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From the New York Standard.

**OUTLINE OF A PLAN FOR A NATIONAL BANK.**—A pamphlet under the above title, with incidental remarks on the Bank of the United States, is now in circulation in this city. It emanates from a meeting convened on the 20th of February, 1832, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee of a former meeting, to whom was referred a plan for a National Bank. Preserved Fish resumed the Chair, and Henry W. Hicks was again appointed Secretary.

A committee composed of Isaac Bronson, George Griswold, Daniel Jackson, and John Bolton presented the report containing the outline, which commences with strictures upon the present Bank of the United States.

We annex the principal features of the plan as they are laid down in the pamphlet before us, believing that in this manner one of the objects of the Committee, at least, will be best promoted, namely that of inviting discussion.

1st. That a Bank of the United States be established by a new act of incorporation, for the term of twenty years, with a capital of thirty-seven and a half millions of dollars, whereof ten millions to be subscribed by the Government of the United States, and twelve and half millions by the several States, in the ratio of their electoral votes, (subject to modifications introduced into Sec 11th.) in a stock bearing four per cent interest, payable half yearly, and subject to the restrictions hereinafter specified. The remaining fifteen millions of capital to be subscribed by individuals or corporate bodies, and paid for in money.

The stock in which the subscriptions of the Government and the States are to be made, to be irredeemable during the existence of the charter, and inalienable as regards the Bank except with the consent of the Government, under circumstances of imperious necessity, and then only in hypothecation, for money borrowed for the term of one, two or three years.

The Bank Stock subscribed by the general and state governments not to be sold during the existence of the Charter.

The dividends of Bank Stock owned by the general and state governments and the interest on the 4 per cent. Stock subscribed by them, in payment of their Bank Stock to be made payable at one and the same period, at the Bank.

The excess of dividends over the interest payable by the United States and the several States, may be considered an ample substitute for bounties to the former, and for taxes on the part of the latter.

2. The United States to appoint eight Directors, and the States to elect ten Directors, but not more than two of those appointed by the United States, nor more than one of those elected by the States, to be residents of the same State.

The money Stockholders to elect twelve Directors, each stockholder being a citizen of the United States, to vote in person, and no votes by proxy to be allowed, excepting those of Trustees, Guardians, Executors and Administrators, who may delegate their power to one of their associates—and excepting also corporate bodies, who may authorize one of their officers or a Director to vote on their behalf. At the annual election, one fourth of the Directors elected by the government, and by the money Stockholders who shall then be in office, to retire from the board; and of the Directors elected by the States, two to go out of office the first election, three the second, two the third, and three the fourth election.

Stockholders residing out of the State in which the Bank is located, may lodge their votes at an office, on a certain day to be specified, or may forward the same by mail, addressed to the Cashier of the Bank under a sealed envelope, on which shall be written the number of shares which they respectively hold, bearing their own signatures written across the seal of said envelope. The votes thus sealed, if lodged in the offices of the Bank, to be forwarded by the cashiers thereof, accompanied by a statement and a list of the stockholders and number of shares then on the books of the respective offices, and which are not to be opened until the close of the polls at the Bank.

Each subscribing State, in which an office is established, may appoint two Directors of such Office. Other Directors of Offices to be appointed by the board of the Bank.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors (after an election) a President, a Vice President, and an Executive Committee of five members be appointed for the term of one year, of which Committee the President and Vice President should also be members ex-officio.

The President and Vice President of the Bank to be re-eligible as Directors; the office of President, however, not to be held by the same individual two years in succession, but to be filled by the Vice President or a member of the Executive Committee.

3. The Bank to be located in New York.

4. An Office of Discount and Deposit also to be established in the same city, for the management of its local business, with a specific capital assigned therefor.

An Office of Discount and Deposit to be established in each State, but it shall not be obligatory on the corporation to place an Office in a non-subscribing State, unless required by the Government of the United States so to do.

The Directors of the Bank to have the same, but no other control, over the Office in New York than is exercised over other Offices.

5. The Notes or Bills issued by the Bank to be made receivable at any and all the Offices in payment of debts due the Bank or Offices, and also in payment of Government Revenue.

6 No note or bill to be issued under twenty dollars. Cheques or Drafts not to bear the similitude of current Bank Notes.

7. No note or bill having more than ninety days run to be discounted, either directly, or indirectly, nor any loan to be made for a longer period than ninety days by the Bank or any of its Offices; and every note, bill or other obligation to be bona fide paid as they respectively become due; nor is any renewal to be granted unless the essential interests of the Bank should require it, and then only with additional security, and by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the Board.

