Centreville Times
AND
EASTERN-SHORE PUBLIC ADVERTISER

VOLUME XIII.——NUMBER 438
JOHN B. SPENCER—*EDITOR.*

MEN AND MEASURES.

CENTREVILLE, QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY
EASTERN-SHORE MD. MARCH 2, 1833

Terms.

$3,00, *PER ANNUM—or*
$2,50, *IF PAID IN ADVANCE,*
☞ Single Papers, 12 Cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 15 lines printed 3 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 will be 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 Year; and a Subscriber must notify the editor before he can discontinue the Paper

All Letters, Communications, & Advertisements, must come 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 neighbourhood of Roe's X Roads, at Col. Roe's.

For persons living in the neighbourhoods 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 give them out to none but Subscribers or their servants.

NEW GOODS.

Samuel K. Godwin,

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a choice assortment of

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

His Stock is very complete, embracing a variety of Goods, that are all cloths, as well as low priced ones, Silks and Cottons, of beautiful patters, &c.

Groceries—Hardware, cutlery &c,

His prices will be very low for cash, Country produce will be taken for goods.

Centreville Nov. 10th tf

LOOK HERE!

New Fall and winter **GOODS.**

The subscriber has just received from *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore* a well selected assortment of goods suited to the present and approaching season, which added to his late purchases makes his stock of

British, India, Russia, Scotch and Domestic *GOODS*

Large and extensive, also just received an extensive assortment of

Groceries, etc.

Thos. R. Carvill.

Nov. 18.

SAML. L. WRIGHT
Carpenter & Joiner.

Has taken a shop adjoining the printing office of the Centreville Times, where he will be happy to execute any orders the public may favor him with.

His motto will be economy, punctuality and despatch in his work; and if these will merit encouragement, he is sure he will obtain it.

COFFIN MAKING will be attended to at a moment's notice. He has every facility at hand to execute orders.

Centreville, Feb. 16. 1133. 3m

Teacher Wanted.

To teach the School near Roes X Roads in Queen Ann's County Md. for the balance of the present year.

GOLDSBOROUGH PRICE.
EDWARD BALEY } Trust.
THOMAS BEWLEY.

Feb. 23d 1833.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a stout Jack, five years old next spring, and a pair of well grown mules, three years old next spring. They will be exchanged for good paper, or sold on a credit to suit the purchaser. R T EARLE,

February 9th, 1833 3 w

Times & Advertiser
Centreville: E. S. Md.

☞ We propose if practicable, on or about the 25th March to enlarge and otherwise beautify the Centreville Times. The cost to subscribers will be the same as at present. We have sent on to New York for some new type which we hope will be here by that time.

☞ To insure more success to our project, we request every subscriber now on our list to exert himself and get us one *new* name. It is no trouble, and will better enable us to give a larger paper for a small price.

Treason against the United States.

As the crime of Treason is often alluded to in the papers, and the offence not being generally understood, it may be interesting to present a condensed view of the subject, that all may understand what constitutes an overt act, as decided by the courts of the United States.

By the 3d section of the 3d article of the constitution, Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

In the trial of Aaron Burr, it was decided that the term levying war, has that sense in the constitution which it was understood to have in the statute of Edward III, from which it was derived, and that an assemblage of men, designing a treasonable purpose, such volutionizing any of its territories, and in a condition to make such war constitutes a levying war. To levy war, troops must be embodied—men must be openly raised, but neither arms, or the actual application of the force to the object, are indispensably requisite.

The meeting of particular bodies of men and their marching from places of partial to a place of general rendezvous is such an assemblage, as constitutes a levying of war.

To march in arms with a force marshalled and arrayed committing acts of violence in order to compel the resignation of a public officer and thereby to render ineffecive an act of congress is high Treason.

When war is levied all who perform a part however minute or remote from the scene of action being leagued in the general conspiracy commit treason. A recruiting officer or commissary who never saw the army, is guilty of treason in executing his office.

If any one advise, procure, or command an overtact of treason he is guilty as an accessary.

By the act of April 20 1790, if any person having knowledge of the commission of any treason, shall conceal and not, as soon as may be disclose the same to the president or some judge or Governor such person is guilty of misprision of treason and is liable to be imprisoned seven years and fined one thousand dollars.

Governor Breathit of Kentucky has vetoed the preamble and resolutions adopted in the Legislature of that State in favor of the U. S. Bank, and of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. His message, in returning them, is of considerable length. They were, however, immediately taken up in the Senate, and passed by the constitutional majority, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. Their fate in the other House is not yet decided.

Baltimore American.

NEWS.

The word explains itself, without the Muse.
And the four letters speak, from whence comes news,
From north, east, west, south, the solution's made,
Each quarter gives account of war and trade.

