledge by resolving to resume the payment of specie this day at the principal bank and its branches, relying that the Treasury Department will aid this institution in obtaining from the Bank of the United States all the advantages which were agreed to be given to the banks who formed the convention in Philadelphia in January last; and for this purpose, General Stokes, a Director of this bank, and one of the Senators from this State, is authorized to communicate with you and the President of the Bank of the United States, and to enter into any arrangement that may be deemed beneficial to the parties.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HUNTINGDON BANK, *Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1817.*

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that this institution resumed specie payments on the 20th instant, agreeably to the recommendation in your circular of the 20th of December last.

We have full confidence that the Treasury Department will adopt the most proper measures to prevent any undue advantage being taken, either by the United States Bank or those banks in which large sums of our paper may have been deposited by the different collectors of United States tax. We apprehend no danger or inconvenience from any other quarter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. ORBISON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



PHILADELPHIA, *February 26, 1817.*

SIR: On the 31st ultimo I had the honor to receive your circular of the 28th of that month, and on the 17th instant your letter of the 14th current; and in conformity with their contents, on the 19th present I waited on the President of the Bank of the United States in view to make the preparatory arrangement for the payment of the deposit of the public money in my bank. But, owing to a little misunderstanding on the subject of complying with an agreement between the convention of the incorporated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and the Bank of the United States, on the ground that, as I was not represented, nor my name or that of my bank mentioned in said agreement, I could not be considered as one of the parties, it is only yesterday that I accepted the proposal, and this day have arranged the payment of the Treasurer of the United States draft on Stephen Girard's Bank to the satisfaction of the Bank of the United States.

On the 20th of the present month my bank commenced and has continued to pay specie for its notes, and paid the deposits in notes of the banks of this city until this day, when it has resumed specie payments, agreeably to the proposal and agreement before mentioned.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN GIRARD.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK AT MORRIS, *March 1, 1817.*

SIR: Annexed you will find a descriptive list of bank notes deposited in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on special deposit. This list is furnished agreeably to instructions received from the Treasury Department under date of June 1, 1816, in which the Hon. Mr. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury, observes: "For the service required by this letter a reasonable compensation will be paid at the Treasury." The object of my present inquiry is to be informed what compensation has been allowed to Cashiers of banks who have performed those duties, and the proper mode of obtaining such compensation. Your attention to these inquiries will confer an obligation on, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

HENRY I. BROWN, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, *March 3, 1817.*

SIR: In obedience to the instructions of the Board of Directors of this bank, I have the honor of informing you that they have resolved to resume specie payments on this day.

This bank has always been ready to forward the views of the Treasury Department, and to co-operate with the other banking institutions of the State in any measure which would accelerate this much desired event.

This bank is not at present the depository of any of the public funds of the United States. Neither the Collector of the Customs of the port of Wilmington nor the Collector of the Internal Taxes of the district makes his deposits here. As this bank does not participate in the benefit arising from public deposits, the other banking institutions of the State, which are the exclusive objects of public bounty, will not be subjected to the same disadvantages, on return to specie payments, which will be experienced by this bank. The Directors, therefore, indulge a hope that some arrangement will be made at the Treasury Department by which this bank will receive a portion of public deposits. If the Collector of the Customs of this port and the Collector of the Internal Revenue in this district should be directed to deposit in this bank all bills and notes which they receive, issued by this bank, and all checks and drafts drawn on this bank, we would then receive a portion of the public deposits, which would place us on an equal footing with the other banks of the State, and be highly gratifying to us. This arrangement would meet, we believe, the concurrence and approbation of the officers referred to in this letter, who only await directions from the Department over which you preside to adopt the measure.

The drawing of funds from our vaults to deposit in another State bank in the same town will, after the resumption of specie payments, not only be beneficial to the favored bank, but have a tendency very injurious to the operations of this institution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. BRADLEY, *Cashier.*

FARMERS' BANK OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, BRANCH AT NEWCASTLE, *March 3, 1817.*

SIR: In conformity to the views of the Treasury Department respecting the assumption of specie payments by the banks on the 20th ultimo, our institution proposed a meeting of the banks of this State, and on the 12th day of February a convention of delegates from all the banks, except the Farmers and Mechanics', at Laurel, was holden at Wilmington for this purpose, at which meeting our bank proposed to commence the operation on the 20th; but, in consequence of one of the banks declining *then* to come into the proposed arrangement, and intimating that after the expiration of ten days their accession might be expected, the result of the convention was, an agreement to commence the payment of specie on the 4th instant, except on the part of the dissenting bank, from which an answer was expected before the time should arrive.



This branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, having received deposits from one of the Collectors of the Revenue of this district, upon a special agreement entered into between him and the bank, according to the terms specified in circular No. 13, dated November 25, 1814, and confiding in the assurances of the Treasury of December 20, 1816, notwithstanding no general arrangement with the other State banks could be immediately effected, considered it would be expedient to take its own course, and I am ordered by our Board of Directors to inform the Treasury Department that this bank did resume specie payments on the 20th of February last, expecting that the United States deposits would be permitted to remain with us according to the terms proposed by the Treasury.

We have received a letter dated February 24, 1817, from the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, informing us that the Treasurer of the United States has remitted to him his draft on the Cashier of our bank for \$56,279 08, with a request to place the same to the credit of his account.

The object of this letter is to communicate the information to the Treasury of a compliance on our part as to the assumption of specie payments, and to ask for its interference, so that the time and manner of payment to the Bank of the United States may be conformable to the arrangement with the Collector and the proposition of the Treasury, provided the transfer of the deposits to the Bank of the United States must remain and be carried into effect; and further to express our surprise that a transfer of the *whole deposit* should be made before it could be known at the Treasury what course this bank would take as to the assumption of specie payments, and to add that we suppose it will be impossible for any bank in this State to assist by its operations the officers of the revenue in the collection of taxes, if the whole deposits are to be thus transferred to the Bank of the United States.

Having full confidence that you will do what is proper in this business, and give in your opinion as to what will be expected of us,

I have the honor to be, your obedient, humble servant,

KENSEY JOHNS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CITY BANK, *New York, March 4, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 31st of January last I have received this day, in which you request, immediately upon its receipt, all Treasury notes in the possession of the bank be transmitted with descriptive lists, to the Treasury Department. As we have not at this time any clerks who are not fully employed, if you should think proper we will employ, by your direction, a clerk for that purpose; otherwise it must remain until we have sufficient leisure to do it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. FEW, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *March 5, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with your request contained in your letter to the President of the 31st January, I have forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States all the Treasury notes on deposit to his credit in this bank.

The amount of bank notes on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in this bank is \$187,817 08, and consists of notes of the City Bank in the city of New York.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK, *Boston, March 5, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo to the Cashier of this institution, advising that you had directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on this bank for two hundred thousand dollars, was received, and the same day the Branch Bank in this town presented the Treasurer's draft for that amount, which we have paid, though attended with great inconvenience at this time. All drafts of the Treasurer in favor of members of Congress and the Judges of the United States courts shall be duly honored; but, sir, the Directors of this institution desire me to inform you that they have to pay on the first of April twelve hundred thousand dollars to the stockholders of this bank, being a reduction of their capital stock to that amount, and it will be impossible for them to pay over the remaining balance of that until the 1st of July next.

If, from any or all the reasons heretofore offered, you should judge that we have a fair claim to this indulgence, you will greatly oblige,

Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. WARD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHENIX BANK, *Hartford, March 5, 1817.*

SIR: I did not receive your circular of the 31st January last until this day. Having forwarded to you from time to time descriptive lists of all the notes denominated small Treasury notes which are in this



bank, I hope they will be sufficient; if, however, another list is required, please to inform me. Shall hold the notes until we receive your further instructions, and shall then forward them per mail together, or in separate packages, by different mails, as you shall direct, cancelled. The other Treasury notes in our hands shall be forwarded in a few days with the account. We do not hold any kind of bank notes as a special deposit on account of the Treasurer. We keep an account with the Mechanics' Bank in the city of New York, and have at all times been prepared to pay the drafts of the Treasurer on us by drafts on that bank, or in bank notes current in that city. We now pay specie for every description of notes which we have issued. There is still, however, a difference in Boston between their money and that of New York. Much the greatest part of our business is with New York; it would therefore be inconvenient to us to pay in Boston. Hope you will not have occasion to move the funds which we hold subject to the Treasurer's drafts to that place. I took the liberty to write to you on the subject of these funds on the 11th ultimo, to which have not had the honor to receive your reply.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

NORM'D KNOX, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CENTRAL BANK OF GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, *March 6, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive only on yesterday your letter of the 3d\* instant.

The 20th of February having been fixed on for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, instead of the 1st of July, as was at first contemplated, it became desirable, from the short notice we had of this change, and from our arrangements having been made to meet that state of things four months later, to hold at our disposal funds at as many different parts of the Union as practicable. It was with this view that I applied to you and stated that a Government deposit of \$30,000 in a draft on New York, and \$10,000 on North Carolina, would be at this moment acceptable, not that I apprehended we should have occasion for it, but in order to grant the greater facilities to the holders of our paper. For these two sums, the day after they were received, our Cashier gave a proper receipt to the accounting officer of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, March 6, 1817.*

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions of the 31st ultimo, I have this day forwarded, under cover, to the Treasurer of the United States eleven hundred and eighty dollars in small Treasury notes, the amount of special deposit standing to his credit on the books of this bank.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYWARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF NEWBURG, *March 6, 1817.*

SIR: Your favor of the 5th of February, respecting the stamp duty, was duly received. I had *included* in the *schedule* and *receipts* given to the Collector the amount of composition, and named it in the account merely to show it had been paid to him. Duplicates of his receipts not having been before required, I wrote to him for them. They were received *this day*, and are now inclosed.

Your favor of the 31st of January, postmarked March 1, was received yesterday. I will embrace the first convenience to transmit the Treasury notes, as requested.

With my January returns, at the request of our President, I expressed to you, in answer to your *circular* of the 20th of December last, that this bank would resume specie payments whenever it was done by the banks in the city of New York, and accordingly did so on the 20th of February; but I yesterday received advice from Mr. Catlin, Cashier of the branch in New York, that he held the Treasury draft on me *in his favor* for \$5,900 10, which we conceive to be adverse to the conditions of that circular, as no cause we presume has occurred to render the transfers necessary at this time, and this bank has complied with all that the Treasury required. We can only attribute the transaction to the miscarriage of my letter or to a misapprehension of its contents.

Mr. Catlin states that payment may be delayed until the first of July, if *interest* is allowed thereon.

We are opposed to paying *interest*, especially as we have had a petty and troublesome account to keep with the Treasury, and have given the Treasurer *cash* credits for the circulating medium of this country, which for the last two years has not been current in the Bank of New York, while ours was received there.

I have therefore to inquire whether the transfer may be delayed until the 1st of July *without interest*, in conformity with the stipulations of your circular of the 20th of December last, subject to the other conditions therein mentioned.

An early answer is respectfully requested, as we will be liable for the interest until the arrival of your decision.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN S. HUNN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

\*Error in date—should be 1st instant.



FARMERS' BANK, *Lynchburg, March 6, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: By a reference to the monthly returns from this office you will discover that there is a considerable balance due the United States Treasury.

I should be pleased, if agreeable to you, to have this balance transferred to the mother bank at Richmond, and a check given in favor of Mr. Nekervis for the amount will meet with due attention

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIDSON BRADFULL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF NEWBURG, *March 6, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor to cover to the Treasurer of the United States my account for services rendered the Government, at the request of your predecessor, Mr. Dallas, only \$30. As I have received no acknowledgment of its fate from the Treasurer, I take the liberty to inquire from you whether it has been allowed.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN S. HUNN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, March 6, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 31st January by this day's mail.

The small Treasury notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank will be immediately cancelled and forwarded, agreeably to your instructions.

As it requires some time to prepare descriptive lists of the Treasury notes bearing interest, it will probably be some days before they will be ready to forward. A considerable part of the deposits made by the Collectors of the Internal Revenue, &c., were in notes of banks situated at a great distance from us, and were not equal in value to specie or bank notes of the banks in New Hampshire, Boston, Salem, or Newburyport; but, as it would require more time than could conveniently be spared to make a special account of them, we placed them to the credit of the Treasurer as specie.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUNKING PENHALLOW, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *March 6, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular of January 31 was received the 4th instant. We have begun to assort the small Treasury notes in special deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and, when they are assorted and counted, shall punch them with our cancelling hammer, and send them, together with a list of them, to said Treasurer, by mail, as no other mode of transportation is pointed out in your letter.

With regard to the Treasury notes which bear interest, of which the list should be made very particular, I beg leave respectfully to renew the proposition made by my letter of February 20, that a clerk be employed, at the expense of the Treasurer of the United States, to make the list, especially as you desire, in your circular of January 31, that the list of the notes be made and transmitted, together with the notes, to the Treasurer "with the least possible delay." By referring to the list of the Treasury notes which were sent to the Treasurer on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of November last, by the Cashier of the Manhattan Company, you will find that the making of a descriptive list of a large parcel of Treasury notes, bearing interest, as it ought to be made, will be a work requiring considerable time to execute; and it will naturally occur to you that if the work is to be done by one or more clerks of the bank, as their daily ordinary business will allow, it cannot be completed as soon as if a clerk were specially employed to do it.

We never passed any bank notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in special deposit. If any notes not current here were at any time deposited by Collectors of the revenue, the Treasurer was credited for them in his cash account.

I have informed the Cashiers of the offices of the company at Utica and Poughkeepsie of the requests made by your circular of January 31, and desired them to proceed immediately to comply with them.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President M. C.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK, *Boston, March 7, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular of January 31, 1817, is received, wherein we are directed to cause all those notes denominated small Treasury notes, as also all Treasury notes bearing interest, which are in our possession, and transmit the same to the Treasury of the United States, and to punch the same, accompanied by a descriptive list. We have about \$1,100,000 of small Treasury notes of three, five, ten dollars, &c. Would the bills of each denomination put up in packages by themselves, with the amount of each package, be complying with your views? If a more particular descriptive list is necessary, it will take some months to accomplish the same.

Your answer will oblige us, and whatever it may be, we will comply with it as soon as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



NEW YORK STATE BANK, *March 8, 1817.*

SIR: In the absence of the Cashier, I have to acknowledge your letter of the 31st of January last, which was received this day.

All the Treasury notes now on deposit in this bank have this day been transmitted to the Treasurer in the manner you direct.

We have no bank notes upon special deposit.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE C. SHARPE.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, March 8, 1817.*

SIR: The circular letter with which you favored us, under date of 31st of January last, was received this morning.

The Treasury notes bearing interest now held by this bank, received in payment for custom-house bonds, and for which the United States have been credited, amount to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Would it be agreeable and convenient for you to pay them off, or that we should apply the balance standing to the credit of the Treasury as far as it will go to that purpose? We have one hundred dollars in small Treasury notes, which will be transmitted to your Department by the Cashier.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SACO BANK, *March 9, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular, dated January 31, 1817, did not reach this office till this day, and bears the Washington postmark of March 1. The Treasury notes shall be sent on as soon as possible, cancelled as you direct.

Am I to receive Treasury notes payable at New York and Boston, and allow interest to the day of payment? I have no orders to the contrary, and the Collectors depositing here claim interest to the day paid in.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL PIERSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, March 10, 1817.*

SIR: I have received yours of the 24th ultimo, and inclose duplicate of the Treasurer's account current of the 7th of February, the original of which must have miscarried.

You will also receive herewith the Treasurer's account current of March 7:

Balance in his favor on Treasury note account.....	\$172,802 72
And in cash account.....	202,515 84

Respecting your circular on the subject of Treasury notes and bank notes in special deposit, I would beg leave to state to you that all the deposits made of the former by tax collectors and other officers of the Government have been kept in separate envelopes, in which are contained descriptive lists, with the interest calculated to the time of payment into the bank, the amount of notes with interest agreeing with each entry at the credit of the Treasurer. We have no special deposit of bank notes.

You will please to inform me if it will answer your wishes to strike a punch through the signatures of the Treasury notes, and to send them on in their respective envelopes, as they were received.

You will also receive, inclosed, a statement of the funds of this institution.

Your most obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BALTIMORE, *March 12, 1817.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, covering a protested bill of exchange for £450 sterling, and having, as instructed, demanded and this day received payment for the same of Messrs. Briscoe & Partridge, the drawers thereof, there has been placed to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, the sum of \$2,416, conformable to the inclosed statement, which is according to the established custom of merchants.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES COX, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



BANK OF BALTIMORE, *March 14, 1817.*

SIR: The Bank of Baltimore, wishing to dispose of two hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. stock of the United States, and having been informed by William Lorman, Esq., one of its Directors, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund contemplate a purchase, I beg leave respectfully to offer to the Government the aforesaid amount of two hundred thousand dollars, upon terms to be agreed on.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WILSON, *President of the Bank of Baltimore.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD

PITTSBURG, *March 15, 1817.*

SIR: We address you in behalf of the banks of the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia and of the eastern division of Ohio. We have been appointed a committee on the part of those banks to make arrangements for their mutual advantage, preparatory to the resumption of specie payments.

We have submitted a proposition to the Bank of the United States respecting the United States deposits in the Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg. It is this: that the United States funds on special deposit in that branch shall be distributed upon deposit to the different banks that have issued the notes, and not drawn for until August next. This is all we ask of the United States Bank or of the Treasury to enable us to resume the payment of specie; and by this, as the deposits are special, we are satisfied the Treasury cannot lose.

We beg leave to suggest that the continuance of the United States deposits in this branch is a very serious disadvantage to the western banks. It places them in the power of an institution the Directors of which are not at all identified in feeling or interest with the western banks or country. We are induced to suppose that the deposits from this country will not be sent to so great a distance as the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati; and as most of the paper of our banks passes into the Land Office at Steubenville, Marietta, Zanesville, and Wooster, we would strongly urge the propriety of making the deposit in one of the Ohio banks. The banks of Steubenville, Muskingum, and Marietta, are as safe, and of as solid credit, as any banks in the Union. If the deposits were made in one of those, there would exist a community of interest, which would be of great advantage to the other banks in making such disposition of funds as might meet the views of the Treasury without injury to themselves. In the branch at Pittsburg a contrary result seems inevitable. The interest of the Bank of Pennsylvania must chiefly be consulted, which operates as a continual drain of specie from the country, without advantage to the Treasury, and of serious injury to the country banks.

It is presumed that the United States will no longer make deposits in the Bank of Pennsylvania. The objection of making a new account, heretofore the obstacle to removing this deposit, no longer exists. We therefore most seriously urge, as an act of justice to this part of the western country, a removal of this deposit to one of the banks before mentioned. We will be much obliged by your informing us of your determination in this matter, as early as convenient, by letter addressed to Bezaliel Wells, at Steubenville, Ohio.

With much respect, sir, your obedient and very humble servants,

BEZ. WELLS.  
JOHN WHITE.  
SIMEON PERKINS.  
WM. WILKINS.  
C. HAMMOND.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK OF GEORGETOWN, *March 15, 1817.*

SIR: It is requisite that this institution should have funds in Philadelphia to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and in New York to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of taking up the notes of this bank at those places, and thereby prevent an exchange of about two per cent. now existing between there and the District of Columbia. If you will be pleased to direct the above sums to be deposited in our bank to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, subject at any time to your order, it will be a great accommodation to us at this time.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

WM. MARBURY, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BALTIMORE, *March 17, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th instant, and now inclose the certificate required for the deposit of \$2,416 in the Branch Bank here.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES COX, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD



STATE BANK, *Boston, March 20, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant has been duly received. The Directors of this institution thank you heartily, sir, for so far acceding to their wishes. They now know what they have to depend on, and can go on and pay out the one million two hundred thousand dollars on the 1st of April, being the reduction of their capital stock, and be in readiness promptly to pay over the balance which may be due the Treasury Department on the 1st day of July next; and, in the meantime, to redeem all the Treasury notes still in circulation, and payable in Boston.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your very obedient and humble servant,  
WM. WARD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *March 21, 1817.*

SIR: Some time ago the Cashier of the Bank of the United States informed me that he had received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to take the paper placed in this bank belonging to the United States.

Accordingly, I have delivered to the Bank of the United States all the paper which was in my possession which was the property of the United States; that is, on the 28th of February I delivered ten packages, said to contain 1,000 sheets each, and on the 18th instant I delivered fifty-five packages; of which, fifty-three are said to contain 1,000 sheets each—one to contain 1,375 sheets, and one 1,135 sheets.

I will thank you, sir, to inform me if this measure meets your approbation.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, *Providence, March 21, 1817.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions contained in your circular letter of January 31, (received March 6,) all the Treasury notes on deposit in this bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, have been cancelled and transmitted to him, accompanied with the necessary abstracts.

I would avail myself of this occasion respectfully to state that, in compliance with the request of Mr. Dallas, your predecessor, in his circular of June 1, 1816, abstracts were then made of all the Treasury notes on deposit in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer, both of those bearing interest and the small Treasury notes. This was necessarily attended with much labor, the number of notes then in our hands being very large. Mr. Dallas, in that letter, stated that for this service a reasonable compensation would be paid at the Treasury. No compensation has, however, yet been made.

I would also further state, that all the small Treasury notes funded in the State of Rhode Island have been deposited in this bank, and duplicate certificates of deposit have been issued therefor, by myself, to No. 215. This has been attended with much labor and responsibility, as well as some expense.

The Treasury notes bearing interest, specifically deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, with the necessary abstracts, have also caused much labor and a considerable degree of responsibility.

It is with deference conceived that, for this labor and responsibility, some compensation ought to be made; and I respectfully solicit your attention to the subject, relying on your justice as to the amount of such compensation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, March 22, 1817.*

SIR: On the 10th instant I addressed you on the subject of the Treasury notes received by this institution from Collectors of Internal Revenue and other officers of Government. The Commissioner of Loans has made an inquiry of me, "why the small Treasury notes sent on in August have not been returned according to his directions." I would beg leave to state to you that a number of parcels, which I understand were intended for renewal of the Treasury notes payable in this place 1st September, (had the measure been acceded to by the banks,) were placed in my possession by the Deputy Collector for *safe keeping*, and I have never believed that I had any control over them. I am very willing to attend to your directions as soon as an order places them in my hands. The parcels appear to be sealed and in the same state as when received here.

The Treasurer's account current is inclosed.

Balance in his favor on Treasury note account.....	\$172,802 72
And on cash account.....	166,535 84
	<hr/>

Your most obedient servant,  
J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD



BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, *March 25, 1817.*

SIR: On the 28th February, ultimo, Aa. Hassert, Esq., Collector of Perth Amboy, left at this bank for collection John Bulkley and J. Stevens' bond for \$1,385 08, which bond was, on the 1st day of March, sent to the Mechanics' Bank, New York, to be collected for us. On the 5th March I received a letter from the Mechanics' Bank, notifying me, among other things, that the said bond was paid, on receipt of which I gave a certificate of deposit to Mr. Hassert that the money was placed to the credit of T. T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States. But on the 17th March I received a letter from the Mechanics' Bank, stating that a mistake had been made respecting the bond in question, that it was not paid, and they, at the same time, inclosed me the receipt of Jona. Fisk, Attorney for the United States, that said bond had been placed in his hands for prosecution and collection. The bond, therefore, in question has not been paid, and it is solicited of the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury that the certificate of deposit for \$3,615 38, sent on by Mr. Hassert, and in which the amount of said bond is included, may be returned to him, and the entry reversed on the books of this bank. A certificate shall then be forwarded to the Treasury Department for the balance, being \$2,230 25.

I have the honor to be, with the utmost respect,

C. W. DUNHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. I forward Mr. Fisk's receipt for the bond, for the satisfaction of the Secretary, which I beg may be returned.

C. W. D.

STATE BANK, *Boston, March 25, 1817.*

SIR: I received your letter of the 20th instant. We have forwarded all the Treasury notes of the old emission, agreeably to the instructions received from the Treasury Department; and have also forwarded registers of all the Treasury notes of the new emission which now remain in the bank, amounting to about \$1,700,000; to examine these by the copy of the registers, and to punch them, &c., will take a considerable time. As soon as this can be accomplished, we will proceed to register and forward the small Treasury notes, agreeably to the instructions contained in your circular of the 31st of January last.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, March 28, 1817.*

SIR: The letter with which you favored us, bearing date the 21st instant, has just been received. We are truly sorry that we should have expressed ourselves so imperfectly in our letter of the 10th instant as to be misunderstood. We did not intend to raise any claim against the Treasury Department of a doubtful character. We did not mean to convey the idea that the \$160,000 of Treasury notes mentioned were held by us on account of the United States; they are all the property of this bank. We were led to believe, from the tenor of your circular letter of the 31st January, you were desirous of paying them off, and therefore took the liberty of inquiring whether it would be convenient and agreeable that the balance to the credit of the Treasurer should be applied to that purpose? All the Treasury bills we have on hand are bearing interest, and are of the class usually termed perpetual. There is neither place nor time assigned for their payment.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA BANK, *March 29, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, advising that the principal banks of the Atlantic cities were to resume specie payments on the 20th February, and that it was expected that the bank over which I preside would immediately follow. I now have to inform you that the Louisiana Bank, as well as the other banks in this city, will re-commence specie payments on Monday next, the 31st instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

THO'S URQUHART, *President of the Louisiana Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ORLEANS, *New Orleans, March 29, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo was received in due course. It was laid before the Directors of this institution, who, with the Directors of the other banks, have entered into a resolution to resume specie payments on Monday next, the 31st instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L PACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



RICHMOND, *March 29, 1817.*

SIR: I received your letter of the 22d instant only yesterday, inclosing nine drafts, as therein described, amounting to \$331,185 37, all of which have been put in the proper train of collection and appropriation, except one, upon the M. and E. Company, Charlestown, Virginia. That place, with some difficulty, I learn, is situated in a remote corner of the State, much more convenient to either Baltimore or the District than to Richmond; but as I have received no particular instructions as yet, and am under the impression that you are better acquainted with what will be my duty, with regard to that branch of the business which relates to the Treasury, than I can be myself at this time, I must presume that you had good reasons for sending the draft to me, and shall make every effort to comply with your wishes.

I beg leave at the same time to inform you that the Bank of the United States has not hitherto found it convenient or practicable to set into operation the office at this place, where we remain ready and in daily expectation, and not until that event takes place can any business of the office be conducted but through the medium of the existing banks here, and, of course, not with the desired and usual facility. Together with the means for the commencement, I expect to receive further instructions, particularly with regard to the business of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. DANDRIDGE, *Cashier.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *March 31, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive, on the 27th instant, your letter of the 25th.

The information required by it should have been sooner communicated, but the Cashier having been confined at the time by indisposition, I could not, without his aid, collect the requisite materials. As I am persuaded a personal interview will most readily put you in possession of the circumstances of the case, and as Mr. Whann, from his situation in the bank, had the immediate agency in the transactions in question, and is more familiar with the detail than I am, I have presumed that it would better answer your object that he should wait on you than myself. He will have the honor to hand you this letter, and will, with your permission, explain the means by which the balance arising from the deposits of public moneys has accrued in this bank, and will submit to you a list of the credits which, in a long course of agency, in difficult times, they have produced to this institution in other banks. He will also take the liberty to express to you, as you have pleased to allow, the manner in which it will be most convenient for this institution to extinguish the balance due to the Government; and I am entirely confident, from the liberality which you have always evinced towards the banking institutions, that you will extend to the Bank of Columbia, in consideration of its late agency for, and, I can but hope, utility to, the Government, all the indulgence that may be compatible with the public interest.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

J. MASON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Statement accompanying the preceding letter.*

The following debts are due to the Bank of Columbia by other banks, viz:

Due by banks in Baltimore, and notes .....	\$239,535 69
Due by a bank in New York .....	11,123 40
Due by a bank in Charleston, South Carolina .....	15,576 24
Due by banks in the District of Columbia, and notes.....	175,495 40
Due by a bank in Fredericktown, Maryland.....	46,729 51
Due by a bank in Annapolis, and notes.....	22,887 13
Due by banks of Hagerstown and Cumberland, and notes.....	23,498 02
Due by banks in the interior of Pennsylvania, and notes.....	11,743 46
Due by banks in Virginia, and notes.....	5,246 79
Due by banks in New Orleans and North and South Carolina, and notes.....	3,694 00
Due by banks on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and notes.....	5,120 00
	<hr/>
	560,649 64
	<hr/>

*Notes.*—Banks in Hagerstown, Williamsport, Cumberland, Greencastle, and interior of Pennsylvania, special deposit, \$18,903 18.

MECHANICS' BANK, *New York, April 3, 1817.*

SIR: I acknowledge your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in reply beg leave to observe that it does not appear by our books that the sum of \$1,620 was ever deposited by Francis Cook, Collector of Wiscasset, for account of the Treasurer of the United States. There was, however, on the 18th November, 1815, that amount received for account of Francis Cook, Collector, for which it is probable the certificate in question was issued. Neither his order for the transfer of that credit to the Treasury nor the certificate having appeared, it remains at his credit, and cannot be passed, as you request, until we are furnished with that certificate or some other authority that may be to us an ample voucher for the charge against him for the sum which you claim.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. FISH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, April 10, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo has been communicated to the Directors of the bank, and I am directed to say that they had not anticipated receiving the loan of 1812 at this time, and should prefer its continuing till the first of July next. If it should be agreeable to you to pay it at that time, they will receive it, and would thank you to inform us of your decision as early as convenient. We have accepted a Treasury draft on us, in favor of the United States Bank at Boston, for forty thousand dollars, which will leave a balance to the credit of the United States of \$25,527 77.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most humble servant,

LEVI CUTLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, April 11, 1817.*

SIR: Agreeably to your directions, I have transmitted by mail the remainder of Treasury notes received on special deposit to the Treasurer of the United States. The labor attending this business has been very considerable; and, as the late Secretary of the Treasury stated to us that a reasonable compensation would be allowed by the Treasury Department for the services connected with it, I have thought proper to subjoin what I think you will consider a very moderate charge therefor. It will be recollected that each of these notes, when received, were entered on a schedule or descriptive list, two copies of which were given to the Collectors. and one transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States; that when returned to the Treasury, a new list, and the interest again computed, was made out, and monthly accounts transmitted, to which should be added the responsibility attached to it.

The amount of Treasury notes received at Cumberland Bank on special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of the old and new emission, from December, 1814, to April, 1817, including interest at the time of receiving, is..... \$205,319 53  
Of small Treasury notes..... 32,062 00  
237,381 53

Half of one per cent. on the above sum (eleven hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety cents) is \$1,186 90, which I trust you will not think an unreasonable charge.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

LEVI CUTLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEWPORT BANK, *April 17, 1817.*

SIR: Having understood that the Collectors of the Internal Revenue in this State had been directed by the Commissioner of the Revenue to deposit what moneys they had on hand, and what they might hereafter collect, in the Bank of the United States or one of its branches; and having likewise understood that they had written to the Commissioner requesting that they might deposit as usual until the branch was in operation at Providence—

At present I do not know whether sufficient time has elapsed from the date of their letters to receive an answer; but, having heard that C. R. Perry, Collector, who resides in this town, had about \$6,000 on hand, and the Newport Bank being drawn on for that amount, I had concluded that said Collector had been directed to deposit his money with us; as, when the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on this bank, in favor of C. Taber, Navy Agent, was presented, viz., on the 14th instant, for the before mentioned \$6,000, the amount due to the Government was and is still only \$4,106 77; consequently, the amount overdrawn was \$1,893 23. The draft, however, has been honored; but, as we had advanced the Navy Agent \$6,000 in anticipation of this draft, it only paid the debt due to us; whereas, had it been on another bank, or had C. R. Perry, Collector of Internal Revenue, had orders to deposit his \$6,000 with us, we could have made it convenient to advance the Navy Agent the sum of \$4,000, which he is anxious to receive, and which he had promised to persons here to whom the Navy Department is indebted, on the receipt of this draft.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *Pennsylvania, April 18, 1817.*

SIR: The draft upon this bank by the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, appears to be for cash only. The deposit by the Collector here was special, and we were only to be accountable for the money deposited; such part thereof being our own paper, we are ready to pay and settle, but about the sum of \$60,000, embraced in this first draft, consists of other paper which never was changed, and which we are ready to hand over to Mr. Smith; but upon a communication with that gentleman, he declines to receive the said special deposit until advised of such arrangement by you. Allow me, sir, to call your attention to this subject; the Collector's



letter, forwarded also to you, will throw further light and evidence of this arrangement, which I believe happened before you were at the head of the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient and very humble servant,

EDW. CRAWFORD,  
*President of the Bank of Chambersburg.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CHAMBERSBURG, *April 16, 1827.*

SIR: By an agreement with the Bank of Chambersburg, made in conformity with the instructions of the Treasury Department, I have been making my deposits of cash with said bank since January, 1816. I have understood that a draft has been made upon them for the amount deposited, without reference to the deposits being special according to the agreement. It is presumed that the mistake has arisen from the manner in which their monthly statement was forwarded to the Secretary, stating so much *cash*, without copying the schedules of notes.

My deposits were made monthly, generally; I always assisted the Cashier to assort the notes, who uniformly rejected those which did not pass at par in their bank. Duplicate schedules were made—one transmitted to the Commissioner of Revenue, the other filed in my office. These notes were then tied up in bundles, endorsed, and laid away. I can assure the Secretary that this money has never been used by the bank, and that it remains as deposited, excepting that at one time some *western* paper was taken out, and at the same moment replaced by Chambersburg paper, which was then, and is now, of a higher currency.

Should the Secretary not have the agreement with the Bank of Chambersburg, it can be had by reference to the Commissioner of the Revenue.

Most respectfully, I am, the Secretary's most obedient, humble servant,

GEORGE CLARKE,  
*Collector of Revenue of the 11th Collection District of Pennsylvania.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, April 19, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 3d instant. Were it necessary to say more than I have already stated respecting the bundles of Treasury notes in my possession, it would be precluded by the observation of their never having appeared at the credit of the Treasurer in the accounts sent on weekly.

According to your directions, I shall send per this mail four bundles directed to Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, and shall continue to send the same number by each succeeding mail, until got through with. I found it impossible to strike or punch through them, but have had them bored in such a way as I hope will answer your intentions.

The Treasurer's account is inclosed; balance in his favor on Treasury note account.....	\$172,802 72
And on cash account.....	174,075 26

Your most obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PORTLAND BANK, *April 23, 1817.*

SIR: I received your favor of the 16th instant. In answer, say, when the United States deposit was made in this bank, the understanding was, the same should be drawn out for the current expenses, and paid at the bank. Had the draft been presented here it would have been paid on sight, but as I had to take it up in Boston, I wanted a little time to remit the money on; the draft was paid on the 14th instant.

