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Business of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Debate on the Bank Question.

Look place on the 23d Decem. 1838 and the 5th January 1839.

(Continued.)

Vash observed, from the pulpit which the House had in. In other gentlemen who had spent some times addressed them on this subject under consideration, he should be heard with like generality. Indeed, from the importance of the measure proposed, he had felt late as it was in the session, and as members must be, they would willingly hear any one who wished to address them. The subject, sir, is of deep and general interest—the full amount of our characters, intelligence and firmness, and to people at large, to the full amount of their social and domestic comfort. Matters to be decided, sir, whether, to our trusts, we shall pursue that course which the interests of our country demand, or yielding to the solicitations and threats which have so often thundered in our ears this floor, shrink in the performance of our duty, and pass this deplorable bill. Pass it, sir, and from mountains to the sea-shore, it will be and deplored. It is not my intention, sir, in addressing the house at present, to discuss the several constitutional and legal questions which have been the course of former debates, or other bills. If the arguments of gentlemen from Newbern have failed to carry conviction home to those who heard him, it would indeed be folly to attempt it. I shall not therefore stop to enquire whether this legislation is in direct violation of the constitution of the United States, or of our State; and of the repeated denials of the highest judicial tribunals to our country, pass laws of condition, or ex post facto, or laws violating the obligation of contracts.—Nor stop to enquire whether it be the duty, as has been asserted that upon the violation of a charter, the real estate by the corporation reverts to the people, or the personal to the sovereignty of the country, & that as a consequence of this disposition, the debts due both to & by the company, are extinguished. I shall enquire whether the specifications of offensive and illegal acts on part of the officers of this institution, as such, if judicially ascertained, will result in a judgment of forfeiture of their franchise; but shall, for present, take it for granted that these charges are founded—that these offences do not follow—that we have the legal and constitutional right, and the bill on your table, and consent myself to the enquiry, ought it to be.

It has become fashionable for gentlemen who address the House upon this subject, to inform us in what position they stand to these institutions, stockholders or debtors, & it seems to be the opinion of some, that in order to their opinions should have due weight, that they become the trumpet of their own independence. In accordance with this new requisition, it may be said, I am not and never a stockholder in the State Bank, am I not a debtor as principal or agent. My name does not, to my knowledge, appear upon its books. I have therefore no other interest in this matter than that which pertains to me as a citizen of the country.—I am not the apologist of this bank. I beg its affairs have been greatly mismanaged—that its officers have resorted to measures disreputable to themselves, injurious to its dealers—I do not advocate to show that the conduct of it is not forbidden by law, were necessary to the safety of the institution, and not injurious to the community at large.—I am here, as the representative of a portion of the sovereignty of this state; and I advocate for the people at large, I do solemnly warn gentlemen of the enormous results of the bill upon its table if passed into a law, and I earnestly beseech them, in their fury against this bank, not to forget what is due to the citizens of the State. It will be recollected, that the bill now under consideration is essentially different from the measure originally proposed by the gentleman from Granville. By that plan, banks were to be plundered of all the property of every species, and proceeds confiscated to the use of the State, a joint corporation in each institution, and equally answerable, in all respects, and for every act of its officers, and oppression. Nay,

farther, a bill in equity was to be passed by the Attorney General, the object of which was, as was suspected, to strength from some of these corporations their oppressions. This was the original plan—and one of more gross and stupendous iniquity never was presented to the Legislature of North-Carolina. It has been aptly designated, the plan of rapine and plunder. This plan was altered, and the chancery part stricken out—and on yesterday, sir, we were presented by the gentlemen who have combined to remedy the disease of the body politic with the present—Strip it is true, of the odious and disgraceful features of the original plan, (but still fraught with danger and destruction to the community,) and for its partial return to virtue and good sense, we are indebted, I presume, to the gentleman from Mecklenburg. I have known him, sir, long, and know him well, and was satisfied he was too sound in his head and heart, to sanction or second a bill. The measure now proposed, pays a silent homage to the argument of the gentleman from Newbern, by abandoning the principles against which he reasoned, and recognizing as true, the doctrine so much declaimed against of the extinguishment of the debt due from and to the banks, by a dissolution of the charters.

