is calculated to deceive the members of the legislature, as doubtless it is designed to do, and to grossly injure the public interest in immediate reference to this concernment—the state bank of N. Carolina, as it is improperly called, is not the property of that State; its title is, truly a gross misnomer as like the misnamed bank of the U. States, it is chiefly a speculating institution, and has been conducted as rumour says, by shavers and speculators for their own emoluments to the great injury of the state at large; their nefarious dealings have been reported to the legislature; and a respectable print of the state of Virginia, says: it will be seen by a perusal of that report that these banks (for the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear are included) have been literally nests of usurers and swindlers—that they went into operation with little, or no capital, in violation of their charters; and that they have had interest paid them to an amount nearly twelve times exceeding their actual means; that they have speculated in stock, and in cotton, and in other articles, and to cap the climax have purchased their paper at a discount—that in the course of their operations the people of North Carolina have paid to them more than four millions of dollars, and remain indebted to them in the enormous sum of five millions more!—that in effect, the free people of a large state are mortgaged & bound to a MONIED ARISTOCRACY, whose power and influence is so great that they can at pleasure control, or extinguish the circulating medium, and depress and enhance the value of property as may most conduce to their own interest. Now, if this evil is to be endured, why may not the public treasury derive the benefit of its taxation, in the shape of discounts for the common good of the whole state.

So far, continued Mr. Teackle is the malfeasance of the managers of the bank of North Carolina from being susceptible of application, or from being used against this proposition, that it really presents the strongest argument in support of the expediency of assuming the right for revenue and the general benefit, as contemplated in the present bill.

I will turn next, said Mr. Teackle, to the bank of the state of South Carolina, and in refuting the scandalous aspersion attempted to be cast upon that invaluable institution, will claim the attention of this assembly to the special language of the committee which acted upon this subject—they say that in support of their arguments upon this concernment, the committee would offer, as a case in point, the State Bank of South Carolina, which is founded upon the principle in question, and which, as they are advised, has been in successful operation since 1813, and has fully realized, if not exceeded the expectations of its projectors; and while the neighbouring corporations, under the agency of private interests, or controlled by avarice, or speculation, have spread around them a wide expanse of privileged domination, and pecuniary restrictions, with concomitant embarrassments or irremediable ruin, the developements of this manifestation of the political sagacity of South Carolina, have conduced to the adoption of similar information in several of the states adjacent, and given assurance that the like improvement will speedily diffuse its benefits throughout the whole of that division of the union, and eventually impart its genial influence to every member of a vast confederated empire; which proves conclusively, the superiority of an institution conducted by public officers, who are paid for their services, & made strictly responsible, for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of the state, over a privileged incorporation which is managed by greedy directors, who are mainly governed by the principle of avarice, and whose chief desire is to obtain its means for monopoly and speculation—And in the prosecution of their report, the committee say, with perfect justice to the subject, that in recurring to the State Bank of South Carolina, it is to be observed that the fiscal institution of that state was chartered in the year 1812, and commenced operations with but a little more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in 1813; since which, from successive incidental additions or the excesses of profits beyond the regular dividends, its actual capital had been augmented, in 1825, to nearly eight hundred per centum, say one million one hundred and ninety-six thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

And with the augmentation of its capital, it has, in the 13 years (from 1813 to 1825,) realized and paid into the treasury the sum of one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy four dollars, besides retaining a large surplus to cover any possible deficiency.

In the report of the Comptroller General of the state of South Carolina to the Legislature, at their December session 1826, speaking of their fiscal institution, he says: from the monthly exhibits made by the Bank, there appears a perfect ability on its part, to pay all its debts, and replace the capital originally derived from the treasury; it would therefore seem, that so far it has been a profitable institution to the state and under the operation of a liberal policy and proper management, there can be little doubt of its continuing so in future.

In a subsequent report from the same Comptroller to the legislature of South Carolina, at their December session 1828, he says:

Of the public debt and its means of payment. The public debt has undergone no change since the last year, except that the bank has cancelled part of the old 8 per cent stock which it had purchased, and which of consequence reduces its own capital to the same extent. The income of this institution for the current year, has been one hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars, and will enable it after defraying the interest accruing on the public debt for the ensuing year, to carry a handsome sum to the credit of the sinking fund.

The propriety of the original establishment of the bank cannot now be considered as open for discussion, but if we take into consideration the present condition of our finances, their intimate connection with, and reliance upon, the bank; together with, the heavy burthen imposed upon the latter in relation to our public debt, there remains little doubt that to nourish and guard its interest is at present the peculiar province of the Legislature. More than ninety thousand dollars are necessary to meet the annual interest; for which the treasury is liable, and if from any cause, the bank should fail to pay it, a resort to increased taxes would be inevitable; so far, however, this institution has been able to meet the requisitions of the public creditors, at the same time to accumulate the existing sinking fund, and an opinion is here confidently expressed that with judicious management on the part of the direction and a fostering and paternal care, on the part of the Legislature, the bank will enable the treasury to discharge the public debts without demands on the citizens.