The South Carolina Telescope states that 20,000 volunteers have offered their services to assist in executing the Ordinance of that State.

Extract from Mr. Ellsworth's Speech on the Tariff:—

Congress have never legislated on a measure which if adopted would tell more in future history. He repeated it that such a bill should be introduced and an attempt made to force it through the house without one word being said by those who were in favor of its passage was most unexpected indeed. So soon as this bill should have passed both Houses of congress and received the Executive signature millions of property which had been invested in establishments that had grown up under the sanction and on the good faith of the government—property not of the sumptuous manufacturer merely, (as he is called in the South) but of the working laborious citizens would find their condition in one moment greatly changed. The rich would become poor and the poor idle and wretched. Thus far they had lived under a government of such degree of uniformity and had calculated as they had reason to calculate that uniformity would to a certain extent be preserved, but now they would in one moment find its policy reversed and themselves reduced to the utmost distress. He had been told by gentlemen out of the House he had not heard it from any in the House, that the people of the South were looking with anxiety for this bill. He did not doubt that such was the fact. But gentlemen ought not to forget that it was not the South but the entire population of his portion of the country who were looking to the fate of the bill with the most intense anxiety—and he did not hesitate to declare, there in his place that if this bill should ever become a law it would prove the winding sheet of New England.

I shall in this essay treat of the wheat Crop which is the most important of all crops to the farmer. A man who has one hundred acres of cleared land, of common quality ought to raise on an annual average one thousand bushels of merchantable wheat, and also rye, corn, oats, and potatoes sufficient to defray the necessary expences of carrying on the farm. The wheat crop should always be clear gain.

Don't startle at this farmer: if you do it is a sure sign of the improper manner in which you manage your farm. A man who has a farm of one hundred acres of cleared land, can yearly put forty acres of it in wheat, and if the land be in the order it should be, and as farmers ought to have it, every acre of the forty will give twenty-five bushels amounting in the whole forty to one thousand. I shall now shew how land must be farmed in order to produce in this way. Never break your land before harvest and stir it after, as is customary with many farmers. Much ploughing poverises land and is productive of no good effects. Your wheat ground must be heavily set in clover; and broken up after harvest with three horses, when the seed in the clover is ripe. By thus turning clover down after harvest when the seed is ripe, it will never miss coming up in the spring which frequently is the case when sown in the spring with seed. You also save between forty and fifty dollars worth of seed annually, which it would take to sow your ground. When clover is ploughed down after harvest before you seed the field you must harrow it with a light harrow the way you have ploughed it in order to level the ground and prevent the seed when sown from rolling between the furrows and coming up in rows. Never plough your seed in with shovels nor harrow it in cross the ploughing when you have turned down clover after harvest, lest you raise the clover, but always harrow it in by twice harrowing with harrows, the way you have broken up your ground. Many farmers have ploughed down clover once and finding that their crop was not bettered by it, but injured as they believed have never attempted it again. This is almost invariably the case the first time clover is ploughed down at harvest, especially if the fall be dry and the winter frigid and close. In turning clover down you necessarily must plough the ground deep, and the first time you do it you turn up the clay, which being unmixed with manure of any sort on top, it is in a bad state to sow wheat in. The wheat after sometime will sprout and come up but will look yellow and very spindling. Its roots after some time will get down among the unrotted clover and there will chook, and for want of moisture a great deal of the wheat will dwindle away and die. The unrotted clover too below will keep the ground loose and springy so that the frost will injure the wheat no little, But when clover is ploughed down the second time on a field those bad effects to the wheat crop arising from unrotted clover, are not experienced. You then turn up the clover from below, which was ploughed down before and which is a manure on the top. The seed sown on it now springs up directly, and before the winter sets in has taken deep root spread in large, green, flourishing branches. The clover now turned down rots very soon, in consequence of the rotten clover turned up, which as manure, always keeps the ground moist, however dry the fall. You may go on now in this way farming, every time you turn up a coat of clover, turn one down and your wheat crop will never fail, until your land becomes so rich that you will have to reduce it with corn. Lest I weary the patience of the reader by two long an Essay, I will come to a close by promising to continue my remarks on the wheat crop in the next Essay.

A FARMER.

In Baltimore during the past week, there were 32 deaths—17 of whom were under five years of age, males 18, females 14.

Extract from Mr. Dallas's Speech on the Revenue Collection Bill.