Yours, respectfully,

JOS. SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, April 23, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 16th is received. The United States deposit in this bank was under an agreement entered into with the Secretary of the Treasury by the Maine Bank, the charter of which expired in 1812, and the Cumberland Bank was substituted in its place. The Secretary was advised of this change, and he transferred their deposits to the Cumberland Bank, under the same agreement, which has been acted on ever since. I have inclosed a copy of the agreement referred to above. The Directors had ordered the Treasury draft for \$40,000 to be paid this week, before the receipt of your letter.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

LEVI CUTLER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



BATH BANK, *Bath, April 24, 1817.*

SIR: I have received yours of the 16th instant, in which you state that you have just received a letter from the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Boston, in which he states that I have advised him "that arrangements will be made for paying the draft of ten thousand dollars drawn upon the bank at Bath in sixty days, agreeably to an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury." The agreement to which I referred was entered into by this bank with the Hon. Wm. Jones, acting Secretary of the Treasury, as will appear by his letter dated December 13, 1813, in which he says, "that if it shall be found necessary to draw the moneys deposited in the Bath Bank to Boston, the bank will engage to place the amount of such drafts as may be drawn by the Treasurer for any part of that money in such bank in Boston as may be specified within sixty days from the presentation of the draft." It must be well known to the Treasury Department that the money received for duties at this bank is received generally in the bills of the different banks in this district, which are uniformly one per cent. below the price of money in Boston, and that sixty days for paying over in Boston is therefore as little time as the exchange can be effected. It is, however, understood that the Treasurer's draft for moneys to be expended in the District of Maine will be paid at sight. If you do not wish to continue this arrangement you will please notify us.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK, *Newcastle, April 25, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose for your acceptance Judge Fisher's draft at sight for three hundred dollars. As it is probable we may frequently receive such drafts, I would wish to be advised of the manner I shall dispose of them in future.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES COWPER, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, April 28, 1817.*

SIR: I am sorry to acquaint you that we have this day been under the necessity of refusing acceptance to a Treasury draft, dated the 18th ultimo, for one hundred thousand dollars, for want of sufficient funds to cover it.

Presuming that the Branch Bank in this place, now the permanent depository of the public moneys, had funds to meet the draft, or, in any event, would advance them, we made application there; but the Cashier, after consulting with the President, refused to pay it. We are still, however, under the impression it was intended the draft should be paid at that bank, as, from the weekly statement sent on by our Cashier to your Department, the balance due by us could not fail to be known.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *April 29, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 23d instant, on the subject of the public deposits here, and we regret exceedingly that any misunderstanding should take place relative thereto.

In making out our monthly account current, to which you refer, it is not stated that the money received was a special deposit, but to the receipt forwarded to the Treasurer is attached a schedule containing the amount and kind of notes in such deposit. Why furnish such schedule, if we were to be charged with the same as cash? The fact of returning a list of the different bank notes, independent of the special agreement, signed and forwarded to your Department March 21, 1816, would be sufficient to show that the deposits were special.

Mr. Clark has stated to you that he assisted in assorting the paper; for what object could this have been done but to make the deposit special? The deposits have been made here monthly, and the money received has been kept separate from that belonging to the bank; no use has been made of it, and it is still in that situation. From what has been stated, you will perceive, sir, that the amount of paper received, other than our own, can be ascertained by reference to the schedules attached to our receipts, now in possession of the Treasury Department, duplicates of which are also in the hands of the Collector. We are free and willing at all times to afford every facility in our power to the Government respecting its fiscal concerns; it is our duty to do so; but, under the circumstances of this case, which can, if necessary, be further verified, we are persuaded that you would not ask this institution to become liable and pay an interest for a sum of money left merely for safe keeping for the use of the Government.

We do not object to be accountable, except that it would be somewhat expensive and hazardous to collect. The paper is all good, and the Government having collections to make in the western parts of Pennsylvania, (as stated in a conversation lately in Philadelphia by Mr. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, to A. Colhoun, Cashier of this bank,) the whole can be done at the same time and without any additional expense.



The balance of the draft upon us, beyond the special deposit aforesaid, about \$34,000, has been paid, and we are and have been always prepared to hand over the other deposits agreeably to the agreement aforesaid.

Qualifying, then, the draft, so as to authorize Mr. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, to close this account, would be attended with no loss to the public; it would be carrying into effect the original understanding, and would, moreover, be pleasing to this institution, inasmuch as the slightest misunderstanding with your Department, on this or any other subject, will not fail to produce anxieties and even pain.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

EDW. CRAWFORD, *President of the Bank of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, April 30, 1817.*

SIR: I have informed the Commissioner of Loans that the funds assigned for the payment of the dividends on the United States stock are expended, and a balance of \$9,845 is now standing to his debit in advance.

This information I beg leave to communicate to you, in order that other drafts may be transmitted to cover this advance and enable me to continue the payment of the dividends.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. LUKENS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *New York, May 10, 1817.*

Sm: Your favor of the 3d, inquiring as to the nature of the deposit of \$110,000 to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th of April, 1816. This deposit was made by me, as Chamberlain of this city, on account of the State's quota of the direct tax of the United States for that year.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. FISH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *Charleston, May 14, 1817.*

SIR: I received yours of the 3d instant, requesting information by whom the deposit of the quota of direct tax for this State was made in this bank, say \$129,119 66.

It was done by the Treasurer of the lower division of this State at the instigation of the Comptroller General thereof. If you will be so good as to look over the file of papers of your predecessor you will see by whom, and all other information you want on this subject.

I remain, sir, yours, with respect,

A. HENRY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

SAVANNAH, *May 14, 1817.*

SIR: The sum of \$2,020 paid by me into the Planters' Bank on the 11th of May, 1816, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, was money which had been collected by U. B. Bulloch, Esq., when he was District Attorney, and had been retained by him in payment of an account which he had exhibited against the United States, but which was rejected. This sum was made up of two payments received by Mr. Bulloch on the judgments of the United States against the estates of the late John Habersham, formerly Collector of this port, and the late James Jackson, one of the sureties of T. D. Johnston, also a Collector for this port; from the first \$769 33, and from the last \$1,250.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DAVERS.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *May 20, 1817.*

Sm: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 9th instant, respecting the public deposits in this bank. It appears that you give considerable importance to the word "par" in our returns. I shall endeavor to explain this. These deposits, I presume, were received at par here, that is, equal to our money; but the whole was under par, generally speaking, at least five per cent., compared with Philadel-



phia money, where these deposits were to be paid. Can it be believed for a moment that we intended at any time to pay any part beyond our own notes in city funds, and thereby throw away five per cent., and perhaps more, without any object under the sun? I think not. The sum in question was taken for safe keeping for the use of the Government, and still remains so. I understand the Collector, Mr. Clarke, now absent, has written you to this amount, and hope that Mr. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, will be advised accordingly.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

EDW. CRAWFORD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD,

---

PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Charleston, May 22, 1817.*

SIR: The Commissioner of Loans this day deposited to his credit ten thousand dollars. At the time the deposit was made, his account was overdrawn fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars, leaving a balance still in our favor of four thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars for payments actually made up to this date. The debit of the account of the Commissioner of Loans is seldom stationary for a single day, depending wholly on the demands of the public creditors. If it is intended the balance of interest due the public on the books now in our hands should be paid at this bank, there will be wanted for that purpose, including the amount stated as overdrawn, from fourteen to fifteen thousand dollars.

The rules of this institution do not admit of advances without a previous understanding with the party. The Board of Directors can alone confer the power.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. BLACKWOOD, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, June 2, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular letter, under date of the 29th of April last, addressed to the President of this bank, was duly received; and in conformity with the instructions which it contained, the balance of the account of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$23,510 54, was transferred to the credit of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. The deposits of the public money since made have also been carried to the credit of that bank, and our returns have been made to the Cashier thereof. As your letter is silent on the subject of Treasury notes, which continue to be deposited in small sums by the Collectors, we have placed them, as heretofore, to the credit of the Treasurer, and shall continue, as usual, to forward them to the Treasury Department.

I beg leave to call your attention to the subject of my letter of the 16th of January last, to which no answer has yet been received. It contained an account for services rendered, during and since the late war, in the management of Treasury notes belonging to the Government; interest on several small sums advanced to the Government, and commissions on a sum obtained to the late loan of Treasury notes, amounting to \$1,579 06.

We understood from the President of the State Bank of Boston that that institution made a charge of one-quarter per centum for similar services in their account current of Treasury notes, by which means they paid themselves in that species of paper without any draft from the Treasury Department. I have forborne to pursue a similar course, under an impression that it would be more consonant with the rules and usages established in the Treasury Department that a draft should be issued for the amount, as is usual in the payment of ordinary demands upon the Government. If, however, it is equally as agreeable to the Treasury Department, we will pursue the same course as the State Bank at Boston, viz: make a charge of our services, &c., in our account current of Treasury notes, and remit the balance to the Treasury Department. This we will do in our next account, unless in the meantime the account is otherwise liquidated, or something further on the subject is received from the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, June 2, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you an account of money deposited in this institution to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, for the month ending the 31st of May instant. Presuming it would be approved by your Department, we have transferred the balance of the Treasurer's account to the Bank of the United States, and would be glad to be informed if not perfectly agreeable.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Acting Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

STATE BANK, *Charleston, South Carolina, June 12, 1817.*

SIR: I hasten to comply with your request by furnishing the inclosed account, which should have been attended to long since had I not considered it unnecessary, from having given Mr. Chapman a dupli-



cate receipt at the time of his making the deposit, and the connexion between this bank and the Treasury Department having ceased to exist.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN DAWSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, June 17, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and shall cheerfully and promptly comply with its contents. Inclosed you will receive a statement of the account of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," with this bank, to the 16th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

NEW YORK, *June 18, 1817.*

SIR: During the late session of Congress I took the liberty of asking my friend William Irving, then at Washington, to represent to you that, while officiating as Cashier of the City Bank, at New York, I was called upon to perform a considerable amount of services in relation to the Treasury notes received in that bank for the Treasury Department.

Mr. Irving informed me that he had two conversations with you on this subject, at the last of which he fully explained the nature of the services rendered, and presented my account, amounting to seven hundred and fifty dollars; that you "thought the charge very reasonable," and that upon receiving the accounts of some other of the Cashiers you would make a decision as to the allowance to be made.

Feeling conscious that the charge I have made is a reasonable one, and presuming that it will now be convenient to settle this claim, I beg leave to solicit your attention to the subject, and to request that I may be furnished with a draft for the amount.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. B. VROOM.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Dr. The United States to G. B. Vroom.*

NEW YORK, *January 29, 1817.*

For services rendered, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in arranging, preparing descriptive schedules, cancelling and forwarding to the Treasurer of the United States, from the City Bank of New York, about two millions of dollars in Treasury notes..... \$750

---

ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, *Providence, June 18, 1817.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 11th, apprising me of my appointment as agent, under your superintendence, to make purchases of stock on public account.

As there is no restrictions in your instructions nor in the act of Congress as to the kinds of stock to be purchased, I have presumed that the old and deferred six per cent. stock are meant to be included, and that the table used by the Bank of the United States to ascertain the unredeemed amount of these stocks is the correct one.

If I have been mistaken on this point, I beg you will have the goodness to advise me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, June 23, 1817.*

SIR: Your circular of the 21st instant is received; it is the first communication I have received from you; the Treasury notes at your credit shall be transmitted agreeably to your instructions.

I am your most obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BAUGH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *June 24, 1817.*

SIR: In conformity to the instructions received in your favor of the 21st instant, I have this day transmitted by mail to the Treasurer of the United States a packet containing two thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars in small Treasury notes, with a descriptive list of the same.

Inclosed is a bill of the attendant expenses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, June 25, 1817.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and in conformity to your instructions have continued the Treasurer's account from the 2d instant, and have charged him with all the drafts drawn on me since.

As I had credited the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, with the balance of the Treasurer's account on the 12th May, from a misconception of your circular of April 29, I have charged the Bank of the United States, &c., with the balance on the 2d instant, and have given credit for the Treasurer's drafts drawn on me, as per inclosed statement, leaving a balance of \$28,435 75 to the credit of the Bank of the United States, and \$7,696 07 to the credit of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, *Providence, June 26, 1817.*

Sir: I have the honor herewith to inclose weekly returns of the account with the Treasurer and with the Bank of the United States, (in compliance with your letter of the 18th,) which, I believe, will correspond with the books of the Treasury, and which I hope will prove satisfactory.

I should not have ceased regularly to have forwarded these returns had I thought it required by your letter of April 29.

The Treasurer's draft, No. 8784, for \$315 61, having been presented after the transfer of the balance to the Bank of the United States, I have forwarded to the Cashier weekly returns of the account, to replace those in which the draft in question was charged to that bank.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW YORK, *June 27, 1817.*

Sir: Your letter of June 20 has been received. I regret that *all* the Treasury notes in the Manhattan Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, have not been arranged and transmitted as directed by you. I certainly expected they would have been long ago. The *small* Treasury notes were first taken up, and, as soon as they were arranged and counted, were made up in packets of a convenient size and forwarded by mail, together with a list of them; and our Cashier has received a letter from the Treasurer acknowledging their receipt. The other description of Treasury notes were then taken up and considerable progress had been made in their arrangement, when the person employed therein was taken sick. This alone has occasioned the delay. He has just resumed the work and will very shortly complete it; and when it is completed the notes will be forwarded in the same manner the others were, in different packets, by mail, accompanied with a list. The small notes already sent were punched. Those to be sent will likewise be punched.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY REMSEN, *President M. C.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, June 28, 1817.*

Sir: In attending to the first regulation communicated in your circular letter of the 29th of April, I do not clearly understand whether it is intended that the moneys received for duty bonds shall at once be placed to the credit of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer," or whether, as has hitherto been the case, the bonds are to be placed to the credit of the Collector, and by him transferred, at stated periods, to the credit of the Bank of the United States. On this subject I take the liberty to ask for information; and am,

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BATH BANK, *Bath, June 30, 1817.*

Sir: I have received your letter under date of the 21st instant, in which you request me to forward the Treasury notes remaining in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, "as it is desirable that all possible despatch should be given to the performance of the duties required by your circular under date of the 31st of January." The circular above alluded to I have not received, which will account for the delay.

The Treasury notes will be transmitted immediately.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, July 1, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed is a duplicate of the account between this bank and the Bank of the United States. I should have transmitted you duplicates of all our returns to that bank since the Treasurer's balance was transferred, but I was not informed, till the receipt of your circular underdate of the 18th of June, that you required it. They shall in future be punctually transmitted to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Lynchburg, July 2, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: Your circular letter addressed to the Cashier, dated the 18th ultimo, has been received, and I attend particularly to its contents. There has been one deposit made here for the United States since the 29th of April, which was improperly entered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; but the drafts drawn on this Department since that date have been charged conformably to your instructions. In the quarterly return which I this day forwarded to the Treasurer, the deposits which, according to late instructions, should have been entered to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, will appear to his credit, and as soon as he may direct the transfer, it shall be made here.

I inclose, according to your instructions, the state of this Department for the first week in this month, and will attend particularly to forwarding duplicates of the returns which may be made to the Bank of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILL. NOWELL, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *July 5, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, and, according to your instructions, and in the manner pointed out, have cancelled and returned, per the mail of this day, to the Treasurer of the United States, the eight packets of small Treasury notes referred to in your letter.

The packets are in the same state they came to Augusta, excepting the exterior paper covering of two, which the Postmaster (to whom they were originally directed) took off to ascertain their contents, of which he had no advice at the time. The seals, however, of the whole are unbroken, and a punch has been passed through all the packets in two or three places.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. CUMMING, *President of Branch, Augusta*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, July 15, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a statement of the state of this bank as it existed on the 1st instant. Also a statement of the account of the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," to the 14th instant.

On the 8th instant I purchased \$239 96 of three per cent. stock, at \$65 for \$100 stock, amounting to \$155 97. As the amount purchased is so small, I have not forwarded a regular stated account, which will be done when any further purchases are made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, July 22, 1817.*

SIR: In my statement of 23d ultimo I charged the "Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," with the balance of their account on the 2d June, and gave credit for all the Treasurer's drafts on me with which it had been debited, in order to place the amount of revenue received per my statement of 2d June to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and informed the Cashier that the revenue was thus placed by your directions. By a letter of 15th instant he informs me that the amount of revenue received and reported by me on the 2d June is credited to the Treasurer of the United States in that bank; consequently the Treasurer has credit in both banks for the sum of \$8,100, being the amount of revenue received and reported to the Bank of the United States from the 12th May to the 2d June.

As they have not received notice to that effect from the Treasury Department, they decline withdrawing the before mentioned sum of \$8,100, without the draft of the Treasurer of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. Inclosed is a statement of the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, to the 21st instant.

J. RICE, *Cashier.*



BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, July 25, 1817.

HON. SIR: Inclosed I hand you the two statements requested in your letter of the 21st instant.

By the statement for dividends on public debt you will perceive, sir, that I have paid on that account \$25,557 87 more than has been furnished for that purpose by the United States. There is yet due the claimants for interest, payable on the 1st of January last, \$3,882 96; and for a part of this sum I have issued checks, which are not yet presented to the paying teller. This account cannot be finally settled until after the 30th day of September next, unless I shall be directed to cease from paying the interest on the public debt for that quarter.

The other statement relates to the fund for paying the Treasury notes, by which you will perceive that the balance to the credit of that account on the 24th instant was \$263,542 88. Some of the Treasury notes are presented at this bank for payment almost daily, and are regularly charged to that account. On the presentation of William White's check I was informed that he had ceased to be an officer of the Government, and I therefore concluded it would be most proper for me to wait for your direction before I should pay his check.

In relation to these two accounts, I do, sir, most respectfully request that this bank may be permitted to finish the business to which they relate. A change at this time would be productive of some inconvenience to the bank, to the public creditors, and to the Treasury. The account for dividends on the funded debt will be closed immediately after September 30, when the balance due to the bank for its advances on this account can be ascertained and settled. The fund provided for the payment of Treasury notes is daily diminishing, and all of it will be paid to the holders of those notes at no distant period. It is now generally known that a fund is placed in this bank for the payment of these notes, and they are occasionally sent to me for that purpose from distant places, with direction to place the proceeds to the credit of other banks or to that of individuals. A removal of the fund would cause some inconvenience and delay to the distant holders of the notes.

There are also considerations arising from the connexion which has long existed between the Treasury Department and the Bank of Pennsylvania which, I hope, sir, may be regarded in the decision of this subject. Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Dallas frequently expressed very warm approbation of the manner in which the public business was done by this institution, and for the readiness always evinced to promote the objects of the Department. For a long time the bank was subjected to the payment of a very heavy interest to the other banks in this city, which was enhanced by having received from different collectors and from the Treasury funds on southern and western banks which for years remained unavailable. Indeed, sir, for several years the public accounts were disadvantageous to this bank, and the Directors were induced to continue to do the business of the Treasury only from the hope of benefit to be obtained after the restoration of peace. Soon after they began to realize this hope the balances were transferred to the Bank of the United States, which occasioned a severe pressure on this institution. These now are all that remain of the public accounts; and, sir, if it shall comport with your views to suffer me to continue the payment of Treasury notes from the fund here provided, it will prevent an increase of the present pressure on the bank, and it will accord with the intention of Mr. Dallas, evinced by his repeated assurances that certain balances arising from the reception of southern and western funds should not be transferred to any other institution, but should remain in the bank, to be paid to the public creditors as called for.

This fund was set apart for this object when the Treasurer of the United States had but a small amount to his credit in this bank, except what had arisen from the sums received on southern and western institutions.

If, however, sir, it shall be your wish that I shall not finish the business to which these accounts relate, I will most respectfully propose the following as the most convenient mode for closing them:

On receiving your direction to make no further payments on the two accounts above mentioned, I will forward to you the statements up to that day; and on receiving payment of the balance which will be due to the bank on the one account, I will pay the amount which may be to the credit of the other, as you shall direct.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, honored sir, your obedient servant,  
E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

W. White, *Commissioner of Loans for dividends on public debt, in account with the Bank of Pennsylvania.*  
DR. CR.

1817.			1817.				
July	23	To payments made for the quarter ending September 30, 1816, as per statement made to July 1, and sent to Loan Office .....	\$415,719 25	April	1	By balance due to the Commissioner of Loans, consisting of payments made to this time but not yet accounted for by this bank .....	\$878,755 44
		To payments made for the quarter ending December 31, 1816, to be particularly stated for the Loan Office Department after September 30, 1817.....	488,594 06			Balance .....	25,557 87
			904,313 31				904,313 31
July	24	To balance due the Bank of Pennsylvania.....	25,557 87				

W. White, *Commissioner of Loans, agent for paying Treasury notes, in account with the Bank of Pennsylvania.*  
DR. CR.

1817.			1817.				
July	23	To sundry Treasury notes paid since May 5....	\$74,980 00	May	5	By balance due on settlement this day.....	\$342,571 80
		Interest on the above.....	4,048 92	July	24	Balance .....	263,542 88
		Balance .....	263,542 88				
			342,571 80				



PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, July 30, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 23d of May last was duly received, directing this bank should not pay any Treasury drafts subsequent to the date of your letter, except those in favor of the Governor of the State of Georgia, until otherwise instructed. On the 7th of July a draft in favor of the Governor of this State was paid, of \$100,000; prior to that time a draft from the Treasury Department dated June 14, for \$25,952 40, was presented and refused. You will oblige me by saying if this bank shall re-commence the payment of drafts extant, or if it is intended to draw a further sum in favor of the Governor.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, July 31, 1817.*

SIR: My last letter of the 29th instant inclosed you \$16,337 99 in Treasury notes; and you now have inclosed, in paper marked No. 24, Treasury notes amounting to \$32,579 15. This completes the transmission of Treasury notes at the credit of your Treasury note account, which is balanced on the books of this office by charging you with \$172,802 72, transmitted you by mail at different times commencing on the 17th instant, and which please acknowledge at your convenience.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, I employed an officer of this bank (Mr. Lloyd) to make up lists of the notes sent on. It has been a tedious and laborious business; the compensation for the service is submitted to your consideration.

With respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President.*

THOS. T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States.*

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA BANK, *Petersburg, August 1, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed you have a statement of the Treasurer's account as it stands at this bank. I also hand you the vouchers to support the items on the debit side.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. I also inclose a draft debited the 2d of August last, No. 9009, and amount \$26,056 57.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH BANK, *August 1, 1817.*

SIR: I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 27th of June last, on the subject of returns to be made to the Treasury Department.

I am at a loss to know whether I am to continue reporting monthly, as heretofore, or quarter-yearly. Be pleased to inform me on that subject.

Presuming it correct, I herewith inclose you a monthly report of the Treasurer of the United States' account with this institution up to the 31st July last, inclusive.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BUSTARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SACO BANK, *August 14, 1817.*

SIR: By an arrangement with Mr. Gallatin, when money was first deposited at this bank on account of the Treasurer, the following agreement was made by him as per his letter to me, viz: It being understood that you will pay the Treasurer's drafts, either at Saco, on sight, or at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Boston, sixty days after notice of said drafts; the latter mode will be followed until otherwise notified.

Accordingly, the Treasurer's drafts at sight, payable at the old United States Bank and at the State Bank in Boston, have been paid by me within sixty days after notice of said drafts being received by them, which has been thought agreeable to my agreement with Mr. Gallatin, and practiced upon. I never have had any intimation of alteration from the Secretary, and therefore thought I had a right to the sixty days; and, therefore, have so vested the money as to have it at command in Boston fifty-seven or sixty days after notified, mostly in the hands of R. D. & T. & Co., and in the banks in Boston; and, under the idea that we could not be called upon without sixty days' notice, we have received bills of the different neighboring banks that were current, from the Collectors, &c., and became ourselves accountable to pay in Boston money or specie in Boston, and have always done it to the satisfaction of the Treasury.



The last draft, however, of the Treasurer, in favor of E. Frothingham, Esq., Cashier of the United States Branch Bank in Boston, for \$23,515 47, payment immediately after being notified was insisted on, and we accordingly paid it, though different from what we had agreed to do. We now owe the Treasurer of the United States \$13,754 37, and expect every day to be called on for it, as the Treasurer does not now have any deposits made at this bank. Now, as our money is vested, subject to our order, to have it deposited in Boston in fifty-seven days, it would not be so convenient for us to pay it without the sixty days' notice, as formerly was adopted. I wish you would converse with the Secretary, and get him to give directions that I may have the sixty days' notice, or I shall be obliged to pay specie here, and have to remove as much from Boston; or otherwise, if the Secretary will order me to place such sums as he thinks proper, within sixty days after receiving his order, at the United States Branch Bank in Boston, it will greatly accommodate me, and be according to our former agreement and practice; we, however, wish to retain as much as the Secretary thinks proper, and as long as he pleases. However, at any rate, I wish the old principle recognized, that I am to have sixty days' notice before I am obliged to pay his drafts for any considerable sum, which is all the consideration we have for receiving the money.

I want you immediately to be so obliging as to attend to this business, and get the Secretary to write me, if he thinks proper, on this subject. I should have written directly to him, but thought it best for you to converse with him about it, and have as favorable arrangements made as is consistent, and perhaps you may induce him to continue to have deposits made here, which would be an accommodation to the public officers here as well as some little advantage to us, if we could calculate on not having it called out without sixty days' notice, in any considerable large sums, say over one thousand dollars.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

SAMUEL PIERSON, *Cashier*.

Hon R. CUTTS.

STATE BANK, *Boston, August 23, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th instant. The accounts of the Treasurer of the United States for Treasury notes with this bank were made out in conformity to directions given me by the Board of Directors. I have to regret that at this time three-fourths of the gentlemen composing the Board are absent on tours for their health; when they return I shall lay your letter before them and receive their instructions on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. HOMER, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, August 28, 1817.*

SIR: The Treasurer of the United States, by his letter of the 22d instant, declines admitting a charge of \$521 79, a balance of interest account, and one other charge of \$59 27, amount of William Rice's bill for collecting Treasurer's draft, No. 5635, on the Cheshire Bank.

The late Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, (A. J. Dallas, Esq.,) by his letter of the 15th of July, 1816, made propositions to this bank for an equitable settlement of the Treasurer's account relative to an offset made by this bank, by their appropriating money, deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, to the payment of Treasury notes held by the bank, which had been received for revenue, collected as "*specie*." The President of this bank, in reply to the late Hon. Secretary's letter of the 15th of July, 1816, proposed, "That the bank be allowed interest on the Treasury notes held by it to the 1st of July, 1816; and that the United States receive the same rate of interest, viz: five and two-fifths per cent., on all money to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the time the bank declined paying his drafts in specie, and on all sums subsequently deposited to his credit previous to the 1st of July, 1816." The Hon. Secretary was pleased to accept these propositions by his other letter of the 16th of September, 1816, and an interest account was forwarded him exhibiting the interest accrued on the various receipts and payments to said 1st of July, 1816, (a copy of which is inclosed,) and the Treasurer's account debited with the balance. Agreeable to the foregoing propositions, I now inclose for your approbation an account debiting the United States with the balance of said interest account, and William Rice's bill of expenses for collecting the Treasury draft on the Cheshire Bank, No. 5635, payable in cash or such bank notes as should be acceptable.

As the Cheshire Bank is situated in the interior of New Hampshire, there was no practicable way of collecting the draft but by an agent. Mr. Rice, one of the Directors of this bank, undertook the collection of it, and, on presenting it at the bank, could not obtain other than their own notes for it, which were below par in this place and in Boston; consequently he was under the necessity of receiving specie in payment which created some additional expense, which we had no doubt the Hon. Secretary would allow us. Be pleased, sir, to favor me with your decision on the inclosed account as soon as it may be convenient.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

NEW LONDON BANK, *August 30, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant is received. No public officer or agent has any money on deposit in this bank at this time. Should any such deposits take place in future, they shall be designated in my monthly statements, agreeable to your instructions of the 7th instant.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. THATCHER.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.



NEW HAVEN BANK, *New Haven, September 1, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed are copies of our accounts with Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer United States, Bank of the United States, for use of the Treasury of the United States, and statement of the situation of this bank on the 28th of August.

I have made one or two purchases of United States stock, but not having paid the proprietors as yet, shall retain the Commissioner's certificates until I do. I have the prospect of obtaining more in a few days.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

R. H. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

BANK OF NEWBURG, *September 1, 1817.*

SIR: The Treasurer having drawn the balance of his account, and the probability existing that he will have no further transactions with this bank, I am led to request you to give him directions to transmit me a draft for my private account, the receipt for which was put on the account I sent him, if I remember.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. HUNN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, September 2, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a statement of the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, to the 1st instant.

In my statement of the 4th of August, Josiah W. Seaver, Esq., Collector, was over credited \$100 on account of direct tax of 1816, which I have corrected in this statement. The credit should have been \$1,330 instead of \$1,430.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

NEW HAVEN BANK, *New Haven, September 6, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed are a copy of our account with the United States Bank and an account of stock purchased by me for the United States under your direction, together with the certificates.

I am, very respectfully, dear sir, your obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

---

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *September 16, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your favor of the 13th instant, and, agreeably to your request, have examined the books of the bank in relation to the two entries mentioned in your letter.

The Receiving Teller informs me that his impressions are, that the deposit made by Lieutenant W. R. Duncan, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on July 25, 1816, of \$8 75, was a balance of moneys placed in his hands for recruiting purposes, which, on the conclusion of the war, he, with the other recruiting officers, was ordered to deposit in this bank, and to forward a certificate for the amount to the War Department.

The Teller, on examining the account of cash received on September 3, 1816, cannot discover any circumstances relating to the deposit of \$442 98 to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States other than that it was deposited by B. Morgan, and a certificate given him that he had deposited this sum to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Probably this certificate may have been sent either to the War or Navy Departments.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Treasury Department.*

---

NEW YORK, *September 29, 1817.*

SIR: By the inclosed copies of letters from Mr. Dallas you will observe that he grants that it is proper "*that some compensation should be made,*" and that it should be "*a reasonable compensation.*" To those who are in any way acquainted with the amount of Treasury notes received, the time employed and the labor attending their receipt, and the necessary care and responsibility attending the whole, would not, I am confident, be of opinion that the sum of \$2,404 50, charged by me, was more than a very moderate and reasonable compensation.



I annex the items contained in my account, with the addition of Treasury notes sold for the United States in the year 1813, which, had they have been sold through a broker, would have cost more than the whole of my charge, because they were filled up, registered, duplicate copies of the register furnished, endorsed, and sold by me—a business that no broker would have done for one-fourth of one per cent.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. FLEWELLING.

M. L. DAVIS, Esq.

THE UNITED STATES TO SAMUEL FLEWELLING,	Dr.
To receiving in special deposit Treasury notes, bearing interest, amounting to \$5,819,673 88, at \$150 per million.....	\$872 90
To paying out \$201,620 72 in Treasury notes, bearing interest, at \$150 per million.....	30 15
To arranging and transmitting \$1,134,190 69 in Treasury notes, bearing interest, at \$150 per million.....	169 10
To receiving and issuing receipts for \$4,686,083 in small Treasury notes, at \$150 per million...	702 90
To paying out \$4,195,000 in small Treasury notes, at \$150 per million.....	629 45
	<hr/>
	2,404 50
	<hr/>

THE UNITED STATES TO SAMUEL FLEWELLING,  
To commission for filling up, registering, endorsing, and selling \$950,000 in Treasury notes, between November 11, 1813, and March 11, 1815.

Dr.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, *September 30, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your letter of July 8, 1817, informing me that you hold a receipt from this bank for \$1,200, deposited by Aaron Hassert, Collector of the Customs at Perth Amboy, on the 1st August, 1816. As I have nothing in the bank to prove the fact, (not having noted that such a receipt was given on my register,) I have requested Mr. Hassert to let me see the duplicate in his possession. This he promised to do, and as soon as his promise has been performed, which I expect will be in a few days, a supplementary return, in which it will appear, shall be forwarded.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

C. W. DUNHAM, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

ROGER WILLIAMS BANK, *Providence, October 1, 1817.*

SIR: In compliance with your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor herewith to transmit an abstract of funded debt purchased on public account, under your instructions of June 11th, with the necessary vouchers.

By this statement it appears that the amount of cash advanced by the Roger Williams Bank is \$4,053 37, and my commissions \$10 13.

Mr. Ellery, the Commissioner of Loans, informs me that he forwarded to your Department, on the 16th ultimo, certificates of transfer for this stock, in the name of Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

N. WATERMAN, JR., *late Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. Please address Nathaniel Smith, Esq., Cashier of Roger Williams Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, October 6, 1817.*

SIR: From the 4th regulation contained in your circular letter of the 29th of April last we inferred that the public money in this bank, although standing "to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," was to be subject to the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States only; but as the Cashier of the Bank of the United States has lately drawn upon us, it would seem that the same fund is subject both to the drafts of the Treasurer and the Cashier.

If this is the understanding at the Treasury, I will thank you to inform me of it by return of mail, and to state expressly that I am authorized to pay the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA BANK, *Petersburg, October 7, 1817.*

SIR: I have this day been presented with a draft of \$150,000, drawn upon this bank by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, designating the fund to be that which is held for the use of the Treasury



thereof. Not doubting but that the transaction has been authorized by the Treasury Department the draft has been duly honored; yet, as it is not strictly in conformity with your communications of the 29th April and 18th June last, I have deemed it correct to notify you of the transaction, and to inquire if any change in the arrangements has been made subsequent to the date referred to.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN WILDER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *New Haven, October 10, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed are three certificates of stock purchased for the United States, amounting to \$251 47. Is the money deposited in this bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, subject to the draft of that bank, or to the draft of the Treasurer only?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *October 14, 1817.*

HONORED SIR: As requested in your letter of the 1st of August, I have made out and now inclose a statement of the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania for dividends on public stock with this bank up to the 1st instant. From this statement it appears that there is due to this bank \$26,626 71,\* for this sum advanced to the United States on this account.

I have also made out and now inclose a statement of the account of the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania with this bank for the payment of Treasury notes, by which it appears that the balance to the credit of this account on the 1st instant was \$235,590 80.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Baltimore, October 17, 1817.*

SIR: On the 28th day of April last this institution sold to James William M'Culloh, Cashier, fifty thousand dollars of United States six per cent. stock standing on the books of Maryland to its credit.

A power of attorney to transfer the stock and to collect the dividends until transferred was duly executed and delivered, but the certificates could not then be found.

Diligent search has since been made, but without success.

As we have every reason to believe that they are destroyed, or so mislaid as to defy research, I have to ask the favor of a warrant to issue new certificates, that a transfer may be made of this stock by Mr. M'Culloh to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I annex a memorandum of the lost certificates, attested by the Acting Commissioner of Loans.

Although the capital of this institution is large, and the amount of lost certificates comparatively small, still, if thought necessary, other than its corporate security will be cheerfully given.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES MOSHER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

I hereby certify that five certificates of stock in the "funded six per cent. stock of 1812," in favor of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, were issued by the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Maryland, under date of October 31, 1812, viz:

No. 31, bearing interest from June 10, 1812, for.....	\$10,000
No. 32, bearing interest from June 10, 1812, for.....	10,000
No. 33, bearing interest from August 1, 1812, for.....	10,000
No. 34, bearing interest from August 1, 1812, for.....	10,000
No. 35, bearing interest from August 1, 1812, for.....	10,000
	<hr/>
	50,000
	<hr/>

JAMES A. BUCHANAN,  
*President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore,*  
*acting as Commissioner of Loans.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Baltimore, October 17, 1817.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, October 2, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 26th ultimo, and, in conformity to your instructions, inclose an account of all the stock purchased by me under your instructions of the

\* Should be 45.



11th of June, amounting to \$208 60, also the necessary vouchers. You will likewise find inclosed a statement of the account of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, to the 20th instant.

Will the honorable Secretary please favor us with his decision on the account forwarded to him on the 28th of August?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, October 24, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 17th instant is received, and, agreeably to your directions, have transmitted (yesterday) to the Treasurer of the United States a return of all the moneys that have been deposited by the Collector of the Customs at this place to the credit of the United States Bank, since my last return to the Treasury Department, amounting to \$37,500. Had I received any instructions from the United States Bank, they would have been attended to. The deposits were made by the Collector unsolicited, and believing at the same time that he was authorized to do so.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BAUGH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FARMERS' BANK, *Newcastle, November 13, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed I transmit you a statement of the Treasurer's account for the month of September last, which I regret to find had not been forwarded at the proper time.

With the statement for October I forwarded to you for acceptance Judge Fisher's draft for three hundred dollars, to which you will please give your attention as soon as your convenience will permit.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES COUPER, JR., *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, November 13, 1817.*

SIR: On looking over the letter file I observe I have omitted to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 8th August last, wherein you acknowledge the receipt of all the Treasury notes sent on to you.

