THE TIMES AND PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

MEN AND MEASURES.

Vol. XII. CENTREVILLE, QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, (E. S.) MARYLAND, NOVEMBER 20, 1830. No. 318

J. B. Spencer, Editor.

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All Letters, Communications, & Advertisements, must come POSTAGE *free* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

☞ Single Papers, 12 Cents.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Campbell I. Cornelius are hereby requested to meet me at the Court-House, in Centreville, on 1st Monday in February, 1831, for the purpose of receiving their dividend arising on the sale of his property, which was sold under his petition for the benefit of the insolvent act.

Nov. 6, DAVID SMITH, Trustee

A CONSIGNMENT

SWAIM'S Panacea—a fresh Supply Just received in Centreville, and warranted—*for sale for CASH only*—Apply to

William Stevens.

Also a few Boxes Genuine Lyon's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Cash For Negroes.

The Subscriber, agent for Austin Woolfolk,

WISHES TO PURCHASE **100 NEGROES;** *of both sexes, from the age of twelve to twenty five;*

For whom the highest prices, in cash, will be given. Any person wishing to sell, will please call at the Easton Hotel. May29 SAML. REYNOLDS

STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

THE Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from her usual place of Starting at the lower end of Market Space on Sunday morning the 31 of October next at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and Centreville and return the next day leaving Chestertown at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore by Corsica Landing leaving the Landing at 1½ o'clock.

Sept. 25, 1830 L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

TAN YARD

To Rent for the Ensuing Year.

I WILL rent for the ensuing year, 1831, the Tan Yard near Centreville, on the road leading to Roe's X Roads, and now occupied by Mr. Price. P. H. FEDDEMAN.

July 31, tf

MRS. SPARKS,

At the Farm in Wye, belonging to the heirs of Rd. Thomas, and now carried on by Mr. Spencer.

WILL undertake any kind of *Plain Sewing—Knitting & Spinning.*

As employment is her object she will work remarkably low.

Any work given to her by her neighbours will be very thankfully received.

A GOOD FARM HORSE,

FOR SALE.

Aged about 10 years, goes very well in gear, and is of good size.

Apply to W. J EMORY.

CASH!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase

From 50 to 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

From 10 to 25 years of age, of both sexes—for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence a letter left with mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov.10, THO. W. OVERLEY

A CARD:

WILMER & DRIVER

Most respectfully invite the earliest attention of their Customers and the Public to their

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Of Fresh British and American Dry-Goods,

which have just been received, and are now opening at their *cheap store.*

ALSO A VERY GENERAL AND UNUSUALLY CHEAP SUPPLY OF

FRESH GROCERIES

Persons wishing to purchase good bargains would do well to call early.

Centreville, aug. 21 tf

N.B.—Wool wanted, for which the subscribers will give the highest market price, either in Cash or Goods.

POETRY.

THE PRINTER.

Who is it—"gentle reader," who
That labours hard in pleasing you,
By telling all that's strange and new?
The Printer.

Who is it brings you from afar,
Intelligence of bloody war;
Or feats of some immortal tar?
The Printer.

Who tells you of the affairs of State,
When Legislators legislate,
And are engaged in warm debate?
The Printer.

Who is it that with *stick* and *rule*,
Chastises well the knave and fool;
And keeps in awe the party tool?
The Printer.

By whom is it that learning's got,
And genius to perfection brought—
Oh! reader, say, say is it not
The Printer.

Say, ye who always wish to know
How the concerns of nations go,
Who do you for knowledge owe?
The Printer.

Ye politicians, too, can tell
Who makes you understand so well,
Th' affairs on which you love to dwell,
The Printer.

Then in no case should you delay,
(Though many do from day to day)
With punctuality to PAY
The Printer.

Among the bon-mots attributed to Prince Talleyrand, it is said, that being met by Monsieur A. de G—, a very self sufficient personage, who is distinguished by a frightful squint—at the moment when the greatest contrariety prevailed in the state, Monsieur de G—— condescended to inquire—'Well Prince how go public affairs?' 'Tout comme vous voyez'—just as you see, my dear friend! replied the Prince of Benevento.

