

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

We have procured through the attention of friends who were present at the late meeting of Stockholders of this Institution...

The meeting was organized at the Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday the 17th inst. by the appointment of Charles P. Mallett, Esq. of this place, Chairman...

5852 Shares of Stock were represented—the State Stock being represented by Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

One of the first measures was the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the situation of the Bank, and to report the present value of the Stock.

The Committee consisted of Dr. F. H. Shuman, of Salem, Dr. F. J. Hill, of Wilmington, and John W. Wright, Esq. of Fayetteville.

The Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the Bank, particularly as set forth in the General Statement which has been submitted, and to report the present value of Stock.

Discontinued notes of individuals considered good, \$629,665, and real estate absolutely worth \$23,371, making a total of \$1,058,206.

In the above estimate, the doubtful debt of \$4,812, has not been classed as bad, because your Committee believe that a portion of it, if not the whole, may be collected.

Notes in circulation, \$540,112, less \$50,000 lost, \$490,112.

Table with financial data: Deposits or sums due individuals, 91,890; Dividends unpaid, 1,665; Due to Banks, 2,208; Capital Stock due Stockholders, 496,860.

From this exhibit it appears, that all the losses which the Bank has sustained, either by bills, notes or the depreciation of its real estate, have not only been repaired, and its capital made good, but that an actual surplus exists.

The Report was accepted. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the extension of the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under 'An Act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear, passed by the Legislature of North-Carolina, at the session of 1833-4,' be, and the same is hereby accepted;—and that the President of the Bank, notify the Governor of the State, of said acceptance.

Resolved, That it is expedient to renew the Shares of Stock heretofore merged; viz: to increase the Capital of the Bank, to its original amount of eight thousand Shares of one hundred dollars each; and that books for receiving subscriptions agreeably to the Act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear, be opened as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the Books of subscription for an increase of Capital, pursuant to the Act of the last Legislature; and whereas, if new Stockholders be admitted, it is proper that the surplus profits remain, viz: after a fair deduction for bad and doubtful debt and losses on real estate, should be divided among the present Stockholders.

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for any subscriber for the new Stock to pay the whole of his subscription, or any part thereof, before the time limited for the payment; and each and every Subscriber so paying in advance, shall have a discount at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed the same from the time when the payment is made, to the time when it is required to be made.

There were but two dissenting votes upon the adoption of the first resolution. And we do not learn that there was any opposition to the others. The whole proceedings were characterized by great unanimity.

Applications having been made from Raleigh and Salisbury, for the establishment of Branches, a Committee was raised upon them, who made the following Report: 'The Committee to whom was referred the memorials of the citizens of Raleigh & Salisbury, report: That the power to establish Branches and Agents of this Bank, is vested by the new Charter in the President and Directors of the principal Bank, which renders it unnecessary for the Stockholders to act upon the memorials, The

Committee, however, are of the opinion, that it would be premature, to establish any new agency of the Bank, before the new Stock is subscribed and paid for. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting adjourned on Wednesday.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION. For the Register. The Anniversary meeting of the Temperance Society of the Virginia Conference, was held in the Methodist Church, in this City on Tuesday evening last.

By the Rev. WM. A. SMITH, President, and the Rev. WM. H. STARR officiated in his station as Secretary. The services were opened by an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. Boyd; after which a brief statement of the objects of the meeting was given by the President.

By the Rev. THALES M'DONALD, President. Resolved, That the traffic in ardent spirits is intimately and inseparably connected with the evils of intemperance, and should be, therefore, forthwith and forever abandoned by every friend of humanity.

By the Rev. WM. A. SMITH, President. Resolved, That it is the solemn duty of every member of these societies to promote, by all prudent means in their power, the Temperance reformation, by the establishment of a Temperance Society in every neighborhood, town and village in this State and within the limits of the Virginia Methodist Conference.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

This body adjourned its meeting, which commenced on the 20th February, on Friday evening last, after a busy session of nine days. At the hour of 10 o'clock in the evening, Bishop ANDREW, after delivering a most solemn charge to the Ministers, in which he dwelt much upon the awful responsibilities which devolved upon them, read the following appointments for the present year:

- RICHMOND DISTRICT. Moses Brock, P. E. Richmond—Trinity, David S. Doggett—Shockoe-Hill, James Byrd, H. Alley, (supernumerary.) Williamsburg—Jerusalem, Jno. P. Sainclair, Hampton—Ernest McKeece, Jno. P. Sainclair, Gloucester—Benjamin Kidd, Caroline—Richard R. Corbin, Hanover—Wm. H. Starr, Wm. M. Jordan, Columbia—Jas. P. Davidson, James Lear, Essex—David Fisher.

