

Milton Gazette & Roanoke Advertiser.

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NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.

It will be recollected by our readers, that at the commencement of the session of the last General Assembly, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to inquire into the concerns of the Banks of this State.—The following is the conclusion of the report of that Committee, on the subject; together with an exposition of the affairs of those corporations, communicated through the hands of the Public Treasurer: *Carolinian.*

“From a view of the statements furnished by the Public Treasurer, your Committee are of opinion, that the several Banks in this State are now managed with much prudence and ability; and that by gradually withdrawing their notes from circulation, they are approaching a condition, that may enable them to meet with promptitude all the demands that shall be made upon them. On this expectation your Committee could confidently rely, but that the unfortunate course of our trade above alluded to, must, while it continues, ever subject our Banks to extraordinary drafts from abroad, and a state of preparation to meet them will ever lessen their ability to comply with the occasional demands at home. Indeed, your Committee are of opinion, that most of the calls of our citizens for specie, result from the evil just adverted to, and is principally confined to those, who having in the course of business contracted debts in other States, are required to pay specie or Bank paper at a discount. This discount, which forms the measure of depreciation, has hitherto been fluctuating, and is now but little more than the usual rate of exchange. But your committee are of opinion that this depreciation of the paper of our Banks, in the States to the north of us, cannot with propriety be attributed to any doubts of the solvency or ability of the Banks to redeem their notes with specie; for they are persuaded that such a cause would have produced a much greater effect, and that instead of alternating between eight and five per cent. the paper of our Banks would have ceased to circulate at any price. Your Committee are of opinion, that the depressed character of our Bank paper is principally owing to the fact, that there is no sufficient tendency in the course of our commerce with other States, to restore it to us when it has once found a circulation abroad; and where it must ever be in some degree an article of speculation, and its value in the market dependent on the quantity on hand, and the demand for specie.

“From this view of the subject, your Committee are unable to suggest any Legislative provision that would, in their opinion, be calculated to remove the evil, which must continue to exist, in a greater or less degree, so long as the several Banks in our State shall circulate their notes, in amount equal to the demands and necessities of the people.

“Respectfully submitted,
“WILLIS ALSTON, Ch'n.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: In obedience to a Resolution of the last General Assembly, I do myself the honor herewith to lay before you the Statements or Exposes of the affairs of the three several Banks of this State; four of which statements apply to the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern, and go to shew the condition or situation of those corporations at the dates of the declarations of the two last Dividends made by them respectively, viz. on the 31st of Dec. 1822, and on the 30th of June, 1823:—They are half-yearly and not quarterly statements, which would have been preferred, could they have been made up with equal accuracy and precision; but from several hindering causes, such as the failure of the timely arrival of returns from the distinct branches, &c. &c. this was found to be difficult and inconvenient. The fifth, or remaining statement or expose, relates to the State Bank exclusively, and shews its situation or condition up to the present day.

It will be recollected, that the Banks first above mentioned declare their dividends on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, in each and every year;—and that the State Bank makes its dividends on the first Mondays in June and December in each year; circumstances which will account for the half-yearly expose or statement of the affairs of the latter being brought forward to and ending at a later period than those of the former. In regard to the Bank last mentioned, one statement only was thought sufficient, inasmuch as that comes up to the present time; but if a statement or expose for the six months immediately preceding the first Monday in June last, shall be considered as being likewise useful, it shall be prepared and forthwith furnished.

Much respectfully, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HAYWOOD, P. Treas.
Raleigh, 24th November, 1823.

Condition of the State Bank of North Carolina.

DR.	
Notes in circulation,	\$1,686,923 00
Due to foreign Banks,	143,836 78
Due for Deposits,	273,508 04
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	\$2,104,267 82

The balance consists of	
Capital paid in,	\$1,589,425 00
Reserved to cover losses on debts & Banking Houses, by resolution of Dec. 1820,	77,569 69
Surplus subject to dividend on December, 1822,	81,728 49
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	1,748,613 17
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	\$3,852,880 99

CR.
Specie, 591,576 82
Foreign funds, viz. Exchange, Bills of Bank Notes and Bank Credits, 255,397 18

Bonds and Notes discounted,	2,839,748 22
Checks and Bills on Banks in North Carolina,	32,204 15
Due by the State of N. Carolina, Real Estate, viz.—Bank Lots and Houses, and Lands and Houses taken for debts,	83,906 11
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	150,048 51
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	\$3,852,880 99

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.
24th November, 1823.

State or Condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, on Tuesday the 31st Dec. 1822.