"Our Union (said Mr. D.) is an in- [illegible] great objects of human associations have been cultivated and attained with unexampled rapidity and ease. Liberty has been chastened and made forever stable: science has been stormed in her hundred trenches, and mastered in all ramparts; happiness has gently diffused itself throughout an immense population, taking its own way over a boundless region of country:—and wealth & power have gradually made the American people rivals of Greek and Roman fame, All the high aims, too of a virtuous ambition have been reached in Independence consummated: renown every where acknowledged: glory, bright among the brightest! Yield away the Constitution and the Union, and where are we? frittered into fragments, and not able to claim one portion of the past as peculiarly its own? Sir, our Union is not merely a blessing—it is a political necessity. We cannot exist without it. I mean, that all of existtence which is worth having, must depart with it. Our liberties could not endure the incessant conflicts of civil and conterminous strife—our independence would be an unreal mockery—our very memories would turn to bitterness. The Senator from Virginia justly compared our political institutions to the planetary system. I wish he would agree with me in saying, that the great principles of attraction and repulsion are equally necessary in the two cases—that the sudden interruption of either must be fatal—that the National Union of sovereign States can alone preserve us from chaos.

THE DEACON'S JOURNAL.

Or Diary of a Rum selling Professor of Religion.

Continued.

Saturday.—Squire N. died this morning—imprecating curses upon me as the author of his ruin to the last! wickedly unjust ungrateful return for my kindness in trusting him—and the other numberless favors I have bestowed upon him. However this is the way of the world—ingratitude. If I had not sold him rum, others would; why not blame others as well as me?

Sunday—Two good sermons to-day. Exhorted in the conference meeting as usual—felt considerably edified.

Monday—Good news! Good news! Charles P. the temperance grocer has failed—excellent! excellent! If his principles wont support him, what's the use of his supporting them? The president and secretary, and other officers and members induced him to open a temperance grocery in opposition to me. Like a fool he consented—and then, instead of their giving him their custom, if they found they could buy an ounce of tea, or a quarter of a pound of sugar more of me for a dollar than they could of him, they would buy of me. Oh excellent principles! glorious consistency! true cold water system of managing—principle sacrificed to interest—and that too, for the paltry sum of not more than ten cents! Success, I say to the temperance cause!!

Tuesday—Squire N. buried to day. how unnatural he looked—his face was still bruised with the marks of the fall he had about three weeks ago. How his house, and garden fells, barns &c. have gone to ruin—don't look as they did four years ago—think I may purchase the estate now, and make a handsome speculation on it—must rub up my notes and mortgages to morrow and see if they will not cover it.

Wednesday—Arose early—felt unusually unwell—took an extra glass, which restored my nerves a little, strange what a cheering effect a good glass of St. Croix will have, how it quickens the blood, clears the head, restores animation, etc, how foolish this crusade against ardent spirits. Dr. F. called at the store to-day, filled his jug, paid up old scores. Judge R's son William called as usual, said his brother acted like a fool in joining the temperance cause, is determined for himself to drink just when and where he chooses. Applauded his courage, that is true liberality.

Thursday. A coroner's inquest in town to-day over the body of Doc. P. of C. verdict. Death in consequence of drinking to excess of ardent spirits. This foolish fellow called at my store about 2 o'clock last eve, got tipsy, [illegible] them I say.

Friday. Have been astonished, astonished, overwhelmed and mortified to-day, to hear that my eldest, my favorite son Benjamin, has become a confirmed drinker? Never noticed it of him, have always given him charge of my bar. Told him the news I had heard of him: he never denied it.—Wonder what made him smile so bitterly, and why he treated his father's fears with so much neglect?

Saturday—Found Ben. completely drunk before breakfast this morning, attempted to reason with him, but might as well attempt to reason with a mad man—told me he would drink when he chose, that my bar had ruined others and that my encouraging them to drink first planted in his nature a thirst for rum. Oh, how the blow strikes home, Squire N. I already feel your curse, but away with this weakness, must use some energetic measures to reclaim my son, Willaim B. called as usual to day for once felt unwilling to sell him any liquor.

Sunday. A cold day, attended divine service as usual, exhorted and prayed in the evening conference. Wonder why so many hung down their heads, as if ashamed to hear me speak and what deacon W. meant when he said, men might show a greal zeal for the salvation of others, and yet be governed by an abominable principle of selfishness? Have heard and received enough from this deacon W. forbearance is no longer a virtue.

Monday. Ordered Benj. from the shop to day, forbid his entering it again. How ungrateful he is to send so many pangs to my heart, wonder why my wife's eyes were so red to day, and why such a gloom seems spread over my whole family circle? Ellen N, Squire N's daughter, called at my house to day, is going in a few days to reside with her uncle in P. Poor girl! looked as if her heart was broken with grief! How she wept when I entered the room! I was appointed administrator on her father's estate to-day, represented insolvent!

Tuesday. A church meeting to-day. Had deacon W. arraigned before the church for his ungentlemanly treatment, Voted that his conduct was deserving of severe censure, The deacon immediately resigned his office, and requested his dismission from the church which we granted, trust I feel very thankful to my Heavenly Father for his protecting care of me through so many trials.

Wednesday. A cold water m[illegible]et-