- LYNCHBURG DISTRICT. Lewis Skilmore, P. E. Lynchburg—Henry B. Cowles, Bedford—Isaac Haines, Campbell—John H. Watson, Thomas M. Sharp, Charlotte—Samuel P. Mooreman, Prince Edward—R. J. Carson, B. Maxcy, supply, Buckingham—A. H. Kennedy, J. K. Burnett, Charlottesville and Scottsville—E. Wadswoth, Albemarle—A. G. Burton, James M. Lewis, Amherst—John J. Hicks, E. K. Newson, Orange—Charles T. Mooreman.

- PETERSBURG DISTRICT. Hezekiah G. Leigh, P. E. Petersburg—Abraam Penn, Chesterfield—Joseph Powers, Jas. N. Nicholson, Cumberland—Joseph A. Brown, Amelia—Anthony Dibrell, Brunswick—Frank Stanley, Benj. B. Miles, Mecklenburg—James A. Riddick, Greenville—W. E. Rowan, Saml. Pierce, Sussex—R. Scott, L. E. Gibson.

- NORFOLK DISTRICT. Caleb Leach, P. E. Norfolk—Wm. A. Smith, Portsmouth—Leroy M. Leo, Princess Ann—Thos. Jones, W. V. Albiga, Martineborough—John W. White, Bertie—Hening W. Kelly, Henry D. Wood, Edenton—James McDonald, Camden—Alfred Norman, Elizabeth—Irving Atkinson, Suffolk—John Kerr, Smithfield—W. Jones, W. E. Pell, Gates—George W. Nolly.

- ROANOKE DISTRICT. Joseph Carson, P. E. Roanoke—George A. Bain, Turbott—Thos. R. Brame, Benj. Watson, Tar River—Henry T. Weatherly, Jas. Carr, Albemarle Sound—Wm. M. Schoofield, Newse—Miles Foy, Mattamoras and Currituck—James B. Alford, Thomas L. Speight, Portsmouth and Cracker—Thompson Garrard, Robert E. Dean.

- NEWBURN DISTRICT. James Reid, P. E. Raleigh City—James Jamison, Raleigh Circuit—D. Culbreth, B. T. Blake, sup. Duplin—Benj. N. Barnes, Topsham and Currituck—John S. Thompson, Trent—Curtis Hooks, Beaufort—James Purvis, Straits—Wm. Cross, Newbern—David Wood, Snow Hill—John D. Holstead, Hare River—John A. Miller, Pittsborough—George W. Langhorn.

- DANVILLE DISTRICT. James Madden, P. E. Granville—Robert O. Burton, Person—Henry Spack, Banister—Joshua Bettell, To be supplied, W. Holmes, supernary, Pittsylvania—D. W. Nicholson, Caswell—Wm. Anderson, Orange—George W. Dye, Chatham—Rollin G. Bass.

- YADKIN DISTRICT. Joseph W. Childs, P. E. Greensborough—S. S. Bryant, Guilford—James Morrison, Patrick—Chas. M. Schroffe, Stokes—Rufus Ledbetter, Surry—Thomas Barnum, Wilkes—Thomas S. Campbell, Iredell—Joshua Leigh, Rowan—James M. Boatright, Davidson—James M. Darlow, Randolph—James P. Owen, Peter Donb, Salisbury and Lexington—Phales McDonald, Martin P. Parks, Minister at Randolph Mason College.

- On motion, Resolved, That Benjamin Maitland, Josiah Collins, Jun. James A. Chesson, John S. Bryan and Jno. B. Beasley, Esqs. be appointed a Committee to draw up a memorial to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the present embarrassments of the country.

Resolved, That we view with regret the frequent exercise by the President of the Veto power as dangerous to the liberty and privileges of the people.

Resolved, That we view with great satisfaction, the recent course pursued in the Senate of the United States, by our Senator, Judge Mangum, in his opposition to the usurpation of power by the Executive; and that we view with equal mortification and regret, the course pursued by his colleague, Mr. Brown, in supporting all the measures of the President, apparently without regard to the spirit of the Constitution and existing laws.