(Here Mr. Potter rose to explain.—Mr. N. resigned the floor. Mr. P. observed he owed it to himself and the gentlemen who had assisted in framing this bill, to state distinctly, that they retained their opinions heretofore expressed, that the debts would not be extinguished, and that the clause alluded to, was inserted from abundant caution.) Mr. N. resumed by observing, he had nothing to do with the private opinions of gentlemen, nor had he made any allusion to them. Nor would it be proper for him so to do—he could look at and notice gentlemen's opinions, only as they were made public property. He had stated, that the bill recognized the correctness of the opinions pronounced by the gentleman from Newbern, for it expressly provides that the debts shall not be extinguished. The gentleman from Granville says, this clause was inserted from abundant caution—caution sir—and yet we have been told on this floor repeatedly by that gentleman, that the stockholders in this bank had already derived from their stock more than the law allows—that all their stock is unjust—and that they ought not only to be, but is now due them, but to be made to discharge their enormous debts. But, sir, to return to this bill—its friends tell us they have two objects in view, one is the punishment of those interested in the State Bank for the improprieties of their conduct, and the other to give relief to the people. Will it effectuate either of their objects? I think it can be clearly shown it will do neither. The first object is the punishment of the banks. Let us see how far, and in what way it works this end.—We have been told officially on this floor, that the bank is solvent, and only so through the solvency of its debtors; and the ability of its debtors to meet their engagements at the bank rests upon the indulgence which may be extended to them. And we have heard day after day, that there is in the country one general clamor against this institution in particular—that it is odious, and sir, we have found that no devotion to public service, no brilliancy of talent or purity of life and morals, are sufficient to protect the individuals connected with it, however innocent of the obnoxious acts complained of, from loss of public confidence, or shield them from gross insinuations.—Sir, this odium and clamor does exist, and the State Bank officers cannot be ignorant of it. By a public report, they have proclaimed to the world, that their stock yields them little or no profit, that it would be much better for each one to have the management of his own money—that it is due to themselves and to their debtors to begin to wind up their affairs, and they have given public notice that they will call in their debts at one tenth of the whole, every ninety days. This revolution, sir, I cannot but think, injudicious and ill-timed. It has increased the fears and discontents of the community, and a general inability to comply with it, is felt and expressed; and we have been repeatedly told, it is our duty to interfere and to prevent the execution of this destructive measure. And sir, what does this bill propose? Monstrous as it may appear, it actually compels the State either to collect the whole of the debts due this institution immediately, and to distribute them among the stockholders, and thereby ruin the community, or to give indulgence to the debtors, and guarantee their solvency to the bank. Is this the fact, sir, or is it not? I beg gentlemen will take up the bill, and accompany me while I read the second section. (Mr. Vash here read the 2d section.) By this section, upon a judgment of the court being rendered, and I am taking it for granted, sir, that the gentleman reporting this bill are too profoundly versed in the constitution and laws of the country, and with a confidence before them, not to know what will be the judgment of the Court—Constitutional officers are to be appointed, whose duty