May I beg through you to call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the compensation to be allowed to Mr. Lloyd, the young gentleman who transcribed the lists of the Treasury notes?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSTON, *President.*

THOMAS T. TUCKER, *Treasurer of the United States.*

PROVIDENCE, *November 19, 1817.*

SIR: The draft in favor of the Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States established here has been promptly paid by the Roger Williams Bank in specie. There now remains due from said bank to the United States about forty-three thousand dollars. The Directors of the Roger Williams Bank are desirous of being informed whether it is the intention of the Government to remove this balance to the United States Bank, or suffer it to remain, subject to the drafts of the Treasury Department, for the use of the Loan Office here and other demands of the Government.

We are aware if it is left at the discretion of the Directors of the United States Bank their interest will prompt them to a speedy removal of this balance into their possession. So large a sum (\$125,000) being drawn in so short a space would have a tendency to affect a banking institution with a much larger capital than that of the Roger Williams Bank.

It is not our intention to plead inability to meet all the demands that can be exhibited against us, but to beg the indulgence that has been extended to others similarly situated.

At the time of the removal of the deposits from the Providence Bank, we are informed, a large amount was left in that bank and drawn out in small sums, as the exigencies of the Government required. This bank has at all times paid the Treasury drafts in specie with the utmost promptitude, although at times a large amount in Treasury notes have been on hand, the property of the bank, overdue and unprovided for, when other banks similarly situated have dishonored the drafts of the Government.

This institution (as well as many of its stockholders) has at all times aided the Government to the extent of its ability, and by so doing experienced considerable loss. But we do not claim remuneration for any aid or assistance that has been given the Government; we feel a pride in having rendered such assistance, and shall feel happy, as we always have been, to render to the Government of our choice all the aid and assistance our feeble powers will permit. All we desire is, that the same indulgence may be extended to us as heretofore has been granted to the systematic and violent opposers of the Government.

In behalf of the Directors, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

N. R. KNIGHT, *President of the Roger Williams Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, November 21, 1817.*

SIR: On receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to H. P. Diman, former Cashier, I lost no time in examining the account with the Treasurer of the United States, which commenced on the 2d of June of the present year. The items in the account have already been transmitted to the Treasury Department, (the last of which credited June 30, 1817,) and the amount carried to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, (\$14,000,) fourteen thousand dollars.

This institution had no account with the Treasurer from the 1st July, 1816, until the 2d June, 1817. It was kept with the Collector of the Customs, Mr. Collins, as respects the receipt of the public money.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,  
SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CITY BANK, *New York, November 22, 1817.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, inclosing copies of your letters to the President of the bank of the 31st of January and 21st of June last. Those letters were not addressed to me, and I never considered it belonging to any part of my duty to attend to them. The Treasury notes will be forwarded with as little delay as possible, and the Treasurer's account charged with the expense of assorting those notes and making out the lists paid to persons employed by the late President of this bank.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,  
S. FLEWELLING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY, *November 27, 1817.*

SIR: Yours of the 14th instant is received, requesting certain Treasury notes deposited in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States to be transmitted, with the least possible delay, to that officer.

In answer, it is my duty to inform you that no Treasury notes are now on deposit to the credit of any officer or individual in this bank. Upon examination I find that the Treasury notes you allude to were disposed of some months since, and the amount accounted for in other moneys drawn by the Cashier of the United States Bank on account of the deposit then standing to the credit of the Treasurer.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,  
DAVID TOWNSEND, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAVEN BANK, *November 29, 1817.*

SIR: Inclosed are a statement of the situation of this bank on the 27th instant and a copy of our account with the United States Bank on account of the Treasury of the United States.

About the 12th of October I inclosed to you the Commissioner of Loans' certificate of stock transferred to the United States for \$250 85, which I hope was received, and I now inclose the printer's bill for advertising.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAVEN BANK TO HENRY C. FLAGG,	DR.
June 24, 1817.—For advertising notice of Treasury Department respecting purchase of stock three weeks .....	\$1 75
October 7, 1817.—For advertising notice of Treasury Department respecting purchase of stock, continued thirteen extra weeks, at 37½ cents .....	4 87½
	<hr/>
	6 62½
	<hr/>

Received payment for H. C. Flagg.  
STEELE & GRAY.

NEW HAVEN, *October 8, 1817.*

DECEMBER 1, 1817.

SIR: Please to pay to Richard Smith, late agent of the Bank of Columbia, in Washington, such commissions as may be awarded for arranging and settling Treasury notes in the Bank of Columbia.

WILLIAM WHANN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



HARRISBURG BANK, *December 5, 1817.*

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and, in conformity to instructions contained therein, have transferred the deposits which stood to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury, (on the books of this bank) to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. An abstract of the Treasurer's account with this bank up to this day, inclusive, is herewith transmitted, exhibiting the state of each Collector's account, which I trust will be considered satisfactory. I also transmit herewith a statement of the situation of this bank as heretofore. The great disparity between the bills discounted and amount of capital paid in has arisen in consequence of a purchase from the Philadelphia Bank of its branch in this place, (the debt to that bank to be paid in eight semi-annual installments.)

We have been instructed by the Bank of the United States to receive the public deposits, hereafter, to the credit of that bank for the use of the Treasury; this we suppose to be in accordance with your wishes, and shall be governed accordingly.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Lancaster, December 5, 1817.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have transferred to the credit of the account of the Treasurer of the United States the amount of deposits made in this office to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States.

I now inclose a copy of the account of the Treasurer of the United States with this office, from July 1, 1817, to the 4th instant, which I hope may prove satisfactory.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. OGILBY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *December 9, 1817*

DEAR SIR: Herewith are transmitted, inclosed, as directed in thy favor of the 5th instant, nine Treasury notes, of \$100 each, deposited September 30, 1815, to the credit of A. J. Dallas, Treasurer of the United States, in his special account of Treasury notes, as per our receipt forwarded.

Three Treasury notes, of \$100 each, dated October 11, 1814, payable to the order of R. Brent, Washington .....	\$300 00
Six Treasury notes, of \$100 each, dated October 11, 1814, payable to the order of T. Cadwallader, Philadelphia .....	600 00
Interest on three notes, of \$100 each, for eleven months and nineteen days.....	\$15 70
Interest on six notes, of \$100 each, for nine months.....	24 30
	<hr/> 40 00
	<hr/> 940 00
	<hr/>

I am, very respectfully, thy friend,

DAN'L BYRNES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TRENTON BANK, *December 9, 1817.*

SIR: I inclose our account for the past week, and have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters under date of the 24th ultimo and 3d instant, addressed to the President of this bank; the instructions contained in them shall be complied with.

I regret that we cannot avail ourselves of the services of a person who has a practical knowledge of the duties which we are about to enter upon. Mr. Ewing has been in the habit of executing them himself, but if I can obtain temporary aid from him, I will with pleasure avail myself of it.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

PEARSON HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY, *December 10, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, directed to my predecessor, is received, in which you state that "the Collectors of the Internal Duties and Direct Tax have made certain deposits in the Bank of Chester County, and placed them, by mistake, to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury."



Upon the receipt of your letter, I examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and of the United States Bank with the Bank of Chester County; upon which it does not appear that any money has been deposited by any Collector, to the credit of the United States Bank, upon any account whatever.

The state of the account of the Treasurer of the United States with this bank remains the same that it was on the first of August last. The balance due the Treasurer on the first of May last, as will be found by a return duplicate sent to the Treasury Department in that month, amounted to eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-eight cents, which has been effected in no other way than by two drafts, drawn by the Treasurer, in favor of Jonathan Smith, Esq., for the sum of seven thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents, and leaving a balance, on the first of August last, of six hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents, due the Treasurer; which remains the same, as will appear by the duplicate statement inclosed.

No intimation has been given to this bank by the United States Bank of its selection as agent in receiving the public deposits.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID TOWNSEND, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, December 11, 1817.*

SIR: In conformity to a vote passed by the Directors of the New Hampshire Union Bank, I have the honor to transmit to you the account of said bank, the greater part of which is for compensation for certain services rendered to your Department, as will more fully appear by the inclosed account. The first and third items thereof, I would beg leave to refer you to the late Secretary, the Hon. A. J. Dallas' letters, dated June 1 and September 16, 1816. The second charge in the account is no more than was actually paid by the bank to an agent for his expenses in a journey to the Cheshire Bank, which is a great distance from hence, in the interior of the State. The fourth and last charge in the account is what has been allowed the Cashiers for opening subscription books for the loans, and is as reasonable a charge as can be made for services required to be performed, that of granting certificates of funding small Treasury notes, &c. I must therefore request your honor to take the subject of the inclosed account under your consideration, and make as early a reply thereto as your convenience will permit.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your humble servant,

HUNKING PENHALLOW,  
*President of the New Hampshire Union Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK,		Dr.
July 1, 1817.—To amount of interest account, rendered as per agreement of the Hon. A. J. Dallas, late Secretary of the Treasury.....		\$521 79
To expense of collecting the Treasury draft, No. 5635, on the Cheshire Bank.....		59 27
To clerk hire, for abstracting Treasury notes, received and paid, from January, 1815, to March, 1817—2 years and 2 months, at \$350 per annum.....		758 33
December 1, 1817.—To commission for granting duplicate certificates of deposit for \$121,150, small Treasury notes funded, at one-fourth per cent.....		302 87
		<hr/> 1,642 26 <hr/>

NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, December 10, 1817.*

Errors excepted.

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

FARMERS' BANK OF READING, *December 15, 1817.*

SIR: Your favor of the 28th of November last came duly to hand, and, agreeably to your request, I have caused the errors of the Collectors to be corrected, by transferring the sums credited to the Bank of the United States to the credit of the Treasury of the United States. A duplicate account is herein inclosed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY, *December 26, 1817.*

SIR: Yours of the 8th instant, respecting the Treasury notes, has been received.

As it respects my letter of the 27th ultimo, which states that the Treasury notes have been disposed of, and the amount accounted for in other moneys paid to the Bank of the United States, it is my duty to explain that my intention was to have mentioned that part of the amount had been accounted for in other moneys paid to the Bank of the United States.



By the statement of the accounts of this bank with the Treasury of the United States, sent to the Treasury Department on the 1st of May last, it appears there was then a balance due that officer of \$8,150 38. No money has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer subsequent to that time. In the month of June last two drafts were received in favor of the Bank of the United States, amounting to \$7,532 78, and leaving a balance due the Treasurer of \$617 60, which has not been affected by any subsequent transaction, as appears by the books of this institution.

The amount of Treasury notes placed as a special deposit to the credit of the Treasurer appears to have been \$712 10, which sum, if demanded and paid, would leave a balance due this institution, and which was my reason for stating (or intending to have stated) that part of the amount of those notes were accounted for in other moneys paid to the Bank of the United States.

I beg leave here to observe that a large amount of money deposited by the Collectors of Internal Duties and Direct Tax, to the credit of the Treasurer, was such as this bank did not at the time receive in payment of debts due to it, and which was received from those officers as a special deposit; that a return was made to the Treasury Department of the particular kinds of money on deposit, and no intimation having been given that it would not be received in payment of the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer, it was retained for that purpose; that when the Treasurer's draft of the 20th of February last was presented for payment, the Cashier was notified that the uncurrent paper then on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer could not be received by the Bank of the United States in payment of that draft; consequently this bank felt at liberty to dispose of the whole of the special deposit to the best advantage. The Treasurer's draft was accepted, and paid in current money, in several installments, with interest. The uncurrent money on deposit was disposed of at a considerable disadvantage to this institution.

As it respects the Treasury notes, I am authorized to inform you that this bank is willing to account for the whole amount of the balance due the Treasurer, with interest, in current notes or specie, but that it appears impracticable to replace the Treasury notes.

Since writing the above I have received yours of the 15th instant, in which you observe that the balance appearing in the last return made by this bank of its account with the Treasurer of the United States is less by \$94 50 than the balance stated by that officer.

I am at a loss to conceive how this difference in the accounts could have arisen. The books of this bank, from which I have taken the account, show a balance of only \$617 60 due the Treasurer.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID TOWNSEND, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, December 29, 1817.*

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. I am apprehensive that an error has occurred at the Treasury in the *amount of the Treasury notes cancelled and transmitted from this bank.* Your letter states that amount to be \$369,058 39, and the commission on the same, at one-twentieth of one per cent., at \$184 52.

I cancelled and remitted in my letter of the 27th of August, 1816, the receipt of which was duly acknowledged by the Treasurer on the 2d September, 1816, the sum of.....	\$114,812 64
I cancelled and remitted in my letter on the 4th September, 1816, and acknowledged on the 9th September, 1816.....	124,622 80
I cancelled and remitted in my letter on the 20th September, and acknowledged on the 26th,	123,362 24
I cancelled and remitted in my letter on the 29th October, and acknowledged on the 4th November, 1816.....	57,498 40
I cancelled and remitted in my letter on the 11th November, 1816, and acknowledged on the 18th.....	38,459 57
Remitted on the 14th January, 1817, and acknowledged on the 21st.....	68,179 32
Remitted on the 11th April, 1817, and acknowledged on the 16th.....	68,631 02
Remitted on the 28th June, 1817, and acknowledged on the 5th July.....	5,007 00
	<hr/>
	600,572 99
	<hr/>

One-twentieth of one per centum is \$302 86.

The quantum of compensation allowed is so *very trifling* that anything less than the commission upon the whole sum transmitted will fall short of paying the necessary clerk hire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NARRAGANSETT BANK, *Rhode Island, December 31, 1817.*

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, wherein you have stated that, in pursuance of instructions from your Department, this bank has cancelled and transmitted (with a descriptive list) to the Treasurer of the United States Treasury notes amounting to \$932 89, and that you had instructed that officer to remit to me for the use of this bank a draft on the bank of the United States for forty-six cents.

It is something strange so small a sum should be found on the Treasury books, when, by Mr. Tucker's receipt, under date of April 3, 1817, he acknowledges to have received Treasury notes to the amount of \$17,660 89; and by another receipt from the same gentleman, of May 23, 1817, he received \$4,272;



making, in the whole, \$21,932 89; for which I am entitled to receive, (if anything,) by your rate of compensation, \$10 96.

Mr. Crawford's letter of instructions which I received is dated January 31, 1817.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L GARDINER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

EASTON BANK, *January 2, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th December, 1817, requesting me to transfer to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the amount of the moneys deposited in this bank by the Collectors of Internal Duties and Direct Tax to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, antecedent to the instructions from the Bank of the United States on the appointment of this institution as its agent for receiving the public deposits. As an account has been previously rendered to the Bank of the United States of the deposits made here to its credit by the Collectors, and the Easton Bank is consequently subject to the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States to the amount of that account, I thought it indispensable to obtain the concurrence of that bank in the transfer desired by you; and therefore I wrote to Mr. Smith on the 23d ultimo, requesting his order to that effect, to which letter I have not yet received any answer. In the meanwhile, that I may fulfil your wishes as far as the circumstances will permit, I send herewith duplicate copies of the account rendered, as above mentioned, to the Bank of the United States; which will show as well the particular sums as the total amount of the deposits made by the Collectors under the misconception of their orders from the Treasury Department as stated in your letter, and will probably exhibit that "state of the accounts of the officers with the Easton Bank which may be necessary to their adjustment at the Treasury."

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THO'S M'KEEN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *January 10, 1818.*

SIR: In conformity to the instructions received in your favor of the 7th instant. I have this day transmitted by mail to the Treasurer of the United States a packet containing \$390 in small Treasury notes, with a descriptive list of the same.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

LATE OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
*Pittsburg, January 12, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the account current of the Treasurer of the United States up to the 10th instant, when this office was transferred to the Bank of the United States, and with it the balance of the special and cash deposit that remained after the payment of his two checks of the 29th ultimo—No. 9050 for \$255,880 35, and No. 9055 for \$34,454 46, as noted in the account.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE POE, JR, *Agent for the Bank of Pennsylvania.*

Hon WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW YORK STATE BANK, *January 12, 1818.*

SIR: I have just received from R. Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, a draft for \$75 06 on the Bank of the United States, being the compensation allowed for cancelling and transmitting to the Treasurer of the United States \$150,123 53 in Treasury notes, with a descriptive list, as stated in your letter of the 8th December last.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. W. YATES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, January 12, 1818.*

SIR: I have this day received from the Cashier of Discount and Deposit at Washington a check for \$155 13, as an allowance of one-twentieth of one per cent. on Treasury notes cancelled and transmitted by me to the Treasurer of the United States.



Permit me respectfully to inquire whether any allowance is to be expected for receiving, registering, and furnishing Collectors with duplicate descriptive lists, and transmitting a copy thereof monthly to the Treasurer of the United States of the Treasury notes above mentioned?

I will only add that all this labor was performed by myself, or at my expense, and no compensation whatever has been allowed me by this bank.

Very respectfully, your most humble servant,

LEVI CUTTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 13, 1818.*

SIR: I had the honor to address you on the 11th of December last, and inclosed you the account of the New Hampshire Union Bank for interest and certain services rendered your Department, to which I have had no reply. Since that time I have received your circular of the 8th ultimo, and have also received Richard Smith, Esq., Cashier's letter of December, 22, 1817, inclosing the draft you mentioned in your circular of the 8th of December, in favor of John Rice, Esq., Cashier of this bank, for \$161 10, which draft the Directors of the New Hampshire Union Bank do by no means consider as adequate compensation for the third charge in the account I had the honor to inclose you, and to which I beg leave to refer you; which draft now remains in the bank, subject to your order.

If you wish further explanation with regard to the charge of interest in the account transmitted you, I will furnish you with the letter of the late Secretary, which points to the charge in question. I must therefore again call your attention to the subject of my letter of the 11th ultimo as soon as your convenience may permit.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your humble servant,

HUNKING PENHALLOW, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, January 15, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant is received, by which it appears that the error committed at the Treasury Department, in the amount of Treasury notes cancelled and transmitted by me, has been discovered and corrected. I shall receive the amount directed to be remitted to you, and place the same to your credit on account of the compensation which was promised by your predecessor, but I cannot admit that the same is to be *in full* for services rendered on account of those notes.

The bank has no interest whatever in the transaction. When the bank was desired by Mr. Dallas to receive and circulate Treasury notes as cash, it was impossible to comply with that request, in consequence of the distracted state of the circulating medium. Treasury notes were then at twenty per cent. below specie, on the basis of which only was the business of this bank conducted. But the Secretary was informed that the Directors of the bank (at all times willing to facilitate as far as was in their power the money transactions of the Government) would allow the Cashier to receive the Treasury notes and reissue them, provided they should be managed exclusively in a *special account* between the *Treasurer and the Cashier*, and not admitted into the cash transactions of the bank; and they at the same time ordered that, as this business was foreign to the duties of the office of the Cashier, whatever compensation should be paid therefor by the Government should be received by him and the clerks exclusively.

The compensation of one-twentieth of one per cent., which you have thought proper to allow, is altogether inadequate to the services rendered. Independent of the *responsibility and care*, it will not pay the labor of the clerks.

I have understood that the State Bank at Boston has proposed the compensation should be settled by submitting the subject to the fair and impartial judgment of disinterested persons. I think this a proper course, and trust it will be acceded to on the part of the Treasury. I shall be perfectly satisfied to be governed in the settlement of my claims by their decision in the case of that bank.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *January 19, 1818.*

HONORED SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th instant.

In the situation in which the accounts of the late Commissioner of Loans with this bank are placed by his sudden disappearance, I take the liberty, sir, most respectfully to propose that your wishes for the final settlement of those accounts may be carried into effect in the following manner: that I shall receive your direction that the balance due to "the Commissioner of Loans for the payment of the Treasury notes" shall be transferred to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in this bank, and that the Treasurer should then forward to me his check for \$26,626 71 to discharge the balance of the account of "the Commissioner of Loans for payment of dividends on public debt." By closing those accounts in this manner, the books of the bank and of the Treasury will always show the transactions; and the fund can then be transferred by the Treasurer's draft to the Bank of the United States, or in any other way you may direct.

Excuse me, sir, for not promptly complying with your request to deposit in the Bank of the United States the balance now due from this bank to "the Commissioner of Loans for the payment of Treasury notes" and to take duplicate receipts for the amount. As this is not the usual mode of doing business in



this institution, it would be necessary for me to obtain the direction of the Board before I could adopt it; and I presume the mode which I have proposed above will be perfectly agreeable to you.

I am, honored sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, January 21, 1818.*

SIR: I have this morning received your favor of the 12th instant. On November 30, 1815, G. A. Worth, Esq., late Cashier of this institution, proposed to the Treasury Department to place to the credit of the Treasurer as cash all such Treasury notes as we held on special deposits.

The proposal on our part was purely a patriotic measure, with a view to save your Department labor and facilitate the operations of the Treasury. Treasury notes at the time the proposal was made did not bear a par value, and we cannot therefore be suspected of sinister motives; and though they have since risen in value, we have never been benefited by their advance beyond par.

The amount of Treasury notes now received is very small, and I doubt whether we have seen \$2,000 for the past year. We shall, however, be particular in obeying such instructions as we may receive from the Treasury Department or the Bank of the United States.

I inclose the copy of a letter from the late Secretary, Mr. Dallas, which I trust will justify the manner of our receiving Treasury notes; and also a copy of a letter from Mr. Catlin to satisfy you of the disposition of those we received from Mr. Van Ness, noticed in your favor of the 12th.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 7, 1815.*

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo has been received. The Treasury notes bearing interest, now deposited in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in a special account, may be placed to his credit as cash in the manner you propose. You will credit in a separate item in the Treasurer's account the amount of interest which has accrued on the notes while they have been in your keeping.

Treasury notes of the same description, which may hereafter be paid into the bank to the credit of the Treasurer, may be placed to his credit at once as cash, and will thus become the property of the bank.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. DALLAS.

G. A. WORTH, Esq., *Cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.*

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *New York, July 14, 1817.*

SIR: Your account has credit for \$1,189, being the amount of the Treasury notes with interest received in yours of the 7th instant.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LYNDE CATLIN, *Cashier*.

T. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier*.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *January 26, 1818.*

SIR: In conformity to the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant, I have deposited in the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, \$235,590 80, being the balance in this bank due on account of William White, late Commissioner of Loans and agent for the redemption of Treasury notes, for which I have received duplicate certificates, and one of which certificates you will be pleased to find inclosed.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CHAUNCEY, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

VIRGINIA STATE BANK, *Clarksburg, March 3, 1818.*

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I here inclose you a statement of the deposits made since my last return.

The draft for \$6,046 63 was presented and paid February 28, 1818.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WEBSTER, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



NEW HAVEN BANK, *March 3, 1818.*

SIR: Inclosed is a bill of United States stock purchased of W. Woodbridge, amounting to \$427 54.  
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *March 17, 1818.*

SIR: Your favor of the 20th February was duly received, and reply delayed only to acknowledge the presentation and acceptance of the Treasury draft for \$50,000. That draft has not yet appeared, but when it does it will be promptly and cheerfully honored. Had there been no funds, no disappointment should have resulted; but since the receipt of your letter funds have been provided by the Cashier of the United States Bank.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS MOORE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, March 26, 1818.*

SIR: Yours of the 11th instant, requiring the state of accounts between this bank and the Government, has been duly received, and should before this have been attended to had it not been from the circumstance of the book-keeper's indisposition. You may, however, rest assured that no time shall be lost in making out and forwarding the state of the account. In all events you shall have them with this month.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HAYWARD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, April 1, 1818.*

SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo. It is proper, in reply thereto, that I should inform you that no arrangement whatever was entered into between the Treasury and the bank, by which the bank engaged to pay interest on the Treasurer's deposits. The late Secretary did, indeed, urge such a claim as an offset to our claim for interest on the sums which the bank advanced. In relation to our claim, however, our Board of Directors, considering the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the Treasury and the Bank, have no disposition to insist upon it, if the Treasury Department deems it in the least degree unreasonable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *April 6, 1818.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, which you did me the honor to address to me on the subject of the "Merchants' Bank of Alexandria."

In communicating to you the information you desire to obtain, I regret that you will collect from it little to induce a hope that the claim of the United States will be paid. When the embarrassments of that institution commenced, it was conceived, from the reputed respectability of some of the persons engaged in its direction, that a partial insolvency only would take place; and that, at least, upon a close of its concerns, the loss would not exceed fifty per cent. A disclosure, however, of its real state presented nothing to the view but the certainty of a total loss.

Three gentlemen, resident in Alexandria, have been appointed trustees of its effects, and they instituted suits against the persons indebted to it. They are Colin Auld, Thomas Swann, and Edmond I. Lee. The debts due to the bank are considerable in amount, but I believe due principally from a very few individuals; and there is no reason to anticipate the collection of an important sum. The only property, in addition to the debts conveyed to the trustees, is a tract of land of eight hundred acres, which may, under favorable circumstances, be sold for twenty thousand dollars; and this has been specially transferred for the use of some creditor banks, whose names are recited and subjoined to the list of stockholders, which I inclose you direct.

The amount of notes *admitted* to be in circulation exceed *two hundred thousand dollars*; and even in the event of the special conveyance of the land being annulled, the most intelligent are of opinion that ten cents in the dollar will never be divided among the creditors.

Suits have been prosecuted against the stockholders, in order to render them personally liable for the debts of their copartnership; and this course would seem to offer the only recourse for the claimants. I nevertheless entertain strong doubts whether, in the event of their responsibility being established, the amount of the judgments will ever be obtained.

Permit me, sir, to make you a tender of my services to procure and convey to you any information more minute or particular which you may desire, and it be within my means to obtain, and to express the very great respect with which I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

John Anderson, James Anderson, Daniel Annin, Samuel Beall, William H. S. Boswell, Edmund Burke, Benjamin Baden, Thomas K. Beall, James Bloxham, George Bruce, jr., Richard Wood, Thomas Cocken-



dorfer, Hugh Carolin, Daniel Cawood, Samuel Chester, Corse & Rounsaville, George Colman, John Cohagan, James H. Dulany, Camillus Griffith, Nimrod Farrow, Robert Getty, Peter Heiskell, J. Hagerty, jr., Robert Hall, John Jackson, Alexander Kyle, John M'Pherson and Daniel M'Pherson, late joint merchants and co-partners, under the firm of John M'Pherson and Daniel M'Pherson & Son, Daniel M'Pherson, Charles Mexley, Alexander Moore, Thomas Mount, James R. Riddle, administrator of Ferdinand Marsteller, Joseph Mandeville, Joseph Mandeville, Samuel B. Larmour, joint merchants and co-partners, under the firm of Mandeville & Larmour, Robert Mandeville and James Mandeville, joint merchants and co-partners, under the firm of Robert & James Mandeville, William N. Mills, Robert A. Mills, Thomas Pickerill, Craven T. Peyton, Noble Herbert, administrator of William Paten, jr., Thomas Neill, Thomas Olive, James R. Riddle, Nathaniel Rounsaville, Thomas Rigden, Peter Saunders, Daniel Somers, James S. Scott, John A. Stewart, William Smith, Thomas Semmes, Thompson Simpson, Evan P. Taylor, William A. Linton, executor of William Taylor, Ambrose Vasse, Robert N. Windsor, Robert Young, Cave Withery, Richard Wells.

The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, the Bank of Washington, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Patriotic Bank, Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, Franklin Bank of Baltimore, the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, the Bank of Chambersburg, Bank of Waterford, the Bank of Winchester.

Copy.—Test,

G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *April 15, 1818.*

SIR: When this bank agreed to become the depository of the revenues of the General Government collected within the State of North Carolina, it was found necessary, in a representation by the Collectors of the Revenues, to authorize them to receive in payment the notes of most of the chartered banks in the middle and southern States. This was done not as a matter of choice, or as a means of enhancing the interest of this bank, but from the particular situation of the country requiring such an extension of credit to the notes in circulation as would enable the citizens to pay their taxes. Some of these notes were at that time under par, and continue so to be at the present. The debt due by the State Bank of North Carolina to the General Government, arising from the collections and deposits aforesaid, having been transferred to the Bank of the United States, and by it to a branch thereof established in the town of Fayetteville, which has at sundry times drawn from this bank and its branches between one and two hundred thousand dollars in *specie*; and there being yet a portion of the drafts of the United States Bank transferred to the Branch Bank at Fayetteville unsatisfied, and deposits of the public revenue still making in the State Bank and its branches by the Collectors of the Revenue, I wrote the President of the Branch Bank at Fayetteville on the 11th ultimo, and requested of him to inform me whether, for unsatisfied balances, the bank over which he presided would take checks or drafts on banks where branches of the United States Bank were established, or the notes of the principal bank and its branches. To which he replied that neither of these payments could be received, except in a very limited degree; upon which the Directors of this bank resolved to suspend any further deposits on account of the United States, as well in the principal bank as in its branches.

All the notes of the Bank of the United States, by the 14th section of the act of incorporation, are receivable in payment of debts due the General Government; and the State Bank of North Carolina, as agent in collecting the taxes, was bound to receive them, and therefore had reasonable expectations that no difficulty could have arisen to prevent the Branch Bank of the United States Bank to receive them in payment of a debt which had been created by a deposit of the public revenues, and were greatly surprised and disappointed at the letter of the President to that effect. Had the same spirit of accommodation been extended to the State Bank, which it had reasonable grounds to expect, and which it had been in the practice of giving and receiving from all the banks with whom it had any relations, a suspension of the public deposits would not have been resolved upon; and I trust the motives which actuated it in doing so will acquit the bank of an unfriendly or unaccommodating spirit, more especially as the Bank of the United States is bound to concentrate the revenues of the General Government by the 15th section of the aforesaid act, without charging commissions, or claiming allowance for and on account of difference of exchange.

A copy of the resolution of suspension, accompanied by some observations similar to those now given, would ere now have been transmitted to you, but from a hope the President and Directors of the Branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville would, on being furnished with a notice of the resolution of this bank of a suspension of the public deposits, (as they were,) have consented to receive payments in checks on specie banks, where the United States Branches were located, and also the notes of the principal bank and of all its branches.

I am, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, April 18, 1818*

DEAR SIR: I have this day resigned the office of Cashier of the Cumberland Bank.

Joseph Smith, Esq., is appointed my successor, whose signature is annexed.

I am, respectfully,

LEVI CUTTER.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *April 23, 1818.*

SIR: By an arrangement of the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States, our offices at Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Fredericksburg, are the depositories of the public revenue at those places.



We have considered this arrangement of some value to our institution, and now appreciate it as such, provided the deposits be chiefly used for the purposes of the Government; but if it be understood that the Bank of the United States has the privilege at pleasure of obtaining checks for the whole sum thus deposited, it is obvious that what we acknowledge as a benefit may be converted into an injury very oppressive. The Bank of Virginia is on the most friendly terms with the Bank of the United States, and we have never had the disposition (even if in our power) to put that bank to any inconvenience. Indeed, with its branch located here, mutual good offices are habitual; but it is impossible to know what the complicated operations of that institution may require, and it behooves us to guard, as far as practicable, against contingent mischief. I hope then, sir, you will pardon the design I have in troubling you with this letter, which is to ask the forbearance of the Treasury in granting large checks on our offices to the Bank of the United States, *when it is not indebted to us*, and when the object must manifestly be to draw heavy sums of specie.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient,

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PHENIX BANK, *Hartford, May 21, 1818.*

SIR: I duly received your favor of the 14th instant. There have been sundry deposits made in this bank to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$46,433 74, (as per statement inclosed,) which sum I have transferred, agreeably to your directions, to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Treasurer of the United States.

Immediately after the first deposits were made, I informed the Treasurer, and requested to be instructed how the accounts should be kept; in answer to which I was informed that the letter had been shown to the Secretary, and that his orders were, that the deposit should remain for the present; since which I have had no directions respecting it until yours of the 14th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BEACH, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, *May 22, 1818.*

SIR: Your favor of the 16th instant is received. I have examined our books, and find that the sum of \$2,335 has been twice credited to the Treasurer of the United States. On September 3, 1817, I posted the above sum, neglecting to put the postmark to the original entry, and at the same time made out the account of the Treasurer, and balanced the account on our books; it was then transferred to another page, and the young man posted it again, and it was again included in my account to the Treasurer on September 30.

I have inclosed a statement of Mr. Clarke to the same effect. There have been no moneys deposited in this bank by any other person, to the credit of the Treasurer, but George Clarke, Collector of this district.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. COLHOUN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CHAMBERSBURG, *May 22, 1818.*

SIR: I have been requested by A. Colhoun, Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, to inspect the books of said bank relative to a deposit to the credit of the United States on the 30th September, 1817, and I do certify that the same sum of \$2,335 was credited on the 3d and posted by the Cashier, and that afterwards the same sum appears to have been posted over again by the clerk of the bank. The sum is credited to me as Collector of the Revenue in both places, and no deposit of that sum was made but once.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CLARKE,

*Collector of Revenue, 11th Collection District, Pennsylvania.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *Pennsylvania, May 25, 1818.*

SIR: At the request of the Collector of this district, and upon condition authorized by the Commissioner of the Revenue, the Bank of Washington was induced to receive the deposits of the public money. It was, in a great degree, composed of the notes of spurious unchartered institutions, which sprung up during the suspension of specie payments, and which have since expired with the baneful cause that encouraged their origin. With a view to our own profit, as also to a conversion of those funds that would be advantageous to the Government, we employed them in our discounts, relying upon the terms of our agreement, which stipulated that "*notes of equal value with them received*" would be taken from us by the Treasury in payment. We had, besides, some hopes that the money would be permitted to remain with us, to be employed in the construction of the national road. Under these impressions, and aware of the pecuniary difficulties under which our section of country labored, we were unwilling to withdraw our loans (with inconvenient precipitation) to meet the transfer of the public deposit to the United States Bank. We were further encouraged to this course by the favorable anticipations which we drew from



the circular letter of your predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Dallas, dated July 22, 1816, concluding with the following paragraph:

"From the State banks a sincere and effectual exertion in the common cause of restoring the legal currency is certainly expected and required; but, in return, they will merit and receive the confidence of the Treasury and the National Bank. The transfer of the public funds from the State banks to the National Bank and its branches will be gradual, and the notes of the State banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and the National Bank."