The following Resolution, introduced by John D. Bennett, Esq. was also adopted: Resolved, That this meeting view with the highest approbation, the firm and patriotic conduct of Wm. J. Duane, late Secretary of the Treasury, in resisting the encroachments of the Chief Magistrate upon the exclusive duties of the department over which he presided.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign these Resolutions, and cause a copy to be sent to the National Intelligencer, Raleigh Register and Edge-Town Gazette, with a request that the same be published; and that the Secretary furnish the Hon. Judge Mangum of the Senate, and the Hon. Thomas H. Hall of the House of Representatives, each with a copy.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned. WM. R. NORCOM, Ch'rs. Wm. L. Chesson, Sec'y.

THE REGISTER.

HALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1834.

Presenting these documents, Mr. Smith made some remarks on the character and extent of the existing pressure, its cause, and the remedy which was demanded by public opinion.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Special order, &c. when Mr. Tyler rose and addressed the Senate in opposition to the removal of the Deposites, and in favor of their restoration, until half past three o'clock, when, having concluded, on motion of Mr. Hill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the whole day was occupied in the reception of Memorials on the subject of the Currency, &c. or rather in Debate upon them, and principally upon a memorial from Berks county, in Pennsylvania. The House adjourned at about 4 o'clock, having got no further in the call of the roll, by States, for petitions, than to Pennsylvania.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Frelinghuyzen presented a memorial against the removal of the Deposites, signed by 810 citizens of Cumberland County, New Jersey. Read and referred.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from the citizens of Troy, New-York, also protesting against this measure. On motion of Mr. Mangum, the memorials presented by him some days since, from the citizens of North-Carolina on the subject of the finances and the distressed condition of the country, were taken up; the question being on the printing of the memorials, and their reference to the Committee on Finance.

In the House, the consideration of the bill making appropriation for Fortifications, was resumed. One of our members, Mr. McKay, wished to recommit the bill, in order to have a more equal distribution of the appropriations. He also desired to impose a check on the practice of expending larger sums than were appropriated. He reviewed the estimates for Fort Independence in 1831 and 1832, and then compared these with the communication made to Congress at this session. In 1831, 20,000 dollars was said to be sufficient to repair the Fort; in 1832, it was stated that 17,000 dollars would finish the Fort; and now a large sum was again asked.

Mr. McKay then resumed his reference to the reports which had already been made to Congress; when the Chair again pronounced him to be out of order. The motion to recommit, was decided in the affirmative.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the day was almost altogether consumed in desultory but very interesting Debate upon Memorials concerning the present state of public affairs. The promised motion to go into Executive business was, owing to the absence of a Senator, postponed until to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1834, was resumed, the question being on the third reading of the bill. Mr. McKay moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The reason assigned for the motion were the necessity of a more deliberate examination of the items, particularly those which related to the expenditures for agents and transportation of presents, for blacksmiths and gunsmiths, which last item, it was contended, was reported in the Indian Annuity Bill, as well as the present.

The motion was supported by Mr. McKay, Mr. Coulter, Mr. Hawes, Mr. H. Everett, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Mercer, Mr. L. Williams, Mr. Vinton, Mr. Wilde, and opposed by Mr. Polk, Mr. Sevier, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Cambreleg, and Mr. Beardsley.

The Yeas and Nays were finally taken on the motion to recommit, and stood as follows: Yeas 106, Nays 101—so the motion to recommit the bill was agreed to. In the Senate, on Thursday, the whole day was spent with closed doors on Executive business. It was understood that the subject of their deliberations was the nominations of Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, and that the deliberation resulted in the rejection of four of the persons nominated, and who hereafter served in the capacity named; H. D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan, Peter Wager, and Hugh McEiderry.