A village politician in France told his wife that the Netherlands had risen. That's lucky, replied the good woman, it will no longer be exposed to inundations.

We were amused, said the Tolland Advocate, a few days since, to hear a man who is confined in this place for abusing his wife, singing, through the iron grates, the plaintive melody of '*Home, sweet Home!*'

Quills.—Quills are things that sometimes are taken from the *pinions* of one goose to spread the *opinions* of another.

Some mischievous wags, one night, pulled down a Turner's sign and put it over a Lawyer's door; in the morning it read, all sorts of Turning and Twisting done here.

Geographical. A school boy in North Adams, Mass. who was studying geography, was asked by his teacher whether in going from the Baltic sea to Portugal, he would pass through any straits. —Why yes, sir, said the rapid student, I should go as straight as I could.

From the Boston Patriot.

A reasonable reward will be paid to any individual who will prosecute to conviction the person that entered this printing office on Sunday night or Monday morning, pilfered two "Cuts" one the arms of the State, the other a Bell and broke down several Advertisements. If the "Cuts" should be offered for sale, it is requested tha they may be stopped.

[An instance of downright *Vandalism*, in this literary emporium! It was not enough to have made a conquest of the "Arms of the State," and ravished the belle, but they must needs urge the destruction against letters also. The Goths did no worse.—*Boston Sentinel.*]

THE WATER WITCH.

We have read the whole of Cooper's forthcoming novel, The Water Witch; or, Skimmer of the Seas. It relates, as its name implies, scenes and exploits of naval life; and in our opinion, these are delineated with a deeper interest, & a more vigorous spirit than he has exhibited even in that admirable sea-picture, the Red Rover. The earlier part of the book, while we are yet on shore, is frequently tedious, but once in the vessel and on the ocean, all the vigor of the master is developed. The action is chiefly in & around the bay of New York; and that magnificent estuary, the whirlpool at Hell-gate, the inlet of Shrewsbury, and the Narrows, are described in the most graphic manner. A chace through the difficult channel of the East River, a pursuit at sea, a naval battle and explosion, and the escape of a few persons on a raft from the burning vessel, are depicted so as to fix a breathless interest at every page. We have no hesitation in classing this among the most powerful of the romances of our countryman.—*U. S. Gaz.*

TRUE WORKING MEN.

We find the following in the Washington Telegraph:

"*True Working Men—True Democrats.*—We learn by the Albany Argus that at the late election the working men of the town of Buffalo, N. Y. turned out in a body, three hundred strong, and unanimously gave their votes for Gov. Throop and the entire Republican ticket. This is not surprising, when we reflect upon the origin of the Republican party. It was made by these same working men against the wishes of the aristocracy. Can it be expected that they will destroy the work of their own hands at the bidding of aristocratic leaders?"

[When the working men vote the Jackson ticket, they are clever fellows, true Democrats; but if they happen to select a candidate from another side, they are nefarious squads, Fanny Wright men, levellers, &c. faugh! why can not working men be considered as men? Men may sharpen their genius at a grindstone as well as at a champaigne bottle—U.S.Gazette.]

SKETCH OF Mr. TEACKLE'S SPEECH,

In the House of Delegates, Feb. 5, 1830.

On the bill to establish the BANK OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, on the third day of the discussion of the question, the House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the motion of Mr. Speaker, (Thomas) to strike out the first section of the bill being under consideration—

Mr. Teackle rose and addressed the chair to the following effect. The proposition of the Hon. Speaker, is in substance, to strike from the bill, the following, to wit:

'Whereas a great number of the citizens of this State, by their petition in writing, have prayed for the establishment of a financial institution, to be founded upon the invested money in the treasury, for the supply of revenue and the general convenience of the people.

AND WHEREAS, it is deemed to be expedient and beneficial to erect a bank upon the public funds, for the purpose of accommodations upon special pledges, and extending loans upon the security of real estate —Therefore,

SEC. I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be established an institution to be styled the Bank of the State of Maryland--Or in other words to destroy the bill, and defeat the wishes of the people who have prayed for the establishment of a State's Bank; and he proceeded to state, that from the extraordinary course which had been pursued by the opponents of the bill, its friends were compelled to argue the merits, before the committee had had an opportunity of hearing the amendments which might be suggested to its various provisions.