For the evidence of the disposition of this institution to co-operate in a sincere and effectual exertion in the common cause, I beg leave to refer to my reply to Mr. Dallas, according to his proposition. The letter of December 20, 1816, which I had the honor to receive from yourself, contains the suggestion, and, indeed, the assurance of a liberal policy that would have spared me the necessity of troubling you if it had been shown by the National Bank. You say "that if the State banks will resume specie payments on the 20th February next, the public money now in their vaults shall not be transferred to the Bank of the United States;" and further, "as the receipts into the Treasury during the year will probably exceed the current demands upon the Treasury, it is proposed to discharge those demands principally from the current receipts until after the first day of July, 1817; subsequent to that day the money will be drawn for as the demands upon the *Treasury* shall require; but in no case shall it be drawn for the purpose of being deposited in the Bank of the United States, except to sustain it against any pressure which may be attempted to be made upon it or its branches." This institution *did* commence the payment of specie, as proposed, and has on all occasions, with the strictest fidelity, fulfilled its engagements with the Government, as you do us the honor to acknowledge in your letter of the 28th January, 1817. Under these circumstances, it was with some surprise we learned, by your communication last referred to, that the Bank of the United States was authorized to receive the public money deposited here; but still relying upon your assurance that "the known disposition of that institution to conciliate the State banks would be sufficient to protect them against an illiberal policy on its part," we hastened to comply with the requisition. The amount of the Treasurer's check was \$62,134 66. In addition to this sum, the Bank of the United States, at the same time, demanded payment of \$26,683 of our notes, which it had received as part of the special deposit of Government in the branch of the Pennsylvania Bank at Pittsburg. This large debt, together with interest, we actually paid in a few months after demand in Philadelphia paper. Thus far, then, on our part, every requirement has been punctually complied with, and every engagement honorably fulfilled. We are, however, sorry that we cannot experience from the Bank of the United States the "favor" which you were good enough to request on our behalf, as intimated in your letter of the 28th January, 1817. On the contrary, a system of operation seems to be adopted towards us which, so far from exhibiting a "friendly character and disposition," must inevitably prostrate our institution, of considerable local utility, unless the suggestions we have heretofore made should be further enforced. In the letter of Mr. Dallas, to which I have already referred, it is distinctly promised that "the notes of the State banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and the National Bank." His generous views, in this respect, have never been realized. The United States Bank has never received, either in payment or deposit, the notes of the country banks; and the branch of Pittsburg, although only twenty-five miles from us, publicly refuses to give a credit to our paper. The consequence has been, such a restriction of our circulation as has operated a constant drain of our specie. But although it denies us the advantage of a currency by this means, yet it privately takes our notes, and we are exposed to very oppressive demands occasionally from it. Another circumstance which has been extensively injurious to us for some time is the refusal of the Land Offices to receive anything but specie, United States Bank paper, or the notes of some local banks. This has caused a run upon us, and has contributed materially to embarrass us. From this combination of causes the situation of this institution has become straitened; and unless some favorable change can be effected the result will be, not the insolvency of the bank, but the ruin of a great portion of our now wealthy and respectable population. It seems particularly hard that those banks that received the depreciated money, in which the revenue was principally paid for several years past, and converted it into funds advantageous to the Government, should most severely feel the pressure. I can safely say, that of the whole amount of the public deposits in this bank, not \$10,000 could have been employed for active purposes by the Treasury, and a considerable part would have been entirely lost. The nation, then, has been materially benefited, and we confidently hope that our destruction is not to be the consequence. If we had not received the public money at all, this bank would have been in a better state than any in Pennsylvania, for the whole sum which we have paid to the Bank of the United States (more than \$100,000) would have been specie in our vault. We now owe the National Bank about \$21,000, which it is inconvenient for us immediately to pay for want of the kind of funds which they will receive. In a few months we shall be fully prepared to meet every demand without any great pressure upon our customers. To your candor and justice I am induced to appeal for a favorable interference in the meantime. I beg you, sir, to refer to the terms upon which we consented to receive the deposit; to the nature of that deposit; to the correspondence of Mr. Dallas and yourself with this bank upon this subject; to the repeated assurances of aid and protection from the Treasury; to the fidelity with which we have complied with our engagements; to the large amount of payment we have already made; and, above all, to the peculiar situation of this country, laboring under a scarcity of money and a depreciated medium. Should a consideration of these things dispose you to favor us, I beg leave to suggest a mode which will be peculiarly advantageous to this institution without any inconvenience to the Treasury. An appropriation was made by Congress, at the last session, to complete the Federal road so far as contracts had been made. I respectfully propose that the whole or a part of those funds may be transferred to the credit of this bank, and that drafts be drawn upon us as expenditures become necessary. This arrangement would be particularly desirable to the contractors, as they have now to negotiate their drafts, with some delay, through this and other neighboring banks. There can be no objection to this course, as we will stipulate to pay them, if required, in Philadelphia paper. If, however, you conceive this course not advisable, I would request that some part of the deposit which we have paid should be transferred to this bank, upon our engagement to pay it in the course of the summer, as may be demanded. In your several letters I observe that this power is distinctly retained; and the exercise of it in favor of this institution will be productive of extensive public advantage to this portion of country.

Allow me to hope for a favorable reply to this communication, for which I beg to offer an apology, and to assure you that I have the honor to be,

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. BAIRD, *President of the Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania.*



BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, May 30, 1818.*

SIR: Annexed is the statement of the Bank of Bristol. From the suggestion in your letter of the 11th October, 1817, I presumed you meant to dispense with this regulation, as the Treasury would keep no account with the banks employed to receive the deposits of the public money.

Should I have not comprehended you, and it is your intention to have a monthly statement in addition to the weekly returns of the Bank of the United States, it shall be regularly done and forwarded to the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MANHATTAN OFFICE, *Utica, July 4, 1818.*

SIR: On the 8th May, 1818, Richard R. Lansing, Esq., deposited, to the credit of the District Court of the northern district of New York, thirty-three dollars and eighty-three cents; and on the 9th of May, 1818, John W. Livingston, Esq., deposited, to the same credit, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ten cents.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. NAZRO, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK OF ALLEGHANY, *July 6, 1818.*

SIR: Herewith you have Thomas T. Tucker's, Treasurer of the United States, account with this bank. James L. Hawkins, Cashier, to whom I forwarded David Shriver, jr.'s, account, No. 181, for \$5,000, on yourself, in my letter of the 18th May, writes me, in his letter dated the 20th June ultimo, that he has not received my letter or the draft.

Please instruct me how to get value therefor. Shall Mr. Shriver give me a duplicate draft?

He tells me he wrote you when he gave the draft. Or, if you instruct him, it no doubt will answer as good a purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WALLACE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

P. S. My letter above alluded to, with five others, were all forwarded by mail carrier as way letters, the office being closed; to neither of which I have received an answer. I have no doubt the post rider has either kept them or destroyed them.

M. W.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *July 7, 1818.*

SIR: In reply to the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me under date of the 1st instant, I am instructed to state that this institution readily expresses its acquiescence in the terms upon which you propose it shall continue the collection of the public revenue in this city. The regular returns you have required shall be promptly made.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. HERBERT, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, July 11, 1818.*

SIR: I have this day received your favor of the 1st instant, and this bank will continue to receive public deposits upon the conditions therein expressed.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Due Bank United States, for use of Treasury United States, (old account) \$485 19.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *July 13, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant is received. The modification of the terms of receiving the public deposits, therein proposed, is perfectly satisfactory to this bank, and the proper instructions will accordingly be given to our offices.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient,

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



BANK OF UTICA, *July 13, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to the President of this bank, was received by the last mail.

The Bank of Utica accepts the public deposits upon the conditions prescribed in your favor, and promises a faithful compliance therewith.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. HUNT, *Cashier.*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, July 14, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant was duly received, and I am directed to inform you that the conditions contained therein, respecting the public deposits, are agreed to by this bank.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW HAVEN BANK, *July 14, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter under date July 1 was duly received. I beg leave to signify to you our acceptance of the propositions therein contained; at the same time to assure you the rules and regulations therein prescribed shall be strictly regarded.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ÆNEAS MONSON, *President.*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, July 15, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant was duly received, and I am directed to inform you that the Directors of this institution accept of the public deposits, agreeably to the terms contained in said letter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*THE HARRISBURG BANK, *July 15, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received, notifying The Harrisburg Bank of the late arrangements made by the Treasury Department relative to the deposits of the public money in the State banks. In answer to which, I am instructed to say that this institution agrees to accept the public deposits on the conditions you propose.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. ELDER, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, July 15, 1818.*

SIR: I received your letter of the 1st instant, and have to reply that this institution accepts the public deposits on the conditions you have named in that communication.

In the Cashier's last return you will perceive \$3,000 is credited to the Bank of the United States, instead of its being credited to the United States, which was done previous to receiving your letter which contained the new arrangement. It did not reach our post office until the 13th instant.

This sum can be entered as an item of charge in the next return to the Bank of the United States, and credited in the new account.

I am, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN D'WOLF, *President.*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*NEW LONDON BANK, *July 15, 1818.*

SIR: I had yesterday the honor of receiving your favor under date of the 1st instant.

The New London Bank will receive on deposit the public money on the conditions expressed, and make the returns of the same as by you directed.

With sentiments of respect, I remain your most obedient servant,

ELISHA DENISON, *President of the New London Bank.*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *&c., &c.*



NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, July 16, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th instant, stating that a difference existed between my return of November last and that of Josiah W. Seaver, Esq., Collector.

On referring to my books, I find the error originated in entering the credit from the waste book to the journal. My return should have been thus:

Josiah W. Seaver, D. T.....	\$897 00
Josiah W. Seaver, I. D.....	60 00
	<hr/>

I regret that you should be thus troubled with my mistakes, and feel under great obligations for your condescension in thus pointing out the error, which I beg you will excuse.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,  
JOHN RICE, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BATH BANK, *July 16, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter under date of the 1st instant has been laid before the Directors of this bank. The terms on which you propose to continue the deposits of the public money they have instructed me to assent to. Your proposition not to draw *en masse* when a draft is in favor of the United States Bank is correct. While that mode was practiced, the deposit could not be considered of any importance to many of the banks, although of great convenience to the people making payments to the Government. The money which we received is in the bills of banks of this district. They are one per cent. discount at Boston. Nearly all the money which we have paid on the account of Government deposits has been paid in Boston. Considering the amount of specie which we have been under the necessity of keeping there to meet drafts as they have been formerly drawn, it may well be doubted whether the deposit has been of advantage to the stockholders of this bank. As it will now be in the power of Government to indemnify, at least in part, the banks that really suffered very much during the late war, in consequence of having received Treasury notes at par, I sincerely hope they will have a disposition to do it. This bank had for a considerable time more than sixty per cent. of its capital in Treasury notes of the Government, and at a time when the pressure for specie was never greater—so much so, that more than twenty per cent. loss was sustained by this bank in the sale of them; and this, in one instance, to pay a draft of the Government in favor of the State Bank at Boston, which declined taking the Treasury notes for the draft. If, sir, we can be assured that the deposit will not for a time be reduced below thirty thousand dollars, excepting it should be done by small drafts in favor of individuals, it would be an act of justice to this bank, and would be particularly gratifying to me, as most of the loss, I have no hesitation in saying, was in consequence of my particular request that the Government paper should not be dishonored by a refusal. It is but justice, however, to all Directors of this bank to say that they were disposed to go as far as prudence should have induced them.

The favor of an answer is requested.  
I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. KING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CHESHIRE BANK, *July, 16, 1818.*

SIR: The communication from the Treasury Department under date of the 1st instant has been received, and I am instructed to state that this bank accepts the public deposits upon the conditions therein specified.

N. DANA, *Cashier.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

EASTON BANK, *July 17, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant, which I have just received, refers to a former letter of the 1st instant, which has never come to my hands. As the first letter seems to be necessary to the perfect understanding of the second, I ask the favor that you will direct a duplicate of the letter of the 1st of July to be forwarded to me, when the instructions of your Department shall be carefully and punctually attended to.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,  
S. SITGREAVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, BRANCH AT NEWCASTLE, *July 18, 1818.*

SIR: Your communications of the 1st and 11th instant, prescribing a different mode of depositing and drawing the public money at this office from that heretofore adopted, have been received, and I have been instructed by the Board of Directors of this branch to apprise you of their acceptance of the public deposits on the terms and conditions mentioned in those communications.



They would avail themselves of this opportunity to remark, that one of the principal inducements which led them to accept the deposits of the Government, and agree to perform the duties devolving on the Bank of the United States, in the State of Delaware, was the understanding that the Receiver of Public Moneys, as well as those entrusted with the expenditures in this State, should keep their accounts in this bank, that it might have the benefit resulting from such deposits; in this expectation they have been disappointed. The Collector of the Internal Revenue formerly kept his account here, but he has not, since the 29th of April last, deposited any money with us; it is possible, however, no public money has since that time been received by him. The Collector of the Customs for this district makes no deposits in this bank; he keeps his account, I have understood, in the Bank of Delaware, at Wilmington, notwithstanding the Farmers' Bank have a branch established at that place.

Captain Babcock, of the Corps of Engineers, who superintends the fortifications erected on the Pea Patch, five miles below this, and through whose hands large sums in expenditures for materials and work pass weekly, does not keep an account with this bank.

Your attention is drawn to these facts, as they are deemed by the Board of importance to the institution. They have believed that all public officers were to deposit public moneys in the Bank of the United States or its branches, or such banks as might be selected by that bank to do its business where it had no branch.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BLACK, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, July 20, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant was duly received, and the requests contained therein shall be complied with.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, July 20, 1818.*

Sm: I have received your letter of the 11th instant, and shall observe the instructions therein contained.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, July 21, 1818.*

SIR: Your favors of the 1st and 11th instant, in regard to proposals for Governmental deposits in this bank, have this day been laid before the Board, and, in the absence of the President, I am instructed to inform you that the Board accede to the terms offered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *July 21, 1818.*

Sm: Your favor of the 1st instant is received, and we are perfectly disposed to accommodate your Department in the arrangement therein proposed.

Our officers will attend to the due execution of your wishes.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CUMMING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *July 23, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 11th has been received since my reply of the 21st to yours of the 1st instant. The necessary attention will be given to the contents.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CUMMING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



CENTRE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Bellefonte, July 24, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st current has been received, and I am authorized to inform you that this bank agrees to continue its acceptance of the public deposits on the conditions therein specified. The Cashier has accordingly forwarded a statement in conformity with the direction contained in your communication.

Very respectfully, sir, I am your most obedient servant,

ANDREW GREGG.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILMINGTON BRANCH, *July 26, 1818.*

SIR: The President of the Wilmington Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina being absent, the duty of replying to your favor of the 11th instant devolves on me. Your letter of the 1st instant has never come to hand; I am therefore unable to act in pursuance of the arrangements proposed therein. Do me the favor to transmit a copy of your letter of the 1st instant for my guidance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. HOOPER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, B. I., July 29, 1818.*

SIR: Your favors of the 1st and 11th instant have been received; the delay occasioned in not answering them sooner was owing to the necessity of ascertaining from the Bank of the United States in what manner the payments of drafts in its favor were to be made; said bank having agreed to receive its own notes and those of its offices in payment, I am directed to say that this bank accepts the public deposits upon the conditions mentioned in said letters.

Be pleased to receive our thanks for your exertions in our behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

EASTON BANK, *August 3, 1818.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions of the 1st and 11th of July last, I send you, annexed, the account of this bank with the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, subsequent to the 30th of June last; as also the balance due the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasury of the United States, prior to the said 30th of June.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOS. M'KEEN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, August 6, 1818.*

SIR: The Directors of the Cumberland Bank have the satisfaction to inform you that they have this day recovered all the moneys stolen from said bank on the night of the 1st instant. This happy event restores to the stockholders all their property, and enables the bank to resume their business, and will insure to your Department, and all the branches of the General Government who transact business with this institution, the same facilities which have been heretofore afforded.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—The principal person in this robbery is required to recognize in the sum of \$240,000, and one of his accomplices has taken his own life.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, *August 17, 1818.*

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant to the President and Directors of this bank has been laid before the Board, and I am directed to inform you that the proposition therein contained, for this bank to pay (as a temporary loan to the Government) the bills that may be drawn on the Treasury by the superintendents of the Cumberland road until the first day of October next, has been agreed to. The bills, as



paid, shall be charged to the United States, as directed, until Congress shall have made appropriation for the same.

The bills directed by you to be paid shall be attended to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. KERR, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MANHATTAN OFFICE, *Utica, August 24, 1818.*

SIR: I inclose the return of this office received in your favor of the 5th of October, 1816.

The return corresponds with our books, but Mr. Marsh persisting in his claim for the \$80, that amount has been paid to him.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. NAZRO, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Lynchburg, September 8, 1818.*

SIR: I inclose the weekly state of this office, and a duplicate of the Treasurer's account, which still stands to the credit of the Bank of the United States, for the use of the Treasurer, as I am without any of your instructions, except a copy of those dated the 11th of July, to the President of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond. Should this not be the present mode of keeping the account, according to your wish, I should be glad to be advised to the contrary, and any change you desire shall be immediately complied with.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FORTUNATUS SYDNOR, *Cashier*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA,  
*Lynchburg, September 19, 1818.*

SIR: Having been some time absent from home, your favor of the 11th July did not come to my hands till yesterday. That referred to of the 1st of the same month has not been received at all. On receipt hereof, please send me a copy of the same, and your wishes in regard to deposits made in this institution on account of the Government shall be fully attended to. Up to this date no deposits have been made to the credit of the Bank of the United States; of course there will be nothing to transfer to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th instant.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

CH. JOHNSTON, *President*.

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA BANK, *Petersburg, October 5, 1818.*

SIR: You will receive inclosed the usual statement of the public moneys deposited to the credit of the *new account*, opened for the "United States Bank, for the use of the Treasury of the United States," by which you will perceive that I have, in conformity with your instructions of the 11th July last, transferred the whole amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; a statement of that account in conformity thereto you have also inclosed. There is still a balance of \$25,755 86 standing to the credit of the *old account*, which will remain for further instructions.

I likewise inclose you three small Treasury drafts, Nos. 7286, 7532, and 7684, that were debited in April last, and omitted to have been sent on with the statement of the transaction of that month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. WILDER, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CENTRE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Bellefonte, October 31, 1818.*

DEAR SIR: There have been deposited in this bank, to the credit of the Government of the United States, \$11,712 48, of which \$9,346 38 are of various descriptions, but none of it cash, having been collected prior to the instructions limiting the Collectors to the receipt of such money as would be received as cash by the banks where the deposits were made. Should Government see proper to allow time, and direct an exchange of this money, it might perhaps be effected to advantage, as it is sometimes asked for by people migrating to the neighborhood of the banks that issued it; and this institution would willingly avail itself of every opportunity of making the exchange, but it will require time to effect it. In addition to this, the Bank of the United States may return, as a special deposit made here, a check on the Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania for \$13,815 38, a very small portion of which has been paid, the check still being held for collecting the balance. Notes of this bank to the amount of \$14,069 are now in the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and will probably be returned to Government as a special deposit. For the payment of this sum, if consistent with the arrangements of the Treasury, we would beg, to be indulged till the early part of the ensuing summer. Hard times, as they are called in the



country, makes the collection of money extremely difficult. Our distance from the seaboard makes us dependent on the spring freshets for getting our produce to market, and it is only by the return that money, receivable at par in the maritime towns, can be procured without forcing the sale of property by legal process, which, under existing circumstances, would be truly distressing; indeed, it is doubtful whether it could be effected.

From the present aspect of things, I think it probable that many of the State banks, especially those in the country, will find it to their interest to close their concerns, but they must do it gradually. A prompt and absolute call of the whole of their debts would produce an undescribable sum of distress; whereas payment by installments might be depended on with some degree of certainty, and the debtors saved from total ruin.

In relation to this institution, I have no hesitation in declaring my belief of the solvency of its debtors generally, and arrangements are now making for assessing such payments on them as will enable the bank at no remote period to redeem all the paper it has in circulation. The amount is already greatly reduced. No individual or moneyed institution could have been more punctual in lifting their notes when presented for redemption; not a solitary instance has occurred of a person leaving the counter dissatisfied. It is intended, as far as possible, to preserve the same punctuality. The magnitude of the claim the Government may have might prevent this if presented before arrangements are made to meet it. When this is done, there will be no delay.

I am aware of the delicacy of asking anything looking like favor where so many are placed on similar ground of expectancy; but, on general principles, I cannot but conceive it would be good policy in the Government not to press too hard when they find the disposition good, and full and complete payment ultimately certain, which, as far as I am capable of judging, is really and truly the case with this institution.

Permit me to trespass so much further on your time as to ask a letter from yourself in reply to this; and do, if you please, tell me at the bottom whether Milledge is alive, and how he is.

With sentiments of real respect and esteem, I am, dear sir, truly yours,  
ANDREW GREGG.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *November 2, 1818.*

DEAR FRIEND: The President and Directors of this bank are willing to give, in payment of the demand made on them by Edward Jones, Esq., for the amount of \$17,376, in their notes, as follows:

A judgment bond of \$10,000, with interest, signed by Joseph Baily, on behalf of the Wilmington Turnpike Company.....	\$10,000 00
Forty shares in the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, at par, amounting to.....	2,000 00
And the balance in the stock of the Gap and Newport Turnpike Company, at par, in the State of Pennsylvania—say about 107 shares.....	5,376 00
	<hr/>
	\$17,376 00

By order of the Board:

DANIEL BYRNES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ELKTON BANK OF MARYLAND, *November 2, 1818.*

SIR: In answer to your note of the 19th ultimo, I beg leave to state that it is with deep regret we have to state the inability of our institution to make immediate payment (in such currency as would meet the views of the Treasury Department) of the sum on deposit in the Bank of the United States of Elkton Bank paper; and have therefore, at the instance and suggestion of Edward Jones, Esq., transmitted a list of notes and other securities of debts due the Elkton Bank; any of which, if acceptable to your Department, will be transferred to meet the claim.

I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,  
PHIL. HARDING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, November 10, 1818.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant. On the 13th day of July last I received your letter of the 1st of the same month, notifying me that the arrangement by which the public moneys deposited in the State banks as offices of deposit were subject to the drafts of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States had, by agreement, expired on the 30th ultimo. I had had, on that day, Treasury draft No. 2372, favor of J. Story, for \$875, presented, and it was paid and charged to the Bank of the United States previous to your letter. On the 18th of July our return to the Bank of the United States show a balance due it, on account of the Treasury, of \$58,375 95, and on the 23d of the same month the Cashier drew on me for what he supposed his balance of \$59,250 95. But the above Treasurer's draft, \$875, having been paid and placed to his debit, his account was, of course, overdrawn that amount. The above Treasury draft was cancelled and inclosed to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, as usual, and he no doubt debited the Treasurer with the same. As, therefore, this balance



arose in consequence of the public moneys being subject to the drafts *of both the Treasurer and the Cashier of the Bank of the United States at the same time*, and as the Bank of the United States continued to have carried to its credit deposits made subsequently, though, to conform to the regulations of the Treasury, they were credited in a *new account*; and as the Treasury has probably been charged by the Bank of the United States with the same draft, it being charged them, cancelled, and sent on by us, no difference can arise to the Treasury in consequence of the transaction.

If, with this explanation, the Treasury is satisfied, I will make no alteration in the account, it being now closed with the Bank of the United States, and cannot be again opened without inconvenience and informality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' BANK, *Albany*, November 11, 1818.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant, and whilst I acknowledge with shame the error pointed out by you, permit me to assure you of its receiving speedy correction.

I am, with profound respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

TRENTON BANK, November 13, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and transmit the account with the alteration required. In future it shall be transmitted monthly. I also send our monthly statement.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PEARSON HUNT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland*, November 14, 1818.

SIR: I received your letter of the 3d instant. I find ten Treasury drafts, amounting to \$1,803 90, charged in the Treasury account since the 30th of June last. Now, if those drafts are withdrawn from the Treasury account, I must charge the same account with \$738 03, over credited September 30, in the balance transferred from the United States Bank, which will leave a balance due the Treasurer this day of \$59,500, being the amount of public deposits made since June 30 up to November 14, inclusive.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany*, November 23, 1818.

SIR: Presuming that all drafts drawn by the Treasurer subsequent to June 30 would be chargeable to the "new account," we acted accordingly, and transferred on September 30, agreeably, as we supposed, to your instructions, the balance of the "new account," \$430 83. We now learn that we should have charged the draft to the "old account," and not to the "new." We have corrected our errors, and transferred from the "new account" \$8,654 38 to the credit of the Treasurer, &c., which, with the former transfer of \$430 83, includes all credits to the "new account," inclosing a statement of the "new account."

I remain, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany*, December 3, 1818.

SIR: I have this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo. In my letter of the 23d ultimo was a statment of "new accounts" only, and, as we have erred in that account, I should, perhaps, have been more clear in my explanations. On the 30th ultimo I inclosed you a statement of the Treasurer's account with this bank for the month ending that day, and as it agrees with *your* account, I venture to believe it will be found correct and satisfactory. On the opposite side I recapitulate the Treasurer's account, and have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.



To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, New York.

*Amount brought from "new account".....	\$9,085 21
Deposit, October 1.....	70 96
Deposit, October 5.....	155 00
Deposit, October 30.....	163 00
Deposit, October 31.....	16 01
Deposit, November 7....	400 00
Deposit, November 30.....	255 00
Balance .....	10,145 18

\* The transfer from the "new account" will be found in two items:

September 30.....	\$430 83
November 21.....	8,654 38
	9,085 21

MERCHANTS' BANK, Salem, December 7, 1818.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, informing me that the Treasurer was instructed to draw on this bank for \$55,000, at sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days. The drafts of the Treasurer shall be promptly paid at maturity, and I am instructed by the Board of Directors to embrace this occasion to state to you their satisfaction at the late salutary change in the situation of the public moneys deposited with us.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. W. TREADWELL, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

BANK OF BRISTOL, Bristol, December 9, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of advice, that you had directed the Treasurer of the United States to draw on this institution, at different periods, for \$36,000, is received, and the said drafts will be duly honored at maturity.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, Newport, Rhode Island, December 10, 1818.

SIR: Your favor of the 25th ultimo, giving us notice that the Treasurer of the United States had been instructed to draw on us, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days, for thirty-six thousand dollars, in drafts of twelve thousand dollars each, has been received.

We would consider it as a favor if you would cause the first two drafts to be drawn and forwarded to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, with a request on our part that they would be forwarded by him, when received, to the branch in this quarter, at which he wishes the payment to be made, say New York, Providence, or Boston; the branch to be informed when the drafts become due, and to hold the same until paid, as we wish to make remittances when opportunities offer, being desirous to pay the drafts before they become due. If it should interfere with your arrangements, in drawing at sight, to extend the time of payment beyond sixty days, I would propose, in that case, that this second, and all future drafts, in favor of said bank, should be drawn sixty days previous to the time of payment, and forwarded, &c., agreeable to the method now proposed.

I am, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, Cashier.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, December 26, 1818.

SIR: The State Bank of North Carolina, on accepting the terms offered in your letter of the 11th of July last, with regard to a resumption of a deposit of the public revenues, had no reason to apprehend that, in the course of five months, it would be constrained to decline the receipt of those deposits.

The revenues of the Government are received in the notes of the banks of this State, and those of the United States Bank and its branches; and these are converted into specie by the debt being transferred



to the Bank of the United States. More than fifty thousand dollars in specie have been drawn from the branches of this bank within the present month, although in one instance a check for the amount demanded was offered in payment on the mother bank; and in another, checks on the banks of Philadelphia and New York; both of these were refused, and the specie paid.

The power which the Bank of the United States has to draw specie from this bank grows principally out of the depository of the public revenues; and to prevent the exercise of this power in future, the Directors have resolved that the State Bank and its branches shall cease to receive in deposit the revenues of the United States.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM POLK,  
*President of the State Bank, North Carolina.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *January 12, 1819.*

SIR: The information received through Colonel M'Lane of your refusal to take the bonds offered for paper of this bank, held by the Treasury Department, we regret, inasmuch as, from conversation with him on the subject, I have reason to fear the offer was not properly understood. The proposition was not to give turnpike stock, but bonds, with judgment duly entered, to the amount of \$10,000 or \$12,000, given by the Wilmington Turnpike Company for money loaned, and for which (being almost the only debt against that company) they are substantially able to pay. The Colonel has requested me to make some other offers for the redemption of the money in question. We feel a delicacy in making any proposition through that gentleman, knowing that, if the convenience of individuals is to be consulted, (as was the case with respect to the turnpike bond,) none would be willing to have his note transferred to a source that would command par payment, when payment could be made to this bank in their paper at thirty per cent. discount. The Directors of this institution are using every possible effort to bring their business to a close, and to retire from a conflict no longer sustainable under the present deranged order of things. That they will ultimately be competent to meet all their engagements, is as certain as that their present embarrassments have arisen from a too patriotic and liberal support of the manufacturing interest and other public improvements, and which at the present moment of extreme depression would be closing their business. We should prefer giving a certificate on deposit of this money for the amount, drawing interest, until such times as it will be in our power to discharge the principal; or, should this not be satisfactory, we offer the following notes in payment:

O. Horney, Esq. Endorsed by Thomas Cooper, Esq., late member of Congress from this State...	\$1,800
E. J. Dupont De Nemours. Endorsed by V. Dupont.....	2,500
Duptarty, M'Call & Co. Endorsed by Archibald M'Call, Victor and E. J. Dupont.....	5,500
Victor and Charles Dupont. Endorsed by E. J. Dupont.....	2,000
Peter Baudery. Endorsed by Thomas Badune's note on Baudery's judgment bond, payable in June, 1820.....	5,500

It is more than probable that those notes would not be paid on demand, although we believe them to be substantially safe, and we offer them in hopes that, being (with the exception of the first) all manufacturers of powder, cloth, or cotton, and known to the Government, it may be made easy to the parties, by their supplying the United States with such articles as would be mutually advantageous.

It may be further probable that we may have it in our power to transfer judgments now in suit, and which may be obtained during the present year, provided the Legislature of this State should throw no embarrassments in the way of execution process.

With sentiments of respect, I am yours, &c.,

JOHN WAY

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK, *Boston, January 16, 1819.*

SIR: The Directors of this institution learn with great satisfaction that you have received the President's authority to adjust our account with the Treasury; and "that you will proceed to the adjustment upon the ground of services rendered to the Government, in relation to Treasury notes, which have not been compensated by benefits resulting from deposits, and not on account of losses sustained in consequence of loans."

We have, indeed, a claim, and a strong one, not merely on the liberality but the justice of the Government. We lent them silver and gold; we received in return depreciated paper. We allude to this topic, in answer to the admonition which has been given us above, not to make it an item of account; but the amount which we demand is for services rendered, and which have not been remunerated by any advantage to this institution.

In November, 1812, this bank commenced receiving Treasury notes, and passing them as cash, to the credit of the Government. But the great amount of the emission, and other causes, soon made it apparent that they were not cash; nor were they equal to cash, even nominally; and under date of the 8th March, 1813, we informed your Department that, after the 1st April ensuing, we could not receive them as cash, or give credit for the amount as specie to the United States.

The letter of your predecessor, of the 15th March, of the same year, contained an *urgent appeal* to us to continue this course; and on the 25th of the same month the Directors informed your Department that, influenced by a wish to aid the views of the administration, and anxious to prevent inconvenience to the Treasury, they yielded to the request.



From this period no advantage accrued to us from receiving the paper of the Government; on the contrary, our specie was drained from us, our means of ordinary and profitable business annihilated, our charter attacked by the State authority, our dividend suspended and sacrificed, our credit lost. It, from the period above mentioned until the conclusion of the peace of 1815, any benefit was derived to the Government from the management of this institution, it was wholly free from any offset of advantage to the institution itself.

In consequence of the entanglements produced by the accumulation of Government paper, Mr. Ward, one of the Directors, was charged with a special agency to New York and Philadelphia, on the — day of —, at considerable expense; and his negotiations there enabled us to struggle yet a little longer with the embarrassments that were gathering around us.

On the 8th of September, 1813, the Secretary of the Treasury was again informed of the condition to which our consent to aid his circulation of Treasury notes had reduced us, and that henceforth, when received, they would be held as a *special deposit* for the Department, but not credited as cash. Mr. Ward, on the 18th, was again sent to the southward, at the expense of the institution, to make arrangements concerning the great amount of Government paper. One hundred and forty thousand dollars of the notes were sold at a loss of thirteen thousand dollars to this institution, and still our specie, which was a million, was diminished to less than nine thousand dollars.

*These results happened from yielding to your predecessor's request*, and we think will satisfy you that thus far no advantage to us could balance the accommodation (if any) which we made for the Treasury.

In November, 1814, Mr. Ward was again instructed to proceed to Washington to make such further arrangements concerning the Treasury notes as the Secretary's ability would enable him to adopt. From November, 1814, to August, 1817, the bank received as special deposit the amount of \$11,231,392. The labor, the responsibility, and the time required in transacting this immense amount of business has been devoted to the Government; the advantage is solely theirs, and no benefit, direct or indirect, has been received by the bank.

The Secretary will please to remember that during this period the accumulating interest, amounting to above one hundred thousand dollars, has been accounted for to the Treasury; no part was retained by the bank; and he will please further to bear in mind that, on those special deposits, the bank could make no discount; and that for such purposes a Treasury note was of as little value as brown paper.

*In these two points this bank differs from all other banks with whom the Government business was transacted.* At the southward and westward a Treasury note was as good in the market, and oftentimes far better than the paper of such banks, and of course was eagerly sought after by such institutions. But as, by our charter, we were compelled to pay specie on demand, and did during this whole period, in fact, pay specie on demand for our bills, it was impossible for us to exchange them for Government paper, which could not command specie.

Banks which could discount on Government notes, or which received the growing interest on such notes while lying in their vaults, have been abundantly paid for taking them and sending them to Washington. We have done neither. It will not surely be denied that to receive these eleven millions of Treasury notes was doing a service to the Government. Our building and our officers were devoted to this object, and the large monthly balances transmitted to the Department show the magnitude of the labor and the time devoted to the business. The method by which other banks obtained their compensation for this service was shut to us. We gained no interest from the notes—we were no richer by possessing them in deposit—nor were they available to us for discount, or in any other way: we are, therefore, without compensation. What compensation are we entitled to? In the receiving, counting, calculating and depositing eleven millions of dollars was a great and anxious responsibility, to which the President and Directors, not less than their clerks, were always subjected. It is this responsibility and expense which entitle them to their reward. With other institutions the reward has been received collaterally from indirect sources, that is, by a profit in discount, and by accumulating interest, which has well satisfied them.

Had it been possible to have made this advantage to the State Bank, the Secretary must perceive that two or three per cent. on the gross sum would necessarily have been produced; and in any event, if advantage of this kind could be had in any way, the small per centage of the present account would sink into insignificance. We pray the Secretary to make the distinctions which exist in our case. Like other banks, we have received the public revenue; but they have got their reward for their trouble—we have received nothing; they have got it, because the notes which they received were of value to them when received—to us they were of no value.

From the above remarks it must appear obvious that in doing the business of the Government we were receiving no advantage; and we presume if the right to charge anything to the Government be admitted, the amount of our account cannot be a cause of objection. If the paper received had been such as would enable us to proceed with our discounts, a very much larger profit (equal, probably, to three or four per cent.) would have been received. If the growing interest had been appropriated to ourselves, more than one hundred thousand dollars would have been realized. Your predecessor held us accountable for accuracy as well as fidelity, and when three times the whole capital of the bank was at risk, we can hardly suppose a less charge would be proposed by any man conversant with money negotiations.

The Directors of that period, like the Directors who have the honor to address you, were anxiously disposed to aid the administration of the country. They applied their shoulders to the wheel when the machinery was at a stand; but having got on good roads and in fine weather, they expect that their services will be remembered, and that although *nothing be added* for their good will, that at least *nothing will be deducted* from the value of their labor.

In closing their observations on this subject, the Directors would advert to some remarks in your own letters as to the mode by which they retained what they believed a fair compensation. It is true they deducted their payment,\*—— they were about paying into the Treasury. Among them were merchants whose habit it always was to take their commissions from the avails of property consigned to them, and they of course settled your account in the usual mode; but the Directors are perfectly willing, and shall be happy to meet your ideas in the mode of making out the account, and, provided the sum charged is allowed, the form is immaterial.

In behalf of the President and Directors of the State Bank.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WM. WARD, *President.*

\* In the original, part of a line is worn off.



BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *January 22, 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of to-day's date, apprising me that you had drawn for \$20,000, in favor of the Mechanics' Bank of this town, in lieu of the draft the Treasurer was instructed to draw, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days from the 25th of last November.