it shall be to proceed to collect the debts due the institution, and after paying the claims upon it, to distribute the proceeds with a due attention to the rights of all the parties concerned.—The commissioners must proceed to collect—there is no alternative, no provision in the bill for the renewal of notes, nor mode pointed out by which it is to be done. Let it be recollected, sir, that although this Assembly is a political body, your courts of justice are not. Pass this bill, institute this prosecution as you legally may—place these individuals at the bar of justice, and their rights at once become sacred. The idle declamation to which we have this session been compelled so often to listen, will pass by them as the idle wind, and though passion and interest may clamour without, the adder's ear will not be more deaf than will be those of your Judges in listening to any thing but the law and the evidence. Looking to their warrant, the act we pass, they will there find themselves directed to proceed with a due regard to the rights of all parties. What will be those rights? That the debtor shall pay when the time agreed on has expired. Sir, I have assumed that your Judges are honest men—that having sworn to execute the law without favor or affection, they will obey this law as far as it is constitutional so to do. Are the people able to pay immediately what they owe the State Bank? Sir, it is well known they are not. The people, according to official statements on your floor, owe this institution \$2,500,000. It has in circulation something under \$1,000,000. Suppose the whole of this sum in this State, and to be applied to the extinguishment pro rata of the debt, there then would be left a debt of \$1,500,000 to be discharged. And how is this to be done? It cannot be done. What then, sir, is the consequence?—that in twelve months after the passage of this bill into a law, the real property now owned by the debtors of this institution, together with their slaves and other personal property, will have passed into the hands of these lordly stockholders, as they are termed. This must be the case, for they will be the only bidders—there will be none others in market.—But, Sir, suppose your Judges not to be honest men—suppose them regardless of their official duty, and to grant indulgence, either by not collecting the notes due the institution, or by erecting themselves into a Banking Concern, and renewing the notes so due.—What, in this case, would be the result? The State of North Carolina, by every principle of honor and justice, would be bound to guarantee to the State Bank the solvency of its debtors. Let it be recollected that the State Bank is no party to our act—her consent is neither asked for nor permitted. Your Judges and Commissioners are your agents, over whose acts, the Bank has no control. If, then, by their improper conduct, either with or without your sanction, a loss accrues, upon whom is that loss to fall? By the clearest principles of justice and of law upon the party appointing. We will suppose a case. A and B are partners in trade, and by the articles of agreement it is provided, that upon a dissolution of the copartnership, A shall wind up and settle the business. A dissolution does take place, and A appoints C, his agent to collect the debts, and by his negligence or improper conduct, debts are lost—upon whom is the loss to fall? Shall B who had no agency in appointing him, and to whom he is not accountable, be burdened with a share of the loss, or shall A bear the whole? Most clearly A will bear the whole. And will it be pretended that the State is not bound by the same principles of justice which bind her citizens? Will she take by violence, and with the strong hand, from one of her citizens the management of his own business, entrust it to an agent of her own appointment, and then refuse to make good any loss that may, through his negligence, be sustained? And if she would not do this iniquity to a single one, will she do it to many? This, then, Sir, is the mode of punishment which is proposed by these gentlemen for the State Bank. You relieve them from all the additional odium which the collection of their debts will accumulate upon them, and kindly take it upon your own shoulders. They are willing to give their debtors two and a half years to pay. You undertake to collect for them what is due immediately, or to stand between them and all loss from delay in collecting. Is this Legislature prepared to adopt it? Truly, by one mode of procedure, you do effectually ruin the Bank as an institution, but in a mode that makes the heart sick to contemplate—the first victims must be its debtors. By the other, you pledge to the Bank the faith of the State to make good its debts. I ask again, Sir, are gentlemen prepared to take either stand? I declare, if I were a stockholder in this Bank, and could close my eyes to the merciless run which this measure, if adopted, will bring upon the community, I would immediately propose that the President, as soon as the process was served upon him, should sue his Court, and surrender the charter. For I should have the pleasure, which I should among you, to see an order, which, among you, seems as eagerly to collect, the pleasure