Mr. A. Bayard, the fifth person nominated to the Senate, was confirmed some time since. In the House, Robert B. Campbell, a member elect from South-Carolina, in the place of Mr. Singleton, deceased, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat. Neatly the whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of a bill from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, 'to provide for the settlement of certain Revolutionary claims.' This bill was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Pierce, of New-Hampshire, and Vanderpool, of N. York, the latter of whom gave way for a motion of adjournment, and the House adjourned.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Smith rose and presented several memorials and resolutions from New-Haven and Hartford, embracing the proceedings of the Hartford Bank, the Phoenix Bank, the Connecticut River Bank, and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, all praying for the restoration of the Deposites.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, after the presentation of petitions—Mr. Rives rose, and in an appropriate and handsome speech, in which he explained his course, particularly in relation to the Deposit question, and his view in regard to the instructions he had received from the Legislature of his State, RESIGNED HIS SEAT, as one of the Senators of the United States from the State of Virginia.

The House of Representatives did not sit on Saturday. In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Smith rose and presented several memorials and resolutions from New-Haven and Hartford, embracing the proceedings of the Hartford Bank, the Phoenix Bank, the Connecticut River Bank, and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, all praying for the restoration of the Deposites.

Episcopal School.—It will be seen from an advertisement which appears in to-day's paper, that it is found impracticable to commence the Exercises of the Episcopal School, at an early day as was calculated on.—The extreme inclemency of the past winter has greatly retarded the progress of a building indispensable to the purposes of the School, which, owing to the material used in its construction, is essentially dependent for the rapidity of its advancement, on the state of the weather.

The recent death of Mr. Wiat, which has elicited so universal an expression of sorrow for his loss, has recalled particularly to our recollection, one of his numerous felicitous intellectual efforts, which, for matter, diction, happy application and striking effect stands uninvaded. It occurred before the Supreme Court of the United States, while arguing the celebrated Steam Boat case, in reply to another great man, the Hon. Mr. EMMETT, of New-York.

In concluding his powerful argument on that occasion, Mr. EMMETT spoke of the State of New-York having by its munificence, generously seconding the active exertions of Fulton, called into existence one of the greatest and most useful inventions of modern times—that of navigation by Steam. Its benefits and the signal services of its author, were not (said the Orator) confined to New-York—they had extended to every part of the Union; the waters of the Ohio, of the Mississippi, of the Lakes, nay more, of the Ocean itself, bear on their bosoms the trophy of genius.

They have become the means of speeding the intercourse between the different States, affording commercial facilities and strengthening the bands of the Union. New-York may proudly lift her head, and surveying the blessings which her munificence has spread over the whole earth, exclaim in the language of Aeneas, Que regio in terris, nostri non plena laboris!

With this line Mr. EMMETT concluded, his attitude lofty, his tone impassioned, and the effect spirited and fine. Mr. Wiat replied in his usual eloquent and bewitching manner, and after rapidly tracing the collision which had already been produced between New-Jersey, Connecticut and New-York, by the monopoly of the latter, he proceeded thus: 'The learned and eloquent gentleman has drawn an animated picture of the State of New-York, casting her eye over the Ocean, witnessing every where this triumph of her genius and exclaiming,

Que regio in terris, nostri non plena laboris! Sir, this affecting exclamation was not originally an expression of triumph, but the mournful and pathetic ejaculation of Aeneas, when he beheld in the temple at Carthage the principal incidents of the catastrophe of his country. It was there, while gazing with melancholy wonder on the figures of Aeneas and Priam and of the fierce Achilles implacable to them both,

Coscilii et laetymansquis jam locus, inquit Achate, Que regio in terris, nostri non plena laboris! But the words may hereafter have a closer application to the case, than my learned and classical friend intended. If the spirit of hostility which already exists in three of the States, should extend to others, fearful will be the consequence.—The war of legislation which has already commenced, will grow into a war of blood. Your country will be torn by civil strife—your Republic Institutions will perish in the conflict—your Constitution will fall—the last hope of nations will expire. Terrible would be the shock of such a fall—the friends of free government throughout the world, would witness it with dismay and despair—the triumph of despotism would be complete. Then may New-York look upon the scene of ruin and desolation she has produced, not indeed bearing her head aloft, rejoicing in her strength, exulting in her glory, her eye swimming with rapture but dejected, fallen, miserable, ruined; then may she exclaim in the true spirit of Aeneas,

Quis jam locus— Que regio in terris, nostri non plena laboris! The Board of Commissioners, under the Convention with France, having disposed of all the business at present before it, has adjourned until the first Monday of May next. We learn that Gen. SAUNDERS has returned to this State, and is now on his Circuit, attending the duties of Attorney General. The Board having taken so long a recess, he will be able to perform the whole Circuit.

