

For the WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

It is necessary in consequence of a promise, that I have \$200 dollars on or before the 17th inst. my property in your hands, must produce it, if sold at half its value, therefore, you are not to depend upon negotiable paper, as I am told all the respectable purchasing dealers are up to their measures in Bank; consequently no dependence can rest there; however, it's not improbable, I may have misunderstood the gentleman with whom I conversed yesterday on the subject of the Bank. His idea & belief (as I comprehended) was, that a merchant, however wealthy, respectable and full of credit, whose limits were marked, and whose limits merely accommodation, which were understood to be a loan by the Bank, with its continuance during the pleasure of the Board; it surely cannot be that this man's paper, however well indorsed, is refused in consequence of his being assisted up to his accommodation measures, when such paper was given for actual trade—if so its a reach at pre-eminence, not known at any other Bank on the Continent, and I dare assert, if continued, will be ruinous to the active trader, injurious to the town, and eventually destructive to the Bank. As a Director, I should feel more confidence in giving satisfaction to a stock-holder by disclosing the inefficiency, than supporting the ideal wealth, to the injury of the actual active trader—believing that a holder of stock would be pleased in knowing the capital fully employed.

What is it to the Board, (who are in honor bound to support the establishment) if in funds, and those to be spared, who has the advantage whether A or Y if sufficiently secured, and for the support of actual trade?

It has ever been understood in mercantile banking establishments, that paper offered for discount, appearing as for actual transactions, and for the use of any other than the Drawer should meet notice in preference to any offered merely for a repeated loan, particularly when it's known by custom, that such note when at it's time, must be removed by payment.

Discounts of this kind ought to have their weight, & be looked after, particularly when such or even when otherwise, by a delicate and proportionate curtail, viz. 1-25, 1-20, 1-10, 1-10, or even 1-5, when such lessening would equal the request of the selling or buying character.

Time has shown that establishments for the relief of arrearages, have fallen short, when those for quickning trade have succeeded.

A large part of the community, at least those within my circle, have been led to believe the establishment would give advantages by enhancing prices, enforcing punctuality, and instant use of funds where sales were made on time—has this been the effect, or has the major part of the capital been swallowed by giving relief to sinners overburdened with old crimes? Let me again repeat that my property must produce money, you will therefore avoid selling to any person (unless for cash) who has been dabbling in the Bank, that if, if the established rules are, as I have been told, much rather let it be disposed of at vendue.

It's impolitic to suppose a pay-note, when discounted for the advantage of the seller, should be renewed when due, no, the Drawer ought, indeed does not calculate on such advantages, the idea is, it's to be paid at maturity, even at a sacrifice; the credit encourages the purchaser, and the certainty of instantly handling the money, actuates the seller, thus is trade kept alive even in the dullest season of the year.

If at time for payment, another note is offered of equal value, and the funds if any, not asked for, by real commercial papers, a renewal might be proper, custom, some indeed oftentimes, has operated in the assistance of such papers, by lessening moderately the accommodation loans, or if not a renewal of the whole, a part, by indorsing such part of the note if made by the person whose note is at maturity, if another's for his use, it should be noticed in the whole or no part, as a partial discount might prevent his turning it into funds out of doors.

It's unpleasant to tell you, a little longer continuance of my accommodation note is required, should it be curtailed, before I have funds to lift the whole, let me know by express, and I will provide means.

Wilmington, May 20. \$3 75.

For Sale
HOUSES & LOTS.

For particulars apply either to the Editor or to

John Hill.
Wilmington, May 27.

Just arrived from Swansborough, and for sale,
A LARGE NEW BOAT,

FRAMED of live oak and cedar—planked with heart of pine, faithfully built by good workmen, and calculated for the trade of Fayetteville. For terms apply to,
Joshua Potts.
Wilmington, May 27.

Foreign News.

Irish Affairs.