of testing in the dust the happiness of the country. I think, Sir, I have shown to the House that this bill either does not punish the Banks, or if it does, it is effected in a mode which I am certain a majority of this House cannot, will not sanction. Let us now see what relief it provides for the people. The people of North Carolina owe the State Bank a debt of \$2,500,000 dollars; the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks one of 2,000,000 dollars; and to the Branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, a debt of 1,000,000 dollars—making an aggregate of Bank debt of 5,500,000 dollars. We will not inquire, sir, whether they were compelled to go in debt to the Banks, or whether, as freemen, they contracted them because they chose so to do; or whether, as honest men, they ought to pay them, but will confine our inquiry, for the present, to the sources from which they are to derive the means of making payment. The Branch of the United States Bank at Fayetteville throws very few of its notes into circulation—what is their amount I know not. The State Bank has in circulation something under 1,000,000 dollars, the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks about 550,000 dollars. Suppose the whole of these sums now within the State (a very improbable supposition) and the people have a circulating medium of about 1,500,000 dollars with which to meet a debt of 5,500,000 dollars. It is then evident, that time to them is all important—time, Sir, time to them is life, liberty, independence. Press them, and you destroy them—they cannot pay this immense debt if immediately called in. Does this bill give them time? Does it postpone the day of payment? Does it provide for the renewal of the notes of debtors? Does it provide who shall renew them—to whom they shall be made payable; and where? Does it increase the means of payment? If so, in what part of the bill is the provision to be found? If then it neither increases the means by which the people are to be enabled to pay their debts, nor prolongs the day of payment, I beseech gentlemen to point out in what the relief consists. There is, Sir, nothing in the bill carrying relief to the people; on the contrary, it carries swift destruction. One more remark upon this part of the subject, and I will leave it. Suppose this bill to pass, and suppose the stockholders of the State to be unwilling to trust the commissioner whom your Judges may appoint—his responsibilities will be immense. Or suppose them unwilling to trust the pledged faith of the State to make good his defalcations, or the solvency of their debtors. The faith of the State has before this, sir, been put at hazard by political quacks. And suppose the judicial enquiry to pass through the several tribunals to whose jurisdiction it may be subjected—a considerable length of time must elapse before a final decision can be had. What course can or will the Bank pursue in the mean time? It is impossible for me to say what course they will pursue—but I can readily perceive what course they can pursue, sir, they can shut up their doors and refuse to renew the paper of their debtors, and commence an immediate collection; or they may divide among themselves their stock of notes, and each take his share, and sue in his individual name. What is to prevent it? Does the present bill suppose an action brought by the Bank—under those circumstances, where would the debtor go for relief? To a Chancellor? What would be the answer of a Chancellor, or to an application for an injunction, upon the ground that the Bank had forfeited its charter, and that process had issued, and was then pending to repeal it? It would be, that as long as the charter was unrevoked, the corporation could not be disturbed in the enjoyment of the legal rights existing under it, except for equities growing out of the contract—and that if the charter were vacated, the Bank was working no injury to its debtor, for the State would be bound to collect for the benefit of the stockholders—but suppose it alleged, that by the 3d section of the bill, the Bank is restrained from transferring its evidences of debt. You would be told that no man, nor set of men, in this country, can be legally punished for offences until the existence of the offence is legally ascertained—that until the judgment of the Court pronounced them guilty, the law deemed them innocent; and that it is not the province of this Legislature to adjudge the cause, or inflict the punishment. In every point of view, then, sir, in which I can consider this bill, I cannot perceive that it in any respect answers the objects of its advocates. To my apprehension, it is but a compound of absurdity.

I have thus far, sir, confined my remarks upon the bill before you, to the effects which it is calculated to have upon the State Bank, and those immediately connected with it, as debtors. Is this the only, or the most important view which is to be taken of it? Are these the only individuals, or the only interests to be affected by this bill if passed into a law? Far, very far from it. By nearly all the gentlemen who have preceded me in this debate, the subject has been discussed, as if these institutions and their creditors were the persons