This institution went into operation in September, 1813, with a comparatively small capital, and from that time up to the present it has made, and paid on account of the treasury, the sum of one million three hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy seven dollars. This should be satisfactory, and certainly ought to operate as a check to any fanciful, and untried scheme of improvement.

And in further confirmation of the great value of this institution, I refer to a recent memoir from a statesman of South Carolina, who has been a member of the legislature and a director of their state bank from the commencement in 1812, and who continued in it, at the last advices, some few days since—in this memoir the statesman said:—On the subject of your proposed bank, I will premise, that so far as my opinion is worth any thing, it is decidedly in favour of the principle contemplated in your bill. I was in favour of this principle before our bank of the state of South Carolina was created, and all experience of its practical operations since has gone to confirm me more strongly in that opinion.

Take it as conceded, that all banking is a speculation, still it must be equally conceded, that it is a speculation, when prudently and honestly conducted, of such a character, that the benefits resulting to the community very far transcend the evils of it; and in fact, without the aids of which no commercial people can get on prosperously.

This being admitted, it then appears very plain that, in order to lessen as much as possible, or rather to compensate for, the evils necessarily incident to it, we ought instead of transferring the sovereignty of the country, and granting a monopoly to a favoured few, to reserve and retain the profits arising from it to the whole people. I think with you that the principle is gaining upon the public favour; it is popular in this state, and I presume you are aware that a similar institution has been several years in operation in Alabama, and I believe successfully: since which it has been adopted in Georgia and other states.

The bank of the state of South Carolina commenced with a small capital, which for some years was progressive, and is now about 1,200,000 dollars; it has been in operation sixteen years, and its capital might be largely increased with advantage to the public—the paper of all our banks is sound, but that of the State Bank is decidedly the favourite paper; a fact which may be readily accounted for, as every citizen feels an immediate interest in its success and prosperity.

I have been a director in our State Bank from its commencement; its losses have been inconsiderable, the nett increase of the last year was 113,802 dollars, and its average of profits have exceeded ten per cent per annum, operating to repress the taxes of the state to that amount.

In continuation, Mr. Teackle said—the newspapers also, in their opposition to the expressed wishes of the people, for the improvement of this great source of accommodation and revenue, have presented as a case in point, the commonwealth's bank of Kentucky, which they say has beggared the State, and pronounce in proof of this assertion, that the debts still due to it, amount to the sum of $1,109,650. Now if this be a proof of beggary, by referring to an abstract in the report of the committee on this subject, they will find that a small part of Maryland is indebted to the banks of this state more than eight times the amount due to the bank of Kentucky, so that if they be beggared by that case, we are more than eight times beggared; but although the bank of that commonwealth is not analagous to the plan contained in our proposition, as I shall endeavour to prove before I sit down. I have understood that its operation has been beneficial both to the treasury and to the people of that state.

Another writer in noticing this subject says:

"That it is a popular measure I am well aware; and that a large revenue may be drawn from it, is obvious, but are the people at large to be gratified to the injury of those who have invested money under the sanction of existing laws; and it is not preferable to supply the treasury by a direct tax, on property, than to resort to indirect expedients?

It has been urged that the state bank of South Carolina, which is founded upon the principal proposed for this institution, has produced the happiest consequences, both to the treasury and to the people of that state, and that several others have assumed the sovereign right of public credit for the common good of their population; but is this conclusive that the like results would ensure from a similar erection in Maryland, or that we should follow their example?

In diffusing money throughout the counties the price of land would be increased in a high degree; but is it not better than land should be at a low rate, as a means of inducing men of money to invest their funds either by purchace, or in mortgages, and of preventing the divisions of good estates, which is the chief support of slave labour.

The foregoing are a few of many considerations which appertain to this subject, they are thrown out to excite enquiry and reflection, and although the measures to which they refer may be popular, it is believed that those who oppose it, will be upheld by the strong influence of the monied men.

[*Continued in our next.*]

General Intelligence.

A writer in the Baltimore Commercial Chronicle contends that the ladies are constitutionally eligible to the office of Governor of Maryland. If this be the fact and the Legislature should think proper to make a selection from the ranks of the fair, we are sure no selection would meet with more general satisfaction than that of Mrs. Barney. We should as soon submit to the government of her pen as that of any other lady in the state. [Hagerstown Torch.

