here to-day—fugde for all their resolutions had the names of at least half the members of the society upon my ledger—wonderful interest they feel in the success of temperance, to patronize such a monster as they say every rum seller is! glorious consistency! I hope to see more of it.

Thursday. Deacon N. returned home to-day, could not pay his account as he promised, left it with the attorney for collection. His wife called at the store, she appeared like a woman acquainted with grief, entreated me to use my influence to induce her husband to desist from drinking, would not promise, strange why people will be so foolish to make such absurd requests! If I did not sell rum to him, others would, and if such men as the deacon drink, it surely can be no harm for me to sell it.

Tuesday, May 5, 1831. Was called upon to day (in the absence of our new minister) to make a prayer at the funeral of Bob P. Foolish fellow! he fell out of his sloop last evening in a state of intoxication, and was instantly drowned. Wonder why his widow sent after me, unless it was to insult me, refused to go, suppose this affair will be blowed up to something marvelous, by the cold water society. Have however lost a good customer. Secured my debt to day against Judge B's youngest son William, by a mortgage on his estate, which to my view, is the same as if I purchased it.

Wednesday. Town Meeting to-day My array of decanters was too much for the cold water drinkers, with all their boasting they dare not attack me. Was elected Overseer of the poor, find myself rapidly rising in the confidence of the public, even if I do keep a grog mill, as the canting Elder B sneeringly called it—trust I feel thankful to my Heavenly Father, for his tender care of me, through so much opposition.

Thursday—Our new minister arrived home to day—said he had been called upon by the cold water drinkers to let them have the meeting house for their next address—sent them off with a flea in their ears. Applauded his conduct—this is true independence strange why these apostles of temperance, are so strenuous in their efforts. I never sell rum but to those who ask think a man has drank enough, to let him have any more—this is right—conscience approves of it.

Friday—Another draft on my drawer, and on my patience to day. Benj. has run up a large score at Saml. D's. which I have been compelled to pay—forbid Samuel D's. trusting him—this is the fifth time—wonder why he will be so unfeeling as to continue to sell him liquor.

Saturday—was sent for to-day to see Deacon N. found him extremely low—how poor his family appeared and what deep settled gloom there is upon the countenance of his wife. Poor woman she looks as though she had seen trouble. Strange contrast between her appearance now, and what it was seven years ago: can well remember her wedding night, and what a fine estate she thought her husband. Business for this week, very fair, for which I feel extremely thankful.

We understand says the Boston Centinel, some American Manufacturers are now ready to contract to supply Negro Cloths cheaper than they could be imported, even if Verplank's Tariff passed.

Fifty thousand dollars of the paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was cancelled and burnt, a few weeks ago, in pursuance of a resolution of the legislature of that State passed at its last session.

Combination 38 41 44 capital of $50,000. 4 11 15, 30000. 18 36 48, 20000 1 10 34. 1 500, all sold within a short time by N Canfield & Co. 26 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Why is education like a tailor?—It forms our habits.

The owners of the unoccupied houses in Cincinnati, have taken their revenge on the President, to whose opposition to the U. S. Bank they attribute their misfortune by writing Veto on every empty building.

The Senate of Illinois resolved itself into a high Court of Impeachment on the 17th ult. for the trial of Judge Smith, a Judicial officer of that State.

GREAT HAUL.

A Mr. Silas Haul, residing in Brookfield New York is stated to measure seven feet two inches in height and to weigh three hundred and five pounds!

Communications.

For the Centreville Times.