alone to be affected by our measures. Sir, has the State of North-Carolina nothing at stake—of character or interest? Have those of her citizens who have no connection with this Bank, no interest in the question we are discussing? These are important enquiries, which it becomes us to make with all deliberation—and which, as guardians of the public weal, we are not permitted to disregard. Let it be recollected, that the State of North-Carolina is a stockholder in a larger amount than any other in this Bank; that she has derived large profits from it; that her Treasurer is ex officio a member of the Board of Directors; that by the charter, he has a right to an inspection of the books every three months,—and that annually reports are laid before the Legislature. If these notorious transactions have taken place, why have they been permitted to sleep until now? If serious gains have been made, into whose coffers have they flowed? If oppression has been practised, to whose benefit has it been done. If a traffic in their own notes has been indulged in to the disgrace of the institution, and to the awing of the coffers of the stockholders,—who, I ask you, of those stockholders have had their coffers the most richly filled? Sir, the citizens of this State do not constitute the only tribunal who will sit in judgment upon the transactions of this day. The people of the United States are bankers on, and they will be impartial judges—and if there be disgrace, much I fear, it will not all be found adhering to the skirts of the Bank. To the people at large, this bill is deeply important. The revenue of the State is about \$1,300,000; half this sum is derived from the Banks, either in the shape of taxes or dividends accruing to the State as a stockholder. In the State Bank we have stock to the amount of \$350,000, and in the other Banks to the amount of \$391,500. The bill before us, we are told, is the commencement of a system which proposes the destruction of all—for the report of the minority of the Bank committee assumes, that all have sinned, and by their resolution they propose the same punishment for all. The destruction of the Banks, or of either of them, involves necessarily the loss of that portion of the revenue derivable from that particular source—and of course we must, in order to supply the deficiency, resort either to loans or taxes—and ultimately the taxes must be raised. What is lost to the revenue by the destruction of the Banks, must be paid by the people out of their own pockets. Are we prepared to throw this additional burthen upon them, and are the people prepared to meet and bear it? Pass this bill, & you destroy at a stroke \$712,500 of productive property belonging to the people. Have we a right to do it? And we strike from the revenue from 30,000, to 840,000, which must be drawn from the pockets of the farmers of the country. They must pay it, and yet we are told the object of this bill is to relieve the people—we relieve them by doubling their taxes. Where is your literary fund—your fund for internal improvement? All invested in the stock of these institutions—your University—all to be sacrificed to a blood feud against individuals, whom you cannot reach but at an expense fearful to look at—upon whom you cannot inflict one blow, without inflicting upon yourself a dozen.—But, Sir, again, it is not alone through their public property and taxation that this measure is to reach the people and be felt by them.

The history of every civilized nation has taught us, that it is dangerous to tamper with the circulating medium, and all violent measures with respect to it, operate to the injury of the community at large, and particularly of that portion least capable of bearing it.—I mean the poor. I have already mentioned that the people are indebted to these institutions to the amount of \$5,500,000, and that they have in circulation about \$1,500,000, which constitutes nearly the whole of the circulating medium of the country.—Pass this bill, and you at once strike out of existence, as to any useful purpose, the whole mass of the State Bank paper, leaving to the people but about \$350,000 of Newbern and Cape Fear notes, with which to make payment to the Banks, and answer the ordinary expenses to which every man is liable. At the meeting of the Legislature, State Bank paper was at a discount but of 1 1/2 per cent, since the commencement of this discussion, it has sunk to ten. The pledge contained in this bill on the part of the State, to make it good, cannot support it—the faith of the State has been always pledged for its redemption, and yet it lies at times sunk to ten and fifteen per cent, before this. In five years after the paper money of '27 was emitted, for the redemption of which the faith of the State was pledged, it sunk 800 for one 1; and in the year '32, it was by a public act of the Legislature scaled at that rate. Sir, the paper of the State Bank will, from the passage of this bill, cease to be of any value except in paying debts to that institution. But Sir this is not all the evil—the shock to the public credit will be such, that the paper of the other Banks will cease to act as a circulating medium, and the little that is now afloat will be those Banks be immediately