The honorable Speaker, said Mr. Teackle, & my two friends from Charles, have urged this course upon the grounds of precedents to test the question in its incipient step, but the gentlemen's views have been directed to the British Parliament, or to the Congress of the U. States, where weeks or months are often consumed upon a resolution. But according to the practice of this assembly, I must contend that the pending motion is most unusual and in no wise calculated to elicit a proper understanding of the subject. And besides we know that it is impossible to command the patience of the house to the deliberate discussion of such a preliminary proposition, as we are scarcely seated, and prepared for business, before in fact we are made acquainted with the wants of our constituents, and the variety of matters to be introduced, when a message is sent to bring the session to an early close, and to fix definitively a day for adjournment, the effect of which is to put hurry and confusion in the place of a dispassionate regard to the public welfare.

The honorable Speaker in his argument of yesterday, supposed that a solid phalanx of some fifty or sixty of this assembly had premeditated a design to cut the throat of the infant Hercules—this gigantic bank, or mammoth institution, as he was pleased to call it, but the gentleman spoke hypothetically, and I humbly trust that this murderous hypothesis will not be carried into execution. For if it should be consummated, it would be absolute treason by the laws of England, and subject the traitor to be hung, drawn and quartered; but by the milder code of this republic, it would be merely confinement in the penitentiary, being what the lawyers denominate the crime of mayhem; it would only cut off the right arm of the sovereign power of the state of Maryland in her principal source of revenue.

The Speaker's objection, for he made but one, is in point of fact, an argument in favour of the proposition; as being removed; and I trust that I shall be able to effect its removal, he is left defenceless, and must surrender. He objects that the state has granted charters to individuals for a valuable consideration, and consequently, that her faith is plighted, and she is virtually precluded from the power to create another bank; even for the benefit of her treasury and the general relief and accommodation—and the gentleman referred to the act of 1813, in support of the supposed pledge;—but admitting the validity of that supposition, which I am by no means prepared to admit, it is strictly limited to the city of Baltimore, and cannot by construction or any legitimate implication, be made to extend to another section of the state—But, said Mr. Teackle, I hold in my hand a little book (holding up the volume containing the constitution) which nullifies and puts to rest the pretended pledge, even in relation to Baltimore; for I contend with confidence, that the legislature of 1813, had not the right to grant a monopoly to any community: but on the contrary, they were prohibited in terms most clear and unequivocal, by the 39th article of the declaration of rights, which wisely declares, that monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government & ought not to be suffered.—Now, as the pledge to the 'existing bank in the city of Baltimore, not to grant a charter of incorporation to any other banking institution, to be established in the said city, would be, in fact, a monopoly to that community, in direct repugnance to the first principle of the declaration of rights, and in the very teeth of the article referred to, it is *ipso facto* utterly void and without effect—this exposition, however, is solely to illustrate the complete futility of this pretended hypothecation of the public faith, as we do not purpose to establish the bank in Baltimore, unless the citizens, in the free expression of their wishes for an institution, which it is conceived would so essentially and so powerfully conduce to the promotion of their improvement and prosperity, together with the banks existing there, should pay for its erection in that city. And furthermore, said Mr. Teackle, it had escaped, perhaps the recollection of the honorable Speaker, in his zeal to keep holy the faith of the state, that other banks had been established since the grant of the supposed pledge, and one of them too, in his own county, to wit: The Frederick county bank, which was chartered in 1817, when three other banks existed there, and at the present time there are four banks in the same county. It would therefore seem that the opposition to the State's Bank comes indeed with an ill grace from the honorable Speaker, and it would be equally so from the other representatives of that county, or other sections or individuals which now enjoy such privileges, and Mr. Teackle remarked, that if he understood the honorable Speaker, he expressed a willingness to aid in the improvement of this high prerogative after the lapse of the present grants, which will expire in 1845, but has the honorable gentleman a lease for his life, or any assurance that he will partake in the legislation of those distant days; and does he not anticipate that attempts will be made to prolong the charters, long before their expiration; and that such attempts as heretofore, might be successful? His own experience will justify this apprehension. So much, however, by way of preface to the main design. I will now proceed to present the memorial, & the principal documents in reference to the importent measure which is prayed for by so large a number of our fellow-citizens—to descant upon their proper merits, and to refute the objections anticipated by substantial, and such illustrations as shall seem appropriate and pertinent.