Right of Instruction.—Mr. Rives, one of the Senators in Congress, from Virginia, has resigned his seat. Both houses of the Legislature of that State, it is known, passed Resolutions instructing their Senators to vote for a restoration of the Deposites. Mr. Rives, not choosing to violate his conscience

on the one hand, or disobey his constituents on the other, adopted the only alternative left him, and withdrew from the Senate. In a letter published in the Richmond Enquirer, Mr. Rives declares that "no early considerations would induce him, standing in the position he now does, to accept any appointment at the hands of the Executive." The course pursued by this gentleman cannot but redound to his honor.

We learn since the above was in type, that BENJAMIN W. LEIGH, has been elected as successor to Mr. Rives, by the Legislature of Virginia. His only competitor was P. P. Barbour, and his majority on joint ballot 13 votes.

Troubles of an Editor.—We received a few days since, a communication from one of the members of our last Legislature, whose name, from considerations of personal respect, we forbear to mention, in which he desires an immediate discontinuance of the REGISTER. He says, that "he is determined to read no paper, who takes the privilege of questioning his conduct, or of imputing improper motives thereto." This "privilege," he charges us with having taken on divers occasions, in the comments which we have made, touching the action of the Legislature on the questions of authorising a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and of appropriating money for the survey of certain Rail-road routes—our Correspondent having voted in the negative, of course, in both cases.

To the charge of "questioning the conduct" of a majority of the members of the Legislature, we plead guilty, while at the same time, we deny that anything which we have said, was intended as, or can be tortured into, a reflection upon their "motives." We are not surprised however, that offence has been taken, for there is nothing which so soon disturbs a man's equanimity as unwelcome truths. We knew sufficient of human nature, to be aware, that our efforts to awaken the public mind on these subjects, would provoke a suspension of motives among many, open censures from some and silent reproach from others. But feeling it our duty to take the stand we have assumed, we did so; without first sitting down to look over our Subscription list, to calculate the chances of profit and loss, and decide upon our course according to the balance of probabilities.

In what we have said with regard to the acts of the last Legislature, we have nothing to retract. The time we trust has come, when Editors feel themselves under moral obligation, to expose to public view all attempts to suppress facts important to the community, all infringements upon public rights, all subtrefuges to deceive and blind the people, let the consequences be what they may. As the indulgence of private malice and personal slander should be checked and resisted by every means, so a constant examination into the conduct of men in power, though a dress in "ever so brief authority," should be equally promoted and encouraged. While we think a licentious Press deserves public execration we also think, that a time-serving one deserves public contempt. The one, indeed invades the domestic roof, attacks private character, and publishes what the public have no right to know; but the other, confines at the most open defiance of human and divine law, and draws a curtain over any enormity, however flagrant, lest its position should not be popular.

Pleasures of an Editor.—On the day after the letter was received, to which the foregoing paragraph refers, another came to hand of a different complexion, from which we take the liberty of making the following extract: "You will confer a favor on me by sending the amount of my bill for subscription to the Register, payment for which has been too long delayed. The money shall be immediately sent."

"I commenced taking the Register, before I was arrived at the age of manhood, and nothing could induce me to forego its weekly visits. It was through the kindness of a friend, that I was then enabled to pay the advance money, but by prudence and industry, I have accumulated enough to be independent on this score.

Permit me to say, that your Editorial course meets my highest approbation. In the great contest which is about to take place, which has indeed a truly commenced, I hope we shall continue ranged on the same side."

Col. CROCKETT having been nominated for the Presidency in Missouri, and information of the fact having been formally communicated to him, he has replied in a characteristic manner. We extract the following from his letter:— "You speak in the strongest possible terms of fitness for the office of President of the U. States and a discharge of its duties. In this you may be right, as I expect there is likely something in that which I have never yet found out. I don't hardly think, though, that it goes far enough for the Presidency, though I suppose I could do as the 'Government' has done—make up a whole raft of Cabinet Ministers, and get along after a manner. But to be unso me, if I should catch a "magician" who fishing for a Cabinet—my Cabinet would soon be sky-high. It is the way with all great men to say that they are President, just go ahead. I had a little rather not; but you talk so pretty, that I can't refuse. If I am elected, I shall just send the old monster party, by the horns, and sling the right slap into the deep-sea place in the great blue lake sea."

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