Two sisters, daughters of a respectable man in Boston, one of whom was married, have given bonds in $100 each to take their trial at the municipal court for stealing some ribbon from a milliner's shop!

Decline of Jacksonism in Pennsylvania—In 1828 there were polled in that state 86,535 votes; out of which Jackson had a majority of 24,257. In 1830, 75,616 votes were polled out of which the Jackson party had a majority of only 2,886! Jackson loss 21,373.

Judge Burnet, United states senator from Ohio, declines a re-election. It is said that Gen. Harrison or J. C. Wright will succeed him.

CAUTION—Albion C. Taylor, a located preacher and practitioner of medicine, of Abingdon, Va. has been regularly expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church; and as he has eloped from the above place under suspicious circumstances, the community is warned against being imposed upon by him. He is 5 ft. 9 in. high; of a light complexion; has yellow hair; is a man of some learning; fond of talking on politics; quite assuming in his manners & well qualified to impose on the public. [Christian Advocate

ITEMS.

☞ *A Singular Family*—There are now living in one house, in Sterling, Mass. one great great grand mother, two greatgrand mothers, two grand mothers, two mothers, two sisters, one daughter, two aunts, two cousins: the oldest of this family being 90 years old, and the youngest 74; and what is most remarkable respecting them is that the whole family consists of but two persons, a mother and daughter.

☞ It is positively stated that the recent Yorkshire (Eng.) Election, 33 lawyers actually offered to do the work of pollclerks for Mr. Brougham and Lord Morpeth *without pay!*

Hogs lard is now used in Virginia, in lamps, as a substitute for sperm oil.

Cuvier the celebrated French naturalist is said to have dissected an insect which, though but an inch long, contained 494 pairs of muscles, connected with as many nerves; and 40,000 antennæ.

A very handsome young horse was lately purchased in England at 6d per pound. He weighed 1008 lbs.

Sugar cane is now cultivated in Prince George's county, Md

On a farm in Pitt county, N.C there are now five persons living the aggregate of whose ages is 410 years. The oldest is 100 and the youngest 70 years old. In the same family is a Bible 217 years old.

☞ The N.Y. American Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent for the preceding 6 months.

Up to the 17th Oct. the latest dates, the YELLOW FEVER still raged at New Orleans.

Reading, Penn. Nov. 12. A ripe May duke cherry is now on a tree in the garden of the Editor of the Journal. Is it not a phenomenon?

Dr. G. W. Vaughan, of Halifax, N. C. being deranged and believing that he was to be murdered committed suicide by cutting the carotid artery.

☞ The Chilicothe paper gives the Official returns from all the counties in Ohio. M'Arthur's majority for governor is 2400.

At Huntingdon, Penn. there is a cow which had FOUR Calves a few days since!

Number of Vessels that passed through the Union Canal week before last:

From Chesapeake	56
From Delaware	60

Four of the vessels from Chesapeake were loaded with wheat and flour for Philadelphia.

A bill has been proposed in the Legislature of Vermont to prohibit the circulation of Bank Notes under $5.

☞ A man while asleep jumped from one of the N. Y. Steamboats a few days since and was drowned.

☞ Mrs. Anne Royal has been horse whipped in Pittsburg, Penn. It must have been a pretty royal fellow that did it.

☞ A man while drunk, stood up before a looking glass at Hudson, N. Y. and cut his throat. [We like to have said such a man ought to die.]

☞ The Georgia Courier wishes that Mr. John Quincy Adams may be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, particularly as Mr. Calhoun has said he is amongst the honestest politicians of the nation.

☞ Harrowgate Salts are said to be an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia. Quere, Isn't this Mr. Halsted's remedy?

☞ John Forsyth, Esq. has been elected to Congress, from Georgia.

☞ At the close of the American Revolution when Washington took leave of La Fayette his parting words were: You have served an apprenticeship to Liberty in America, now go to France and set up for yourself!

MONTREAL, Oct. 20. A widow woman by name Conroy, residing at the north River, shot an animal, the size of a large Mastiff, with a head resembling that of a Cat, the body small, of greyish colour, tail bushy. It was in the act of devouring one of the poor woman's Pigs, when she approached and fired a small pocket pistol, the contents of which lodged over the eye and laid the animal dead immediately. Mrs. Conroy has had the credit of striking off the paw of a bear with a tomahawk during this summer; there being no person in the premises but her little boy ten years old, and fearing that the animal might, in his rage, be able to prevail over both, she ordered the boy to secure himself in the chimney. This being done, she pursued the animal, and after a smart resistance, compelled Bruin, growling to make a hasty retreat. [Vindicator