I had supposed the draft of the Treasurer to be in Philadelphia; and, in order to provide for its punctual payment, I remitted on the 20th instant the sum of \$20,000 to the Bank of the United States to be applied to its liquidation at the moment of its maturity. With this representation, I may be permitted to hope, sir, that, in aid of the Mechanics' Bank, you will substitute other funds for the draft you have been pleased to draw now on this institution. It has no doubt been represented to you that the Bank of Alexandria has exercised a liberal and friendly feeling towards the Mechanics' Bank in its pressing embarrassments. It has bestowed relief regardless of the inadequacy of its means, and at a moment when relief was withheld by other banks whose means might reasonably be considered more ample. In the long series of years in which this bank has been employed in the service of the Treasury, it has unavoidably admitted of loans to facilitate the payment of the revenue, (in obedience to the qualified injunction of Mr. Gallatin when Secretary,) and many of those loans yet form a part of the bills and notes of the bank and will not bear a rapid reduction. A system of retrenchment, nevertheless, has been long pursued as the consequence of the great reduction in the circulating medium and unceasing demand for coin, and the commerce of this town languishes for the want of that capital which has been necessarily withdrawn from its support.

It has usually derived great assistance from the kind consideration on the part of your Department, which has influenced it to leave generally in the bank collecting the duties a portion of the surplus in the Treasury; and very general distress has arisen from the entire exhaustion of that fund, which, in relation to this bank, has been found expedient.

The commerce of this town has been greatly dependent on a factitious capital, and to this circumstance may the embarrassments of the Mechanics' Bank in some measure be ascribed. To relieve the bank more effectually and to lessen the general pressure, I would beg *leave most respectfully and humbly* to solicit that the pecuniary assistance accorded by the Treasury might be, as far as consistent with its convenience, supplied from a distance, rather than created within this city in a season of unexampled distress.

I shall retain the Treasury warrant until I shall have the honor of receiving your instructions; and I beg permission to subscribe myself, with the most perfect respect,

Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

J. L. McKENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW LONDON BANK, *January 30, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of December 8, relating to the public deposits, came to hand on the 12th instant. There is not, to my knowledge, any public officer in this vicinity who receives or disburses the public moneys, excepting the *Collector* of the Customs and the *Postmaster*. The latter charges *postage*, collects his bills at the end of the quarter, and deposits the amount in the Branch Bank at Middletown, under instruction from the Postmaster General.

Should I at any time ascertain that the regulations respecting the public deposits are evaded, I shall immediately forward the necessary regulations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. THATCHER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, January 30, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a statement of the Treasurer's account with this bank for the month ending this day.

Your instructions of the 8th December I had the honor duly to receive. Major James Dalaby, of Gibbonsville, has a deposit in this bank of \$3,287 46, and I beg leave to mention that this gentleman, to all appearance, employs the funds entrusted to him with the most strict integrity.

With great respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, January 30, 1819.*

SIR: Since the receipt of your letter, advising us that the drafts would be payable in Boston, we have not had what we considered a safe conveyance of the amount necessary for the payment of the first two drafts. I, however, put into the post office yesterday, for Boston, a check for \$8,500, which will arrive this evening, but too late to be included in the return from the Boston branch, but, with what was previously deposited, will pay the first draft of \$12,000.

Your printed letter of the 8th December last was received by mail on the 14th instant. Since the receipt of the circular of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, dated March 12, 1818, we have reported to you all the officers of the Government who kept their accounts with us, and a statement of such accounts, agreeable to the form prescribed by said bank in said circular. We know of no other persons in our vicinity who hold public moneys, except the District Attorney and Postmaster in this town.



I am informed by the District Attorney that he is directed to deposit at the Branch Bank, in Providence; and by B. B. Mumford, the Postmaster, that he collects from three to four hundred dollars per quarter, and that the Postmaster General draws on him.

I am, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, February 1, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 8th December last was duly received on the 13th ultimo. The only public officers known to me in this town who receive or disburse public money are the Collector of the Customs and Postmaster. The latter officer keeps no *public account* with this bank. The amount standing to the credit of the Collector I have always stated in my monthly returns to you.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *at Lynchburg, February 6, 1819.*

SIR: I inclose, agreeable to your instructions, the weekly state of this department of the Bank of Virginia and the monthly state of the Treasurer's account, to which there has been nothing added since my last exhibit. Please inform me whether it is necessary to render a monthly account when there is no variation in it from the last one.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FORTUNATUS SYDNOR, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *February 10, 1819.*

SIR: I hope your kind condescension will induce you to pardon this obtrusion upon your time; I should not be guilty of it, were I not encouraged by the consideration that has urged you to adopt measures for the relief of this town in a moment of extremity.

Your letter of the 25th of November had apprised me of instructions having been given to the Treasurer to draw on this bank drafts for \$20,000 each, at the expiration of 60, 90, and 120 days hereafter; and when I had the honor of an interview with you I informed you that, in order to prepare promptly for the payment of the first draft, I had remitted \$20,000 to the Bank of the United States to be applied to this special object.

The receipt of this remittance was regularly acknowledged, and no objection was stated to its special application; but in a few days succeeding, to my great astonishment, the Treasurer's check was transmitted to me by the Cashier of the Washington branch for payment. Supposing this singular occurrence to arise from inadvertency, I re-drew upon the mother bank for the amount remitted, and was then only informed it could not be applied in the mode I intended it to be. Had this information been given at the time of the remittance made by me, I should have been prepared for the second payment with less inconvenience than has resulted from its abruptness; but this unexpected requisition has placed me under the necessity of soliciting a slight forbearance, sir, from you.

This town is entirely *commercial*, its tonnage is respectable, and the amount of duties it has paid to the revenue has been very large. In the long series of years during which this bank has collected the revenue, it has been actuated by liberal principles, not carried to imprudent excess, as our returns have always shown I hope, and every facility has been given to the payer of duty bonds. In many instances we are yet in advance on this account, although safely so; and we have retrenched and curtailed until it has become nearly ineffectual, and confounded the wealthy and the poor in the universal inability to pay. In truth, the money is not here; it has gone to a distance, and returns in the hands of the broker.

Indulging the spirit which has actuated us towards the Mechanics' Bank, we are again *inconveniently in advance for it*, (their last aid from you, as I predicted it would be, having proved inadequate to relieve its necessities effectually.) Pecuniary distress is at present profound and universal, but it may safely be affirmed that the town is solvent and progressive in wealth, its habits being moral and economical.

I have presumed, sir, to communicate to you the circumstances attending the passage of the first Treasury draft upon us through the Bank of the United States, and to add the general observations which follow in the hope that my request will prevail, that you will decline making upon this institution *any further draft intended to relieve the embarrassments of another*, and that you will, under the peculiar circumstances of the times, be pleased to defer your contemplated drafts, in favor of the United States Bank, for 30 days beyond the period you have assigned for them; so that the two drafts yet to be issued will appear upon the 25th of March and April, instead of the present month of March. My motive in addressing you being to preserve the usefulness of the bank to the community and to avert the consequences of an increased pressure, I hope the liberty it has incited me to take will be pardoned, and that you will permit me to express the very great respect with which

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *February 11, 1819.*

Owing to the absence of the President of this Board, no answer has been given to thy favor of the 18th of January. I am now directed to inform thee the Board are willing at any moment to comply with the offer made them in thy last letter.

I am, very respectfully, thy friend,

DANIEL BYRNES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TRENTON BANK, *February 12, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to send you our monthly statement.

The Collectors of the revenue reside at too great a distance to make daily deposits, and are, therefore, in the practice of paying the money simultaneously with receiving certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

PIERSON HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Fayetteville, March 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you herewith a statement of the affairs of this office for the month of February, with an abstract of public deposits. I further beg leave to hand you a list of notes of various banks which form the deposit made by Beverly Daniel, Esq., Marshal of the district of North Carolina, for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, and which was receipted for as "*special*," in consequence of the paper of those banks not being received in general deposit at this office. This list should have accompanied our abstract of the 2d of February, as the deposit is therein credited.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

R. W. LATIMER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FRANKLIN BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *March 4, 1819.*

SIR: Having on a former occasion been so obliging as to grant us a deposit of \$15,000, which we supposed would be amply sufficient to remove existing as well as contingent pressures, we find ourselves compelled to retire our circulation more rapidly than we anticipated. It is with reluctance we again state this pressure still continues, and we cannot bring into action such resources as we have in time to remove the difficulty. If an additional deposit of \$15,000 could be granted this institution, it would be a considerable accommodation, and afford entire relief.

Respectfully,

W. S. SWANN,  
*President of Franklin Bank, Alexandria.*

By order of the Board.  
Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *March 13, 1819.*

SIR: In obedience to your request, under date of the 11th instant, which came to hand last night, I herewith inclose a statement of the notes and other obligations of the Steubenville Bank, included in the special deposit at the credit of the Treasurer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WHANN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement of the notes and other obligations of the Bank of Steubenville, now in possession of the Bank of Columbia, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, viz:

Notes .....	\$3,895 00
W. R. Dickenson, Cashier's obligation.....	3,548 00
W. R. Dickenson, Cashier's obligation.....	2,869 00
W. R. Dickenson, Cashier's obligation.....	\$30,000 00
Off credit for payment.....	9,766 05
	<hr/>
	20,233 95
W. R. Dickenson, Cashier's obligation.....	12,673 00
	<hr/>
	43,218 95
	<hr/> <hr/>

WM. WHANN.

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *March 13, 1819.*



MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, April 1, 1819.*

SIR: I have this day placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Branch Bank of the United States, Washington, ten thousand dollars, agreeably to an arrangement made on behalf of this bank on the 17th ultimo.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JACOB MORGAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *May 10, 1819.*

SM: I feel great reluctance to intrude a solicitation upon you at this period, but I am encouraged to hope it will not be unavailing by your polite condescension in a former instance when I appealed to your liberality. I forward the stated return of the account of your Department with this bank, by which you will perceive the balance is reduced to the small sum of \$23,994 20, including therein the payment of bonds made within the past week; and to promote the payment of which, we were induced to grant considerable facilities by affording advances, and by the reception of notes issued from remote banks.

The object of my present address is to solicit the favor of you to discontinue for some time your drafts upon this balance, and upon the additional but small sums which may be expected to be deposited within the present and ensuing month.

For a knowledge of the motives which incite me to this application, I would ask permission to refer you to my letter in February, in which I endeavored to depict the suffering state of this community. Since that period this pecuniary distress has augmented to a degree which threatens prostration; and the continued requisitions of the Treasury upon the town for the revenue collected within it must have a strong tendency to insure this catastrophe, by the necessity it enjoins for increased curtailments, and by arresting the hand that might otherwise safely extend relief.

For a long series of years the average deposits of the Government in this bank exceeded \$150,000, and this was employed in nourishing the commerce of the town; and since its withdrawal by the Treasury we have found it difficult, by pursuing the most steady system of retrenchment even, to contract our business adequately to the pressure produced by this cause, co-operating with our present destitution of individual deposits and the rapid reduction of our circulating medium.

May I presume, in order to recommend this institution to your lenity and forbearance, to observe, that at the most trying period of our late war, when the national credit had reached its lowest point of depression, when the enemy was apprehended to be meditating a second attack on Baltimore or the District, and when the contractor *declared* he could no longer obtain the means of furnishing the troops stationed at Snowden's Iron Works, (having failed in his applications for advances both in Baltimore and Washington,) we advanced, without hope of profit, \$125,000 upon personal acceptances of Mr. Monroe, then acting as Secretary of War, and suffered much inconvenience before its repayment. Independently of this aid, the Bank of Alexandria subscribed largely to the *eleven* million loan at par, to all the subsequent loans, and contracted for considerable sums in Treasury notes.

In pursuing this course it was actuated by *principle*, by a sense of *public duty*, and *not by the expectation of gain*, however favorable, in this respect, the result of its negotiations may have been.

Permit me, sir, to have the honor of subscribing myself, with most perfect respect,

Your obedient and very humble servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, May 15, 1819.*

SIR: Since the appearance of the Treasurer's draft of the 29th April, at sight, for \$7,000, I have been requested, under a resolution of the Directors, to write to you on the subject of the deposits and the manner they have been drawn out. In obedience, therefore, I have the honor to address you: 1st. That the money paid in on the bonds from the Collector is received in bank notes of nearly all the banks of this State, as well as some from adjacent States; 2d. That all denomination of money, except specie, is refused on the presentation of the Treasurer's drafts at sight that are made payable to an individual; and, 3d. That never has there been an instance of one dollar having been paid on a bond in specie. The last draft of \$7,000, to be provided for in one hour, and in specie, say so large an amount without notice, was not anticipated. I now beg leave to request so large a sum will not in future be drawn for without advice.

From the last private statement of the Cashier the impotency of the bank is to be seen (without the fingers of Midas) to meet so large a sum as \$7,000, without sacrifice to the institution.

I have only to repeat the wishes of the Directors, that the Cashier may be advised of the Treasurer's drafts for any amount over \$3,000, and that all the drafts advised of may be paid at the Branch Bank in Providence.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN D'WOLF, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BATH BANK, *May 14, 1819.*

SIR: The Cashier of the Branch Bank at Boston advised me, by letter dated on the 22d of April last, "that he had received the Treasurer's draft on this bank, No. 9248, for ten thousand dollars, and requested to be informed if it would be convenient to pay the same in Boston." On the 24th of the same month I received this information, and returned for answer that the draft should be paid in Boston, within sixty days, agreeably to an agreement with the Treasury Department.



I have received a letter this day from the Cashier of the Branch Bank, under date of the 11th instant, saying that the Treasurer's draft for \$10,000 belonged to A. Binney, Navy Agent, and would be returned to him. Having made provision to pay said draft in Boston, funds have been accordingly appropriated to pay the same within sixty days from the 22d April. I have usually received from the Collectors the current bills of the district, and sixty days is as soon as the same can be converted into specie and paid over in Boston.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. D. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, May 31, 1819.*

SIR: I inclose the monthly statement of the Treasurer's account with this bank, and would here beg leave most respectfully to solicit a small portion of the public deposit. The Directors of the institution and most of our stockholders are men warmly attached to the General Government. During the late war we gave every assistance which our limited capital and the infancy of our institution would allow, and, in proportion to our means, I venture to say that but few banks gave greater support to Government and its agents.

The bills of this bank are taken freely by the banks in the city of New York, and funds placed in this city could be drawn for by the Treasury in any disbursements north or west of this place. If you can accord to us this mark of your favor, it will be highly gratifying to the Directors and friends of our institution, and I believe it will not be found inconvenient to the Treasury to draw upon this city, or injurious\* to the interests of the Bank of the United States to place funds here.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

UNION BANK, *Alexandria, June 3, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of ten thousand dollars by Mr. Herbert, which has been, in due form, receipted for to the Treasurer of the United States.

The Board of Directors take this mode to tender you their sincere thanks for the very friendly aid you have been pleased to grant us; at the same time have authorized me to lay before you a list of our debts, agreeably to your wish, expressed to Mr. Herbert.

The list now inclosed I hope will be received by you as a private document, furnished for your own inspection, to which I have added some remarks considered necessary; also a list of the names of our Directors.

Most respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHAPMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, June 9, 1819.*

SIR: Lest misrepresentations should reach you, it is deemed advisable to send you a copy of an arrangement adopted by the three banks of this State. I will only add that, if it shall effect a stop to the odious traffic in the notes of the banks of this State by brokers, it is confidently expected that the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches will be able to meet all demands of fair dealers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A meeting at Fayetteville, on the 31st ultimo, of delegates from the State Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Cape Fear, and the Bank of Newbern, charged by the respective institutions to take into consideration the present state of the country as it affects the business of the banks, and to report whether any measures are proper on the part of the banks:

The committee having considered that the repeated heavy runs for specie, made by brokers and others, who, by disingenuous means, depreciate the notes of the banks of the State, and then purchase them and present them for payment in specie, have considerably reduced the specie which was held by the banks; seeing no reason to hope such runs will be discontinued while the calls are met by specie payments, and the advance price of specie, added to the discount of the purchase, renders the operations profitable; believing that the reduced value of the agricultural produce of the country, and the losses of the merchants of this State, consequent on the unexpected and great fall in the value of produce and the failures of merchants in other States, render it impossible for the citizens of this State to pay their debts to the banks at the present period; and convinced that attempts to enforce the collection of the debts due

\* When the amount is not large, and to be disbursed in this vicinity.



the banks, by suit and execution, would result only in the sacrifice of estates and in the ruin of thousands, the committee are compelled to conclude that the banks of this State must choose between the alternatives of enforcing the collection of the debts due them, regardless of the ruin and distress that course must occasion, of continuing to pay specie to speculators until their emptied vaults shall compel them to dishonor their notes, or to refuse to redeem with specie their notes presented by speculators.

The choice between these alternatives is painful. The one course may affect the credit of the banks; the other will certainly overwhelm a community with misery and ruin.

The committee, anxiously weighing the difficulties of either course, believing that a suspension of payment of specie to those who have obtained their notes for speculation will be productive of much less general injury than the other alternative, agree to the following resolution:

That the State Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Cape Fear, and the Bank of Newbern, will (while the present state of things continues) refuse to pay specie to brokers or to others who they believe have obtained their notes by purchase at a discount for the purpose of obtaining specie from the banks.

---

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, June 14, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, inclosing a copy of a circular to certain Collectors of the Customs respecting a uniformity of making deposits of revenue, and receiving therefor certificates of deposit. In whatever relates to this bank, you may rely on its conformity to the regulation of the Treasury Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *June 30, 1819.*

SIR: Believing that the Treasury Department does not intend, by its employment of particular State banks, to encourage or allow them to use the extraordinary means they derive from that circumstance to the injury of others, I am induced to invite your attention to the case of the Bank at St. Stephen's, in which, it is understood, all the proceeds of sales of public property in that quarter are deposited; the direct effect of which, by withdrawing suddenly from circulation and in large sums the bills of those banks which are receivable, is to create demands to an unusual extent for specie on us, the nearest banks; and this is the more inconvenient, as happening at a time of very general pressure, needing that relief and accommodation which we could considerably afford, if it were not that, to be prepared for this hitherto unlooked for drain, we are compelled to abridge our discounts; whereas, with only providing for the ordinary calls of merchants and planters for coin, we have been always, and still are, abundantly able to supply them, having carefully restricted our issues within proper bounds, and kept our vault supplied with a sufficiency of specie for all contiguous claimants, or from a distance where our bills are taken up in the ordinary course of business and presented for payment. But all these precautions would not exempt us from inconvenience, if another institution, by its locality or the confidence of Government, (which, in the case alluded to, is understood to be well placed,) is thus enabled either to claim the redemption of our bills in large sums for its engaged remittances of public money to the north, or to supply its vaults by entailing on us the expense of premium and impost. I have taken the liberty of drawing your mind to the subject, under a full conviction that if you see a way of relief, consistent with the public interest, it will be afforded. Should your Department have more funds in Alabama, &c., than is to be expended there, I suppose that a transfer, in part, to your credit, in this or any bank in which you have confidence, would be convenient for disbursement for public purposes. Such transfer could only be made, perhaps, by your orders on them, which would lift our own money, or instructions to deposit a part, at least, of the Georgia bank notes in Savannah and Augusta, for the use the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. CUMMING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

---

FRANKLIN BANK, *Alexandria, July 16, 1819.*

SIR: Mr. John T. Ricketts having been appointed by the Board of Directors of this institution to solicit a further deposit in this bank, has communicated that you would require a greater reduction of its circulation. The circulation of this bank is now reduced to less than \$25,000, its list of debtors (a copy of which you have seen) is as good as any bank in the District can exhibit; but in these times of unexampled pressure it is impossible to collect them, except by moderate curtails. The aid of a few thousand dollars would enable this bank to revive its credit, and wind up its business with greater facility; and such deposit as you may be pleased to make shall be returned in from four to six months, or perhaps sooner, if required.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHA. CHAPIN, *Cashier*



STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH, *July 31, 1819.*

SIR: I am requested by the Directors of this bank to inquire "of competent authority whether the copper coin of the United States is a lawful tender in payments of debts generally due to and from citizens of the United States."

I have taken the liberty of applying for this information to your Department of the Government, presuming that the application will not be considered intrusive, and that it may be convenient to cause the information to be furnished our directory without material delay.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of great respect, your obedient, humble servant,  
BENJ. ROBINSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *August 3, 1819.*

SIR: Your communication of the 8th December last imperatively enjoins on me the duty of bringing you acquainted with any omission which might come within my observation of any public officer or other agent appointed to receive or disburse public moneys omitting to deposit the same in this bank as an institution authorized to receive the public revenue. My letter of the 8th May apprised you of an instance coming within the object of your instructions, in the case of Captain Theo. W. Maurice, of Engineers, stationed at Fort Washington; and his deposit was transferred early thereafter from the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, which had long enjoyed it, to this bank.

I regret, sir, that it has again become my duty to inform you that the deposits, preparatory to disbursements being made on account of the public works at this fort, are *retransferred* to the Farmers' Bank, and discontinued in this. Captain Maurice states to me that he draws on the Farmers' Bank as agent for Colonel W. K. Armistead, of Engineers, who has selected, he says, the city Branch Bank as his place of deposit; nevertheless, Colonel Armistead, it is admitted, keeps an account in *Alexandria*, and Captain Maurice concedes that it is necessary, for the more convenient disbursement of money, that an account should be preserved in some contiguous bank. Colonel Armistead is probably not apprised of the requisitions of the President, as announced in your circular of the 8th December; or, as he is a Director of the Farmers' Bank, he may inadvertently prefer it as a channel through which his expenditures shall pass; or, from some cause, he may enjoy an exemption from the application of the general rule; but I hope I do no more than respect your directions in making this communication.

At the only period when the Bank of Alexandria could improve an opportunity for indicating its attachment to the principles of our Government, and at a crisis when it could peculiarly evince that its public spirit could inspire hopes to counteract the influence of fears which such vigilant efforts were exerted to instil, it zealously identified its interests, and even existence, with the successful issue of our struggle. That such was not the animated feeling of the bank which has since derived great advantages from the favor of the public agents to whom I have alluded, I beg to be permitted to say the records of the Treasury Department will testify; and, in the distribution of Government favor, it is hoped there is no principle opposed to a fair discrimination between such as have aided the nation and those who have comparatively withheld their co-operation.

The Board of Directors must entertain a hope that, as this bank has given every facility that could promote the convenience of the superintendent of the works at Fort Washington, an example of which is disclosed in my report of to-day, you will obligingly secure to it any advantage that may be supposed derivable from a deposit of the agent, if a deposit in this place be necessary, or from an exchange of notes, if an exchange be at any time contemplated.

I hope you will pardon, sir, this intrusion upon your time, engrossed by important engagements, and permit me to have the honor of remaining, with the most perfect respect, your very obedient servant,  
J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *August 12, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of 12th ultimo would have been earlier acknowledged but for my indisposition and absence several days from Augusta. It has been laid before our Board, and respectfully and attentively considered. We esteem it a very agreeable circumstance, whether in the end it should be convenient to form a plan on the basis of your communication or not, that you have given us a proof of your confidence.

The Directors are unwilling, and think they cannot undertake the risk of bringing considerable sums of bank bills from St. Stephen's to Augusta; and the amount there of the notes of this bank, we presume, would not be a sufficient object for sending a messenger; and to keep the system in motion would require either the employment of the messenger at various times, or subject us to the greater risk of occasional opportunities; and, so far as the other Georgia banks would feel concerned, (if they desire to have their bills returned in that way, which I do not know,) there might be some perplexity in arranging the expense and hazard, and also in the selections of messengers.

It is also apprehended that, should we undertake to receive only all the Georgia notes, and the public expenditure, as is probable, be but inconsiderable in this quarter, the sum might be so large that the obligation to transfer the balance, when the rate or safety of exchange cannot be anticipated, might subject the bank to delay in fulfilling your expectations, or entail a heavy loss on us; whereas the whole amount *might* be so manageable as to enable us to receive not only Georgia bills, but a number of others which we ordinarily take on deposit.

The United States Branch Bank at Savannah has received considerable sums from the west, and Mr. Wilde, the agent, (now discontinued,) generally opened the packages and gave us choice; and in that way we received large sums of various neighboring banks, to the credit of that bank with which we do all our Savannah business, and they with us here. I state these circumstances to intimate that, should the course of things determine you to order any part of the public moneys from the westward to this State, we should be glad of the privilege to receive all the bills of this bank to the credit of the Treasury



Department, and also permission to take as much more to the same account of other bank paper as we could manage. And, in such cases, I pledge the bank to adopt your suggestion against converting the paper of the other Georgia banks into demands of specie.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. CUMMINS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FRANKLIN BANK, *Alexandria, August 23, 1819.*

SIR: The operation of that section of the charter of this bank which compels it to pay an interest of ten per cent. per annum on its notes, the payment of which has been refused, will be felt by the stockholders in its full force. Moneyed men, aware of the ability of the bank to redeem its notes in a short time, are purchasing the paper and demanding the interest allowed by charter. As the bank receives only six per cent. interest upon its debts, this is a consequent loss of four per cent. per annum on the amount of its circulation until redeemed. To counteract this effect, which is only giving an advantage to speculators and is extremely detrimental to the interests of the stockholders, the President and Directors of this bank would solicit of you a deposit of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, which would be returned in a short time, and on which interest would be paid to the Treasury.

The circulation of this bank is now reduced to \$20,495, and is decreasing daily. The Board of Directors sincerely hope that you will afford them this small aid, and relieve the institution from being the prey of speculators.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

By order,

CHAS. CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, August 30, 1819.*

SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant is received. In payment of the \$11,000, for which you contemplate the Treasury will have occasion to draw on this bank at 60 and 90 days, I would like to send him my checks, *at sight*, on the following branches of the Bank of the United States, viz:

On the branch at Fayetteville, North Carolina .....	\$7,000
On the branch at Charleston, South Carolina .....	3,000
On the branch at Savannah, Georgia.....	1,000

Should this proposition not meet his views, I could place the amount to his credit within the period specified, say 60 and 90 days, at the branch in the city of Washington, or that in Richmond.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROB. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *August 30, 1819.*

SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant is received. It is our wish that the draft which you mention will be made upon us should be made payable at the branch of the United States Bank in New York.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW LONDON BANK, *August 31, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 20th instant came to hand this day. As this bank keeps an account with the branch of the United States Bank in New York, it will be an accommodation to have the Treasury drafts which may be drawn on this institution made payable at that office, as it will save us some inconvenience in preparing funds when we have knowledge of the place of payment before the draft falls due.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. THATCHER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, August 31, 1819.*

SIR: Yours of the 20th instant is received, and the contents thereof duly noted.

I am directed to state to you, sir, that it is the wish of the Directors that the draft alluded to in your communication be paid at the Branch Bank in Providence.

I have the honor to be, with perfect regard, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, August 31, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 20th is received, in which you inform me that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on this bank for \$40,000 at the expiration of sixty days, and for \$20,000 at the expiration of ninety days. These drafts shall be promptly paid, and it will be most convenient for us to pay them at the branch of the Bank of the United States at Boston.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF UTICA, *September 2, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the Treasurer of the United States' account current with this office for the month past, the statement of balances due to public officers on the books of the bank, together with a statement of our funds.

As we uniformly maintain a balance against the city of New York, it would be more convenient to us to pay the Treasurer of the United States' draft on us, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at their office in the city of New York than elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. HUNT, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, September.*

SIR: Your letter of the 20th August past was received three days ago, giving notice that "the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to transfer to the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, the balances remaining to his credit in the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches."

The Cashier of this bank will be instructed to forward to the Treasurer of the United States a check on New York or Philadelphia to the amount deposited here; and the Presidents of the branches are written to to prepare for a prompt discharge of what is to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at their respective banks, and I confidently trust they will readily do so.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

EASTON BANK, *September 2, 1819.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 20th ultimo is duly received, informing me that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on us, in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days from the 20th of August, for one thousand dollars. The Treasurer's draft for that amount shall be paid at sight.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS W. KEEN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

HARRISBURG BANK, *September 3, 1819.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th ultimo was received at this bank on the 31st, in which you state that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on this bank at the expiration of sixty days for \$12,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for \$8,000. This letter was submitted by me to our Board of Directors on the 1st instant, and to which due deliberation has been given. In answer thereto, I am directed to state that the unexampled and unexpected pressure upon all the country banks in Pennsylvania (of which you are doubtless aware) renders it highly probable that the resources of this institution, at the periods mentioned in your letter, will not be adequate to meet the drafts proposed to be drawn. That unceasing exertion has been employed, and much risk and expense incurred by this bank since December, 1814, without an adequate compensation, in converting the money deposited by Collectors, &c., (being entirely in bank paper more or less depreciated,) into such funds as might and has been used without loss by the agents of the Government. That of the sum of \$385,527 62, received as above stated, \$361,950 23 have been paid in the best of funds, on checks drawn by the Treasurer, together with \$8,981 15 interest to the Bank of the United States on balances. That within the last three months \$23,396 77 have been paid of the above on the Treasurer's checks, and \$13,331 46 to the Bank of the United States, in full discharge of their balances. That the present balance standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on our books is comparatively small; notwithstanding, if now drawn for in the manner proposed, will serve to increase individual distress, which at present exists in this country to an alarming degree. You will observe by our statement herewith transmitted that this bank has funds sufficient to discharge the balance due the Treasurer; unfortunately, however, those funds consist partly in balances due by other banks, and which have been created by remitting their notes received from Collectors, and, although made perfectly secure, cannot at present be commanded.



From the above statement of facts, when duly considered, it is confidently believed that it will not be deemed expedient at this time to direct the drafts to be drawn on this bank in the manner stated, but that a more extended time will be allowed. Permit me to say, at three and six months for \$20,000, and to be drawn payable at the offices of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore and Washington, at which places will be most convenient for this bank to pay.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSTER, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, AT LYNCHBURG, *September 4, 1819.*

SIR: I inclose, according to instructions, the weekly state of this department of the Bank of Virginia and a copy of the Treasurer's account.

I have had the honor to receive your very polite favor of the 20th ultimo. If it is equally convenient to you, I would prefer that the Treasurer's draft should be made payable to J. B. Dandridge, Esq., Cashier of the office of the United States Bank at Richmond.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

FORTUNATUS SYDNOR, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILMINGTON BRANCH, *September 5, 1819.*

SIR: Your favor of the 24th ultimo excited much surprise. Immediately after the receipt of yours of the 23d of March last, to wit, on the 29th of March, I sent you the account of this branch with the Treasurer of the United States, and inclosed in the same envelope all the Treasurer's drafts in my possession.

At the time of the return sent there was not a suspicion of any abuse of or accident to the mail. At any rate, such a suspicion never transpired. I am, therefore, utterly at a loss to account for the miscarriage of the packet directed to you. Certain it is that it was put into the post office by the Teller of this bank, he having been so particular as to make a memorandum in the letter book of his having done so, on the 29th of March. Inclosed you have a copy of account, including all entries to this date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. HOOPER, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

PATRIOTIC BANK OF WASHINGTON, *September 11, 1819.*

SIR: The difficulty experienced by every banking institution in meeting the demands upon them at this period is not unknown to you. The most solvent banks can sustain their credit only by the greatest exertion. To guard this institution against any demands which may be made upon it, before we can obtain the means of meeting it by curtailing our discounts, I have to request a deposit from the Treasury of any sum you may find it convenient to make.

As you are fully apprised of the object of this request, and our ability to refund, I hope you may have it in your power to comply with it; and that the sum you may deposit may be checked for in a manner least inconvenient to the bank, but the time and manner must rest with yourself.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

O. CARR, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, September 15, 1819.*

SIR: Yesterday I submitted to the Directors of this institution your letter of the 6th instant, in which you inform me that the Bank of Missouri, and other western banks, have received, to the credit of the Treasury Department, about fifty thousand dollars of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina, and requesting to know the nature and extent of the provisions which the situation of this bank will enable it to make for their redemption. And if it could not redeem said notes with checks on specie-paying banks in the Atlantic cities, what other mode of payment can be pointed out.

The Directors have instructed me to say, in reply, that they are desirous of meeting every demand upon the bank as promptly as possible; that the dealers with this bank being, generally, farmers and country merchants, it became necessary to issue notes to a larger amount than banks do which transact business principally by running accounts and checks; that, owing to a resolution which they were in some degree forced into, in June last, by repeated and vexatious runs for specie by northern brokers, not to pay such demands promptly in future, an alarm was raised which had the effect to bring in from northern merchants and others a large quantity of the notes of this institution, which were promptly paid; that these demands have necessarily taken from us most of our foreign specie-paying bank credits and diminished the specie of the bank; that at present, owing to this circumstance, and to the indulgence which the



Directors have deemed it necessary to extend to their dealers, in order to prevent the great distress which would inevitably have been produced by pressing them for payment of any considerable portion of their debts before they had an opportunity of getting part of their crops to market, this bank is not prepared promptly to take up the notes referred to in your letter except with specie. But, by the time said notes shall probably be placed in this bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, it is confidently expected we shall be able to redeem them with checks on specie-paying banks in the Atlantic cities. The moderate receipts now required from our debtors will enable us, by the month of December next, to regain our former good standing. But should we be disappointed in this expectation, a possibility to which we do not look forward, and thereby rendered unable to redeem the notes in question in a manner acceptable to the Treasury Department, and a delay put the General Government to any inconvenience, the Directors of this bank will be willing to allow such interest for the deferred payment as shall be deemed equitable and proper.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, September 17, 1819.*

SIR: Your favor, under date of the 20th ultimo, has been received, stating that we shall be drawn on, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$10,000, and ninety days for \$5,000, and granting us liberty to pay at either of the branches of the Bank of the United States in this quarter of the Union.

As the branch at Providence, in this State, is nearest, and opportunities more frequent, we should prefer paying at that place, more especially as we should not be under the necessity of cutting the notes of the Bank of the United States, and thereby, in the transmission of them by mail, subjecting ourselves to loss on account of a new regulation of said bank. But at this time we should be better accommodated if a draft of \$5,000 should be drawn on the 20th October, payable at the New York branch; a draft of \$5,000 on the 20th October, payable at the Providence branch; a draft of \$5,000 on the 20th November, payable at the Providence branch.

Some time since we were told by the Navy Agent and Purser, at this place that checks were to be furnished them by us, on the back of which a receipt was to be taken of the person to whom the money was paid, which checks were to be transmitted by us monthly to the Treasury Department. It appears to me to be a good regulation, and I think it would answer many valuable purposes. If you wish it carried into effect here, please send me a form, in order that we may have them printed, and signify your wish whether it is to be extended also to the Collector of the Customs and all other officers embraced in our monthly returns.

If it would not be too much trouble, please cause notice to be given to us that this letter has been received, as we shall keep \$5,000 in New York for the payment of a draft to be drawn on the 20th of October.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, October 1, 1819.*

SIR: Annexed I hand you our statement and the Treasurer's account current with this bank; balance in his favor \$49,823 55. On the 14th instant I shall have at my credit, with Richard Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Washington branch of the United States Bank, about \$14,000, for any part or the whole of which the Treasurer can pass his check on me if he thinks proper in favor of Richard Smith, Esq.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *October 2, 1819.*

SIR: Upon my return to the bank, from which I had been summoned to attend as a witness in the Fredericksburg Superior Court of Law, I have been informed of a circumstance as painful as it is extraordinary. The inclosed letters will introduce it to your knowledge, if you are not previously apprised of it.

Your communication of the 20th August states that "the Treasurer will be instructed, at the expiration of sixty days, to draw on this bank for \$25,000, and at the expiration of ninety days for \$20,000; and that, if he wished that these drafts be made payable in either of the branches of the Bank of the United States in the Atlantic cities, instructions shall be given to that effect."

In my letter of the 5th ultimo, which I had the honor of addressing to you, I waived the privilege of designating the place of payment, because it seemed not necessary to the bank that any deviation should be made from the usual mode in which the Treasurer's drafts are drawn upon it, as the Bank of the United States has transmitted them to its branch in Washington for collection.