The Courier, of the 13th of March, in noticing the new administration of England, observes—"Mr. Fox found it necessary on the 17th ult. to declare in Parliament against the repeal of the union with Ireland, saying, measures might be bad at first, but when once they had been carried into effect, to repeal them might be worse than to let them continue. This reasoning will enable Mr. Fox to abandon all his opposition doctrines, and we are happy to see Mr. Fox have recourse to it, as it gives assurance that he will not be the dangerous man in power it was apprehended, that he will not advocate the plans of Sir Francis Burrell, or promote the designs of the correspondent society. But this reasoning has not wholly removed the effects of his original impudent declaration. The meetings in Dublin have indeed resolved not to press the repeal of the union immediately; but they have appointed a permanent committee to maintain a correspondence throughout Ireland with those who desire the repeal. Mr. Fox's rash language has given birth to an establishment of corresponding societies, the evils of which may one day be severely felt. He seems fully aware of the mischief he has done, and has made a second declaration in Parliament to counteract it. In the debate on India affairs on Tuesday.—"He agreed we were not now to revert to original theories; but when we were examining the causes of important events which were extremely complicated in their nature, it was somewhat difficult to do so without in some measure, adverting to such original theories. He, however, did not mean to say that any alteration ought at present to take place in the general system of India government as now, by law established. He had occasion to state, at a former time, that there was a wide difference between disapproving of measures at their commencement, and afterwards rescinding them when they had been some time in practice. This he had said with regard to the union with Ireland. He had strongly disapproved of that measure when it was proposed, because he was then convinced it was a bad one, and was still convinced that it would have been much better for the country if it had never taken place. He had also disapproved of the plan for the government of India; but what he had said with regard to the union with Ireland, he now said respecting this plan of Indian government. It was in his opinion, a bad one from the beginning; but as it had been adopted and acted upon, it was not now to be lightly rescinded.—In ninety-nine cases of this nature out of a hundred, it was better to put up with many inconveniences arising from the first adoption of a measure, than hazard worse evils by premature and ill considered alterations and innovations."

The above declaration of Mr. Fox is of the highest importance; it cannot be too often read and considered by the country. It is a general argument, applicable to any other measure or system of things as well as to the union and government of India. On the same principles Mr. Fox may renounce every opinion he has hitherto held, revoke every pledge he has hitherto given. The public will perceive this with great satisfaction, and cherish the most flattering hopes. For this we are no doubt indebted to the influence of Lord Grenville, who has also we believe prevailed on Mr. Fox to abandon all design of soliciting peace at a moment so inauspicious as the present. Under these circumstances we "shall hope for the best," without minutely investigating the minor appointment in the government.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

On the ninth inst. a most numerous and highly respectable body of the Roman Catholics of Ireland assembled at Darcy's tavern in the metropolis of that country; and it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction we can state, that the utmost harmony, unanimity and good temper governed the meeting.

The right hon. Lord Southwell took the chair. The question proposed was expressive of the highest confidence and reliance in the integrity, wisdom, and patriotism of the present administration. This sentiment was universally applauded—Every man present reprehended the idea of pressing the Catholic claims at the present moment, as being at once inexpedient, untimely and unwise; at the same time that the unauthorized and intrusive communication on this subject made by some

meddling and wrong headed individuals to Mr. Fox, was universally reprobated.

Some slight difference in opinion prevailed, whether any specific declaration should or should not be drawn up in the spirit of the above disposition, it was deemed advisable to adjourn the meeting to the following Thursday, when there is little doubt but the resolutions to that effect were adopted.

We repeat, it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that we lay before our readers the result of this meeting, which we cannot but consider, in the present awful moment, the best and most important news we could have communicated. It contains the assurance of the most affectionate support of three millions of people in the dreadful contest in which we are engaged, nor have the Catholics, by taking this noble line of conduct, served themselves less than they have the empire. They must henceforward be considered with that affection, respect, and gratitude by Great-Britain, of which we endeavoured to prove them worthy, when their claims were under the consideration of parliament, last session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Tuesday Mr. Dillon rose for the purpose of putting a question to the right honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. Fox) with a view to learn the future intentions of that right honorable gentleman, with respect to the claims of a large portion of his majesty's subjects in Ireland.—Rumours had gone abroad of a very extraordinary change of sentiments having taken place in certain quarters on the subject of the claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It was also rumoured, that the great body of the Catholics had acquiesced in this change of opinion. It was of the highest importance to the interests of the empire, as well as the tranquility of Ireland, that this question should be set completely at rest, some way or other.

Mr. Secretary Fox observed, that the question of the hon. gentleman was so vague and general, as scarcely to call for a reply. The hon. gentleman had asked what his intentions were with respect to the claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and founded his question on rumours of an alteration of sentiments with respect to the question in certain quarters. As the honorable gentleman had not particularized these quarters, it was impossible for him to give any answer with reference to them. The hon. gentleman had also alluded to rumours of the acquiescence of the Catholic body in the change of sentiments, which he stated to have taken place in certain quarters. Of the determinations of that body, he thought it would be more than natural to expect information from the hon. gentleman himself.—He did not feel himself called upon to say any thing more on the subject on this occasion.

