Centreville Times

AND

EASTERN-SHORE PUBLIC ADVERTISER

VOLUME XIII. —— NUMBER 422
JOHN B. SPENCER—*EDITOR.*

MEN AND MEASURES.

CENTREVILLE, QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY
EASTERN-SHORE MD. NOVEMBER 3, 1832

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS of 15 lines printed weeks for One dollar—longer ones in the same proportion.

Cash will be required for all advertisements inserted in the Centreville Times. Administrators, Constables, & Sheriffs advertising sales willbe credited until the expiration of the day of sale, at which time the money will invariably be expected from the officer advertising any sale.

Subscriptions are always intended for a Year; and a Subscrber must notify the editor before he can discontinue thePaper

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

☞ The Centreville Times, for persons living in the neighborhood of Hall's X Roads, is left at Mr. Legg's.

For persons living in the neighborhood of Roe's X Roads, at Col Roe's.

For persons living in the neighborhoods of the Beaver Dams, and Nine Bridges, at Mr. Baxter's store, Beaver Dams.

☞ The gentlemen at whose houses the bundles are left, will please not give them out to any but Subscribers or their servants.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on note, for the purchese of property sold at the vendue of the personal estate of the late Richard I. Harrison Esq are notified, that the notes are due, and immediate payment is required. It is hoped this notice will invite attention.

WM. A. SPENCER

August 25th 1832.

Lumber for Sale,

William H. Emory and Thomas C. Browne, surviving partners of Edward Clark & co. have on hand a large and extensive assortment of white pine plank, hemlock railing, and maple scantling; all of which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B All persons, indebted to the late firm of Edward Clark & co. for LUMBER, are requested to call and make immediate payment, as the death of Mr. EdwardClark makes it necessary to settle the business of the firm as speedily as possible.

Sept. 19th 1832.

SHAWL LOST!

A Black Cloth or Merino shawl with border & small flower in the corner was lost on the road fromCentreville to Mr. Daniel Hopper's on 24th inst. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Mr. John B. Spencer.

PACKET.

The Subscribers having purchased of Capt. N. N. Meeds the elegant and fast sailing schooner Two Brothers respectfully inform the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of Freighting on liberal terms; The vessel will leave Centreville wharf every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore—returning will leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at the same hour for Centreville; as soon as the weather permits, she will commence her regular trip. We have rented the Granaries of Capt. Meeds, and Judg Earle, for the reception of grain, etc. And will be able to accommodate our friends and customers withgood garners, we have also a good supply of bags which are ready for Public use.

From our general information of the business we do not doubt we shall be able to give general satisfaction, and hope at least to share a portion of public patronage. All orders, grain, etc. committed to our care will be punctually attended to. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, The Public's Obedient Servant's,

Augustus M'Cabe,
Wm. H. Wilmer.

The letter bag of the Schoon. Two Brothers will be left at Mr. S. Godwin's store. tf

Feb. 16th 1832.

Heavy Damages.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage, and seduction, was tried before theCircuitCourt, in this city onWednesday and Thursday last. The parties, Miss Clark of Clark County, plaintiff, and Mr Rodgers of Fayette, defendnat: were cousins. The damages were laid at 10,000: and the Jury, after a patient investigation of the case, gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, for that sum. We understand that the circumstances of the case were so aggravated, that the jury would have given a verdict for a much larger sum, had it been claimed. We believe this is the largest verdict ever given in theU. States in any similar case,

Kentucky Observer.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

Wheeling bank robbers.

Our lynx-eyed high constables, Mc Lean and Blaney, arrested three suspicious looking persons on Thursday evening last who called themselves, Henry Moore alias Wm. Moore alias Henry Munroe, John McPherson and Smith Henry, who had just arrived in the western stage. The officers ascertained by some means that there were large notes in company and by keeping a good look-out traced the gentlemen to a broker's office in Third street where a bill for a thousand dollars was offered and exchanged and when the prisoners were arrested and brought before the mayor, they were charged with being concerned in robbing the North Western bank of Wheeling, (Va.) and were identified by the broker as the person who exchanged the 1,000 doll note at his office. They utterly denied ever having seen the note or knowing any thing about it. They were committed for a further hearing to day.