In a letter addressed by me to the President of the Bank of the United States, I state that such drafts will be drawn, and that the *means of payment* shall be *preserved applicable to this purpose through their Washington branch*; and as the President, in his reply to this letter, takes an occasion to observe that the Bank of the United States is in the constant habit of throwing into the District of Columbia immense sums, over and above all the collections on account of Government, I retained the impression that the



Treasurer's drafts would, as usual, reach us through the channel I have indicated; and I hope this impression will seem to have so naturally arisen that your mind will be divested of an opinion injurious to me or prejudicial to the bank I serve.

I beg leave to request that directions may be given to replace the warrant by one made payable in the office in Washington, where funds shall be immediately placed, and (if pleasing to the Department) I should wish it to pass through the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *October 5, 1819.*

SIR: In obedience to your printed requisition, under date of the 23d July last, I transmit to you "a statement exhibiting the state of the Bank of Alexandria at the respective periods of the 30th September, 1813, September 30, 1815, and September 30, 1819."

I have had the honor of receiving your communication apprising this bank that you should, on the 25th of this month, cause the Treasurer to draw upon it for \$25,000, and, in thirty days thereafter, for the further sum of \$20,000, and granting permission to it to designate any branch of the Bank of the United States within the Atlantic States through which it might be most convenient to make the payment.

I beg leave to state that the very liberal and friendly deportment of the Bank of the United States towards this institution renders the latter exceedingly willing that the Treasurer draw upon it through the National Bank.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, October 11, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant is received. It was our intention that the \$14,000 which will be at the credit of this office in that of the United States Bank at Washington on the 14th instant should be applied in payment of the amount required in your letter of the 26th August last. For the additional deposits to your credit we can probably pay you, at any time, about \$10,000 at Norfolk; the same sum about the 15th proximo at Washington; and if it would be convenient, we should be pleased to give you checks for about \$12,000 or \$15,000 on the offices of the United States Bank in Fayetteville, Charleston, and Savannah.

Our Cashier, now absent, will have returned by the time you can answer this, and will probably be able to give you a more satisfactory answer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MAY, *President*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

FRANKLIN BANK, *Alexandria, October 14, 1819.*

SIR: Your favor of the 20th August, advising that you would, in sixty days, draw upon this bank, in favor of the Bank of the United States, for the amount of your deposit, has been duly received.

The Board of Directors of this bank have instructed me to inform you of their inability, at this time, to make a payment, and that Mr. Ricketts will wait upon you in a few days to advise you of the measures adopted by the Board, and the probable time at which the whole of said deposit shall be paid.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

CHA. CHAPIN, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, October 18, 1818.*

SIR: Your favor of the 14th instant, addressed to the President, is received. The drafts which you have instructed the Treasurer to pass upon this bank, that is, the \$14,000 to Richard Smith, Esq., and the \$10,000 to the office at Norfolk, are duly provided for.

But Mr. May made a mistake of one month in calculation when he informed you that we should have \$10,000 more in Washington by the 15th proximo.

Our collections there will not be made till the 15th December. I should, therefore, be pleased if you could conveniently pause till then before you instruct a further draft in favor of Mr. Smith, Cashier.

It is probable that I may in the meantime, however, be able to place \$5,000 or \$10,000 more at your disposal in Norfolk, of which you shall be advised.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ROB. K. JONES, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



CENTRAL BANK OF GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, *October 20, 1819.*

SIR: The arrangement this bank expected to have made, when I last saw you, has proved unsuccessful with the Bank of the United States.

I exceedingly regret I cannot offer you more than \$5,000 at present towards the payment of your deposit in this bank. Nothing that I can do shall fail to be done to meet your wishes and reasonable expectations on the 1st of January.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. LEVERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, October 25, 1819.*

SIR: Inclosed I hand you a state of the account of the Treasurer, together with the checks on his deposit at this bank. If this is found correct, I shall then have a balance to the Treasurer's credit of twenty-six hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents. The difficulty in procuring northern bills, added to the uncertainty of payment, growing, as I suppose, out of the circumstance of the involved and distressed situation of our commercial citizens and that of the local depreciation of paper, has, for some months back, rendered it extremely difficult to make payments to the north; and with a view of balancing the account, I have taken the liberty of inclosing to the Treasurer my check on the Planters' Bank of Georgia (Savannah) for the amount. See account inclosed in parcel. If this mode of payment will answer, I shall be obliged by its being received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HARRISBURG BANK, *October 28, 1819.*

SIR: Your favors of the 14th September and 21st instant have been duly received. A reply to the former has been dispensed with from a belief that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as it contained but a rejection of the proposition made to you in our letter of the 3d September, and that the drafts on this bank would be disposed of as might best suit the convenience of the Treasury, and must be met. In reply to the latter, I can only state that it is not in my power at this time to place funds either at Baltimore or Washington to meet the draft of \$12,000, but that on or before the 1st of January next a sum sufficient to cover it shall be deposited in the office of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore. I can also confidently state that thereafter no delay will be asked on any drafts from the Treasury Department.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *October 29, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you a receipt, by which it will be seen that the money which the President of the Bank of the United States was informed, in my letter of the 16th instant, was "preserved in bank for the payment of the Treasurer's warrant, to be drawn in favor of the Bank of the United States for \$25,000," has been deposited for that special object in the Branch Bank of the city of Washington.

In all cases hitherto the Treasurer's drafts on this bank in favor of the National Bank have been promptly collected through the city branch; and as your communication of August 20 does not state that the warrants would be made *payable* in Philadelphia, I waited their appearance through the channel in which they had always been transmitted, and hence arose my omission to designate the place of payment.

I am, with the most perfect respect, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, *Washington, October 29, 1819.*

J. L. M'Kenna, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, has deposited in this office, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

RICHARD SMITH, *Cashier.*

\$25,000.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, November 5, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, in which you inform me that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on me, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$20,000, in favor of the Bank of the United States. The most convenient point for us to meet this draft will be at the branch of the Bank of the United States at Boston.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *November 13, 1819.*

SIR: I beg permission to request the favor of you to have instructions issued requiring the Treasury draft (proposed to be drawn on the 20th of the present month upon this bank for \$20,000) to be made payable in the branch of the Bank of the United States in Washington, in conformity to the privilege conceded in your communication of the 20th of August last.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

UNION BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *November 17, 1819.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date 15th current. Mr. Herbert will explain to you the cause of our again soliciting a further indulgence for a part of the deposits. We can, on or before the first day of December, pay \$10,000 at Philadelphia or Washington, as you may desire. We will accept your drafts, \$10,000 payable April 1st, and the balance, \$10,000, sixty or ninety days thereafter, paying interest on the whole from the time you require, assuring you at the same time that an earlier payment will certainly be made if within our power.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHAPMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, November 18, 1819.*

SIR: Since the receipt of your letter of the 6th of September last, in which you inform me that about fifty thousand dollars of the notes of this bank and its branches were placed to the credit of the Treasury Department in the Bank of Missouri and other western banks, I am glad to observe that the credit of our notes is restored almost everywhere to nearly their former good standing. This fortunate restoration, whether arising from the large amount taken out of circulation by our banks, or from the well grounded expectation of our being able to redeem those in circulation with northern and other Atlantic good bank funds, leads us to hope that the Treasury Department will not find it necessary to send home for redemption the notes referred to, but may make such a disposition of them as to prevent the risk, expense and trouble attending their transportation, and relieve this institution from the difficulty of providing means for a satisfactory redemption of them. But should it not be admissible to make such a disposition of said notes as is wished by us, we have only to regret it, and to reiterate to the Secretary of the Treasury that this bank and its branches will endeavor to redeem them after their arrival, in the manner pointed out in my letter of the 15th of September last.

The half-yearly accounts now due from our branches have nearly all reached us, and as soon as the balance arrives a statement of the condition of the institution will be forwarded to you, agreeably to our promise made you through Mr. Hill, the Secretary of State for North Carolina, which statement we confidently believe will put out of doubt any fears for the solvency of this bank and its branches.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, November 20, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo is received. The amount of the draft you allude to, \$15,000, will be placed at maturity, in the Office of Discount and Deposit in New York, for this object. Permit me to add, that to pay the Treasurer's drafts at the Branch Bank in Providence would always be preferable whenever it would suit your convenience.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM. SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, November 25, 1819.*

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant was duly received and laid before the Board of Directors of this institution, who have directed me to furnish you with a statement of the situation of this bank, which I beg leave to hand you herewith annexed, and which will unfortunately furnish but too conclusive evidence of its total inability at this time to transfer even a portion of the amount of your deposit to the Bank of the United States or either of its branches.

I am instructed, however, to assure you that the most strenuous efforts are making to procure the means of extinguishing this debt; and from the number of suits that have been brought by this bank, and now at issue, it may be confidently expected that a considerable portion, if not the whole amount of this deposit, may be paid in the way you require early in the next year; and in the meantime I am instructed



to offer such security as you may require for the ultimate payment of the principal as well as interest that may have accrued.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, November 25, 1819.

Amount of capital stock paid in.....	\$364,599
Amount of Merchants' Bank notes in circulation.....	25,382

Deposits, viz:

Treasurer of the United States.....	57,000	
Private deposits.....	2,066	
Deposits by banks.....	1,934	
Dividends unpaid.....	1,240	
		\$451,221

Amount of notes and bills discounted.....	354,509	
Amount of specie.....	\$1,467	
Amount of current notes.....	874	
Amount of notes not current.....	3,749	
	6,090	

Debts due this bank, viz:

Individuals for overdraws.....	69,582	
Due by banks.....	1,780	
Mechanics' Bank stock.....	22,682	
Real estate.....	36,054	
		490,697

Surplus in favor of the bank.....	39,476
-----------------------------------	--------

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

ALEXANDRIA, November 25, 1819.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, December 1, 1819.

SIR: I duly received your favor of the 29th ultimo, and have forwarded a copy of the opinion of William Bradford, Esq., Attorney General, dated 15th April, 1794, to Isaac Lawrence, Esq., New York, as requested.

Inclosed I return you his letter, and have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

L. CHEVES, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW YORK, November 25, 1819.

SIR: An injunction has been issued by the Chancellor of this State, among others, to the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States in New York, prohibiting the transfer of certain stock in the debt of the United States at the Loan Office here.

The present case may not probably occasion much difficulty or embarrassment to the Loan Office in this city, but it suggests the inquiry how far proceedings of this nature, emanating from the State courts, are to be recognized as obligatory; and I shall be thankful for instructions from your Department on the subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,  
ISAAC LAWRENCE, *President, acting as Commissioner of Loans.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, Petersburg, December 29, 1819.

SIR: I have placed to the use of the Treasury about \$20,000 in the Branch Bank of the United States in your city. You can therefore instruct the Treasurer to check, in favor of Richard Smith, Esq., on this office for that amount whenever it may suit his convenience.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ROB. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



BANK OF DARIEN, *January 3, 1820.*

SIR: This bank having received from its office at Milledgeville a draft drawn by General David Merriwether for \$6,000 on the Cashier of the office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah, with an extract from his instructions and his letter to said Cashier on the subject, has forwarded the same to the United States office in Savannah for collection; but as the Cashier has received no instructions from you on the subject, as you will perceive by the following extract from his letter of the 30th ultimo to the Cashier of this bank, viz: "I have received no instructions as respects Mr. Merriwether's authority to check on this office. I shall, as directed by you, hold his draft, and the moment funds are placed here by the Treasury Department advise you of the same," will you have the goodness to direct said funds to be placed to the credit of General D. Merriwether, or the Commissioners, if so authorized, to facilitate the negotiation of the draft in question? I am induced to take this liberty in consequence of the arrangement made with our office by the Commissioners in receiving these drafts as cash.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

T. SPALDING.

CENTRAL BANK OF GEORGETOWN, *January 24, 1820.*

SIR: The dividend on the stock of the Bank of Metropolis, transferred by this institution to the Treasurer, amounts to \$1,300 50, due the 1st instant, which you will please place to the credit of this bank. You will also draw on us, through the United States branch at Washington, for \$3,699 50; making, with the above, a payment on account of \$5,000.

The negotiations pending in the early part of this month with another institution here are broken off, without being able to bring them to satisfactory terms. They finally declined assuming the debt we owe to you, which, being the principal point with us, closed the business. I confidently hope we shall be able to pay you the whole within the stipulated time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. LEVERING, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

UNION BANK, *Alexandria, February 9, 1820.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date of the 7th current.

Mr. Herbert, one of our Directors, who has heretofore had the honor of making similar negotiations with you, and as the last arrangements entered into can be better explained (as understood on our part) by him, it is deemed best that he should attend, and whatever pledge he may make will, if possible, be duly carried into effect.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHAPMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF BURLINGTON, *February 10, 1820.*

SIR: A communication from your Department, under date of the 29th of January ultimo, is received, and has been submitted to our Board of Directors. In answer thereto, I am instructed to say that this bank will receive on deposit all such public moneys as you may direct, upon and subject to the conditions therein mentioned. In the monthly returns to the Treasury Department it is required that a note should be made of "any moneys which may be in the bank to the credit of any public officer or agent of the United States." It is presumed their credits as public officers and not their individual accounts is intended. Should that presumption be incorrect, I will thank you to have it corrected in due time.

I am, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,

A. THOMPSON, *Cashier.*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, *February 22, 1820.*

DEAR FRIEND: A certificate, bearing date March 1, 1819, for \$17,376, payable in twelve months, with interest, was issued by this institution to the Treasury Department, and which becomes payable on the first of next month; in connexion herewith, permit us to state the following facts:

A few weeks after the date of the above certificate the stockholders of this bank saw proper, at a general meeting, to make an interchange in the direction; this new Board believed it due to the public and the interest of the stockholders to place this bank on a specie payment, which was commenced in July last, and is still continued; in the course of which time we have retired from circulation the whole amount of our old notes, with the exception of a few small ones, in doing which it was found necessary to make some temporary loans with some of the banks, which it has not been in our power yet to liquidate. We mention this circumstance to show that we have not been able to receive from those indebted to this bank but a feeble assistance in those unprecedented times of obtaining money.



Such are the facts which have prompted us to ask of you the following aid, and which we hope you will be disposed to grant us, for we have not the means of meeting the payment of the certificate on the first of next month, and the institution will be much obliged.

We ask as a special favor of you to take another certificate, dated March 1, 1820, for the same amount, \$17,376, subject to interest, and payable in twelve months, and the interest due on the first day of March next we will pay in any manner you may direct, and the collateral securities given already, as noted at foot of the certificate in your possession, to remain with you as before.

Permit us to make one remark more before we close this communication. The citizens, dealers in merchandise and numerous manufactures of this neighborhood, did petition some time since for a branch of the Bank of the United States, but without success, and the only loan of public funds received, known to us, is the amount of the above certificate you were good enough to grant this bank last year; we have therefore had to depend on the reduced means of the capitals of our banks, and take the difficulties of the times, hard as they are, and we still hope to get through with a little further assistance.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN FORBERT, *President Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, February 26, 1820.*

SIR: You can instruct the Treasurer to check upon this office, in favor of Richard Smith, Esq., Cashier, for \$10,000, and for the same amount, in favor of Luke Wheeler, Esq., payable at the office at the Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk, whenever it suits his convenience to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, March 9, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant is received, in which you inform me that the \$42,000 of the notes of the State Bank of North Carolina, received by the Missouri Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, have been transmitted to the city of Washington, and asking payment for these, as well as for \$15,311 received at this bank from the Tombeckbe Bank.

The Directors of this institution have instructed me to assure you that provision is now making for their payment on receipt of them at this bank, which, it is hoped, will not be long, as the returning home of our members of Congress will afford a safe conveyance. It is desirable to ascertain the amount of the issue of this bank and the several sums issued by the branches, that each may be called on for its quota.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

HARRISBURG BANK, *March 16, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your favor of the 9th, informing me that the Treasurer will be instructed to draw on this bank for the \$8,000 mentioned in your letter of the 20th August last.

To meet this draft it will be equally convenient for us to deposit the amount in the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, or in its branch at Baltimore; but to either place some weeks may elapse before a safe opportunity may occur to remit so large a sum. We have, therefore, to request that the instruction to the Treasurer may be deferred thirty days. In the interim the funds shall be remitted to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and of which you shall be duly advised.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NEW HAVEN BANK, *March 16, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant is received, and, in answer, I am directed to say that it will be more convenient for the bank to have the draft you mention made payable at the United States Branch Bank in New York.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, March 18, 1820.*

SIR: Your favor of the 10th instant is received. The amount of the drafts you allude to will be placed at maturity in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in New York.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.



MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, March 20, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, giving notice that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on this bank for \$30,000 at the expiration of sixty days, and for \$30,000 at the expiration of ninety days, is received. These drafts shall be promptly paid at the office of the Bank of the United States at Boston.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, March 21, 1820.*

SIR: Immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant I made arrangements at Norfolk for meeting the Treasurer's draft on this office for ten or twelve thousand dollars. I will therefore thank you to cause the draft to be forwarded to the United States Bank at that place, and at the same time desire the Cashier to call on the office of the Bank of Virginia there for payment.

I will also thank you to cause the draft to be drawn immediately.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, March 22, 1820.*

SIR: Your favor of the 10th instant has been received. It would be very difficult at this time to provide funds in New York, Middletown, or Boston, those which we have on hand being either on Providence, or such as might be made so. We therefore request that the drafts might be drawn payable at the branch in Providence.

I am, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BATH BANK, *Bath, March 29, 1820.*

SIR: By your letter under date of 21st October last I was instructed "to transfer every six months to the Cumberland Bank the public moneys which may be deposited in the Bath Bank." The amount standing to the credit of the United States Treasurer on the 1st instant was eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-two cents; arrangements have been made for transferring this sum to the Cumberland Bank, agreeable to your direction.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOS. ROBINSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, *April 11, 1820.*

SIR: Congress having lately appropriated about \$30,000 for the completion of public buildings in the neighborhood of Augusta, where the deposit will probably be made, it may be convenient and desirable to the Treasury Department (if measures have not already been taken for transmitting the amount wanted) to make the deposit at some bank in the Territory of Columbia, to the credit of this bank, and allow us to place the same amount to its credit here. All risk would by this means be avoided, and both parties be accommodated. The Department may desire to have funds to a greater amount arranged in this way for other purposes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. CUMMINGS, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HARRISBURG BANK, *April 12, 1820.*

DEAR SIR: The draft of the Treasurer of the United States on this bank for \$8,000 will, by an arrangement, be accepted at the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia. You will be pleased, therefore, to direct that it be drawn payable at that place. Part of the funds to meet this draft are now placed in that bank, and the balance will be there in due time, as it is in readiness to forward.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BURLINGTON, *April 13, 1820.*

SIR: On the 10th of February I had the honor of addressing you on the subject of yours of the 29th January ultimo, to which I beg leave to refer you.



It was not then, nor is it now, supposed that any statement of our affairs would be expected until public moneys were actually received; yet, as we have no inducement to withhold it, I have herein inclosed to you a statement showing the condition of this institution on the 30th March last; and should the proposed order be issued to the Collectors to make their deposits in this bank, a similar statement will hereafter be made on the last Thursday of each succeeding month.

The pressure of business, it is presumed, crowded the subject from your recollection; and the only inducement I have in calling your attention is, that a knowledge of the consummation of the proposed arrangement would, in a degree, vary our estimates.

With accustomed respect, your obedient servant,

A. THOMPSON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, April 25, 1820.*

SIR: Your favor of the 22d instant is received.

At this moment it is not convenient to us to place the amount you require in Norfolk. We have about \$17,000 in the office of the United States Bank in your city, which has been placed there for the purpose of meeting, in part, the Treasury demands upon us. I presume Mr. Smith can readily place the same in Norfolk for you. You can therefore, on receipt hereof, check in his favor on this bank for that amount, *i. e.*, \$17,000.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROB. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksbury, May 2, 1820.*

SIR: I have just placed funds in the Virginia Bank, at Norfolk, for the purpose of meeting the Treasurer's draft on this office. You will therefore oblige by forwarding the Treasurer's draft to the United States Bank at that place, and at the same time desire the Cashier to call at the office of the Bank of Virginia for payment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEWPORT BANK, *Newport, Rhode Island, May 25, 1820.*

SM: This morning I accounted to the General Treasurer of this State for a draft of the Treasurer of the United States on us for \$15,000, and there is now remaining to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with us only \$628 23 to meet the Treasurer's draft which is to be drawn on us on the 10th of June next for \$10,000. The Collector of the Customs informs me that he does not expect that any money will be placed by him to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States during the present quarter, which appears probable from the following statement of bonds payable during that period, *viz:*

May 26.....	\$87 36		
May 26.....	280 00		
June 2 .....	219 23		
June 8 .....	37 92		
June 8 .....	132 89		
June 8 .....	3,986 46	Debenture issued.....	\$3,849 20
June 13 .....	309 12	Principal dead.....	309 12
June 18 .....	1,502 68		
June 18 .....	42 00		4,158 32
June 18 .....	62 62		
June 18 .....	372 00		

Making.....\$7,032 28, and being the whole amount of bonds due the present quarter; to which add \$1,471 87, being amount to credit of Collector with us, and making altogether \$8,504 15, of which only \$4,345 83 are applicable to the payment of the current expenses of this office the present quarter; and if such expenses should amount to about \$4,500, as was the case the last quarter, there would be a deficiency of about \$150, from which it appears that we shall not be in funds to meet the draft of \$10,000 to be drawn on the 10th of June. Please inform me whether you have relinquished your intention of causing said last mentioned draft to be drawn on us, and if not, whether we are to have a draft of like amount on the Providence branch to meet it. It has been intimated at Washington that this money may remain some time in the hands of our General Treasurer. On the contrary, it is asserted that it is in contemplation to reduce this State's debt with it, (after payment of \$4,400 to the town of Providence,) which may be carried into effect at the June session of our Legislature.

I am, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JNO. R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



NEW HAVEN BANK, *June 13, 1820.*

SIR: Your favor of the 8th instant is received. Inclosed is the Treasurer's account and a statement of the situation of the bank to this time. It was owing entirely to forgetfulness that they were not rendered before.

We should prefer paying the drafts you mention in New York, as we there keep our surplus funds for the purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. R. PYNCHON, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HARRISBURG BANK, *June 13, 1820.*

SIR: I have this day received your letter dated the \*8th ultimo, by which I am informed that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on me, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$5,000.

You will be pleased to direct the draft to be drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Branch of the United States Bank at Baltimore, where the money shall be deposited to meet it.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSTER, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, June 14, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of advice, dated the 8th of May,\* that the Treasurer of the United States would be instructed to draw on us, at sixty days, for \$10,000, is received; but as we having already been advised that a draft of \$30,000 would be made payable on the 8th of July, it is presumable a mistake is made, and that the advice of the draft of \$10,000 was meant to be dated on the 8th of June instead of the 8th of May, inasmuch as the postmark on the back of the letter is the 8th of June. The object of this communication is merely to ask whether it is intended we are to provide the \$10,000 in sixty days from the 8th of May or the 8th of June; in either case funds will be provided at the United States Office of Discount and Deposit in New York.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L SMITH, 2d, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, June 26, 1820.*

DEAR SIR: I presume you have heard of the differences between the local banks and the office of the United States Bank at this place. I herewith transmit you a copy of a report of a joint committee of the Planters' Bank and Bank of Georgia, adopted by their respective Boards of Directors on that subject, by which you will perceive the grounds taken by the local banks in their stand against the United States Bank. The interposition, however, of Mr. John Bolton, at Philadelphia, (though unauthorized on our part,) having occasioned suggestions of arrangement on the part of the United States Bank, evincing the spirit of a friendly desire to accommodate matters, we have paid the total amount of our bills held by their office, agreeably to the statement furnished by Mr. Hunter, the Cashier, at our request.

The inclosed document will put you in full possession of our views and determinations, and we are desirous of communicating to you the causes of difference, and to inform you of the perfect ability of the local banks to meet all calls upon them which are considered just and proper; for, notwithstanding it is confidently expected that the Directors of the United States Bank will see in the course pursued on the part of the local banks abundant reasons why they should desist, still, if they persist in their system, it can only terminate in a decided collision. You have no doubt been informed of the use made of the Government funds in the possession of the offices of the United States Bank; and you will observe, in this instance, that one of the reasons urged to justify the course of conduct pursued here with regard to us—that is, the alleged unprofitable nature of the Government funds in their hands—has been fully confuted by the offer of the local banks to do that for the Government about which the United States Bank makes so much complaint.

I am, with much respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

W. B. BULLOCH, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Total amount of its notes taken up by the Bank of Georgia from the office of the United States Bank, \$81,700.

Total amount of its notes taken up by the Planters' Bank, \$105,000.

\* This letter was dated 8th of May by mistake ; it should have been 8th of June. Vide 8th of June.



*Report adopted by the Bank of the State of Georgia on the 21st of June, 1820.*

The joint committee of the Planters' Bank and the Bank of Georgia, appointed to confer and report on the subject of the communication from the President of the office of the United States Bank at Savannah, of the date of the 13th instant, (and which communication incloses a copy of an adopted report of a committee of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, which had been transmitted to them for their government in its relations with those institutions,) after mature consideration, report:

That in relation to the aforementioned communication and its accompanying documents, the committee will proceed, in the *first place*, to reply thereto, as they consider it an act of justice to the local banks to do so, and thereby furnish a brief exposition of the views taken by them in their stand against the demand made by the office of the United States Bank for daily cash settlement; and then, *secondly*, as the transaction has assumed different features since the receipt of the communication above referred to, by the propositions made by the Bank of the United States, as communicated by Messrs. J. and C. Bolton, they will respectfully recommend what course they think advisable for the local banks now to pursue.

*First.* The requisition by the office of the United States Bank for a *daily cash settlement* from the local banks has been resisted, not only as unnecessary and totally without example in the intercourse of the banks in this quarter of the Union, who have always acted towards each other with unlimited and distinguished confidence, but as otherwise objectionable.

That, in the opinion of the committee, there is nothing in this renewed requisition which materially varies from that which was first made by the office of the United States Bank, above alluded to, for a *daily cash settlement* with the banks of Savannah, and which has already been determined to be objectionable, and therefore not acceded to. That while the objection to this mode of settlement is reiterated, the committee take the liberty to state that, until the recent demand made upon the local banks for daily cash settlements, (and for which demand the committee have looked in vain for a justifiable reason,) a good understanding and a correct intercourse had existed between the office of the United States Bank and these institutions; that in the early establishment of the branch of the United States Bank here the most friendly disposition and conduct were evinced by the local banks towards that institution, which have been cherished and supported until the present period. That however painful it may be to the party extending a favor to recall to the party receiving it the recollection of the obligation, still, in the present view of affairs, these institutions ought not to withhold the declaration that, in the early establishment of that office, frequent opportunities were afforded greatly to have embarrassed the office in its operations, if a disposition had been felt in any way unfriendly; but no such state of feeling existed. That they have never yet had occasion to ask an accommodation from the office of the United States Bank located at this place, though the committee have no hesitancy in expressing their belief that, if circumstances had rendered it necessary to make such an application, it would have met with the most amicable reception from that office; and if any exigency had made it essentially important for the office of the United States Bank to make a call on the specie capital of the local banks their vaults would not have been closed against such an application, for the local institutions have ever considered that there was abundant field for the operations of the local banks and the branch bank of the United States, within their respective legitimate limits, without hostility and with mutual benefit. That if the course which they determinately recommend eventuated in a decided collision between these institutions and the office of the United States Bank, the charge of producing it would rest on the United States Bank. In this expression of opinion, the committee cannot refrain from commenting on some of the observations made by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States in their communication furnished by the branch to these institutions.

It is said in that document that "the balance against the local banks grew principally out of collections on account of the revenue of the United States, which yield no profit to the office." Now, there is no fact better known in this community than that those balances consisted in the paper or bills of the local banks, held by the office of the United States Bank, upon which that office operated by discounting individual notes or bills of exchange, for which they received the legal discount, and thereby derived a profit, and issued paper or bills of the local banks which the local banks might be called on the next hour to redeem in specie. And the knowledge of these circumstances, on the part of the Directors of the United States Bank, is evinced in the aforementioned adopted report, where they state that the balance against the local banks were invested in current exchange to a great extent.

Again, it is further said that the balances against the local banks grew principally out of collections on account of the revenue, which yielded no profit, even in the shape of deposits to the office, because the bank was ordered to transfer them to, and was obliged to pay the amount at, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, long before it was possible for the bank to have it transferred. The committee conceive the most irrefragable and conclusive answer which can be furnished to such an allegation is a willingness on the part of the local banks, which they readily avow, to receive the revenue of the United States at this place, and to transfer and pay the amount over at any place the Government may require.

It is also said in that document that "eighteen months have elapsed since a cent of income has been received from the stockholders of the United States Bank from that institution," and an attempt is made to involve the banks in Savannah with being instrumental (though in a very remote degree) in producing that effect. This charge is declared to be unjust, for the committee repeat that, whenever the Branch Bank of the United States has held the paper or bills of the local banks, they could have discounted, and actually have discounted individual paper upon its faith, by which they have not only received an interest, but were without the responsibility to meet the specie payment of the bills which they thus used in discounting such individual notes or bills of exchange; and the inconsiderable amount which the office now holds in the bills of the local banks would be readily put out by the office, if it would discount unexceptionable business paper which the local banks are compelled to reject, because of the state of things arising out of the course pursued by the office of the United States Bank. At any rate, if such balance should be converted into specie by the redemption of the same by the local banks, it is asked whether that specie deposited in the vaults of the office of the United States Bank would produce an interest to that institution? Certainly not more so than the bills themselves if retained. Hence, we are left to conclude that the measure adopted in the demand for specie seems calculated to supply the office here with a specie capital from the vaults of the local banks, and that, too, with Government funds, which is not considered either proper or just. And, further, it is worthy of remark that one of the local banks, the



Planters' Bank of Savannah, is a large stockholder in the Bank of the United States, inasmuch as it holds four thousand shares in the stock of that bank; it therefore cannot be readily believed that it would take part in any measures by which that institution might be injured.

The committee cannot refrain from remarking that other reasons than those intimated by the aforementioned communication may be assigned to show why the stockholders of the United States Bank have not received a cent of income from their stock; they shall not, however, even suggest them. But, in defence of themselves, they will say that they hope the attempted oppression of the State banking institutions is not a measure resorted to with the view of ultimately destroying them, or advancing to an unreasonable extent the interests of the stockholders of the United States Bank. But the systematical demand for specie, by a daily call for specie settlements, (while the Branch Bank of the United States issues none of its paper so as to enable the local banks to equalize accounts, but receives the paper of the local banks not in the ordinary way of banking operations exclusively, but also as the depository of the United States funds, derived as well from the custom-house revenues as from the sales of public lands to the west,) affords very strong evidence to authorize such an apprehension of their motives.

The committee deny in unequivocal terms the suggestion contained in the aforementioned communication, that it would ever have been advantageous for the office of the United States Bank to have thrown its own notes into circulation, when it was making use of the bills of the local institutions, acquired in the manner before particularly mentioned, because every individual practically acquainted with business here, and the state of exchange against this section of the country for some time past, knows that the office was benefited by retaining its paper and not putting it into circulation.

While the committee regret that "the stockholders of the United States Bank have looked, and so long looked in vain, for their subsistence from that institution," they protest against the banks of Savannah having been any way instrumental in producing that unfortunate state of things; and if the local banks of Savannah "have never ceased to make large dividends," they hope it is to be attributed to a judicious and fortunate course of conduct in their Directors and agents; they know it does not arise from operations beyond the authority invested in them by their respective charters.

The committee will conclude by remarking that if "there is a helpless portion of stockholders in the Bank of the United States who look up to that institution for their necessary support," that widows, orphans, literary, charitable, and other laudable institutions, and the State herself, are largely and seriously interested in the stock of the banks of the State of Georgia.

Those interests the Directors are appointed specially to guard, advance, and protect. The course adopted by those institutions in relation to the office of the United States Bank is founded in their views of the whole subject, and of the best interests of those they represent, upon sound and just principle, independently of every other consideration; and they hope to pursue such a system of measures as shall best promote the interests of the stockholders, silence opposition, and exhibit the most sensitive regard to justice and true moderation.

It now only remains for the committee, in the *second* place, *distinctly* to state that the measures adopted by the local banks did not arise from inability on their part to pay the demands of the office of the United States Bank, but from what they have deemed considerations involving principle, and to which it is trusted they will continue to adhere. Yet, as the transaction has recently assumed different features by the proposition of the Bank of the United States for an adjustment, as communicated by Messrs. Jno. & C. Bolton, and while no necessity exists for the local banks to avail themselves of the proposed arrangement of the Bank of the United States and Messrs. Boltons, the committee, nevertheless, see in that measure the spirit of a friendly desire to accommodate the difficulties which have arisen between the institutions; and they think it furnishes evidence on which the banks can feel assured that they will not again be called upon to accede to a system to which, from its objectionable nature, they have already avowed their determined opposition; and in the expectation that the office here will be authorized to issue its own bills, and thereby afford the opportunity of an exchange of paper, and bear its proportion of specie responsibilities with the other banks of the city, the committee recommend that the banks of Savannah, respectively, forthwith pay to the office of the United States Bank the total amount of their bills held by that office.

Extract from the minutes.

A. PORTER, *Cashier*.

---

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, June 29, 1820.*

SIR: I have been directed to hand you the inclosed copy of a report, made by the joint committee of the State and Planters' Bank of this city, on the subject of the communication from the President of the office of the United States Bank, Savannah, of the date of the 18th instant, and which communication incloses a copy of an adopted report of a committee of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, which had been transmitted to them for their government in its relations with those institutions.

The report has been received and approved of by the Directors of this bank; and, according to their resolution of 21st instant, I offered to pay the whole amount of notes held by the office of this bank, that amount having been stated at \$105,000 (one hundred and five thousand dollars;) the same was paid to it in specie dollars.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

[The report is the same as the one attached to a letter from W. B. Bullock, President of the Bank of Georgia, dated Savannah, June 26, 1820, and is signed by J. Marshall, Cashier.]

---

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *July 3, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your communication of the 29th ultimo, expressing your intention to direct the Treasurer of the United States to draw on this bank, at the expiration of sixty days



for fifty thousand dollars. I beg leave to observe that provision shall be duly made for this draft by the period of its appearance; and have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *July 3, 1820.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 1st instant, just now received, I herewith inclose three protested notes of Peter Bauduy, which had been placed here as a part of the special deposit, as collateral security for the debt due by the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, viz:

Peter Bauduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Braden, due July 3—6, 1818, protested, for \$1,450.

Peter Bauduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Braden, due and protested, 24th—27th July, 1818, for \$875.

Peter Bauduy's note, endorsed by Thomas Braden, due and protested, August 7—10, 1819, for \$2,340.

Your order calls for a note of \$1,470. I conclude the order was intended for \$1,450, which I find to have been at the time mentioned for \$1,470; and therefore I send it, as above. It does not appear that we ever had a note of Mr. Bauduy's for \$1,400.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. WHANN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, July 3, 1820.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, which has been laid before our Board of Directors; and I am requested to refer you to my letter of the 26th ultimo, which incloses a copy of the joint report adopted by the Board, and to repeat that we had required of the branch of the United States Bank the total amount of our paper held by that office, and that we had paid for and taken up the same, agreeably to the statement furnished by Mr. Hunter, the Cashier, at our request; and to express and communicate our confident hope and desire that no further difficulties would arise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BULLOCK, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, July 5, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo, apprising me that the Treasurer of the United States would be instructed to draw on me, at thirty days, for \$10,000, was duly received, and laid before the Board of Directors of this institution, by whom I am instructed to inform you that on or about the last of this month you will be advised of the amount which it will be practicable for this bank to pay; and I am further instructed most respectfully to request that you will be pleased to accommodate your draft to the extent of our means to pay, and to be assured that we shall continue to make you payments as fast as funds can possibly be obtained.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *July 6, 1820.*

DEAR SIR: I have received a letter from Mr. Bullock, in which he informs me that the Bank of Georgia, in conjunction with the Planters' Bank, have made an application to you that they should become the depositories of the collections for the United States in their quarter, upon the condition of laying them down for the United States when they may be required.