Some weeks since, we placed in the columns of our paper, without comment, an account from the Western part of New-York state, of an outrage said to have been committed in the house of Elder Witherill a seceding mason. The statement, our readers will probably recollect, was, that in the night, while the Rev, gentleman was absent, some ruffian entered his house, and proceeded to his bed, and with a long butcher's knife, attempted to stab Mrs: W, on the supposition that the husband was in bed. The murder was prevented by the knife hitting the head board, the wretch at the same time exclaiming, that he would punish the perjured wretch, meaning Elder W. Mr. David Brown was taken up on suspicion, and the testimony of Mr. Witherill's family was near convicting him when on a cross examination of the Elder it appeared that on the day previous to the outrage, *he* (the Elder) had contrived the plot in a Lawyer's office, and that a Mr. Hale, a violent anti mason, consented *to act* the part of the assassin and frighten Mrs. Witherell with threats of vengeance on her husband, so that her testimony might be used to affect the Election. [U.S.Gaz

The gentleman of whom Mr. Randolph rented a furnished house in St. Petersburg (which he kept a week,) has remitted the amount received in payment, 190 rubles, (equal to $140,) as a donation to the Boston Seamen's Friend Society—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

THE TIMES, &
E.S. Public Advertiser.
Centreville, (E. S.) Md.
NOVEMBER 20, 1830.

☞ *Products of the Season*—Mr. L. S. Pascault, at Cloverfields, in Wye, has raised the present season, some extraordinarily large Turnips. The ground was cow penned only two weeks, and afterwards sprinkled lightly with ashes, and the turnips then sown. Some of them were pulled the present week, one of which weighed with a part of the top, 18 lbs. and measured round 34 inches! It is said four of the turnips will fill a bushel measure. Five were weighed together and made 56 lbs. The patch occupies about an eighth of an acre, and contains, it is supposed, nearly 400 bushels. Beat it who can.

☞ There is now a Cabbage growing within a minute's walk of our office, which measures near a yard and a half across the top.

☞ Mr. John Quincy Adams has been elected to Congress from Plymouth district, Mass. as we announced last week—he had two opponents, who received together 102 votes. Thus is put to rest one of the slanders of the romancing editors of the Jackson party, that Mr. A. is such an aristocrat, that he never could be elected to any office by the PEOPLE.

☞ Our good Jackson editors, from Master Commandant, Duff Green, down to the veriest tyro that has a press and types at command, accuse the anti-administration Editors of forging the statements lately published concerning Mr. Randolph. This of course was to be expected. What did Gen. Jackson give the post offices throughout the country, and other more lucrative appointments, to the supple editors of his party for, at the exclusion of honester opponents, but to defend his measures, and his appointments, right or wrong? What was all the government printing throughout the U. States given exclusively to the Jackson presses, but to pension them and secure their service for executive favour?

We acknowledge Mr. Randolph *has been* a distinguished and intelligent man; we know he *has been* an accomplished gentleman and a ripe scholar. But Mr. Randolph's politeness is now laid aside and his talents are smothering by constitutional infirmities and an indulgence in the use of ardent spirits.

Who does not recollect the scene in the senate chamber of the United states, in 1826? when Mr. Randolph's speech was continually interrupted by the call on 'Tims' the 'Doorkeeper,' for 'more porter; more porter.' And if these fantastick tricks were played before the grave senate, and the actor equipped in cap, boots and spurs, and over coat, is it at all probable that the account of his conduct in Russia is exaggerated? We say not. We believe the account all true to the letter.

☞ Our intelligence from the Continent of Europe loses none of its interest by successive arrivals. The latest papers received, put us in possession of the important intelligence that Belgium, which our readers recollect, we informed them a week or two since, had declared itself an independent state, had proposed uniting itself to France. And that Prince Albert of Prussia, who married the King of Holland's daughter, had entered Belgium with an army of 10 or 15 000 men, and was marching towards Brussels.

What will be the result of this movement of Prussia we are not prepared to say. If France should consider Belgium as united to her and as one of her provinces, (which she will hardly do,) hes course will be a plain one; the attack on Belgium will be an attack on France.

If she do not consider Belgium as a part of France, Belgium will have to resist the arms of Prussia or quietly submit again to the impositions of the King of Holland.

The Belgians declare they never will again be governed by a prince of the House of Nassau.

☞ The *Tel-LIE graph*, at Washington, Gen. Jackson's organ, is alarmed at the signs of the times, and blows boisterously the tocsin of alarm to the credulous of its party. It swears the people, or a portion of them at least, have determined upon putting the present administration out of power, and it sees therefore an end to all its greatness, its patronage, and its treasury pap.

Mr. Green says, Mr. Southard is organizing New Jersey; Mr. Barbour, Mr. Rush, &c. &c. are exciting the people in their respective neighbourhoods—and that Mr. Clay (mark it) in all probability will be elected to the Senate of the U. S. from