Mr. Spencer—In looking over an old number of your paper a few days since, my attention was accidently drawn to a piece over the signature of Concideratus, and claiming to be addressed particularly to Wm. & Richard B Carmichael, Esquires. I should not at this late period have asked the privilege of your columns, for the purpose of comment; and in any manner have noticed the many inconsistencies of the piece, but for the glaring sophism contained in its analogy, respecting the right, to think as we please about divine matters, and censuring the right to interpret for ourselves, matters which relate to our worldly affairs. I agree with Consideratus, that so great a latitude of interpretation as he apprehends would be subversive of all regularity in government, and the final annihilation of any compact: but whilst I am willing to accord to him the justness of his assumption, I cannot but remind him how applicable it is to the government of a church, as well as the government of a State: and I cannot conceive why a person, who, so strongly advocates the doctrine of limiting the judgment in the one case, can give it such latitude in the other; it may be, that inclination leads him thus, and binds the judgment to the will. Consideratus, seems to think that the great Governor of the Universe, has constituted no earthly tribunal fully competent, or fully authorised to interpret—(I presume he means his mandate.) In calling together a tribunal of Apostles, and instructing them in the doctrines, which were to be promulgated on earth and appointing a HEAD, to preside over and superintend those delegated powers could constitute a proper tribunal, then did the Saviour of the world, leave one for the government of mankind, and one too, which has received as few amendments for the improvement of its constitution as any other. But fifteen hundred years elapsed, and men began to be tired of the constitution,—they began to interpret it their own way, to suit construction to their wishes—and what has been the consequence? Why if it had not been for a party, who like Consideratus is with civil tribunals—*sticklers for the limited interpretation of the law*, the ancient church of St Peter does, a respectable majority of the christian world, would have been rent, as a respectable minority of christians now are, into an hundred fragments.

I do not Mr. Editor make these remarks with any invidious intention, I am decidedly for freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press—the comparison is merely to prove the fallacy of the argument of Consideratus, who it seems would wish to confine our judgment to the closest text in political affairs, but give it ample sway in interpreting what to every individual is much more complex, the constitution of the Church of Christ.

VERETAS.

Queenstown Feb, 20.

The Boston Gazette of Saturday says, The sleighing at this moment, we believe is good in every direction, to the south and south-east of Boston, a distance of fifty miles or more, and to the north and west as far as any modest man would like to ride in the dead of winter.

The Baltimore Republican of Thursday says, The head of an infant, the body of which had been devoured by hogs, was found yesterday morning in the Stone cutter's yard in Sharp street.

A colored woman who has been four times in the Chester county poor house says she has had eleven children, and is but twenty-seven years of age.

Why is a two-wheeled vehical in danger of being robbed? Because it has a *naive* on each side of it.

A book selling establishment in Boston has lately received an order from South Carolina, for five hundred copies of Military Tactics.

A writer in the New York Standard says, that a state of this confederacy has no more right to secede from the Union than a stave has to secede from a cask—Such is not the opinion of the South Carolina Cooper!

A letter from Sumpter District, received in Charleston, says, The Nullifiers in this quarter appear determined to remain in the Union, whether South Carolina does or not, for they are removing to the south-western states by wholesale.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire.—A great fire has taken place in Liverpool, in which 10 to 12,000 bales of cotton were consumed. The total damage said to be 150,000 pounds sterling.

IRELAND.

The Cholera has made it appearance at Belturbet, at Monaghan and many cases had proved fatal.

Italy.

The following from Naples is of December 22,—For two days the eruption of Vesuvius has assumed an alarming character the flanks of the mountain are furrowed in every direction by vast torrents of lava.

France.

A letter from Brest of the 8th January states, that "orders have been received to fit out three ships of the line with the utmost expedition, taking those which can be soonest got ready. We have no certain information as to the object of this armament, but have good reasons for believing that an expedition to Hayti is in contemplation.'

Turkey and Egypt.

A letter from Paris of January 12th gives the following as the latest and most authentic information from Constantinople:—

The progress of the Pacha's troops in Asia Minor is rapid—insurrection is fast spreading every where. The Sultan has no money and but few troops He cannot rely either on the courage or fidelity of the latter, and it may be regarded as certain that on their first encounter with Ibrahim they will be defeated and dispersed, if not induced to join his triumphant banner. All the best letters from Constantinople, dated the 10th ult. and received by the last post, say that Ibrahim was only a few days march from the capital, and express the fullest conviction that nothing but foreign interference could check his progress.