8. The whole amount of profits to be divided half yearly, excepting only a reasonable sum to provide for losses; but the fund thus reserved not to exceed two millions of dollars at any one time.

9. The Bank not to charge over 6 per cent. per annum on loans or discounts nor to deal in Foreign Exchange, but to have this privilege in Domestic bills of Exchange and in gold and silver bullion.

10. The amount of Discounts and loans not to exceed forty millions of dollars; but, if from the aggregate statements of the Bank and its Offices, it be at any time found that this sum has been exceeded the excess in that case to be reduced within ninety days.

11. The Stock of the Bank appropriated to any one State not to be less than 200,000 dollars, whether entitled by its number of Electors to this amount or not; but after assigning this minimum to the States that may be thus restricted, the remainder of the twelve and a half millions to be appropriated among the other States according to the provisions of the first article, and the capital may be increased, on the admission of each new State into the Union, to the extent of \$200,000, if desired by such new States.

12. If the capital assigned to an office be more than double the amount of Bank Stock appointed to the State in which such office is located, the excess may be taxed at the same rate as State Banks in the same State.

13. The Bank to render the same services to Government in the collection and distribution of its funds, and on the same terms prescribed and provided for in the charter of the existing Bank.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

## Important to Emigrants for Texas.

Caution Emptor.

We have received the subjoined letter from a most respectable source—from an American who is a citizen of the Mexican Union. It may save many unsuspecting persons from disappointment and loss. The gentleman shewed us one of the patents, nicely engraved, numbered, issued, and sold in New York (city) in 1830 for 55 leagues of land in Texas. It proved a bubble of course; and he had just forwarded the elegant script, but worthless scrip to the purchaser.

Sir—I have observed an article in your paper respecting Texas. I feel it my duty to give you farther information respecting that interesting country, that those who design to emigrate thither may not be imposed on by sharpers.

In the first place I would advise no man to purchase any land in Texas, unless through the medium of a confidential friend, without first seeing the land himself.

According to the colonization laws of Texas, every settler on taking the following oath, viz: "You swear to God to subject yourself to the Constitution of the United Mexican States, to the Constitution of the state of Coahuila and Texas, and the general laws of the state and nation which you have adopted;" if married, to a league of 4444 acres and his choice of any unlocated land, on his paying the following fees, viz: To the Emprédeor for the admission and attending to the business of the colonists, \$50; Stamp paper title, \$12; Commission fees, \$15; Surveying \$48; Government fees payable in 4, 5, and 6 years, \$34; making \$159.

A widow with children is entitled to the same as a married man; and a single woman without parents, on the paying \$105 50 cts. to 1111 acres; and on marriage with a man he can draw 3333 more; but no man can get more than a league, unless by a special act of government. In Austin's upper colony, North Americans are excluded, but it is expected the present Congress will repeal that odious law.

As you say in your article, no title can be perfected until after 6 years residence in the country, persons purchasing of those who have taken up lands, and are actual residents in the country take out an instrument, called in Texas a title bond, promising to give the purchaser a title when the vender receives his from government. Although the emigrant is not obliged to reside on the land taken out by him, yet he must in six years build a habitation and make some improvements, or his land will be forfeited. Hundreds have been imposed on by purchasing scrip from those who pretend to have grants from government, have lost their money. No foreigner can hold lands in Texas; he must be an actual resident, and, if a man of character, can claim as above.

I will add, that Texas is settled principally by North Americans, and a convention is now sitting at St. Philip de Austin, for the purpose of organizing a state government. From information I have received from S. Williams, Esq. at the Land Office. Texas contains from 25 to 30,000 inhabitants, 6,000 of whom are native Mexicans.—Austin's colony from 8 to 9,000. The manners and customs are similar to those in the western part of the United States. The laws for the collection of debts contracted by residents of Texas are severe; debts can be collected in half the time that they can in the State of New York.

The staple products of Texas are Cotton, Sugar, Neat Cattle, and Hogs. Texas contains every variety of soil. The climate is mild, and in the upper country they are free from

mosquitoes and other troublesome insects. The face of the country is gently waving, and the water good. About two-thirds of the soil is rich prairies. The country is probably settling faster than any portion of the globe. Yours, truly,  
A CITIZEN OF TEXAS.

\*We are not certain of this word, in a cramp hand.  
†Samuel Williams, formerly of Baltimore.