DR.	
Capital Stock paid in,	\$786,200 00
Bank notes in circulation,	612,314 00
Deposits or sums due to individuals,	103,765 24
Dividends unclaimed,	12,352 50
Due to Banks,	45,355 77
Profit and loss, or surplus,	44,946 04
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	\$1,606,947 55

CR.
Amount of Specie on hand, 86,338 16
Real Estate, 76,839 89
Bills of Exchange on hand, 33,223 15
Due by Banks in account, 103,204 63
Notes of Banks on hand, 60,629 00
Debts on discounted notes and judgments, 1,236,512 66

I hereby certify that the above statement exhibits the true state or condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, on 31st December, 1822.
W. ANDERSON, Cashier.

State or Condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, on Monday the 30th June, 1823.

DR.	
Capital Stock paid in,	788,200 00
Notes of this Bank in circulation,	575,100 00
Deposits, or sums due to individuals,	92,217 38
Dividends unpaid,	14,594 00
Amount due to Banks,	682 00
Profit and Loss, or surplus,	57,160 00
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	\$1,527,953 38

CR.	
Specie and notes of other Banks on hand,	\$31,977 00
Am't due by Banks, in account,	93,112 98
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	185,089 98
Bills of Exchange on hand,	24,953 10
Real Estate,	76,848 68
Debt, consisting of Notes discounted and judgments,	1,241,361 62
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	\$1,527,952 38

I hereby certify, that the foregoing statement is correct.
W. ANDERSON, Cashier.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern, December 31, 1822.

DR.	
To debts due the Bank by bond and note,	1,518,717 00
Bank property other than real estate,	3,183 00
Real Estate,	40,050 00
Specie,	137,105 00
Foreign funds, other than Specie, Notes of other Banks, Bills of Exchange, and deposits in other Banks,	72,197 00
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	\$1,771,254 00

CR.	
By Stock,	800,000 00
Deposits and duties,	221,656 00
Notes in circulation,	652,317 00

Balance, 97,282 00

\$1,771,254 00
M. C. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern, June 30, 1823.

DR.	
Debts due the Bank by bond and note,	1,502,600 00
Bank property other than real estate,	3,185 00
Real Estate,	40,050 00
Specie,	128,090 00
Foreign funds, other than specie, Notes of other Banks, Bills of Exchange, &c.	63,016 00
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	\$1,736,940 00

CR.	
Stock,	800,000 00
Deposits and debts,	215,000 00
Notes in circulation,	631,910 00
Balance, surplus,	90,030 00
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	\$1,736,940 00

M. C. STEPHENS, Cashier.
MOBILE, January 17.

Mutiny.—Last night between 10 and 11 o'clock a mutiny broke out on board the Colombian armed Schooner, Centilla, lying in the Bay, below Dog River Bar. About 20 of her crew, joined by 5 of the prisoners, rose upon the officers and confined them below—they then plundered the vessel fore and aft of everything they could carry off, including some doubloons. Captain Hopper and one of his officers were in town at the time.

The Mutineers made off with the two boats belonging to the Schooner, leaving those on board without any means of giving immediate intelligence. No one we understand was seriously wounded; the surgeon was slightly wounded by a cut in the arm. The villains are completely armed, and it is apprehended that they will take the first vessel they fall in with, and put to sea.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN FLORIDA.

We learn through Mr. Pindar, directly from Pensacola, that Governor Duval had made a requisition on the commanding officer for a company to proceed, forthwith, to St. Marks, to meet and put down Indian hostility in that quarter. The Governor came to Pensacola over land from St. Augustine, thro' Talahasa, it was on his road that he heard the Seminoles were committing depredations on the white border settlers. In the nation, he met their chief, Nehemathla, who confirmed the fact of outrages having been committed, but declared himself unable to protect the whites, or enforce the law; the blood of the young warriors was inflamed, and they would know no controul, submit to no authority.—Their disaffection grows out of the recent treaty and the laying out the new road, which will pass through their country. Capt. Burch, who is surveying and marking the road, has a guard of two officers and twenty men, and has nothing to fear, but we are alarmed for the safety of Col. Gadsden and Lt. Ripley, the commissioners appointed to survey and mark the line of the country assigned to the Seminoles. These gentlemen are now discharging that duty, and, as we learn, without any guard. We trust that our alarm may be causeless, but there is surely danger.