ORIGINAL BET,

In the heat of a dispute on the comparative weight of metals, one offered to bet another that a piece of lead would outweigh a piece of gold of the same weight.

Angelica Hall Dollar counterfeits are now in circulation in Albany.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Philadelphia A black fellow named Melvin Williams was charged with disturbing the Little Wesleyan African congregation for religious worship last evening and was bound in the sum of 500 dolls, to appear at the Mayor's court to answer the charge.

Another black fellow named Peter Emmons, was ordered to find bail in the sum of 1,500 dolls, to appear at the next Mayor's court to answer the charge of attempting to commit an outrage upon a respectable white female whom he caught upon the pavement and dragged into his second-hand clothing cellar, in Second near New street. Daily Chronicle

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The Charleston Evening Post, in noticing the movements of certain nullifiers remarks that they go for Carolina the whole of Carolina and nothing but Carolina. It may be replied in the language of the auctioneer that they are going for almost nothing. Nullification is gone, and if any one wishes to be damned to everlasting fame, let him go after it. U. S. Gazette

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KEEPING THE SABBATH.

The nullification papers of Charleston find much fault with the commander of the United states forces in that vicinity for making the parade customary in all regular armies on Sunday morning. This they call polluting the Sabbath. The same papers contain notices for the nullification squads of volunteers to drill on Sunday next. ib.

South Carolina.

A letter written by a gentleman in Charleston to another in New York, under date of the 7th instant, speaks in strong terms of the evil consequences to the business of that place, resulting from the course which has been adopted by the nullifiers in that state. He says many of our friends are thinking strongly of leaving this place, unless a change soon occurs. Business is entirely at a stand, credit is ruined, all the social and business relations of society are disturbed, and the opposing factions regard each other with a jealousy and distrust which portends a calamitous issue, There are few native Carolinians among the business men of this place, therefore, abstract the business men and their capital from the city, and the wealth of Carolina is with the planters. Balt'e Repub'n

Congress—the Tariff.

Extract from Mr Adams's speech.

It was the complaint of the nullifiers that the Government took money out of the pockets of one portion of the Union to put it into the pockets of another. And in extending protection this must always more or less be the case. But then, the rights of one party were protected equally but in a different way.

He would illustrate this position,

In the Southern and Southwestern portions of this Union there existed a certain interest which he need not more particularly designate which enjoyed under the constitution, and the laws of the United States, an especial protection peculiar to itself. It was protected first by representation. There were on the floor upwards of twenty members who represented what in other states had no representation at all. Mr. A. believed that it was not three days since he had heard it declared by a gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Clayton) that the species of population he now alluded to constituted the Machinery of the South. Now that Machinery had Twenty-odd Representatives in that Hall: representatives elected not by the machinery, but by those who owned it. Was there any such representation in any other portion of the Union? Did the manufacturers ask for any representation of their machinery? He believed their looms and factories had no vote in Congress, but the machinery of the south had full twenty representatives on that floor. And if he should go back to the history of this government from its foundation, it would be easy to prove that its decision had been effected in general by majorities less than that. Nay he might go farther and insist that every representation of which he had spoken had ever been in fact the ruling power of this Government. Was this not protection? Was it not protection at the expence of another portion of the community? If it did not literally take money out of the pockets of some, and put it into the pockets of others, still it operated in precisely the same way. Yes. This very protection had taken millions and millions of money from the free laboring population of this country and put it into the pockets of the owners of Southern machinery. Mr. A. did not complain of this. He did not say that it was not all right. What he said was that the South possessed a great protected interest—an interest protected by that instrument—(Mr. A. held the constitution in his hand.) He was for adhering to the bargain because it was a bargain. Not that he would agree to it, if the bargain was now to be made over again.

This interest was farther protected by another provision of that same instrument.

No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor—but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service of labor may be due.