On Friday a committee was appointed to take into consideration the present state of the woolen manufacture of England.—The several petitions from the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts and York, were referred to the consideration of the committee. Mr. Windham rose to give notice [a cry of hear! hear! from the opposition bench] that on Monday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill empowering his majesty, for a time to be limited to make certain rules and orders for regulating the trade between Great-Britain and the Cape of Good Hope. He observed he knew very well what the hon. gentlemen opposite meant when they cried hear! hear! and he could state that he entertained a hope of being able on Monday evening to lay before the house the details of the military plans of defence which had been under the consideration of his majesty's ministers for some time. Mr. Canning repeated the question he had put to Mr. Windham before, whether the additional force bill made any part of the proposed plan. To this question no answer was returned.—The house in a committee of supply voted a sum not exceeding 2,957,181l. 6s. 6d. for the service of the ordinance of G. Britain for 1806.

Latest Foreign News.

Received at Norfolk, by the ship Merchant, Captain Johnston, in 37 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 7.

A flag of truce arrived off the harbour of Dover this morning at five o'clock, with dispatches from Boulogne, a man of war brig heaving in sight, one of our boats took out the dispatches and the French officer, and is now carrying them on board of her, which

will, in all probability, convey them to the Downs as before.

Yesterday eight vessels arrived in the river from Hamburg. They form a part of a fleet of 24 sail of British vessels which were lying at Hamburg. The greater part of which have since arrived, according to our letters of this day.

On Sunday the 30th ult. about four o'clock in the afternoon, a sudden and peremptory order was communicated from the British vice-consul, desiring them to quit that place in 12 hours, and the Elbe without delay. This intimation was given in consequence of an official notice by the Prussian consul, declaring that all the ports in the North of Europe, where his Prussian majesty possesses any controul, were to be shut against British vessels and British manufactures.

Great apprehensions were entertained at Hamburg that all British property would be confiscated. It is stated that the quantity of British property now there is not so considerable as it was lately. The British subjects are apprehensive for their personal safety.

We have received letters from Gibraltar of the 1st ult. which state, that on the preceding day the Flying Fish schooner, had arrived there from off Carthage, with intelligence that the Spanish fleet consisting of eight sail of the line, had quitted that port and put to sea. Their destination is not known. Lord Collingwood would probably have traced them before this time.

On Saturday a report was prevalent in the city, that accounts have been received by government from Bengal, dated early in December, which state, Scinda had rejected the proposals made to him by Sir George Barlow, and was preparing for war, and that the government paper was at six per cent. discount.

By a letter from Kinsale, it appears, that admiral Lincolns in the Marsengo man of war and a frigate was seen on the 7th ult. and kept in sight of till the 11th; there is no doubt that he will be fallen in with, as a man of war and a frigate are cruising for him.

Current Prices of Grain.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 7.
Wheat, 47s. 0d. a 71 0d. Fine do. 72s. 0d. a 76s. 0d. Superfine do. a 78 0d. Fine Floury, 60s. a 65s. Seconds, 55s. a 60s.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Auckland presented on Monday (April 5.) his proposed bill of indemnity to all such persons as had advised and carried into execution proclamations for suspending the laws which regulated the intercourse between the West-India colonies and the United States of America. He stated with great perspicuity the nature of that trade from the year 1783 to the present period, and the necessity which produced the occasional relaxations of the navigation laws as applicable to the intercourse between America and the West-Indies. His lordship next explained the nature of the commercial relations between this country and America, and expressed his satisfaction in the growing prosperity of America, which he looked upon as the best security for the continuance of that peace and friendship which he hoped would ever subsist between her and G. Britain.

Lord Holland declared himself strongly in favour of a liberal intercourse between the West-India Islands and America, and declared his intention of proposing a prospective clause to be introduced into the bill, the tenor of which should be to enable the governors to open the ports to American vessels by proclamation.

Lord Grenville professed himself in favor of the principle of occasional relaxation from the strictness of the navigation act, and he hoped the noble lord would bring in a clause to the effect he proposed. The bill was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

LIVERPOOL, April 9, 1806.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

RUPTURE WITH PRUSSIA.

The terror of the French arms, which is now omnipotent in the north of Germany, has at length torn asunder the few faint points of connexion which remained between this country and Prussia; the latter sunk into the abject and wretched instrument of Buonaparte's desperate views against our commerce, may be considered in an actual state of hostility to our interests and our prosperity. This intelligence was brought by Mr. Jackson, who arrived on Thursday morning at the Foreign office, from Berlin. It was soon after the subject of long and serious consideration at a full meeting of the cabinet ministers; and dispatches were sent off, in the course of a few hours, to all the out ports, for laying an embargo, not only on all Prussian vessels, but on those bound to Prussian ports, and belonging to the cities and towns of Germany contiguous to the dominions of his Prussian majesty, and within the grasp of his power. Hamburg is at this moment occupied by Prussian troops; and Cuxhaven is not only in their possession, but preparations are making to fortify it, and exclude all access to our trade. Whether the king of