You will no doubt have been informed of the ground upon which this application has been made, and I will not trouble you by a repetition of them.

The State Bank of Georgia and the Bank of Darien, over which I am placed, have the greater portion of funds of Georgia invested in them. But they are not more identified with the interests of the State than they are identified with the feelings of the people at large, who think, if there is any benefit resulting from being the receivers of the revenue, those benefits should (if reconcilable with security) be given to local institutions where those collections are made.

Permit me, then, sir, without going over the ground which has made this application particularly necessary at this time, to request that, for the collections to be made at Darien and south, the Bank of Darien might become the depository of the national fund; nor does the Board of Directors over which I preside feel any doubt of being able to place your moneys where you may require them, for the valuable commodities of these United States grow in the southern quarter, and exchange is but seldom against them.

And I remain, dear sir, yours, with respect and esteem,

T. SPALDING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



STATE BANK, *Boston, July 26, 1820.*

SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant is received, and I am instructed by the Directors of this institution to return you their sincere thanks for your agency in closing their account with your Department, and to inform you that whenever the Treasurer's draft on this bank for \$28,061 73 is presented we will pay it, with the two drafts mentioned by you, to wit:

Richard Smith, Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington, on the Office of Discount and Deposit, Boston, for .....	\$4,063 57
And my draft on the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Baltimore, as Commissioner of Loans, for .....	23,998 16
	<u>28,061 73</u>

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. WARD.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MERCHANTS' BANK, *Salem, July 26, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant I have the honor to acknowledge, authorizing me to draw on John Donnell, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States, Baltimore, as Commissioner of Loans, for the sum of \$738 08, which sum, you observe, with the remittance formerly made to me, will make the compensation of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the whole amount of Treasury notes cancelled and returned by me to the Treasurer. By an examination of the inclosed schedule and account current you will perceive this to be a mistake.

One-fourth of 1 per cent. on \$600,572 99, the sum transmitted by me in Treasury notes .....	\$1,501 43
I received from the Treasurer, January 12, 1818 .....	\$184 52
I received from the Treasurer, June 22, 1818 .....	115 75
Liberty, by your letter of the 21st, to draw on John Donnell, Esq., for .....	738 08
	<u>1,038 35</u>

Leaving a balance due of..... 463 08  
Which balance of \$463 08, if found to be correct, I will thank you for liberty to draw for in like manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, in account with John W. Treadwell, Cashier of Merchants' Bank.*

DR.

1817, July 5. For services in receiving, cancelling, and transmitting Treasury notes, amounting to \$600,572 99, at one-fourth of 1 per cent .....	\$1,501 43
--	------------

CR.

1818, January 12. By R. Smith, Cashier, draft on the office of the Bank of the United States, Boston .....	\$184 52
January 22. Treasurer's draft on the Bank of the United States, payable at the Merchants' Bank, No. 1518 .....	115 75
1820, July 26. My draft on John Donnell, Esq., Baltimore, Commissioner of Loans, pursuant to authority from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury .....	738 08
Balance due .....	463 08
	<u>1,501 43</u>

JOHN W. TREADWELL, *Cashier.*

SALEM, *July 26, 1820.*

*Statement of Treasury notes cancelled and remitted from Merchants' Bank by John W. Treadwell, Cashier:*

I cancelled and remitted in my letter of the 27th August, 1816, the receipt of which was duly acknowledged by T. T. Tucker, Esq., on the 8th September, 1816 .....	\$114,812 64
Ditto, on the 4th September, 1816; acknowledged on the 9th September, 1816 .....	124,622 80
Ditto, on the 20th September, 1816; acknowledged on the 26th September, 1816 .....	123,362 24
Ditto, on the 29th October, 1816; acknowledged on the 4th November, 1816 .....	57,498 40
Ditto, on the 11th November, 1816; acknowledged on the 18th November, 1816 .....	38,459 57
Ditto, on the 14th January, 1817; acknowledged on the 21st January, 1817 .....	68,179 32
Ditto, on the 11th April, 1817; acknowledged on the 16th April, 1817 .....	68,631 02
Ditto, on the 28th June, 1817; acknowledged on the 5th July, 1817 .....	5,007 00
Whole sum transmitted .....	<u>600,572 99</u>
One-fourth of 1 per cent on this amount is .....	<u>1,501 43</u>



STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, August 3, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo is received, in which you inform me that the \$42,000, notes of the State Bank of North Carolina and its branches, received from St. Louis, were delivered to General Stokes, on his departure from Washington, to be brought to this bank, and asking when and where it will be convenient to pay the amount, together with the balance due on those remitted by the Tombeckbe Bank.

This bank and its branches have been prepared for some months to pay the amount, and will do so on receipt of the notes, as I assured you in my letter of the 9th March last. But we have not received the notes handed to General Stokes, nor heard from him on the subject since the rise of Congress. A private letter, some five or six weeks ago, from him, mentioned that he expected then to be at this place in a few days; and I presume his silence on the subject of the notes arose from the fear of a miscarriage of his letter, and thereby endangering his safety in travelling with so large a sum of money.

Desirous that no inconvenience should occur to the General Government by any further delay in the arrival of General Stokes, induced me to write him a private letter some few days ago on the subject of the notes committed to his care, which I expect ere this he has received; and I therefore hope he will be here in a few days.

On receipt of the notes, no longer delay will occur in forwarding payment than the necessary time of obtaining from the branches of this bank a portion of such funds as we are aware that they have, and these are credits in "specie-paying banks in the Atlantic cities"—a mode of payment as pointed out in your letter of the 6th September last, and as acceded to in my answer of the 15th of that month. But, as we presume you will prefer funds to the north of Washington, we shall endeavor to accommodate you with the greater portion of such. The balance will be principally on Charleston, and none south of Savannah.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. BOYLAN.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *August 14, 1820.*

SIR: In conformity to the instructions of your letter of the 10th instant, I herewith hand you the evidences of the debts of the following banks, which form part of the Treasurer's special deposit in the Bank of Columbia, viz:

The Elkton Bank of Maryland, Granville Alexandria Society, Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon, Bank of Parkersburg, German Bank of Wooster, Bank of New Salem, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Greencastle, Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Virginia Saline Bank, Bank of Somerset and Worcester, The Merchants' Bank of Alexandria, ——— Cromwell, (for the Urbana note of \$5,000,) Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania, Huntington Bank of Pennsylvania, Washington Bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of Muskingum, and Lebanon Miami Banking Company.

On the receipt of the Treasurer's drafts, the notes or obligations of the several banks in whose favor they shall be drawn will be immediately transmitted to them.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM WHANN, *Cashier,*  
By LUND WASHINGTON, Jun.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF DELAWARE, *August 29, 1820.*

SIR: Yours of the 10th instant is received, referring to a report of Mr. Whann, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, stating a balance to be due him of \$1,584 96. The balance due from this institution at this time is considerable short of that amount, owing, I presume, to payments made since that report was made out; the balance still due that bank we calculate on paying as soon as we can.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOS. KING, *Cashier.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Raleigh, September 2, 1820.*

SIR: By the hand of General M. Stokes I have received and placed to the credit of Thomas T. Tucker, Esq., Treasurer, &c., forty-two thousand dollars in the notes of the issue of this bank and its branches, of which the Treasurer is this day advised.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HARRISBURG BANK, *September 5, 1820.*

DEAR SIR: I am advised by your letter of the 29th ultimo that the Treasurer of the United States will be instructed to draw on this bank, at the expiration of sixty days, for \$5,000.



It will be most convenient for us at this time to remit our funds to Baltimore. You will therefore be pleased to direct that the draft be drawn payable at the office of the Bank of the United States in that city.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FOSTER, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *September 5, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of yesterday's date, desiring to be informed of the amount of public money it would be convenient for this bank to transfer to Washington on the 30th of the present month, and what further sum on the 20th of October. In reply to this requisition, I beg leave to state that the interests of our commercial community have required that an indulgent course should be pursued towards it on the part of the bank, which, by an impartial distribution of its means of aiding, has very materially promoted the collection of the revenue. A large proportion of the public deposit has been paid on the draft for \$50,000 just drawn; but I entertain a hope that no inconvenience would result to us from paying fifteen thousand dollars more on each of the days suggested in your letter. This further sum of \$30,000 will make nearly a moiety of the balance now due by us to the Treasury, and I beg the favor of you to signify whether it will be satisfactory.

I am sir, with very great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier*.

EDWARD JONES, Esq.

BANK OF BRISTOL, *Bristol, September 6, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo is received, and have now to reply that the last advice of a draft from the Treasury, which was \$10,000, has been paid at the United States Office of Discount and Deposit in New York, and transmitted to the Treasurer, discharged. This draft was at sixty days from the 8th of June, not at ninety. A recurrence to my return to the Secretary of the Treasury, in August 15, it will be seen is charged; consequently you will perceive the draft you allude to has already been issued and paid.

I am, in the interim, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

SAM. SMITH, 2d, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, *Albany, September 6, 1820.*

SIR: We have, within a few months past, paid out considerable sums in bills of this bank, destined for the western States, under a positive assurance to the individuals that they would be received at the different Land Offices, and, indeed, in all payments to the General Government. We, however, observe, from a circular which you have been pleased to issue, that our bank is not mentioned among those whose bills will be taken out of the State in which they are located, by which we find ourselves in an awkward and very unpleasant situation; if, therefore, you will forgive this trespass on your attention, and can, with propriety, accord to us the favor of having our bills taken in payment to Government generally, it will be gratifying to our Directors and friends, and, we trust, not altogether undeserved. Our bills have ever been redeemed at par in the city of New York, and I venture to say that no bank in the State is in better credit; of the good standing of our institution, I beg leave to name a few of our friends from whom we can obtain any evidence that you may deem necessary: Mr. Van Buren, Judge Roger Skinner, and Mr. Dudley, are perhaps better known at Washington than many others we could mention, and the latter gentleman has been for many years a Director in the bank, until his late appointment in the Bank of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. OLCOTT, *Cashier*.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

BATH, *September 8, 1820.*

SIR: Mr. Robinson, the Cashier of this bank, being absent for a short time, your letter under date of the 2d instant was laid before the Directors, who have instructed me to say that the money received at this bank on account of the Government is in the bills of the banks generally in this quarter of the State; that they are not received as a deposit at the Cumberland Bank; that it is a great inconvenience to the trading part of the community to make their payments in this way, and the payments to the Government are more regular in consequence of it; that we can continue to receive the bills generally, provided it will be agreeable to you to make your drafts payable at sixty days, and draw them on the 1st of January and July; this would barely give time for the exchange of the money without loss, and to place it in the Cumberland, or in the Boston Branch Bank, should you prefer it, without loss.

The Cashier of this bank paid on the 1st of the month ten thousand dollars into the Cumberland Bank on account of the Treasurer, as it is understood they will have a large deposit at the Cumberland Bank after paying the pensioners. We presume you will have no objections to equalizing the deposits, and that



you will direct the remaining part of the deposit here to be paid the 1st of March; should it be more convenient to have the money placed in the Cumberland Bank before that time, we wish you to draw at sixty days, after deducting the ten thousand paid over; this will give us a little time for the exchange, as it can be effected without loss to the bank.

I am, sir, respectfully, your humble servant,

WILLIAM KING, *President of the Bath Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, September 13, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have to inform you that it will not be practicable for this bank to pay a larger sum at present than \$5,000.

It was our intention to have increased this amount to \$20,000, but our just expectations have been from time to time disappointed, which occasioned the delay in replying to your last letter.

We shall continue to make you payments as fast as the funds received in bank shall accumulate to a similar amount, of which you shall be duly apprised.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, September, 27, 1820.*

SIR: I am directed by the Board to state that they are induced to suppose the reasons given to the Branch Bank of the United States in this place for not complying with the demand of payment of the sum of \$14,311, alluded to in your letter of the 12th instant, would have been considered sufficient and satisfactory. The determination then taken by the Board, circumstances which have since occurred are calculated rather to confirm than to alter. Some of the small portion of the Directors who had intended to remain here during the season have been compelled to seek refuge in the country from the malignant fever which pervades this city; the remaining Directors, from their peculiar situation, do not feel themselves authorized to act on the subject of your communication. You will, however, do this Board the justice to believe that their non-compliance is not dictated by any desire to evade the payment of the just debts of the bank, or for any purpose of hostility towards the Government of the United States. They have every reason to hope that when a full meeting of the Board takes place, (which will be in November next,) such arrangements will be made as will be satisfactory to the Treasury Department.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

G. W. OWENS, *President pro tem. of Planters' Bank.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *September 27, 1820.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th of September is before me. The Bank of Darien has paid all the Alabama collections demanded of them by the United States Bank in Savannah on the part of the Treasury.

The inclosed copy of letters will show that if the \$17,817 have not been cashed, that the fault is not with the Bank of Darien, for I presume it could not be expected we were to send the specie to Savannah.

And I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

J. SPALDING.

EDWARD JONES, *Treasury Department, Washington.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, August 9, 1820.*

SIR: I am directed to demand payment, in behalf of the Treasury of the United States, of \$17,817 in the notes of your bank in specie. You will oblige me by having the same ready for the next trip of the stage, when I shall send for the same.

Repectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

EBEN. J. REES, Esq., *Cashier of the Bank of Darien.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *August 18, 1820.*

SIR: The mode adopted by me in pledging payment of the bills of this bank previous to the presentation of said bills is considered irregular, as some circumstances in the interim might occur tending to affect such pledge. Therefore I will say it is the intention of this bank to *redeem its bills promptly on demand*



until such circumstances should arise, *at present unknown*, to render a change of such determination necessary.  
I am, &c.,

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

JAMES HUNTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Bank of the United States.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *October 13, 1820.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 11th instant, and I immediately complied with your request to present *personally* to Dr. Peake, the Collector of the Port, the letter inclosed in it, and directed to him. I now transmit to you, as you direct, copies of the only accounts which public officers or public agents keep with this bank; and am, with very great respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq.

Dr. *Josiah Watson, Postmaster, Alexandria, with Bank of Alexandria.* Cr.

1820.			1820.			
Sept.	4	To check in favor of A. Bradley, Assistant Postmaster General.....	\$1,350 00	Sept.	1 By balance .....	\$1,355 82
Oct.	7	To balance .....	486 75	Oct.	5 By cash.....	341 87
			1,836 75	7	....do.....	139 06
						1,836 75
					By balance.....	486 75

E. E.

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *October 12, 1820.*

*Humphrey Peake, Collector of the Customs, district of Alexandria, in account with the Bank of Alexandria.*

Dr Cr.

1820.			1820.			
Sept.	5	To check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States .....	\$5,000 00	Sept.	1 By balance.....	\$4,299 14
	16	To check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States .....	6,000 00		2 By cash.....	717 64
	23	To cash.....	485 33		4 ....do.....	646 14
	30	....do.....	1,219 80		5 ....do.....	356 17
Oct.	9	To check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States.....	5,000 00		6 ....do.....	2,526 00
		Balance .....	2,819 05		7 ....do.....	326 61
					8 ....do.....	585 25
					9 ....do.....	80 18
					11 ....do.....	65 38
					12 ....do.....	838 84
					13 ....do.....	101 67
					16 ....do.....	133 20
					18 ....do.....	997 35
					19 ....do.....	125 33
					20 ....do.....	1,162 26
					22 ....do.....	67 26
					23 ....do.....	1,969 77
					25 ....do.....	351 18
					26 ....do.....	670 85
				Oct.	2 ....do.....	1,695 74
					5 ....do.....	1,809 75
					6 ....do.....	997 57
			20,524 18			20,524 18
					By balance.....	2,819 05

E. E.

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *October 13, 1820.*

FARMERS' BANK, *Newcastle, October 18, 1820.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant, I now transmit a statement of the different sums that have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States since the receipt of your communication of July 11, 1818, and of the drafts of the Treasurer upon this bank which have been paid, exhibiting a balance now due from the United States to this bank of \$224 78.

The face of this statement will, I presume, afford a sufficient reason why the weekly or monthly returns required by the Government have not been made to your Department, especially when I add that, with the exception of Major Samuel Babcock, (who for a while made his deposits in this bank, but for



upwards of a year past has made them elsewhere,) not another officer or agent of the United States has made a single deposit in this branch of the Farmers' Bank, the regulation of the President of the United States, as communicated in your letter of December 8, 1818, to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JAMES COUPER, *Cashier.*

*The Treasurer of the United States in account with the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at Newcastle.*

Dr. Cr.

1819.			1818.		
July 3	To Treasurer's draft No. 9360, previously trans-		Nov. 12	By cash, per W. D. Waples, D. tax.....	\$79 00
	mitted.....	\$198 31	1819.		
1820.			Feb. 27	....do.....do.....do.....	200 00
Oct. 9	To Treasurer's draft No. 284.....	80 69	1820.		
17	To Treasurer's draft No. 306.....	323 10	May 4	By cash, per J. Merritt, D. tax.....	98 33
			Oct. 18	By balance due bank.....	224 78
		602 10			602 10

E. E.  
BRANCH OF FARMERS' BANK AT NEWCASTLE, *October 18, 1820.*

JAMES COUPER, *President.*

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, November 11, 1820.*

SIR: Your favor of the 6th instant is received, and, in reply, I have to say that the balance now at the credit of the Treasury Department on our books shall be placed, as you wish, in the office of the United States Bank at Norfolk by about the middle of December. I notice, by your entries, that the last credit to that account, which is about the amount of the balance, is dated September 30, and that the terms upon which this bank undertook the collection of the revenue entitle us to pay at sixty and ninety days from the date of such collections; and as we have heretofore been always prompt in meeting your wishes in relation to the transfers of these collections, it is hoped the present arrangement will be satisfactory.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

ROBT. K. JONES, *Cashier.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *November 16, 1820.*

SIR: I beg leave to address you on a subject connected with the interest of the Bank of Alexandria; but feeling a great degree of reserve lest the obtrusion may be offensive to you, I pray you to pardon me if my zeal to benefit the bank has led me in this instance to the commission of an impropriety. In conforming to the requisition of an act of the last session of Congress, a general meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be convened on the 22d of the present month, in order that their acquiescence may be expressed in the prolongation of the existing charter to the year 1822. The capital of this bank is peculiarly important to the commerce of this town, as it is almost entirely derived from a distance, and the presence of gentlemen deeply interested as stockholders, and who reside in Virginia, principally, is expected at the proposed meeting. To these gentlemen it is known that for many years their bank has been connected with your Department by its agency in the collection of the revenue, and it would be highly gratifying to them to know that its duty in this respect has been faithfully discharged, and in a manner meriting the approbation of the Treasury Department.

If, in promptly and faithfully accounting for revenue collected by it, and in patriotically directing its energies (as far as they could contribute) to the supply of the nation's wants in frequent emergencies, under the influence of motives free from the taint of speculation or the hope of profit, the Bank of Alexandria has merited your approbation, I would most respectfully request its expression upon an occasion when the interests of the bank may be essentially promoted by it.

I earnestly entreat, sir, that if there be an impropriety in this request, you will pardon it in consideration of the purity of the motive which induces me to make it.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient, humble servant.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *December 3, 1820.*

SIR: In addition to the usual monthly return of the Treasurer's account, I have the honor to transmit to you the statement required to be made annually, exhibiting the state of this institution.

The statement I inclose is a copy of the one submitted to the stockholders of the bank at their general meeting, on the 22d of last month; and, as notes were added for their information, I avail myself of this occasion to beg you, sir, to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your communication of the 20th ultimo, which justified the concluding observation.

Your most obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*



BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, December 5, 1820.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo,\* and for the causes of difference, &c., between the local banks and the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Savannah, I have to refer you to my previous communications, or correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury. It was not to have been expected that difficulties with that office would have been again so soon created. At any rate, after the demand for the total amount of our paper, and payment, as we wished, in full, though a deposit on your account was retained, which we wished included, the course recently pursued was not to have been expected at a season when we had scarcely a number of Directors present sufficient to transact the ordinary business of the bank, and so that office has been informed. Your communication shall be laid before the Directors of this bank whenever a Board can be constituted; at present a Board cannot be formed; the afflicted condition of our city, suffering under the ravages of a dreadful disease, has dispersed the population.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BULLOCK, *President.*

EDWARD JONES, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Treasury Department, Washington.*

BANK OF COLUMBIA, *December 5, 1820.*

SIR: In an adjustment of accounts now pending between the Bank of the United States and the Bank of Columbia, growing, in the first instance, out of the sums remaining at the credit of the Treasury in this bank at the time of the establishment of that institution, and assigned to it, it has become necessary to fix with it, whether a certain item, making part of the special deposit fund, which, by an order from you, was, in the early part of last year, transferred from that bank to this for collection, shall continue in this bank at the credit of the Treasury, and be accounted for by it.

The case, I beg leave to state, occurred in this way: At the time the order was given, the Bank of the United States at once charged the Treasury, and gave the Bank of Columbia credit for the whole sum, being something less than five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and as the several evidences of the debt, consisting of the paper of, and the credits in, a great variety of banks, most of them distant, were sent in to the Bank of Columbia by the Bank of the United States, they were respectively charged to the former by the latter, until the credit so given was reduced to one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, (nearly,) and so it has since stood; the Bank of the United States expressing a desire to take this part of that special deposit fund on itself, and to settle it with the Bank of Columbia, against so much of its claim on account of the Government credits assigned as before mentioned. To the Bank of Columbia it would be a convenience that it should be so arranged, and I take the liberty in its behalf respectfully to solicit that the credit, as described, may be permitted to remain as it now stands.

It was, I believe, understood, at the time that the Bank of Columbia undertook for the Treasury the settlement with the great number of banks concerned, and dispersed over a very large extent of country, the sum which this special deposit embraced, that its compensation would be found in the deposit with it, for a reasonable time, of such portion of that fund as could be made soon available; and as it will be seen that, of the special deposit fund contained in the original list turned over to the Bank of Columbia, nearly all that part applied by the Bank of the United States was of this description, it will really be but stating the fact to say that it was the expectation of having the benefit of that part of the list which, together with the sincere desire to be useful to the Treasury, induced the Bank of Columbia to accept the agency you were pleased to confide to it, and which made it necessary that it should send its principal officer, accompanied by an assistant, at a considerable expense and some risk, on several journeys, one of which, in the interior of the neighboring States and in the western country, was not accomplished in less time than between four and five months.

I am authorized to say, on the part of this institution, that, should it be your determination, sir, to compensate its agency in the settlement it has made for the Treasury by the deposit of the available parts of it, as before mentioned, it will be willing to commence the return of them in the course of next summer, and that the whole, by payments made from time to time, be refunded by the end of three years from now.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

J. MASON, *President.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, December 9, 1820.*

SIR: A few days since a draft from the Treasurer of the United States upon this bank for \$6,000 was presented by Jonathan Swift, and the immediate payment of it demanded.

I had the honor to state to you a few weeks since the actual situation in which this bank was placed; the utter impossibility of its making you a payment at this moment, and to solicit in its behalf a little longer indulgence.

It is well known, as I had the honor to represent to you, that the debts of the bank are in court, and judgments expected this term, on some of which the money will be made, but the precise time when it may be reckoned on cannot be defined. Until, then, it is received we will be unable to meet this draft; in the meantime the holder of it, Mr. Swift, is pressing us for the money, and has threatened to return it under protest. In this dilemma I must earnestly solicit, in the name of this bank, your friendly interpositions in delaying the payment of this draft until we can procure the means of discharging it. No intimation whatever was given us of the intention of the Department to draw on us at this time.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MORGAN, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

\* This letter is not on file.



BANK OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, December 13, 1820.*

SIR: I received a letter from Mr. Jones, principal clerk of the Treasury Department, of the date of the 12th of September last, to which I replied on the 5th of October;\* and, agreeably to what I then stated, I laid the communication before our Board of Directors, and the sum of twenty-eight thousand and twenty-three dollars, which the Branch Bank of the United States held of our paper as a special deposit for the United States Treasury, has been paid and taken up.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BULLOCK, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Petersburg, December 18, 1820.*

SIR: We are now prepared to pay the balance due from this office to the Treasury Department. You can therefore direct the Treasurer to draw upon me, in favor of Luke Wheeler, Esq., Cashier, whenever it suits his convenience to do so.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT K. JONES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *December 22, 1820.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 19th instant, which I have had the honor of receiving, I beg leave to state that the bank of Alexandria may place, without inconvenience, to the credit of the Treasurer, fifteen thousand dollars in the office of the Bank of the United States in Washington on the 30th of the present month, and the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars on the 15th of the ensuing month.

These two sums united will make nearly a moiety of the present balance to the credit of the Treasurer of this institution; but if the proposed payments and periods of payment be not satisfactory to you, we will endeavor to conform entirely to your wishes.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

J. L. McKENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, January 24, 1821.*

SIR: If agreeable to you, I will thank you to draw on this office, through the United States office at Norfolk for \$5,300, and make the draft payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Virginia, *Norfolk.*

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Whereas it is proposed by the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to direct that the bills of the Bank of Geneva, in the State of New York, be received in payment of debts due the United States for land, and that the bills so to be received shall be deposited, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Branch of the United States Bank at Chillicothe, the Bank of Chillicothe, the Bank of Steubenville, and the Bank of Columbus, in the State of Ohio:

Now, therefore, the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Geneva do hereby promise and engage that they will receive the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States upon the offices of the Branch of the United States Bank at Chillicothe, the Bank of Chillicothe, the Bank of Steubenville, and the Bank of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, for their bills so as aforesaid to be deposited in those banks to his credit. The said drafts to be given quarter-yearly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October; and that the amount of the drafts so to be received shall be deposited in the office of the Branch of the United States Bank at Boston, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, within ninety days after the date of his drafts.

In witness whereof, the signature of Henry Dwight, President of the Bank of Geneva, and the corporate seal of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Geneva, are hereunto affixed, [L. s.] at Geneva, in the State of New York, this twenty-fifth day of January, 1821.

H. DWIGHT, *President.*

JAMES REES, *Cashier.*

BOSTON, *January 31, 1821.*

We, J. & E. Dwight, of Boston, merchants, for a valuable consideration, hereby guarantee the punctual performance of the within contract, according to the terms and conditions therein stated.

J. & E. DWIGHT.

Attest:

JONA. DWIGHT, Jr.

\* Not on file.



NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION BANK, *Portsmouth, February 5, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th November last, relative to a difference which existed in my certificate of October 28, 1816, and my credit in the Treasurer's account at that time. I have thus delayed an answer, in hopes of obtaining the amount in small Treasury notes, but they are not to be had either in this town or in Boston. I shall now forward to the Treasurer his account, with \$10 in small notes, (which are all that can be obtained,) leaving a balance of \$94, which I hold myself ready to pay in cash when and where I shall be directed so to do.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICE, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

FARMERS' BANK OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, BRANCH AT NEWCASTLE, *March 28, 1821.*

SIR: This institution for more than three years has, in the character of an office of the United States Bank, performed the public business of the Government in this State. At the time it assumed this duty we were informed by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States that one of the regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury was, "that all public moneys placed at the disposition of a public officer shall be deposited in one of the banks having the deposits of the public money, if there be any such bank at the place where it is to be disbursed, when the nature of the disbursement will admit of such deposit;" and that the revenue of the General Post Office should be deposited, as collected, in the Bank of the United States, its offices, or banks employed as offices, whenever it could be done without inconvenience. We have not, heretofore, received those deposits that we considered were assured to us by these regulations.

The Collector of the Customs at Wilmington does not deposit in the Farmers' Bank at that place. The late Postmaster at that place kept no account with us. Major Babcock, who resides here, and who superintends the erection of fortifications on the Pea Patch, immediately below this place, has not, for more than a year, made a deposit with us. His disbursements during the last season on these works were considerable, but the moneys were kept in some other bank.

In consequence of our not obtaining the deposits of the public money in the hands of those officers, which we relied on as a remuneration for the labor imposed on our officers by the Loan Office and pension business, a compensation for the clerks in this institution was asked for from the Bank of the United States; this was refused. The report of a committee of that bank, which was adopted by the Board, has been received by us, and a copy of it is herewith inclosed. The Board recommend that you should be requested to direct the deposit in the Farmers' Bank of the public moneys when the convenience of the Treasury will permit; this being considered by them as the only and proper remuneration.

The public deposits have always been considered by us as the consideration for which we transact the public business, and we know that the officers, whose deposits we ask for, can, with equal, if not greater facility to themselves and to the persons to whom the money is to be disbursed, keep the public funds in our bank, as in any other. We have to ask that they may be required to do so. We have a branch in Wilmington and one in this place. The officers, whose deposits we claim, reside in those places, and we trust the Farmers' Bank will receive the benefit of the deposits of the public moneys they hold.

We therefore request that, in pursuance of the Treasury regulations on this subject, you will cause the following officers to be directed to make their deposits of public moneys in the Farmers' Bank:

1. That Allen M'Lane, Esq., Collector of the Customs at Wilmington, shall deposit all the public moneys collected by him in the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Wilmington.
2. That Nicholas G. Williamson, Postmaster at Wilmington, shall deposit the revenue received by him in the same branch.
3. That Major Samuel Babcock, of the Corps of Engineers, who resides at Newcastle, and superintends the erection of fortifications on the Pea Patch, shall deposit the public moneys placed at his disposition in the branch at Newcastle, as the disbursements are made at that place.
4. That James Riddle, Esq., the Navy Agent at Newcastle, shall deposit in the branch at that place all public moneys placed at his disposition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BLACK, *President.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BANK OF DARIEN, *Darien, April 23, 1821.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th\* instant is received; and having called a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Darien, it has been unanimously decided that we should accept the offer you make us of becoming the depository of the collections of money for land sales in Alabama, on the condition of placing the funds where the Government may require them.

You will therefore, at your pleasure, transmit your instructions to the Bank of Tombigbee; we will have a fund in Philadelphia or New York of from \$50,000 to \$70,000, which shall be retained to meet your desires in that quarter, and which will come up to the verbal understanding between us, that we should throw from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to the north in advance, when any other account might remain until October and November, when bills are procurable on moderate terms. Hereafter the Bank of Darien will direct its utmost efforts to meet this arrangement in good faith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SPALDING, *President of Bank of Darien.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

\* This letter is not on record. It must, therefore, have been a private letter, or, by an omission of the clerk, have not been recorded.



BANK OF DARIEN, *April 23, 1821.*

The foregoing letter was read, and unanimously approved by the whole Board.  
Extract from the minutes.

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*FRANKLIN BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *June 11, 1821.*

SIR: Your favor of the 6th instant,\* requesting a statement of the affairs of this institution and a list of its debtors, has been duly received.

I shall lose no time in preparing those statements, and in a few days will have the honor of laying them before you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. NEWTON, *Cashier.*

\* Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF DARIEN, *June 16, 1821.*

SIR: We have received, on account of the Treasurer of the United States, from the Tombigbee Bank, the sum of \$96,445 18, which is passed to his credit. The Bank of Darien has \$27,000 in Philadelphia and \$25,000 in New York, which we can check for at your will. If there should be expenditures in Florida now called for by the Government, the Bank of Darien will obey your directions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SPALDING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, July 11, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant was duly received, and laid before the Directors of this institution without delay. I am directed to inform you that Mr. Hagner's letter of the 4th of May gave the first intimation of there being any Treasury notes in this bank unaccounted for. On receipt of that letter, Levi Cutter, late Cashier, was called upon for an explanation; the amount, being seven hundred and thirteen dollars, was paid over by him in bank bills, but no explanation given. That sum was placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, agreeably to Mr. Hagner's request.

On the receipt of your letter the demand on Mr. Cutter was renewed for a full explanation, accompanied with a copy of your letter. Annexed is a copy of his answer.

The Directors are sensible of the impropriety of Mr. Cutter's conduct, and much lament it. As guardians of the institution, they hold it accountable for all sums that may be deposited in the bank by the Government, and for the unfaithfulness of its officers.

Mr. Cutter ceased to be Cashier in April, 1818. When he left the bank no Treasury notes were in it, and no record of those deposited by William Swett.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*PORTLAND, *July 9, 1821.*

SIR: In reply to your inquiry relative to the Treasury notes deposited by William Swett in the Cumberland Bank for account of Robert Brent, late Paymaster General, I can only say that the notes received of Captain Swett were, according to the best of my recollection, small Treasury notes, not drawing interest, and that soon after they were exchanged for bank bills, in expectation that the sum would soon be drawn for. I would further state that there was not, to my knowledge, any Treasury notes remaining in bank at the time I left it.

Yours, respectfully,

LEVI CUTTER.

JOSEPH SWIFT, Esq.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, on July 12, 1821—

*Resolved*, That all such bills and notes as are now in a regular course of curtail, or not under protest, shall be set apart and pledged to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be collected by the said bank as speedily as possible, and the proceeds paid over to the said Treasury of the United States at the expiration of every sixty days; and it is further resolved, that this bank will make and execute a deed of trust on the whole real estate owned by the bank for the further security of the debt due from the Mechanics' Bank to the United States.

*Resolved*, That the President and Directors will carry into effect the foregoing resolves in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, or his attorney, shall approve.

JOHN LONGDEN, *President.*CHAS. CHAPIN, *Cashier.*



SAVANNAH, *July 12, 1821.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 28th of June I have received at Savannah; I am there on my way to New York, where I shall remain a few weeks, and probably see you before the beginning of October at Washington.

The Cashier of the Bank of Darien is instructed to obey the contents of your letter, which has been transmitted to him for that purpose.

I remain, dear sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SPALDING.

FRANKLIN BANK, *Alexandria, July 17, 1821.*

SIR: I am directed by the Directors of this institution to inform you that a committee from this bank will wait on you on Friday next, in place of Thursday, as contemplated when Mr. Dickins was here, when it is hoped such propositions will be made as will meet your approbation respecting the debt due from this institution.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A. NEWTON, *Cashier.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, July 21, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and, in hastening to reply, must anticipate the acknowledgment of the Directors of this institution, while I would express my own for your consideration in suspending proceedings on the notice you have received of its having suspended specie payments until an explanation could be obtained.

Such a notice could only have been transmitted from the branch of the United States Bank in this city, as it is only to that bank, and neither to the "United States," *i. e.*, the Government, not to individuals, nor other banks, that the Planters' Bank has refused or does refuse specie payments. If so, the branch has acted (to say the least) very unfairly, in neither accompanying their notice with a statement of the attending circumstances, nor allowing us an opportunity of doing it.

The facts are these: The correspondence that had taken place between the different banks of the city on the subject of former differences, and which was published in a pamphlet last summer, and of which I had the honor, while President of the branch, of sending you a copy, terminated, on the return of the several Boards of Directors in the winter, in an agreement that each bank should receive the paper of the other, make weekly exchanges, retain \$50,000 of the paper of each without demand of payment or interest, and only demand specie or interest for the excesses, and to be annulled on sixty days' notice being given by either party. This agreement was entered into in January. The Bank of Georgia and the Planters' Bank might be considered as one party, and the branch the other, although the Bank of Georgia entered first into it, through a deputation from its Board of Directors, and without giving any notice to the Planters' Bank, which adopted it afterwards from a sentiment that the State banks ought not to allow themselves to be separated in any measures which might be concluded on in relation to the branch.