What was this but protection to the owners of the machinery of the South. And let it be observed that a provision like this ran counter to all the tenor of legislation, in the free states. It was contrary to all the notions and feelings of the people of the North to deliver a man up to any Foreign authority unless he had been guilty of some crime And but for such a clause in the compact, a Southern gentleman who had lost some article of his machinery could never recover him back from the free states.

The constitution contained another clause extending still further protection to the same interest. It guaranteed to every state in the Union a republican Government

The united states shall guaranty to every state in the union a republican form of government and shall PROTECT each of them against an invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive, (When the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

This, to be sure, was a general provision operating alike on every portion of the union. But every body knew that where this sort of machinery existed the state was more liable to domestic violence than they were elsewere because that machinery sometimes exerted a self-moving power—it had been exerted. The call for this protection had very recently been answered, and the power of the union had been exerted to insure the owners of the machinery against domestic violence, Mr. A. would say one word more on this guarantee of republican form of government It was a serious question in his mind whether that part of the constitution was not at this very time on the eve of being called into execution, He had no hesitation, saying that if South Carolina were not at this moment under a government not republican she was at avery little distance from it. It deserved serious consideration whether the ordinance of the nullifiers had not placed south Carolina without the verge of republican Government. When he endeavored to reflect upon what the proceedings of south Carolina had been and asked himself whether the power operating there could truly be described as a Republican Government he felt himself unable to answer the question. He should not further enlarge on this point at present. But it was a serious question and it deserved serious consideration.

Let Congress permit one state to declare that its laws should not be executed and submit to have that declaration carried into effect and they would soon have states enough to tell them that the laws should not be executed within their limits. And without intending any reflection on south Carolina, he might observe that there were states in the union who if they should say the same thing that south Carolina had said might make it a much more serious question. And the House might take his word would have such language addressed to them.

Female Courage—presence of mind.

A letter from a gentleman residing near Smithville Brunswick county, N. C. published in the Fayettville Journal relates the following interesting circumstance.

A short time ago in the vicinity of Smithville a negro man, (Joe the property of old Capt. Brown,) went to the house of a Mr. Daniel Bennet in his absence with the intention of committing an assault. Mrs Bennet was in the house when he entered and made known his intentions to her She immediately rose up when he threw his arms around her, she however by her exertions got rid of him for a moment when he went to a large crack in the house to see if any person was approaching. While he was in this position she seized a gun which happened to be there and shot him dead on the spot—she immediately communicated to her neighbors what she had done A coronor's Inquest was held when she appeared before the Jury and swore that she had done the deed, and why she did it.

Double Suicide—Most melancholy.

We find the following mournful recital in the last number of the Boston Transcript.

Yesterday morning the bodies of Mr. John Carter and Miss Mary Bradlee were found suspended in the first chamber of her father's Mr. Saml. Bradlee's store on Washington street, They were hanging each in a handkerchief tied to the same rope, and fastened to the hook of a scale beam. They had mounted on two chairs, and it appears that Miss B. being shorter than Mr. Carter, they placed a box on her chair to elevate her to his height, It would seem that they had embraced each other, and then pushed away the support, as they were found hanging in close contact, face to face.

Mr. Carter served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bradlee & left him about three years since for New Orleans, where he entered in business. Mr. Bradlee wrote to him, some time last summer, requesting him to return and enter his store as an assistant in his business, offering him favourable terms, Mr. Carter returned took his post, and renewed a former intimacy with the daughter, to whom he was generally admitted to be betrothed and permitted to visit and accompany her accordingly. Mr. Bradlee desired to retire from business. Mr. Carter entered into an unsuccessful negotiation to purchase the stock and stand with a view to immediate marriage. Not being able to accomplish his wishes he resolved to return to New Orleans and renew his business there. Miss Bradlee was anxious to accompany him but her father refused consent, The lovers were rendered mutually unhappy and in an hour of madness resolved to terminate their existence.

Mr. Eckford.—As an evidence of the high estimation in which the late Mr. Eckford was held by the Sultan, it is stated that in speaking of him to Com. Porter, he observed, America must be a great nation that can allow such men as Henry Eckford to leave her dominions.