We have already noticed the contemplated removal of the troops from Pensacola, and stated that on their leaving their present station, there would remain not one hundred men; but we have since learned, there will be but about forty left, and of those eighteen are under sentence of general court martial—thus, in fact, leaving not one effective. The troops have been thus long delayed, awaiting the necessary transport, otherwise Governor Duval would have arrived too late; and as it is, it is not certain that his requisition will be respected, the commanding officer doubting his power to change the destination of the troops, and having no force, from which to meet the requisition, other than that now under orders for Tampa Bay. The Colonel had come to no determination on the subject, when Mr. Pindar left Pensacola.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. February 18.

Suicide.—On Thursday morning last, Gilbert Strayhorn, of this county, put a period to his life by hanging himself. He had been missing but a few minutes, when he was found in the weaving house, suspended to the loom. His body was quite warm, and though the functions of life had been interrupted for so short a period, unfortunately no attempts were made to restore animation. Thus has perished, a victim to a diseased and melancholy mind, a young man remarkable for his steady and inoffensive habits, and who might have been a blessing to his friends and a useful member of society.—*Recorder.*

We understand, says the New York Gazette, that the Hon. James Brown, Minister to France, who is on the eve of sailing from this port in the United States' ship Cyane, for France, is the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to Gen. De La Fayette, inviting him to visit the United States. Should the General have made up his mind to sail in the course of the spring, we learn he has the offer of the United States' frigate Constitution, Captain Jones, (old Iron Sides,) which vessel will have received orders to proceed to any port in France which the General may select for embarkation.

A curious instance of the vehemence of French advocates occurred at Paris, at the late trial of Madame Boursier, charged with poisoning her husband. The Counsel for the prisoner, in the course of the first quarter of an hour, worked himself into such a heat that he was forced to stop, and the proceedings were suspended while he went out to take a walk on the terrace of the Court-house, accompanied by his wife and daughter!

Life of Pinkney.—It is announced that Henry Wheaton, Esq. an eminent practitioner of law in the Supreme Court of the U. States, has proposed to publish "an account of the life, writings, and speeches," of the late William Pinkney.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

A new Line of Packets has been established in Philadelphia, to sail from Liverpool for that port on the 20th day of every month throughout the year.

Fatal and culpable negligence.—A man named Aldridge, from Connecticut, having lately arrived at Tyler's Tavern, in Chelmsford, Mass. was seized with the small pox. The Selectmen of the place having refused to interfere, the stranger was removed to an out-building or shed, erected as a temporary cover for tools, &c. and consisted of rough boarding, and a single floor, only a foot from the ground, not jointed, so that it was exposed on every part to the weather, except the roof, which was tight. This case having excited considerable alarm, a public meeting was held, at which a physician stated that the shed occupied by his patient was utterly unsuitable, and that during the storm, which continued to rage with unabated violence, he had found his bed completely wet with snow. Notwithstanding this communication, the unfortunate man was left to his fate, and after passing in safety, by the unrequited care of his physician, through all the critical stages of his disease, he fell a victim to the culpable negligence of those whose duty it was to have provided a suitable hospital.—*F. E. Post.*

The rapid increase in the population of this Province, says a Quebec (Canada) paper, is chiefly owing to early marriages, and to the regular habits and comfortable condition of its inhabitants. There is now living at L'Islet, a woman whose age does not exceed 88 years, whose grand daughter is a grandmother.

INQUISITION.—This horrid tribunal was first instituted by Pope Innocent III. about the year 1200. It was first introduced into Spain about the year 1230, and was sufficiently active and intolerant that country until 1481, when Ferdinand V. and Pope Sixtus IV. established what is called the modern Inquisition, under the direction of the Inquisitors General, with a host of subordinate officers. The number of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, under 45 Inquisitors General; between the years 1481 and 1820:

Burnt alive	34,658
Burnt in effigy	18,049
Condemned to the galleys or to imprisonment	288,214

The sum total therefore, of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, between 1481 and 1820, amounts to three hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, exclusive of a very considerable number of persons who have been imprisoned, condemned to the galleys or exiled from Spain under the reign of Ferdinand VII. the present impotent sovereign of that unhappy country. What cruelties may not be expected should despotism ultimately be re-established there? For should never be forgotten that torture of the most horrid kind forms a part of the regular system of the Holy Office. If to the condemnation in the Peninsula during the period above noticed, we add those of other countries subject to the Spanish Inquisition, as Sicily, Sardinia, Flanders, the Canary Islands, South America, the Indies, the number of victims condemned by this tribunal would be truly appalling. More than five millions of inhabitants have disappeared from Spain, since the Holy Office has exercised its terrible ministry. Verily "the TENDER MERCIES of the wicked are CRUEL!"