At the recent election in South Carolina the nullification parties in the Legislature stood as follows: StateRight (Senate) 23—Union 7. In the House State Rights 39—Union 7. The Legislature having been convened by the Governor it is supposed that a State convention will be recommended and that the question of nullification will come formally before the People of that State,—and their decision will determine whether South Carolina shall continue a peaceable member of the confederacy or be declared a free and independent sovereignty.

No one can regret more than we do the position taken by leading politicians in South Carolina. We think that we can see in that position the incipient steps to revolutionary movements, and ultimately to a separation of the Union. Individual ambition has originated the doctrne of nullification, and unless checked by the good sense and patriotism of the people must terminate in open hostility to the general Government, in bloodshed and in ruin.

The Baltimore Races,

The following is the result of the Races yesterday over the Central Course, 500 doll's entrance, two mile heats.

Mr. Stevens ch c. Medoc,	1	1
Col. Johnson, s b. c. Herr Cline	2	2
Mr. Botts' ch. c. Methodists.	3	3

Time—1st heat, 4m. 14 1-2s.—2d heat 4m. 17s.—Track heavy.

The national republicans of North Carolina have formed an electoral ticket in favour of Henry Clay and John Sergeant.

The cholera rages with great violence in Cincinnati, Ohio. The board of health reported 18 deaths for 24 hours ending on the 12th Oct. at noon 27 deaths to the 13th same hour—24 to the 14th—17 to the 15th; on which day there were about 30 additional cases reported most of which were considered safe.

In Richmond several new cases have occurred from imprudence in diet.

The board of health of Louisville, (K.) have reported eight or ten deaths by cholera in that city.

Yankee Accommodations.

The Boston transcript gives the following humorous account of an incident wich happened at Worcester last week:—

Onthe first evening of the convention a teamster drove up to the door of one of the principal taverns and asked for lodging for himself and beast. The landlord said that he could not accommodate him, every bed in the house being taken up.

Well said the teamster I am not at all particular I will put up with a part of a bed. Part of a bed? replied our host why my dear sir there is not a bed in the Inn that has not two in it already and some of them three and four.

Well cant you let me sleep in that there parlour?

No we are going to make up seventeen beds there to night and they are all engaged.

Well now that's curious can't you give me a buffalo skin and let me lay down here in the entry I shant discommode nobody.

No I shan't have you in the entry we shall be up all night and I dont want any folks clittering and sprawling about the floor where people are passing all the time.

Well by Gosh you are an accommodating fellow I don't think said the teamster—wonder if yo've got a tavern license! Tell you what Mister, you have got no beds no buffalo skins no nothing—well that ant your fault just now exactly but continued he looking at the rack where amultitude of cloaks and surtouts were suspended what will you take to let me hang on one of them there pegs?

The laugh was fairly turned against the landlord—the company present interceded the teamster was entertained but, at whose expense theBoston delegation sayeth not.

From a Pennsylvania paper

It is now ascertained that the anti-Jackson men will have a majority of ten injoint ballot, in the legislature of this state, This will give to Pennsylvania a Senator in Congress of the right stamp. The good change in Maryland will be attended with the same results, and the same good is in store for New Jersey. General Jackson's successor will have friendly advisers in the Senate when he comes to thePresidency next March

From the Frederick Examiner.

The Baltimore Nomination.—We do not recollect ever to have been more surprised than to find Reverdy Johnson Esq. in nomination as the National Republican Electoral Candidate for the city of Baltimore It was to be sure nothing more than might have been reasonably expected from his great sagacity his inflexible honesty his lofty independence. But still we were surprised to see it We had long known Mr. Johnson as one of the most decided as well as most able of the Jackson party of Baltimore. We well recollect the occasion when he acted as chairman at the Great Jackson meeting called to sustain the Jacksonians of theSouth in some of their measures—When the eloquent McMahon made the welkin in Monument square ring with his denunciations of the then Administration. But in looking a little further into the proceedings of the Convention by whom Mr. Johnson was nominated we rejoiced to discover that he does not stand alone in magnanimous and high souled secession, John Glen. William H. Gatchell Beall Randall and a host of others whom we have heretofore known as the first in the first rank of the champions of Jackson inBaltimore all have left him. McMahon too the pride & Ajax of jacksonism before whose resistless eloquence the well formed convictions of years melt like the snow-wreath beneath the rays of the ardent solstice he too is bending his matchles energies to pull down the, fabric which he almost single handed raised up. On ye band of Patriots! rescue the monumental city from the degradation of Jacksonism and you will deserve to be commemorated upon that scroll which hands down to posterity the names of those of her brave sons who shieldedher from the fire and sword of her British invaders.