The following is a part of an oration delivered recently in South Carolina by THOMAS GRIMKE. It is a beautiful extract, and we commend it to the attention of our readers. Mr. Grimke, is extensively known—we believe he has relations in this city—and wherever he is known he is esteemed.—[Phil. U. S. Gaz.]

Our country! Our whole Country! how affecting are the ties which bind us to thee; how venerable is thy claim to our faithful services, to our purest affections! What indeed is our country, but a parent, by obligations the most sacred and sublime; by associations the most delicate and comprehensive; by prospects the most animating and delightful! In our American creed, what article then is of higher authority, of deeper interest, of more enduring value, than the precept, which commands us to reverence and love our country? Are we bound to Father and Mother by relations, which God himself has ordained and enforced? So are we to our country. Are we bound to our parents by all the sanctions of civil society, coeval with its origin, expanding in its progress, and destined to endure while social life shall last! So are we to our country. Are we bound to Father and Mother by all those natural affections, which make them the venerable of human beings, and home, the happiest spot upon earth? So are we to our country. The parents, whom nature has given us, die, and are laid in the earth, by the hands of their children; but Fatherland protects us in life and hallows our graves. Our parent country still survives her children. She is immortal. Shall we not, then, in the spirit of gratitude, reverence and love, engrave on our hearts some maxim, not less beautiful in its moral, if we consult only our interest? And where shall we find a precept more venerable for its antiquity, more commanding in authority, than the inscription on the Table of Stone? "Honor thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Our country is indeed a father, to be revered in the Authority which commands our obedience; and a mother, to be loved with all the enthusiasm of gratitude and affection. No voice from Heaven has indeed proclaimed, amidst the thunders, and lightnings, and clouds of another Sinai, "Honor thy Country, that thy days may be long in the land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee." No miraculous hand writing has denounced against us, the sentence of destruction for unfaithfulness to Her commands, for hypocrisy in our affections. No Prophet or Apostle has recorded with the pen of inspired truth and by divine authority, "Thy country is thy Parent—by all that is most solemn and binding in duty, by all that is most eloquent and holy in love."—But the voice of nature, and the testimony of all experience; the brightest and the darkest pages of Philosophy, the energy of Eloquence, and the enthusiasm of Poetry, all, all attest the truth, "Thy Country is thy Parent."

From the New York Evening Post.

## NAVAL ANECDOTE.

Some time in the early part of the late war, between the United States and Great Britain, as the frigate President, Commodore Rogers, was standing in for Block Island, between Gay Head and Montauk Point, under a full compliment of cauvass, she espied a long sharp "clipper built" schooner with English colors, under the lee bow, sailing towards her, bearing a set of signals which were not understood; the schooner was therefore pronounced to be an enemy's vessel.

The Commodore, however, by way of making a feint ordered a flag run up, and hauled down again immediately. This had the effect intended; the Schr. believing that his signal had been duly answered, and not willing to appear dull on the occasion, forthwith hauled down his signal and stood for the President, supposing her to be one of His B. M. frigates.

The President now how to under English colors. The Schr. came alongside, and was hailed. "What schooner is that?" "His M. schooner Highflyer," was the answer. "Come on board, Sir, with your papers." "Aye aye, Sir." The boat was now hoisted out, and a British Lieut. came alongside. He was piped over the gangway, and immediately ushered into the cabin, where sat Com. Rogers, to whom he handed his instructions. "Umph, so, Sir, you are looking for the American frigate President, Com. Rogers." "Where did you leave the squadron?" "Yesterday morning off back Long Island, Sir." "How was Com. Hardy?" "He was very well, Sir." "Have you a sufficient description of the President, to enable you to recognize her when you shall see her?" "O yes, Sir, we cannot fail to know her immediately." "Well, Sir, without keeping you longer in suspense, I have the honor to inform you that you are now on board the U. S. ship President, and I am Rogers!"

Meantime all hands being piped to dinner, the officer of the deck ordered the boatswain's mate to invite the men who were in the boat to come up and partake with the crew.

The Boatswain's mate accordingly looks over the side, and says—"Shipmates, come on board and get some dinner—"Shipmates, eh," says a dry old fellow in the act of taking out his last hour's quid of tobacco, and looking up at the same time very quizzically at the President's jib—"I say Tom, do you twig that split carcass jib? Shiver my topmasts, but Broth-

er Jonathan has diddled us this time, as sure as the devil's in Lunnun. But never mind Tom, we'll go aboard and get some grub, and see our new messmates—may hap we shall find plenty of Yankee grog, with a dish of long sweetnings, and a comfortable drop of old Kentuck.