withdrawn from circulation—they will be obliged to do it. Self preservation, the first law of nature, will resist it, and thus, Sir, we shall present the singular and alarming spectacle of a whole easily satisfied, and without any such like a circulating medium. Your merchants will be the first victims—their foreign creditors seeing the situation of public credit, will become alarmed for their debts. Every cent that is due them will be demanded, and payment will be coerced, not in the paper of the State, but in gold and silver and United States money.—The merchant must call upon his debtors, and must be paid in that which will enable him to free himself. The debtor of the merchant if possible, must and will save himself through the aid of him who is indebted to him—and thus, sir, the ruin will run through all the links of society. Sir, many hard labouring men from the counties in which you and I live, are now, at this moment, on their return from market, with the proceeds of their year's toil in their pockets. In what money have they been paid? In your State Bank paper. They are hurrying home, flushed with the hope of discharging their merchants' accounts—their blacksmiths' bills, perhaps an execution is laid on their property, and time has been given to get their produce to market. They return, sir, to find their honest hope blasted. They are told this bill has passed, and their bank paper is worthless—they must procure the gold and silver, or United States money. In bitterness of heart, they will curse the folly and presumption which has wrought their ruin.—Executions will be turned loose, and officers will be directed to receive in payment nothing but that which the people cannot command and the poor will be delivered over to the rich, bound hand and foot—in twelve months a revolution will have been produced never before witnessed in any country in the same space of time. Property, Sir, will have changed hands. The rich can go to Petersburg, Richmond, Philadelphia, New-York, Charleston, and there by their property and their credit, procure the gold and silver. The poor man cannot. North-Carolina will cease to be a country in which a poor man can live, or if he does remain, it will be as a serf to the wealthy. Yes, Sir, in a short time, the hardy yeomanry of the country will cease to be the independent owners of the soil, and if they remain in the land of their birth, must sink into vassals and dependant tenants.

Sir, it may be said that this is but the foreboding of a disturbed imagination. It may be so—let gentlemen, however, recollect what is fancy to-day may become history to-morrow. Will any gentleman say that these results will not flow from the measure proposed, and if they can, shall we venture it? Without the promise of any good, shall we, for the idle purpose of vengeance, risk these tremendous consequences? Vengeance, Sir—and upon whom? Upon the orphan and the widow whose all is invested in these Banks—who daily bread depends upon the profits they derive from their dividends—who are guilty in the sight of God and man of the nefarious acts complained of? Yes, Sir, pass your bill, and like the strong man in sacred history you will spread around you one vast ruin, overwhelming alike the innocent and the guilty, and throughout your borders will be heard but one voice, that of lamentation and woe.

(Debate to be continued.)

INTERESTING NARRATIVE. Some weeks ago, the History of Louisiana, by Harle Marbois, which was written in Paris in the beginning of the present year, was kindly placed in our hands by a friend. We read it with much interest, particularly the Preliminary Discourse on the United States of one hundred pages, and the account of the cession of Louisiana to our government, which occupies "the second part" of the volume. This account struck us as so curious and important for our national annals, that we have caused an abstract of it to be made in English, and to be published this morning. Harle Marbois, the author, was the negotiator for Napoleon, and presided in his memoranda, whatever was said or done on the subject. His testimony may therefore be deemed fully authentic. The world is for the first time directly informed what were the determinative motives of the First Consul in granting to us the immense territory in question, and that his price was thirty millions of francs, or six millions of dollars less than that which we gave. We made an invaluable acquisition he parted with that which he knew he could not secure, and the addition of which to our resources he regarded as likely to prove both mortifying and detrimental to Great Britain. He considered it in fact as so much reaped from her, and contributed to the strength of her future most formidable rival. The fact is remarkable that he waited only the close of the negotiation to make or declare a formal rupture of the peace of Amiens.—(Vat. Gaz.)

From the Filled (then) National Gazette. CESSATION OF LOUISIANA. Account of the origin and progress of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, abstracted from the French of Harle Marbois' History of Louisiana. The cession of a region with Great Britain, called Louisiana, to the United States, conceived the idea of sending a commission to the United States for a preliminary treaty. It was apparent to him that it would be matter of little difficulty for the British to make themselves masters of that province in case of war, by means of the large naval establishment in its vicinity, of Jamaica and other western isles which he possessed. He conceived the idea of proposing to purchase the territory of the Mississippi, and in so doing, it became an object to him of great importance to prevent the loss which