From a Philadelphia paper

It was stated in this city last week that Samuel D. Ingham, Esq. had been appointed Secretary of the State by Governor Wolf. A letter from a highly respectable source received in this city last evening, says—"Mr. Ingham will not be able to enter upon the duties of his appointment until the first of November in consequence of sickness in his family."

A word to Pennsylvanians.—New York is more decidedly opposed to Andrew Jackson and more certain to record its vote against him than any other State in the Union except Delaware. If you will burdo your duty which we do not question then is his re-election utterly impossible. Here there is but one feeling—that ofconfidence in the people and a deep rooted determination to preserve the Constitution.

"To the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy." William L. Marcy.

"General Jackson was born to command, Washington Globe.

"The subjects of Gen. Jackson"

GREAT AND IMPORTANT ANTI JACKSON MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to public notice one of the largest if not the largest political meeting ever held in Philadelphia took place in the State House Yard on the afternoon of Saturday last the twentieth inst. It is computed that TEN THOUSAND persons were present—all zealous and decided in their opposition to the present administration, all eager for the contest in November, Perfect harmony and good order prevailed throughout, several able and eloquent speeches were made, and the utmost confidence apeared to pervade the assembly as to the results of the contest on the second of November next.

JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq was called to the Chair, Jonathan Johnson, Cornelius Tiers. Jas. Gowen, John Maitland, Alexander Cook and Benjamin Duncan were chosen Vice Presidents, Andrew M. Jones John Scholefield and John Waters Secretaries.

After the objects for which the meeting had been assembled were clearly and forcibly stated from the chair, David Paul Brown Esq. rose and in his usual able and eloquent manner enforced the propriety of the following resolutions. They were seconded by James Harper Esq. and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved That this meeting regard the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States as the most serious calamity which can afflict thecountry, that under a continuance of his administration the constitution must perish, manufactures be paralyzed, internal improvement cease, a vitiated currency overflow the land, the moral tone of the community be degraded and our republican institutions suffer in the estimation of the world.

Resolved That being fully convincedthat an union of all parties who are opposed to his re-election cannot fail to deprive him of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, and being anxious that such vote may be secured to a candidate who respects the constitution, recognizes the supremacy of the laws and understands the true interests of the country, we do most cordially approve of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention lately held at Harrisburg and do solemnlypledge ourselves by every honorable effort to support the Anti-Jackson ticket nominated by that convention.

Resolved, That we regard the renewal of the charter of the United States as essential to the prosperity and happiness of the country that every day's experience demonstrates more clearly its inestimable usefulness and every day's observation places in a stronger light the weakness of the arguments and the falsehood of the charges with which that institution has been assailed: and we should regard its downfall as the triumph of corruption over truth, of ignorance, avarice and unprincipled speculation, over the practical blessings of a sound national currency,

Resolved, That the protection of domestic manufactures the prosecution of internal improvement, the maintenance of a sound national currency, the integrity of the constitution, and the supremacy of the laws are cardinal points to which we should look to in the choice of a President, and we therefore call upon our fellow citizens promptly & actively to cooperate with us in opposing the election of Andrew Jackson the avowed enemy of these important interests the practical despiser of these sacred principles.

The Charleston Evening Post says that two thirds of the Senate of South Carolina, and three fourths of the House are nullifiers. Of course a convention will be fixed on nullification attempted. We shall then know something of that monster which has hitherto been only in abstract.

The Jacksonians of New York are busy in thrusting Hickory Boughs into the Ground in the different wards for effect at the coming election. Of a practic somewhat similar in France they used to say,

"O People, Peuple! Quelle machines,
"D'avoir un arbre sans racines."