## WATERING PLACES.

BY JAMES HALL.

Miss Simper appeared at Saratoga in an elegant suit of sable. She was said to be in mourning for her father, an opulent broker in Baltimore recently deceased. Grief had wasted her health, and weeping had washed away her roses and she had come to recover her blushes. Miss S. of course was an heiress, and attracted great attention. The gentlemen called her a beauty, and talked a great deal of her relationship, bank stock and securities. Some of the ladies thought her complexion too sallow, and some objected to the style of her dress. Mrs. Highflyer said she had not the air of a woman of fashion, while Captain Halliard, pronounced her a suspicious sail, and declared his belief that she was a privateer in disguise. The fair stranger however walked daily to the fountain, modestly cast down her eyes when gazed upon, and seemed unconscious of all but her own horrors.

About this time Maj. Fitzconnell appeared upon the busy scene. He was a tall, handsome man, of easy address and polished manners, who seemed to regard all around him with an air of very polite unconcern. He was announced as an officer in his Britannic Majesty's service, and brother to Earl Somebody in England. It was reported that he had large landed possessions in the west. He did not appear to seek society, but he was too well bred to repel any civilities which were offered to him. The gentlemen were well pleased with his good sense, his knowledge of the world, and the suavity of his manners; but as he seemed to avoid the ladies, they had little opportunity of estimating his qualities.

Maj Fitzconnell and Miss S. met by accident at the fountain. The officer who had just filled his glass at her approach, presented it to the lady, who in sipping the transparent element dropped her handkerchief.—The gentleman very gallantly picked up the cambric, and restored it to the fair hand of the owner—but the blushing damsel, abashed by the easy attentions of an elegant stranger, in her confusion lost her reticule, which the soldier gracefully placed upon her wrist, with a most respectful bow. A courtesy on the one side and another bow on the other terminated the civilities of this meeting.—The gentleman pursued his walk, and the lady returned to her chamber. That Miss S. felt duly sensible of the honor of having elicited three graceful conges from the brother of an English Earl, cannot be doubted; nor can we suppose, without injustice to that gentleman's taste, that he saw with indifference the mantling blushes which those attentions had drawn forth; certain it is however, that as they separated in opposite directions, neither of them was seen to cast "one longing lingering look behind." As I had not the privilege of intruding in either of their chambers, I cannot say what fairy form might have flitted around the Major's pillow, nor whether the fair one dreamed of coronets, coats of arms, kettle drums, and epaulets. In short, I am not able to inform the inquisitive reader, whether the parties thought of each other at all; but from the extreme difficulty of again bringing two such diffident persons in contact, I am inclined to think the adventure would have ended here—had not "chance, which oft decided the fates of mighty monarchs," decided theirs.

Miss Simper's health required her attendance at the fountain on the following morning at an unusual hour; and the Major while others were snoring, had sallied forth to enjoy the invigorating freshness of the early breeze. They met again by accident at the propitious well; and as the attendant, who is usually posted there to fill the glasses of the invalids, had not yet taken his station, the Major had not only the happiness of performing that office, but of replenishing the exhausted vessel, until the lady had quaffed the full measure prescribed by the medical dictator of this little community. I am not able to say how often they pledged each other in the salubrious beverage; but when the reader is informed that the quantum prescribed to a delicate female, varies from four to eight glasses, according to the nature of her complaint, and that a lady cannot decorously sip more than one mouthful without drawing breath, it will be seen that ample time was afforded on this occasion for *tete-a-tete*. The ice being thus broke and the water duly quaffed, the gentleman proposed a promenade, to which the lady after some little hesitation acceded; and when the great bell summoned them to breakfast, they repaired to the table with excellent appetites, and cheeks glowing with healthful hues, produced by the exercise of the morning.