Mr. Teackle then held up to the view of the House one of the memorials, and exhibited the long train of names which were subscribed to it, which he averred to contain most of the intelligent, independent and wealthy inhabitants of Somerset county, without respect to any party, or particular interest; and he explained, at the same time, that the paper exhibited, was only one of a large mass of similar petitions which contained the signatures of a great number of citizens of different counties, recommending the establishment of a State Bank.

Mr. Teackle then read the memorial in a distinct and audible voice and enlarged with strong emphasis upon the assumptions, argument & resistless conclusions which it contains in support of the means of general accommodation to the peop[illegible] [illegible]d revenue to the treasury of the [illegible] which it purposes.

Mr. Tea[illegible] next proceeded to advert to the [illegible]erous arts which had been essayed by publications cunningly concocted to operate upon party feelings or private interests, and insidiously introduced at the critical moment; as well as the numerous stories which had been circulated at the commencement, and during the continuance of the debate, all of which, so far as they have come to his knowledge, he trusted that he should be competent to prove erroneous, and to place to their true account, intent and object, to wit: a design to prejudice the pending question, and to defeat the wishes of the people in the enactment of this proposition for their relief and the public benefit they had prayed for.

In the number of these essays & unfounded rumours, it has been industriously whispered and propagated that the cashier of the bank of the state of Tennessee, had taken himself off, and had also taken with him the books of the bank; which, however, they admit were restored afterwards—Now it happens, said Mr. T. that I fortunately hold the means of defeating this design—the truth is the cashier referred to had unworthily suffered his friends to overdraw, for which malfeasance he was turned out, but from letters received since this occurrence, and in relation to it, whose authenticity cannot be questioned; in fact, from several sources of the highest authority, I am warranted in saying, that the credit of the bank has been well maintained, and will always be, where security may may have claims upon it—and this from a distinguished statesman, who, it is understood, has been opposed to the principle—Another statesman of high standing, says, it has fully met the views of the Legislature of Tennessee in its usefulness to the state, if not surpassed the sanguine expectations of its founders; and I am gratified in seeing that other states have made, and are making similar improvements with the state of Tennessee, and confidently believe that they will eventually supersede the unjust privileges of individuals, for the purpose of banking and taxation of the people at large, for the special benefit of a favored few—Another states, that The Public Bank of Tennessee was chartered in 1819, notwithstanding the opposition of numerous persons who were concerned in the local banks, and many other intelligent men—It commenced banking in 1820, and although the charter did not require that it should redeem its notes by present specie, yet it has been equal to the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, to the essential supply of the Treasury, and the great benefit of individuals—With respect to the principle, all must admit that it is an attribute of Sovereignty, & that its due improvement would be immensely profitable—Why, then, shall private persons be indulged with so vast a privilege to the common injury of the whole people? and why should it not be employed to avoid taxation, and to distribute money for the general accommodation, and the good of all? Who can deny the justice and expediency of such a course.

The bank of the state of Tennessee, is owned by the state exclusively, and the resulting profits are entirely for the benefit of the public treasury. Its notes are omitted on the credit and security of the borrowers, and warranted by the state on the avails of its revenue, which has proved sufficient to sustain its credit and operations ever since its organization in 1820.

The foregoing information is subsequent to the occasion adverted to, and with respect to the misconduct of the cashier, in suffering his friends to overdraw—it only proves a wrong selection of an officer, and not that the institution is vicious in its principles.—We have often heard of worse conduct on the part of the treasurers of several of the states, and that steam boats have exploded, but it does not follow that we should not have a treasurer, nor enjoy the advantage of navigation by steam power. And continued Mr. Teackle, another story is, that the State Bank of North Carolina has failed, and is winding up, and in the fertility of invention, and a natural propensity to amplify, it has been extended to the bank of the state of South Carolina, but as to the latter it is entirely untrue, as I shall show presently, (a) said Mr. T. & with regard to North Carolina, the story