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in this city during the last week was ninety-four; being less than one ninth of the number per week when the Cholera was at its height and less by 28 than the average weekly number duing theyear 1831. Of these 94 deaths, 11 were by Cholera.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

I wonder said a woman of humour why my husband and I quarrel so often for we agree uniformly in one grand point, he wishes to bemaster and so do I.

An itinerant preacher who rambled in his sermons when requested to stick to his text replied that scattering shot would hit the most birds.

Have you White Lies sir asked a lady of the city Librarian. No Miss, replied the bookman taking down Mrs. Trollope's Journal, but here's a volume of first rate black ones.

Sympathy in Watches.

It has been found that in a watchmaker's shop the time-pieces or clocks, connected with the same wall or shelf have such sympathising effect in keeping time that they stop thosewhich beat in irregular time and if any are at rest set a-going those which beat accurately.—Music of Nature.

ADDRESS TO THE YOUNG MEN & VOTERS OF THE U. STATES.

Concluuded from our last

Here we have an epitome of the character of the greatest and best.

Proud, ambitious, vain, revengeful, malignant, without wisdom, without knowledge, without understanding; without integrity, and without patriotism, in a word destitute of any of the principles or qualities necessary to constitute either greatness or goodness.

From this horrid, frightful picture of the Executive let us turn our attention to the institutions of our country under which we have grown, spread & prospered. Time would fail us even to touch lightly on the various interests that might be worthy your most serious reflection, let it suffice that we notice some of the prominent ones.

It will be recollected that on the 4th of July 1776 we declared ourselves a free and independent nation. The respect which our fathers had for the opinions of mankind induced them to give those reasons at large which may be found in the declaration of our Independence, and are in substance that we were oppressed and tyranised over by the British King and his ministers. This declaration brought on more rigorously a war already begun, and out of which we merged in 1782 out of this war and this declaration grew the articles of confederation of January 1788 which was the only bond of union of the states except the mutual danger and mutual helplessness, until the establishment of the present compact. It is well known that during our colonial condition wewere not permitted to manufacture any of the common articles of clothing such as woolen, cotton, linen, ironmongery, cutlery, arms,—powder, shot &c. that at the commencement of the Revolution we were destitute of every species of manufactures except the household kind; we werebut little better than vassals to the British crown: during the continuance of the war we had little opportunity of progressing in manufacturing skill. The war over, peace proclaimed—we were worn down, impoverished, destitute of money, of trade, of manufactures, insolvent, with a paper currency, nominally two hundred millions of dollars: but passing from sixty to one hundred for one silver dollar, and without an efficient government, no power in the confederation to regulate trade, to foster manufactories or to compel the payment of the state quotas of money for the payment of the national debt and to renumerate the war worn soldier who had spent his fortune and health in the defence of country and home, and for want of an efficient government he was likely to suffer if not to starve—every state in confusion. No firm bond of union; all at loose ends. In this state of affairs, James Madison a member of the Virginia Legislature in the year 1786 proposed a convention of all the states, the delegates to meet in Philadelphia the next year clothed with ample power to amend the old or form a new compact. this measure was accepted; the several states accede to the proposition and in May 1787 the convention met and after several months of arduous labour and mutual forbearance and concession our national compact was formed, it was indeed an experiment unique in the history of the world, none of the Republicks of ancient or modern times presenting such a form of government, as suited our situation. The histories of Rome, Greece, the Amphictionic council, the Achaian League, the Germanic confederation nor the Swiss cantons.—None of them presented a form of government calculated to unite us as a great people, hence the united wisdom of that day adopted the confederated republican form, consolidated for all great national purposes, but retaining the State Governments for the establishment of and administering all mere muncipal regulations, Who is there now among us that does not see the necessity of such a constitution? Who that has any claim to eminence that does not see that without this bond of union we should have been worse than colonies—we should have had her vassalage without the protection of the mother country? But our constitution formed and adopted, was carried into operation in the spring of 1782, among the first acts of the new government, was the act for the regulation of commerce and protection of domestic manufactories recommended both by Jef-