At 10 o'clock the lady issued forth from her chamber, adorned with new charms, by the recent labors of the toilet, and strolling pensively, book in hand to the farthest corner of the great piazza, commenced her studies. It happened at the same moment, that the Maj. fresh from his valet's hands, hied himself to the same cool retreat, to breathe forth the melancholy musings of his soul upon his flute. Seeing the lady, he hesitated, begged pardon for his intrusion, and was about to retire—but the lady assured him that it was no intrusion at all, and laid aside her book. The gentleman was soon seated beside her. He begged to know the subject of her researches, and was delighted with the taste displayed in the choice of her author; she earnestly solicited a display of his musical talents, and was enraptured with every note; and when the

same impertinent bell which had curtailed their morning walk, again sounded in their ears, they were surprised to find how swiftly time had flown, and chagrined that the common place operation of eating, was so often allowed to interrupt the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

At 4 o'clock, the military stranger handed Miss Simper into an elegant gig and drove to the neighboring village, where rumor soon proclaimed, that this interesting pair were united in the bands of matrimony. For once the many tongues of fame spoke truly—and when the happy Major returned with his blushing bride, all could see that the embarrassment of the lover, was exchanged for the triumphant smile of the delighted bridegroom. It is hardly necessary to add that such was the salutary effect of this pleasing event, that the 'young couple' found themselves restored instantaneously to perfect health; and on the following morning they bade adieu to Saratoga springs.

"This is a very ungentled affair!" said Mrs. Highflyer. "I never heard the beat of it in my born days!" said a fat shopkeeper's lady. "How funny!" cried one young lady. "How shocking," exclaimed another. "Egad, that's a keen smart girl!" said one gentleman. "She's a pirate, by thunder!" roared Captain Halliard.

In the meanwhile, the new married pair were pursuing their journey by easy stages towards the city of New York. We all know 'how the charms of nature improve when we see them reflected,' and so on, and we can readily imagine 'how happily the days of Thalaba passed by' on this occasion. Uninterrupted by ceremonious visits, unrestrained by the presence of third parties—surrounded by all the blandishments which give enchantment to the rural scene, it is not surprising that our lovers should often digress from the beaten road, and as often linger at a romantic spot, or a secluded cottage.

Several days had now elapsed, and neither party had made any disclosures to the other upon the important subject of finance. As they were drawing near the end of their journey, the Maj. thought it advisable to broach this delicate matter to his bride. It was upon a fine summer evening, as they sat by a window, at an Inn, enjoying the beauties of an extensive landscape that this memorable conversation occurred. They had been amusing themselves with that kind of small talk which new married folks find so vastly pleasant; as how much they love one another and how happy they intend to be, and what a fine thing it is for two fond hearts to be dissolved and melted down into one, &c. Many examples of love and murder were related—the lady told of several distressed swains who had incontinently hanged themselves for their mistresses, and the gentleman as often asseverated that not one of those martyred lovers adored the object of his passion with half the fervor which he felt for his own, dear, sweet, darling, precious, little Anne! At last throwing his arm over his wife's chair, he said carelessly—

"Who has the management of your property, my dear?"

"You have, my darling," replied she.

"I shall have, when I get it," said the husband.—"I meant to inquire, in whose possession it was at present?"

"It is all in your own possession," said the lady.

"Do not trifle with me," said the gentleman, patting her cheek—"you have made me the happy master of your person and it is time to give me the disposal of your fortune."

"My face is my fortune, kind sir, said she, laying her head on his shoulder.

"To be plain with you madam, said the impassioned bridegroom—"I have need of money immediately—the hired gig in which we came to this place has been returned, and I have not the means to procure another conveyance."

"To be equally candid with you, Sir," replied the happy bride, "I have nothing in the world but what you see."

"Have you no real estate?" said the Major, starting on his feet.

"Not an acre."

"No bank stock?"

"None."

"No securities—no jewels—no money?"

"Nothing of the kind."

"Are not you the daughter and heiress of a rich broker?"

"Not I, indeed."

"Who the devil are you then?"

"I am your wife, Sir, and the daughter of a very honest blacksmith."

"Bless me! exclaimed the Maj. starting back with astonishment—then covering his face with both his hands, he remained for a moment absorbed in thought. Resuming serenity, he said in a sneering tone, "I congratulate you madam, on being the wife of a beggar like yourself. I am a ruined man, and know not whence to supply my immediate wants."

"Can you not draw upon the earl, your brother?" said the lady.

"I have not the honor of being allied to the nobility."

"Perhaps you can have recourse to the paymaster of your regiment?"

"I do not happen to belong to any regiment."

"And have no land in Arkansas?"

"Not an acre."

"Pray then sir, may I take the liberty of asking who you are?"

"I am your husband, madam, at your service, and an only son to a famous gambler, who left me heir to his principles and profession."

"My father gave me a good education," said the lady.

"So did mine," said the gentleman—"But it has not prevented me from trumping the wrong trick this time."