Both had been severely crippled by the measures of the Bank of the United States; both had ceased to do any new business, and were only engaged in calling in their accommodation debts, which the commercial and agricultural embarrassments of the country did not admit of being effected in the rapid ratio which was required by the accumulation of their bills in the hands of the branch. They were already brought to a state that caused every dividend to be an inroad upon their capital, and in this situation it was that they came to the determination of refusing specie payments to the branch, and of showing, while they might, that their issues were not without a specie basis. It was then that the branch made the offer of keeping an interest account with them, in lieu of demanding specie; and as this enabled them to consult their own convenience in the procurement of specie from abroad, and there was every prospect of an improvement in the exchanges of this section of the country, while it was represented that the payments into the branch on account of the public, both from the local revenue and from the western land receipts, would be very inconsiderable, they were induced to accept the terms proffered by the branch, hoping, from the considerations suggested, that it might still be possible for them to keep their doors open and preserve an intercourse with the branch.

Still they curtailed their discounts and did no new business, except in the purchase of bills of exchange on the north, which was pursued to a very limited extent, although necessary to enable them to meet the demands of the spring and summer.

The Bank of Georgia paid interest under the agreement. This bank continued to import and buy, at a considerable premium, specie to pay the excesses, except where it had funds at the north, and then it paid checks in discharge of the excesses, and which was allowed under the agreement at the option of the State banks.

In spite of the expectations that were entertained that the accumulation of their bills in the branch would become less and less, and that there would be an improvement in the exchanges which would admit of the branch issuing its own bills, the evil seemed to augment instead of diminish, and the agreement must have been annulled very soon by sheer inability on the part of the State banks to comply with its provisions. Still they would have endeavored to hold out until the winter, in order to see what another crop would do for them, had not the branch suddenly changed its measures.

*Before*, it had supplied to the community the capital which it took from the State banks, and their curtailments were not, consequently, so severely felt by individuals as they would otherwise have been; but now, it both declines all new business and is *shipping away* the specie which it has been taking from the State banks. Its vaults are rendered as bare of specie as the others are, and it is declared to be the cause of its suspending business. The simple facts, however, spoke volumes to the other banks. They



at once destroyed all hopes of any benefit being derived from the agreement, and of any opportunity occurring by which these banks could retrieve their situation or avoid absolute ruin as long as the branch continued to receive their paper. It could not be supposed that the Bank of the United States would continue its branch here without a specie capital sufficient to do business, nor that it would take to the north in summer, to return to it in fall, the specie it may have already acquired. It could only be inferred that the vault here was to be replenished in the same way in which it was originally filled, viz: by means of the State Bank bills, and that the mercantile and agricultural interests of the State were to be left to suffer until this could be effected; and no guaranty can be afforded that this thing will not be repeated—it might be, without end. Aided by such an immense capital, and having the additional weapon of the federal revenue, it is impossible to maintain intercourse with such an institution. The Planters' Bank saw no relief but in requesting the branch to refuse the receipt of its bills, and to bring the agreement to an immediate annulment by paying up the *whole amount* now on hand, instead of waiting the expiration of the sixty days' notice. Inclosed is a copy of that communication, by which you will perceive that the branch was at the same time notified that this bank would not redeem, on the demand of the branch, the future accumulation of its bills. The immediate annulment of the agreement was acceded to, and checks on the north agreed to be taken, as stipulated, for the amount of our paper on hand; but the request to refuse it thereafter was not granted. On the delivery or tender of the checks for the paper on hand the day the agreement was annulled they were refused, because they were only signed by the Cashier, although in the very form in which they had all along been taken, not only for our bills, but in exchange for specie, and which is practiced all over the United States. The branch required them to be signed by the President as well as Cashier, in consequence of a clause in our charter requiring "all bills, obligatory and of credit, and all contracts whatever," to be signed by both officers. Contrary constructions were placed on this clause by the two banks, and both refused to yield. The consequence was a demand for the excess of our bills over \$50,000, and a refusal to pay them; and then a protest for the whole amount, \$71,000. Had checks been received a protest would not have ensued, because time was afforded to hear from the parent bank on the subject before a further \$50,000 could be collected; in which case only was the bank authorized to demand payment. And it is to be presumed that the Bank of the United States would have directed a compliance with our request not to receive any more of our bills, on our paying up the whole amount collected up to the date of the receipt of the instructions, and which we were prepared to do.

In taking such a step, this bank did not lose sight of the embarrassment it was likely to produce in the payment of the revenue, and other engagements to the branch. It ascertained the amount of the former becoming due in the ensuing six months, and could judge pretty accurately of the amount of the latter becoming due in the same period, as all accommodation paper had been renewed until late in November, and no new discounts were granted. It possessed the means of furnishing the merchants with specie and checks on the north at par, and offered both for the purpose of paying all custom-house bonds and all existing engagements to the branch. So far, this bank, as having created the difficulty, might be supposed bound to provide; but, while it will continue to furnish the holders of its bills with specie or checks on the north to pay their custom-house bonds, it will refuse them for other engagements, and which they could control, that may be contracted at the branch after the adoption of our recent measures. The great inducement for us to enter upon those measures at the moment we did was the general pecuniary embarrassment produced by the measures of the branch, which not only stopped discounting itself, but caused the Bank of Augusta also to stop, by demanding payment of a large balance accumulated in the exchange of mutual services in the collection of bills running between the two places. The Bank of Darien could not avoid also being affected by this state of things, and ceased doing any new business likewise. The relief that was required was not, as to the amount, of any great magnitude; but it was of infinite importance at such a moment. But for this consideration, this bank would not have resumed its business until the fall. If calculations of the limited amount that was required for the relief of the community have proved correct, and if new business has not deprived it of the powers of furnishing others as well as debtors to the custom-house and branch with specie and checks for both their payments and remittances, it challenges the branch itself to a comparison of the conduct of the two institutions when they are called on for specie by the public, or for loans to provide for their custom-house payments. This bank has not only granted discounts to pay bonds while the branch refused them, but, while the branch has threatened to *mark* accounts of individuals whose checks should be presented for specie, has granted discounts when it was known they would be drawn in specie. So much is it allowed to us to say in self-defence.

As the branch does not pay a premium for checks or drafts it takes on the north, this bank furnishes them, for payments there, at par; but, for the purpose of remittance, it offers them at one per cent. premium, or specie, at the option of the holder of its bills. The inhabitants of the place, aware of the efforts which the bank is obliged to make to support itself under such circumstances, only call upon it in extreme need for either specie or checks, and resort to every contrivance to supply their wants before they will do so. This relieves the bank very much, and enables it to pay specie the more unreservedly to the northern tradesmen and mechanics who will not incur the expense of a check.

I should remark that, as the branch continues to receive Bank of Georgia and Augusta paper, only one application has been made to this bank for a check to pay engagements with to the branch; but the party receiving it did not offer it for his payment, but exchanged it for a check on the branch. It is probable the branch will not now receive our checks in consequence of the supposed want of form, and the parent bank having now instructed it to receive our bills for all *payments*, intending, we presume, to protest and sell them.

The checks that were tendered still remain in our Cashier's hands, subject to the call of the branch, and this bank will stand a suit for the amount, rather than make what it considers so unnecessary and unprecedented an alteration to them.

The Bank of Georgia has not united with us on this occasion, although it was invited to do so. It may not be so convenient at the present moment to pay up its debt to the branch as it was to us, or it may calculate on greater indulgencies from the branch in consequence of our rupture with it. But stand it cannot, under the present system, and continue to do business; at least we could not, and our unappropriated or reserved funds are much greater than its.

It will not be considered irrelevant to the object of this letter to state that the stock of this bank has risen from \$72 to \$78 per share for \$80 paid in since the new system of measures was adopted, while that of the Bank of Georgia is difficult of sale at \$75 for \$100, or 25 per cent. discount.

It serves to show that the credit of this bank has not, *in this section of the country*, been affected by



the protests of the branch; and we trust that the circumstances of the case, as above detailed, will induce you to attach no importance to the protest of our bills made by the branch. It was since that protest was made that the Bank of Darien proposed to us to take our part in the agreement made between it and the Treasury for the transmission of the western land revenue to the north or other points where it might be required; and desirous, as this bank has always been, of manifesting its disposition to facilitate the fiscal operations of the General Government, it acquiesced. A reference to the files of Mr. Secretary Dallas will satisfy you that this disposition was exhibited during the trial of the war by something more than words. More than \$400,000 (two-thirds of its then capital) was loaned to the Government by this bank at that period, *and not in stock at eighty per cent.*, but in Treasury notes at par, and mostly on the authority of the commanding officer of the division or military district while waiting appropriations or instructions from Washington.

A feeling of dissatisfaction or irritation against the Government never existed in the banks or in this community until this mammoth came here to destroy our very substance. Ships, plantations, negroes, wharves, stores, all the sources of wealth of the State have been — by this all consuming power! And this has been effected by the use of the revenue of the *Union*!

Your predecessors nor yourself, sir, ever complained of the conduct of this bank while entrusted with the management of that revenue; and there was no need of the Branch Bank to take it in hand, nor is there now. The State banks would all unite in performing the same services on the same conditions; and I am authorized to say that this bank would undertake this *alone*. If the Bank of the United States, as it has pretended, considers its obligation to render those services onerous, this bank does not, nor would any of the State banks; and they are all as competent and able (as far as the branch capital assigned it goes, as the branch.

You will perceive readily that our main object is, to prevail on the Bank of the United States to refuse our paper, and to deal on their own. While they decline issuing their own bills, and none (comparatively) of the public revenue is expended in this quarter, it is impossible for the State banks, located in the same place with it, *to exist*. And while our laws require the embodying in our bills the declaration that they shall not be negotiable, in order to forbid their being received, we must wait until it pleases the Board at Philadelphia to order the discontinuance of their receipt by the branch here in any shape, or until the aid of the Legislature can be obtained.

If I have been prolix in this communication, I beg that you will attribute it to my desire to acquaint you with all the circumstances that seemed calculated to enable you to form a correct opinion on the subject of your inquiry, and to the disposition entertained by the Directors of this institution to afford to the General as well as the State Government, and the public at large, an explanation of its views and motives on all occasions eliciting a public interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President*.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, June 25, 1821.*

SIR: The Directors of this institution, having come to the determination of annulling the agreement now existing between it and the office of the Bank of the United States over which you preside, are desirous of dispensing with the sixty days' notice stipulated for in one of the articles, and giving the annulment immediate effect. If your Board acquiesces, and the means possessed by our Cashier are acceptable, he will forthwith retire all the paper you hold of ours.

In taking this step, we consider it to be due to your Board to declare briefly our views and motives.

We wish you to refuse our paper hereafter, and I am instructed to request that, from the date of the annulment of the present agreement, it may not be received at your office in any shape.

That agreement was acceded to on the part of this bank, as a last experiment, to avoid the only alternative that was left to it for averting the ruin with which it was threatened by the Bank of the United States, viz: "to refuse the payment of your demands."

The experiment has been made and found to fail. After six months' experience (during which every sacrifice, short of closing their doors, has been made to enable them to maintain their intercourse with your office) the State banks find themselves in a worse situation than before, and with a prospect ahead (arising out of the measures of the Bank of the United States) that threatens incalculable distress in the trade of the place, and removes all doubt as to the policy which they ought to pursue.

It is *in vain* that they curtail their discounts, restrain their circulation, or make annual importations of specie, if their paper is to be used as the exclusive medium of collection of the public revenue, and then converted into specie to be shipped away again, or your office (at a moment when it has so crippled these banks as to render it utterly impossible for them to discount to the amount of a dollar) also declines business.

From such a system there can follow but one result, and it irresistibly impels the Directors of this bank to resolve on refusing to pay its bills accumulated by the Bank of the United States, unless their intercourse can be conducted on the liberal and friendly footing which prevails among the State institutions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President*.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., *President pro tem. Office of Bank of United States, Savannah.*

BATH, *July 23, 1821.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of the 18th instant. You state that the semi-annual drafts will be issued in favor of the Cumberland Bank on the 1st of August and the 1st of February for the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer on the 31st December and 30th June, respectively.



As our understanding was that sixty days' deposits were to remain as an indemnity to this bank for making the exchange of money and paying the same over to Portland, the drafts will, of course, be drawn payable thirty days from the 1st of August and February, which will place the money to your credit on the 1st September and March at Portland. If convenient to you, there will be a convenience to this bank in having you draw for twenty thousand dollars, payable the 1st of September, and the residue, deducting the hospital appropriation, on the 1st of October.

I am, sir, respectfully, your humble servant,

WILLIAM KING.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF DARIEN, *July 24, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo to the President of this bank was duly received, and he has directed me to say that the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia is authorized and empowered to meet the Treasurer's draft on this bank for twenty-seven thousand dollars, and the Cashier of the office of the Bank of the United States, New York, for twenty-four thousand dollars.

I have now the pleasure to hand you a copy of the state of our bank, taken this day, and will continue to furnish you monthly the same, as you have directed. Our President is now absent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, July 25, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 13th and my reply of the 21st instant were laid before the Board of Directors of this institution to-day, who beg leave to confirm my expression of their sentiments for your consideration in obtaining an explanation of the nature of the protest of our paper by the Branch Bank before acting on the notice you had received.

I have further to request that you will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of my reply, and to communicate any ulterior proceedings which may be adopted in consequence, as well of my communication as of the notice from the Branch Bank that we had suspended specie payments. It being probable that the branch will refuse our paper in *payments*, even as soon as the parent bank should be made acquainted with the provisions made by this bank for enabling the merchants to pay their custom-house bonds, and the parent bank having considered the conduct of the branch in refusing our checks on the north in the form tendered, I am instructed to inquire whether it would be allowed to the Collector of the Customs to receive such checks in discharge of bonds that may lay over in consequence of the branch refusing them, and to request, if it would be, that instructions be transmitted to him accordingly. The merchants had determined, in case the branch refused our checks on the north in payment of their bonds, by reason of this alleged want of form, to remit them direct to the Treasurer; but it would be preferable, if receivable at all, that they should be allowed to pay them on the spot. If security were any consideration, they could be made payable direct to the Treasurer.

The conduct of the branch, in issuing and distributing circulars throughout the country of our *suppression of specie payments*, is an act of hostility which will forever prevent all intercourse between it and this bank.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SAVANNAH, *January 18, 1821.*

The Committees appointed by the office of the Bank of the United States and the Bank of the State of Georgia "to confer as to some arrangement in regard to future balances" having met and conferred upon the subjects, report:

That in the same spirit of amity and conciliation which dictated the measure, the committees, acting jointly, have, upon mature deliberation, agreed upon the following articles, which, if adopted by the office of the Bank of the United States and the Bank of the State of Georgia, will form the basis of an amicable arrangement upon which they shall in future operate, and effectually prevent, it is confidently expected, a repetition of those unpleasant collisions which have heretofore for a time interrupted that perfect harmony and good understanding which did exist, and should continue to characterize the proceedings of the United States and State banking institutions, in their conduct towards each other. Therefore, in order to restore their former relations of the most friendly feeling, and for the mutual benefit and convenience of both parties, it is respectfully proposed by the undersigned, committees for that purpose—

1. That settlements shall take place between the aforesaid banks weekly; but that application shall be forthwith made to the mother bank, by the direction of the office of the Bank of the United States, to extend the time to monthly settlements in lieu thereof, as being much more agreeable to the Bank of the State of Georgia.

2. That each of the aforesaid banks, upon settlement and exchange of paper, shall retain any balance which may remain of the paper of the other bank, not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars, free of interest or demand for specie payment thereof.



3. That the settlement shall be for the present, and until altered to monthly settlements, on Monday in each and every week; and when altered, on the first Monday in each month. When exchanges of paper shall be made, and the excess which the one bank may hold of the paper of the other, over and above the aforesaid sum of *fifty thousand dollars*, shall be paid in specie, (or interest shall be allowed thereon,) at the option of the debtor bank, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in which case such excesses of paper shall be deposited in the debtor bank and become an item of account between them.

4. The checks on the cities of Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, shall be taken at par, in lieu of specie, at the option of the debtor bank, by the creditor bank, until the first day of December next, inclusive.

5. That a settlement and payment of the reciprocal interest account (if any there should be) shall be made on the first Monday in December next, and every six months thereafter, or oftener should the debtor bank prefer so to do, or whenever this agreement shall be terminated finally.

6. That each of the aforesaid banks shall receive the bills or notes of the other, payable on demand, in payment of all debts due to either of them, or which may be placed with them for collection.

7. That this agreement shall continue and be in force indefinitely, except as to the fourth article thereof; but it may be finally terminated at pleasure by either of the parties to it upon first giving sixty days' notice of such intention to the other party.

EDWARD HARDEN,  
S. B. PARKMAN,  
*Committee of the Bank of Georgia.*

R. RICHARDSON,  
SAMUEL NICHOLAS,  
HENRY W. HILLS,  
*Committee of the Office of the Bank of the United States.*

Extract from the minutes of the 16th of January, 1821.

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, *Savannah, January 20, 1821.*

SIR: The joint committee appointed on the part of this bank and that of the Branch Bank in this city in relation to an arrangement in regard to future balances, &c., between the two institutions, having yesterday made a report on that subject to our Board of Directors, I have been instructed to inform you that the said report has been adopted on the part of this institution.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,

A. PORTER, *Cashier.*

JAMES HUNTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, Savannah.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, January 20, 1821.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of this morning, and hasten to express my sincere congratulations and heartfelt pleasure in being informed that such arrangements have been made between your respective banks as will, I trust, insure that friendly feeling which should exist. I am directed to say that the Board of Directors of this office have adopted the report of the joint committee under date of the 18th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

J. HUNTER, *Cashier.*

ANTHONY PORTER, Esq., *Cashier of the State Bank of Georgia.*

The question proposed is, whether, under the charter of the Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, the Bank of the United States could make the funds of the Planters' Bank liable for \$32,592 12 *without any other evidence* than the bill or draft, of which the following is a copy:

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, June 29, 1821.*

No. 74.—\$32,592 12.

Pay to James Hunter, Esq., Cashier, or order, thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and twelve cents.

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

CASHIER of the *City Bank, New York.*

In the consideration of this question, it is, I presume, to be taken for granted that the signature of James Marshall is the genuine signature of James Marshall, and that he is the Cashier of said Planters' Bank; that the United States Bank is the legal holder of the said paper; that the said draft or bill has been duly presented for payment at the City Bank of New York; that payment thereof has been refused, and that there is no laches on the part of the holder.

What is the paper before us? It is not a check. It is payable *to order*, and checks, says Chitty, are always payable *to bearer*.

Is it a bill of exchange? There is a drawer, a drawee, and payee; it is payable to order, and negotiable only by endorsement. It is, therefore, a bill of exchange, as far as we can judge from the face of the paper. The clause of the charter of the Planters' Bank under consideration, and under which the question is made, is in these words:



*Rule 12.* "The bills obligatory and of credit, notes, and other contracts whatever, on behalf of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the said company, *provided the same be signed by the President, and countersigned or attested by the Cashier* of the said corporation; and the funds of the said corporation shall in no case be liable for any contract or engagement whatever, unless the same shall be so signed and countersigned or attested aforesaid."

A bill of exchange is certainly included under the words "*other contracts whatever*," in the first clause of the twelfth rule, and under the words "*any contract or engagement whatever*," in the latter clause.

I have shown that the paper in question is, on its face, a bill of exchange, and is, consequently, such a contract as comes within the provisions of the charter.

Then are the funds of the Planters' Bank bound by this contract? Or, in other words, is this a contract of the Planters' Bank?

Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering his opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Head and Amory, vs. The Providence Insurance Company*, in 2d Cranch, 127, says: "A corporation may correctly be said to be precisely what the incorporating act has made it; it derives all its powers from that act, and is capable of extending its faculties only in the manner which that act authorizes."—(Page 166.)

He goes further: "The act of incorporation is to them an enabling act. It gives them all the power they possess. It enables them to contract; and when it prescribes to them a mode of contracting they must observe that mode, or the instrument no more creates a contract than if the body had never been incorporated."—(Page 168.)

See also *Beatty vs. Marine Insurance Company*, 2d Johnson, 109, decided on the authority of the above case, and recognizing the same principles.

These principles are too well settled to require reference to other authorities.

Is this paper a bill of exchange drawn in a mode prescribed by the twelfth rule? Certainly not.

It is signed by the Cashier alone, and not *by the President*, nor is it countersigned by the Cashier.

Then it is not signed in the mode prescribed by the charter; and, in the language of the Chief Justice, "the instrument no more creates a contract of the Planters' Bank than if that body had never existed."

It is true that Mr. Justice Johnson, in the case of *The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria*, plaintiffs in error, *vs. The Bank of Columbia*, 5th Wheaton, 334, in delivering the opinion of the Court, in reference to a paper precisely the same as the one now in question, says: "That a check is neither a bond, bill, nor note, *with regard to the bank drawn upon*, but an acquittance; that checks are generally made payable to *bearer*, and that that paper was made payable to order; *but it was in evidence* that it was drawn as a check, and paid as a check."

In that case the paper acquired its character as a check from intrinsic evidence; hence, it was considered an acquittance, and not a contract, within the provision of the charter of that bank.

I am of opinion that, under the charter of the Planters' Bank of Georgia, the Bank of the United States could not make the funds of that corporation liable for the sum of \$32,592 12, *or any other amount, without other evidence* than the bill or draft of which a copy is above set forth.

Having answered the question as propounded to me, according to my best judgment, it would, perhaps, be superfluous to go into further explanations; but, as there is an *important reservation* in that opinion, I am unwilling to allow this paper to pass out of my hands without such explanations as may relieve from misconstruction. I have said "*without other evidence than the bill or draft*."

I have no doubt that, according to the well established principles of the Courts, both of law and equity, and particularly in reference to the case in 5th Wheaton, 334, above referred to, that the bona fide holder of such a bill or draft, in an action brought against the bank, upon the production of proof that the bank had actually received a valuable consideration for the draft, that that was the usual mode of drawing such drafts at that bank, and that it was drawn in the usual course of the business of the bank, and in furtherance of its operations; I say I have no doubt that such bona fide holder, upon such proof, or even, perhaps, upon less ground, would be entitled to recover from the bank, and could recover, the consideration which he had paid for such draft; for such intrinsic evidence would raise an *implied promise* or contract on the part of the bank, not subject to the restrictions of the twelfth rule, and by which implied contract the bank would be bound. So in the case of a deposit, evidence that the entry was made in the customers' book in the handwriting of the Teller, or officer who usually receives the deposits, or of an officer of the bank acting in his place, according to the practice of the bank, would be sufficient evidence of such deposit on which to raise an implied promise or contract, on the part of the bank, to refund, and would bind the bank, though not a contract made in conformity to the twelfth rule.

The restrictions contained in the twelfth rule of the charter of the Planters' Bank are made to protect the corporation from fraudulent practices of its agents by placing checks upon its officers. But no Court will permit such a corporation to use the means provided for its protection against the fraud of its own officers as weapons to practice frauds upon an innocent or ignorant individual or community.

Hence, if the corporation desire the benefit of a contract made by its agents, not in pursuance of its charter, it will be required to refund, to the extent of their benefit, to the individual who has suffered by such act of non-conformity.

The case in 5th Wheaton is a stronger case than the one now under consideration.

The draft there is precisely in form similar to the one under consideration here.

The clause in the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria is in precisely the same words as the clause in the charter of the Planters' Bank, and the draft is signed by the Cashier in his individual name, and not as Cashier, and is not signed by the President, and yet the defendant in error, who was the acceptor of the draft, by the decision of the Superior Court, recovered against the plaintiffs in error, that is to say, the bank drawing on the extrinsic evidence produced to the Court. It is remarkable that the same clause is contained in the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, the Bank of Augusta, and the State Bank of Georgia, as that which has been cited from the charter of the Planters' Bank, yet seems to have been carefully avoided in the charters of both the former and present Bank of the United States.

If I have erred in the opinions I have expressed above, I must urge in extenuation of my errors the very limited period which has been allowed to me for this investigation.

R. W. HABERSHAM.

Savannah, July 2, 1821.

VOL. IV.—135 F



PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, June 22, 1821.*

SIR: In conformity with the provisions contained in the agreement entered into by your bank and this institution on the 25th January last, you will please to take notice that, on the expiration of sixty days from this date, this bank will consider itself absolved from the obligations of said agreement, and that the same shall then cease and determine.

Your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

JOHN HUNTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States.*

P. S. Should your Board consent to annul the agreement at once, the notes of this bank in your possession would be taken up by the following drafts, to wit:

At sight, \$4,000	} on Philadelphia or New York.
5 days, 18,000	
30 days, 8,000	
60 days, 20,000	
<u>50,000</u>	

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, June 25, 1821.*

SIR: The Directors of this institution, having come to the determination of annulling the agreement now existing between it and the office of the Bank of the United States over which you preside, are desirous of dispensing with the 60 days' notice stipulated for in one of the articles, and giving the annulment immediate effect. If your Board acquiesces, and the means proposed by our Cashier are acceptable, he will forthwith retire all the paper you hold of ours. In taking this step, we consider it to be due to your Board to declare briefly our views and motives. We wish you to refuse our paper hereafter; and I am instructed to request that, from the date of the annulment to the present agreement, it may not be received at your office in any shape.

That agreement was acceded to on the part of this bank, as a last experiment, to avoid the only alternative that was left to it for averting the ruin with which it was threatened by the Bank of the United States, viz: "to refuse the payment of your demands." The experiment has been made and found to fail. After six months' experience (during [which] every sacrifice, short of closing their doors, has been made to enable them to maintain their intercourse with your office) the State banks find themselves in a worse situation than before, and with a prospect ahead (arising out of the measures of the Bank of the United States) that threatens incalculable distress in the trade of the place, and removes all doubt as to the policy which they ought to pursue.

It is in vain that they curtail their discounts, restrain their circulation, or make annual importations of specie, if their paper is to be used as the exclusive medium of collection of the public revenue, and then converted into specie to be shipped away again; or your office, at a moment when it has so crippled these banks as to render it utterly impossible for them to discount to the amount of a dollar, also decline business.

From such a system there can follow but one result; and it irresistibly impels the Directors of this bank to resolve on refusing to pay its bills accumulated by the Bank of the United States, unless their intercourse can be conducted on the liberal and friendly footing which prevails among the State institutions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

R. CAMPBELL, Esq., *President of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *Savannah, August 10, 1821.*

SIR: I yesterday received a note from the Cashier of the Planters' Bank, containing a request of so singular a nature, in my opinion, that I thought it proper to inform you of it. You will accordingly receive, annexed, a copy of his note to me and of my reply thereto.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. HUNTER, *for the Cashier.*

THOMAS WILSON, Esq., *Cashier.*

P. S. After this letter was closed, I received another note from Colonel Marshall, of the Planters' Bank, and opened my letter for the purpose of annexing a copy.

W. P. H., *for the Cashier.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, August 9, 1821.*

SIR: I am directed to request the favor of your furnishing me with a statement of the payments made into your office, at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, from the period of its establishment to the last return, exhibiting for your convenience the amount of each periodical return—

1. Of receipts from the customs;
2. Of receipts from the District Attorney;
3. Of receipts from the western Land Offices

If you could add to the above the amount of Treasurer's drafts to disbursing officers in this section of the Union, you would further oblige your most obedient servant,

JAMES MARSHALL, *Cashier of the Office of the Planters' Bank.*

WM. P. HUNTER, Esq., *Acting Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah.*



Savannah, August 10, 1821.

Sm: Your note of yesterday was received, in which you state that you are directed to request me to furnish you with a statement of the payments made into this office, at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, from the period of its establishment to the last return.

In reply, I have to state to you that, acting in a situation altogether novel to me, and that only for a temporary period, I should perhaps be doubly particular in all my official acts. I should, where its propriety was only doubtful in my mind, decline furnishing any documents of the nature you suggest.

But in this instance I must say that I was surprised at your request, for I do not know that it has ever been customary, or that it could be expected that one bank should furnish another with such minutiae of its business, as, by a compliance with your request, I should furnish the Planters' Bank, and more particularly whereby the situation of the accounts of a third party would be exhibited.

Not a shadow of doubt exists on my mind but that my reply should be (and such you will be pleased to consider it) that, in the absence of contrary instructions from this or the parent Board, I must decline complying with your request.

Permit me, at the same time, to express my regret that a request should have come through you which it is not in my power to accede to, consistently with a sense of propriety.

WM. P. HUNTER, *Acting Cashier.*

JAMES HUNTER, Esq., *Cashier of the Planters' Bank.*

PLANTERS' BANK, Savannah, August 10, 1821.

SIR: I have received your letter of this morning, in reply to mine of yesterday.

The information and detail which I therein requested can certainly be obtained, though from more distant sources, and it was only with a view to the saving of time that the application was made, certainly not with the slightest wish to obtain information which you could not with propriety grant.

Your obedient servant, &c.,

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

WM. HUNTER, Esq., *Acting Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, Savannah.*

One bond due the 3d of October next.....	\$347 78
One bond due the 18th of September.....	133 10
One bond due the 20th of September.....	25 33
One bond due the 20th of August.....	2,937 20
One bond due the 25th of August .....	83 98
One bond due the 25th of October.....	83 98
	<hr/>
	3,611 37
	<hr/>

Savannah, August 14, 1821.

GENTLEMEN: The inclosed check is offered to retire from your office the above bonds. From the late arrangements of the Bank of the United States, I find it difficult to procure anything else to meet these payments.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OLIVER STURGES.

PLANTERS' BANK, Savannah, August 9, 1821.

No. 83.—\$3,611 37.—Pay to Oliver Sturges, or order, three thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

J. MARSHALL, *Cashier.*

S. FLEWELLING, Esq., *Cashier of City Bank, New York.*

PLANTERS' BANK, Savannah, August 28, 1821.

SIR: I have been duly honored with your letter of the 7th instant, to which I have deferred a reply until the fate of the drafts issued for custom-house bonds became fully known. The first was returned yesterday, and we of course calculate on all of them being returned. In consequence thereof, this bank has ordered to be remitted to this place, in *United States Bank notes*, the funds that had been set apart at the north for the public payments falling due for the remainder of this quarter and the first half of the next, and which it was probable this institution would have been called on to provide the means for. We are determined at least to be no longer the purveyor of specie for the branch.

The Directors have perceived, with regret, that you cannot accede to their views in a matter so important to their constituents and to the community, and which they conceive could be productive of no injury to the Government. It was not expected that the Treasury could agree to receive the mode of payment tendered *before* the bonds became due, because the United States Bank was the only legal channel for collection. But after they were past due, and were, indeed, placed in suit, we did expect that the discretion which was then vested in the Treasury would have been exercised in behalf of a community that has suffered so much as this under the lash of the United States Bank, and especially as the tender of payment was made (and at par) in a quarter where all the revenue concentrates, and to which the United States Bank has been remitting it from hence at a very great expense. It is hardly necessary to assure you, sir, that, were the specie wanted for the use of the *Government*, it should be furnished without a murmur and with the greatest cheerfulness; but this, we respectfully contend, is not the case in the



present instance. The demands made by the United States Bank on the State banks in this quarter for specie to remit, while, only by waiting the coming in of the crops, bills of exchange could be had at a profit, can only be calculated to promote its own benefit, which it imagines is best effected by the destruction of the other banks.

Fortunately for them, the receipts into the custom-house after this year will not be considerable, and an opportunity will be afforded, before their destruction can be completed, of resorting to constitutional means of relief from any future oppression. Congress can hardly consent to see the southern States torn to pieces and rendered disaffected towards the Federal Government (which would seem to be the inevitable consequences of the present measures of the United States Bank, and which it is enabled to pursue only by the means derived from the collection of the revenue,) while they can be so easily avoided by transferring to the State banks the performance of the duties undertaken by the other. In the one case we should have prosperity and concord, and in the other an increase of the distress and dissatisfaction that now prevail.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

PLANTERS' BANK, *Savannah, September 7, 1821.*

SIR: Having been refused the information by the United States Branch Bank here, I am under the necessity of applying to the only other source from whence it can be obtained, to know the amount paid in to the credit of the United States Treasury, from the Alabama remittances, since the 1st March, 1820. May I take the liberty of requesting you to cause the inquiry to be answered by the proper officer, and to have the amounts and dates specified?

The simple object of this bank in intruding upon you on this occasion is, to be enabled to form a comparative statement of the whole of the public revenue paid into the branch here, and of the specie drawn from the State institutions, *ostensibly* for the use of Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RICHARDSON, *President.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CUMBERLAND BANK, *Portland, September 11, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant was duly received and laid before the Directors. They have requested me to say they will make provision for the payment of a draft from the Treasurer, for fifty thousand dollars, on the 30th instant, at the Bank of the United States in Boston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, *Fredericksburg, October 26, 1821.*

SIR: If agreeable to you, I wish you to draw on *this* office for \$5,000, and make the draft payable at the office of the Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.*

T. T. TUCKER, Esq., *Treasurer of the United States, Washington.*

DARIEN, *Georgia, December 17, 1821.*

SIR: Inclosed you will receive the receipt of the Cashier of the Darien Bank for one hundred thousand and thirty-nine dollars, deposited in that bank by me, to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, agreeably to my instructions from the Cashier of the Tombeckbe Bank, Alabama.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. DUFPEY.

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

\$100,039.

Received from Mr. William L. Dufphey, agent for the Tombeckbe Bank "one hundred thousand and thirty-nine dollars," to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of sales of western lands, and for which I have signed duplicates.

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*



MECHANICS' BANK, *Alexandria, December 31, 1821.*

SIR: Mr. Swann having communicated that you would not extend the time of payment of your deposit in this bank longer than the ensuing year, I have the honor to inform you that your draft in favor of the Bank of Alexandria, to be secured as proposed, will be accepted and duly honored.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF BRISTOL, *January 24, 1822.*

SIR: The Collector of the Customs for this district has this day, in my absence from the bank, called on the Cashier to deliver to him all the bonds taken for duties, which he did. As this is unusual, I wish you to give me information whether the Cashier was correct in giving them up. Had Mr. Bates taken a bond from the bank that had fallen due, I should have thought nothing of it; but as he has taken the whole amount, and none of them due, I thought proper to ask for information to regulate the conduct of the Cashier in future.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

JOHN D'WOLF, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, *February 5, 1822.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, expressing your intention to draw on this bank, at the expiration of thirty days, for thirty thousand dollars. The means of payment will be provided, as you desire, at the office of the Bank of the United States at Washington.

I have the honor to be, sir, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant,

J. L. M'KENNA, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *March 5, 1822.*

SIR: I now hand you a copy of the state of this bank, made this day, in obedience to your wishes.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

Since writing the above, a letter received from our agent in New York advises me of the further deposit of forty-five thousand to our credit in the office of the Bank of the United States, New York, which we hold to meet the views of your Department.

Respectfully, &c.,

EBEN. S. REES, *Cashier.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

BANK OF DARIEN, *March 13, 1822.*

DEAR SIR: The Bank of Darien has deposited fifty-four thousand dollars in the Branch Bank of the United States in the city of New York, which will be at the command of the Treasurer, on account of the collections from Alabama, where you will please to direct it.

I am, sir, with much respect,

T. SPALDING, *President.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WILMINGTON, *Delaware, May 2, 1822.*

SIR: Yours of the 26th ultimo, directed to me as President of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, on the subject of the debt due from that institution to the United States, was duly received. I hastened to lay it before the Board at their first meeting, and am directed to tender you their acknowledgments for the indulgence you have heretofore granted. Was it in their power they would at once meet your request, and deposit the whole amount agreeably to your wish; but, on a full examination of their resources, they propose to deposit in the *Bank of the United States*, to the credit of the Treasury, five thousand dollars on the 1st June next, and five thousand dollars more in three months after, and forward on duplicate receipts to you for the same. This will be discharging about one-half of the debt, and for the balance they must rely on your further indulgence. Doing more at this time, when the banks in the city are pressed, might affect the general business of the institution, which must, if possible, be avoided. A line signifying your assent to the above will oblige

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN TORBECK.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD.