Centreville Times,
AND
EASTERN SHORE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

No. 46[illegible]. CENTREVILLE, E. S. MARYLAND; SEPTEMBER 7: 1833. J. B. Spencer, Editor

Terms.

$3,00, PER ANNUM—or
$2,50, IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Single Papers, 6 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, and 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 a Year; and a subscriber must notify the editor before he can discontinue the Paper.

All Letters, Communications, and Advertisements, must come POSTAGE FREE or they will not be taken out of the Post office.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

THE Subscriber has just received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS.

Selected from recent importations, which he offers at a small advance.

His stock consists of superfine and common black, blue, green brown, Adelaide and mulberry cloths: striped & plain cassinetts—merino cassimeres, summer cloths; Princetta, Brochelle, lastings white and brown drillings, plain & striped satteen, Rouen cassimeres. striped&plain jeans, buff, white and figured Marseilles vestings, fancy and black silk vestings—flag and bandana hdf's. Russia and imitation sheetings, Irish linen, lawns: linen cambric, plain and bordered cambric handkerch efs, white green and black lace and bobbinet veils, Italian lustrings gro de nap Mode Senshaw and florences, black Bombazeens Silk velvets Ginghams and painted muslins Palmyrines & celicoes Cambric Book Mull Figured an plain Swiss and plain jac't muslins Bobbinets Capes. Thread and clocked silk hose random cotton hose. Plain clocked cotton hose—Silk thread cotton Kid and Hoskin gloves. Velvet bombazine hair cloth & silk stocks. Holland and colored muslins 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 bleached and brown muslins.

OSNABURGS BURLAPS 5-4 TOW LINENS LOWELL SHIRTINGS BED TICKING CHECKS PLAID DOMESTICS COTTON YARN.
Also Superior and common

White & Black Fur HATS.

Of the most fashionable kind 2 to 6$

Palm Leaf Hats,

Snaffle and Curb Bridles, Martingals Girths, Stirrups, Halters, Bridles and Leather Collars, Gig and Switch whips and Umbrellas—ALSO

Hard--ware, China. and Crockery,

With a complete assortment of

Groceries.

W. S. Constable,

Centreville April 20.

Notice.

I wish to purchase fifty NEGROES of both sexes from 6 to 30 years of age for which I will give the highest cash prices; those having such to dispose of, would do well to give me a call before they sell to any one else as I am determined to give higher prices than any purchaser now in market, or may hereafter come; all communications addressed to me in Centreville on the subject will be immediately attended to by

ALEXANDER S JONES

February 8 1833

A CARTWRIGHT wanted.

For the next year: a sober, industrious man will meet with a desirable situation and good wages, apply to

J. W. GEORGE,

Wye Mill Sept. 15.

A NEGRO GIRL

Who has 14 years to serve—is a good house servant, washer and ironer, is for sale. Apply to J. B. SPENCER.

August 3d.

Collectors Last NOTICE.

ALL persons that have not paid their county taxes for last year will please call and settle the same on or before the first of June next, those who neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

S. K. GODWIN, Collector.

Centreville May 18. tf

Magistrate's Blanks

For Sale at this Office.

REASON AND REVELATION.

There is a great unchanging Power,
That rules all worlds and things unseen—
There is an Eye that every hour,
Beholds the thoughts and deeds of men.
There is a Hand that built the seas,
And all that mortal eyes behold;
Outspread the skies and formed the trees,
And fashioned man of finer mould.
There is a book of life and light;
A precious boon divinely given,
To guide our erring feet aright,
And lead us in the path to heaven.
There is a stream of grace divine
That from this sacred fountain flows;
There mercy beams in every line,
To heal our wounds, and soothe our woes.
There precious promises we find,
And balm for every sin-sick soul—
Divine instruction for the mind,
To calm its fears, its doubts control.
There is a voice of cheering sound,
That speaks in all we hear and see,
"In Holy Writ each promise found
Its clothed with Gods authority."
With truths so plain, and hopes so bright,
In peace the fleeting hours shall roll,
For they shall make life's burden light,
And prove an anchor to the soul.

THE LYING CAPTAIN.

Captain Kearney certainly dealt in the marvellous to admiration, and really told his stories with such earnestness, that I actually believe that he thought he was telling the truth. Never was there such an instance of confirmed habit. Telling a story of a cutting out expedition, he said, "The French captain would have fallen by my hand, but just as I levelled my musket, a ball came, & cut off the cock of the lock as cleau as if it was done with a knife—a very remarkable instance" observed he.

"Not equal to what occurred in a ship I was in," replied the first lieutenant,' when the second lieutenant was grazed by a grape shot, which cut off one of his whiskers, and turning round his head to ascertain what was the matter, another grape shot came & took off the other. Now that's what I call a close shave."

"Yes" replied Captain Kearney, "very close indeed, if it were true—but you'll excuse me, Mr. Phillott, but you sometimes tell strange stories. I do not mind it myself, but the example is not good to my young relation here, Mr. Simple."

"Captain Kearney," replied the first lieutenant, laughing very immoderately; do you know what the pot called the kettle?"

"No, sir, I do not," retorted the captain, with offended dignity. "Mr. Simple will you take a glass of wine?"

I thought that the little bomillerie would have checked the captain—it did so, but only for a few minutes, when he again commenced. The first lieutenant observed that it would be necessary to let water into the ship every morning and pump it out, to avoid the smell of the bilge water. "There are worse smells than bilge water," replied the captain. What do you think of a whole ship's company being nearly poisoned with otto of roses? Yet that occurred to me when in the Mediterranean. I mean off Smyrna looking out for a French ship, that was to sail to France, with a pasha, on board, as an ambassador.—I knew she would be a good prize, and was looking sharp out, when one morning we discovered her on the lee bow. We made all sail, but she walked away from us, bearing gradually till we were both before the wind and at night lost sight of her. As I knew she was bound to Marseilles, I made all sail to fall in with her again. The wind was light and variable—but five days afterwards, as I laid in my cot, just before day light, I smelt a very strong smell, blowing in at the weather-port, which was open—and after snuffing at it three or four times, I knew it to be otto of roses, I sent for the officer of the watch and asked him if there was any thing in sight. He replied that there was not—I then ordered him to sweep the horizon with his glass, & look well out to windward. As the wind freshened the smell became more powerful. I ordered him to get the royal yards across, & have all ready to make sail, for I knew that the Turk must be near us. At daylight there was just three miles ahead in the wind's eye. But although he beat us going free, he was no match for us on a wind, and before noon we had possession of him and all his harem. By-the-by, I could tell you a good story about the ladies. She was a very valuable prize and among other things, she had a puncheon of otto of roses on board——

"Whew!" cried the first lieutenant.—"What a whole puncheon?"

"Yes," replied the captain, "a Turkish puncheon—not quite so large, perhaps, as ours on board—their weights and measures are different. I took out most of the valuables into the brig I commanded—about 20,000 sequins—carpets—and among the rest this cask of otto of roses, which we had smelt three miles off. We had it safe on board, when the mate of the hold, not slinging it properly, it fell to the spirit-room with a run, and was stove to pieces. Never was such a scene—my first lieutenant and several men on deck fainted: and the men in the hold were brought up lifeless—it was some time before they were recovered.—We let the water into the brig, and pumped it out, but nothing would take away the smell, which was so overpowering, that before I could get to Malta I had forty men on the sick list. When I arrived there I turned the mate out of the service for his carelessness. It was not until after having smoked the brig, and finding that of little use, after having sunk her for three weeks that the smell was at all bearable—but even then, it could never be eradicated, and the admiral sent the brig home, and she was sold out of the service—She was broke up, and bought by the people at Brighton and Tunbridge wells, who used her timbers for turning fancy articles, which, smelling as they did, so strong of otto of roses, proved very profitable.

From a Scotch Paper.

I'LL MEET THEE, LOVE.

I'll meet thee, love, at evening hour,
When beauty reigns on high,
And golden clouds in sunny-sheen,
Float o'er the azure sky,
When evening bids the orb of day
Sink in the purple sea—
Tis then I'll meet my beautiful,
Oh! then I'll meet with thee.
I'll meet thee love, when dew drops sleep,
Embalmed in every flower;
And the vesper hymn of singing birds
Has ceased in every bower.
When all is still and beautiful,
And all is harmony—
Oh! then I'll meet my dearest girl,
'Tis then I'll meet with thee.
I'll meet thee, love, where nature's charms
In blooming freshness wake:
In the garden 'neath the shady grove,
Beside the glassy lake.
Where flowers of sweetest fragrance, in
The glow of evening be;
'Tis there I'll meet my cherished one,
There, there I'll meet with thee.
I'll meet thee, love, to whisper o'er
Affection's tender tale;
As we were wont in former days,
By heather, hill and vale.
And sing while zephyrs waft our songs
Through bower and leafy tree;
Oh tis for that I'll meet my love,
For that I'll meet with thee.

The Nullifiers mean, it is said, to make in Congress next winter, three grand efforts they are to move—the repeal of the Enforcing Act a censure on the main principles of the Proclamation of last year, and some amendment to the Constitution, by which further protection may be given to property in negro slaves.

The State Reform Convention commenced on Tuesday last in Baltimore. Col. Thomas Sappington of Frederick county was elected President, pro tem and George A. Thomas, Esq. of Cecil county, appointed Secretary.

Danville, Illinois, the settlement of which was commenced only six years ago now contains eighty one houses—a usual number of out houses—a large brick court house and jail—a printing office; a land office of the United States—seven stores—two grocery stores—two taverns—a common number of mechanics, but many kinds much wanted—three physicans—three lawyers—the clerks of the different courts and three clergymen.

The following gentlemen are candidates to represent Prince George's county, in the next General Assembly of Maryland:

Dr BENJAMIN DAY,
JOHN B. EDELIN,
HORATIO C. SCOTT,
JAMES SOMERVILLE, Jr.

The Springfield (Ohio) Pioneer mentions a Mr. McAdams of Claremont county, in that state as the father of *twenty seven* children. He has buried four wives all of whom were young women, as is also his fifth, whom he married in May last. He certainly deserves well of his country.

Drowned in Milk.—Last week, a woman residing a Sturbridg, went into the cellar of her house, and being drunk tumbled down, and her face falling into a pan of milk, she was suffocated.

At the late commencement at Mississippi College in the town of Clinton, in the State of Mississippi, the following *young ladies* graduated with the usual honors: Narcissa Pleasants, Adeline Brawn, Jane and Mary Mills, Margaret Teediman, Charlotte Wolcott, Maria Andrews, Frances Roberts, Virginia Flournoy, and Harriet N. Battle.

Great Haul Of Counterfeiters.

A friend who left St. Johns, Canada, on Saturday morning informs us, that just previous to his leaving there, a gang of Counterfeiters were brought in consisting of eight in number, all handcuffed, on their way to Montreal jail. Three were brought in the evening previous making eleven in all; among them was Mr. Moses the accomplish Engraver. Three by the name of Wing, and two or three named Quins, all known as possessors of counterfeit money. They were all or nearly all taken in the town of Stanbridge, and with them about $150,000 in counterfeit Bank Notes all complete for circulation. They had been engaged in the manufacture of spurious half dollars and half crowns, made smooth similar to a large portion of the currency of that country. Among them were the persons who passed the last batch of counterfeit city Bank Notes at Kusa Ville, all about the same time; they were all known as engaged in the business and it is hoped that ample justice will be done them,

Patch by patch is good husbandry, but patch upon patch is plain beggary.

TOAST—*By an old maid.*

Our county—Like an old maid, may it ever boast its freedom and independence: happy in its present state yet forever looking forward with pleasing anticipations to a change for the better: strictly guarding her virtues with a patriotic eye, and when Union is called for, ever ready to present heart and hand. [This toast was encored and repeated after an enthusiastic cheer of 3 times three.

A writer in the Richmond Whig, nominates Judge Marshall, for the next Presidency. We have two objections, first because it would be promoting him down stairs, for of the two stations, he now holds the most important one, and secondly, because we have many men that would make excellent Presidents, and but precious few qualified to fill the station of Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, as it is now filled

Md Republican.

DISTURBING PUBLIC WORSHIP.

William Higby, Alexander Rovot, and William T. Tattersal, were yesterday brought to the Police Office, and required to find bail for their future good conduct in the sum of $500 each, for having disturbed the congregation of the Methodist church in Second street during Divine service, on Saturday last. Whilst the congregation were engaged in prayer, these fellows stationed themselves outside the church door, and commenced calling out as loud as their lungs would allow them, Hot corn, hot corn! which attracted a crowd of persons around the church, and gave considerable annoyance to the congregation. They were not at first able to find bail, and whilst waiting for it, the Magistrate committed them to prison.

N. Y Journal of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA Aug 24th.

Last night about 8 o'clock, two men entered the house of Mr. Hart, who had just recovered from the effects of the recent conspiracy against his life and asked for supper and refreshments over which they sat until ten o'clock, when Mr Hart was alone in the bar. One of them presented him a note, to pay for the supper &c. and while Mr H. was preparing the change, stabbed him in the breast with a dirk. Mr. H. exclaimed Murder, and the villians ran out, but were speedily pursued by the people who crowded in, one of them was arrested, and identified by Mr Hart. The whole detail of the conspiracy, which has evidently been formed against his life is therefore in a fair way of discovery.—Chronicle.

MANUFACTURES.

The Charleston, S. C. Irishman and Southern Democrat, makes the following prediction respecting the progress of Manufacturing in the South.

Strange as it may seem, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia are destined to become the most extensive manufacturing States It is the way the slave holders can compete with the virgin soil of the new States. It will raise up market for provisions which will lead to a proper husbandry and manuring, and increase of Population. The Rail Road will raise up towns in healthy spots remote from the sickly banks of the rivers. A few millions of capital will give a start to the South that will add to her wealth, population, refinement and scarcity. The experiment is fairly began in Georgia, and is too probable to be relinquished.

If the following be a true story it is literally having "the itch for business"—

YANKEE SPECULATION.

A pedler from Connecticut lately travelled through Virginia, shaking hands heartily with every one he met, whether they purchased or refused his merchandise. Directly it was discovered that every one with whom he had shaken the friendly hand, he had communicated the itch. Immediately after this discovery another pedlar his partner came along with a good stock of sovereign itch ointment. It is perhaps needles to say that he made large sales at a good per centage.—

Hart. Review,

Patience is a plaster for all sores.

Rather Tough.—It is stated that the visitors at the Springs are so numerous, that one night last week, 21 visitors had to sleep in the rail road cars, being unable to find another place where to lay their heads!

THE GREAT QUAKER CAUSE

From a New Jersey paper

As it is termed, has been decided by the highest state tribunal. The interest taken by the community in the history and termination of this suit, will justify the space this brief statement occupies in our paper.

It is a matter of public notoriety, that from the year 1823 to 1827, a difference of sentiment, either in relation to fundamental doctrines or important articles of discipline, has arisen among the Society of Friends; which in the latter year produced a separation of the Society. Prior to this separation the two parties were known by the appellations of Orthodox and Hicksites. The first from their alledged adherence to the faith of the early friends, and the last from their partiality, towards Elias Hicks, a favorite speaker with them, although they claimed to believe with early Friends. From the separation, disputes about the large property held by the Society, naturally arose to determine one of which in 1828, this present suit was brought in Chancery.

A bill for relief was filed in the court of Chancery, by Joseph Hendrickson, complainant, against Thomas Shotwell defendant to foreclose a mortgage given by the defendant to the plaintiff as Treasurer of the Preparative Meeting of Friends for Chesterfield, for the sum of two thousand dollars. The sum was part of a trust fund, raised by contribution in 1790 by the members of the meeting, and placed under the control of Trustees to be appointed by it. Hendrickson was the Treasurer chosen by the Orthodox, the Hicksites had, since the separation, elected Stacy Decow, treasurer, who claimed payment of the money, as the proper representative of the Trustees.

Shotwell, at that time was not a member of either society, finding himself thus placed between two fires, for his own safety in 1829 fited a bill of interpleader, desiring that both treasurers might be brought into court, and each party there be compelled to make out his title to the money, This brought the disputants face to face in court, where the right of property was to be determined on the question—which is the true society of Friends?

On showing forth on behalf of the Orthodox, their exclusive right to that title, Hendrickson stated their belief to be in those doctrines always held and maintained by the society of Friends, or people called Quakers, to wit;

First—Though they have seldom used the word Trinity, they believed in the existence of the Father, the Son or Word and the Holy spirit that the son was God and became flesh—that there is one God and Father of whom are all things, that there is one Lord Jesus Christ by whom all things were made, who was glorified with the Father before the world began, who is God over all blessed forever—that there is one Holy Spirit, the promise of the Father and the son, the helper and sanctifier and comforter of his people and those three are one, the Father, the Word and the spirit.

Second—they believe in the atonement—that the divine and human nature of Jesus Christ, the Saviour, were united—that thus united he suffered, and that through his suffering, death and resurrection, he atoned for the sins of men. That the Son of God, in the fulness of time, took flesh, became perfect man, according to the flesh decended and came of the seed of Abraham and David, that being himself God, and also in time partaking of the nature of man, through him is the goodness and love of God conveyed to mankind, and that by him man receiveth and partakes of these marcies—that he took upon him the seed of Abraham, and his holy body and blood was an offering and sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

Third—They believe the Scriptures are given by inspiration, and when rightly interpreted are unerring guides, able to make wise unto salvation thro' faith in Jesus Christ, that the spirit still operates on the souls of men, in so doing furnishes the primary rule of faith; that the Scriptures must be secondary in reference to this primary source from whence they proceed, but as the dictates of the spirit are always true and uniform all ideas and views which any person may entertain repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, must proceed from false lights.

These being the doctrines of the present Orthodox, and by them alledged to have been held by early Friends: Hendrickson proceeded to state what were the doctrines of the opposing party. He ascribes to them.

First—They believe Jesus Christ was a mere man divinely inspired, partaking more largely of that inspiration than other men but that others, by resorting to the same means and exertions may receive as great a measure of divine inspiration, that he, the apostles and prophets, cannot be and have not been set above other men, they disbelieve his partaking of the divine as well as human nature that he is one and the same essence with God.

Second—they deny the doctrine of atonement: and contend that man may have access to his God without any mediator, they contend that the crucifixion and suffering of Christ, if an atonement at all were an atonement only for the legal sins of the Jews.

Third—They deny the divine inspiration of the Holy scriptures, and hold that they contain doctrines and injunctions which are incorrect and that they are a mere shadow.

Stacy Decow, on behalf of the Hicksite party, in his answer to the bill of interpleader filed by Shotwell, studiously avoids a detailed exposition of doctrines, alleging that the society of Friends acknowledged no head but Christ, and no principle of authority or government in the church but the love and power of God operating on the heart, and thence influencing the judgment, and producing a unity of feeling, brotherly sympathy and condescension to each other. The great fundamental principle of the society, the divine light and power operating on the soul, being acknowledged by all its members as the effectual bond of union, the right of each individual to judge of the true meaning of scripture testimony, relating to the doctrines of Christianity, according to the best evidence in his own mind uncontrolled by the arbitrary dictation of his equally fallable fellow man, has been as well tacitly as explicitly acknowledged by the Society,

He alleges, that the first difficulties and final separation grew out of an attempt by a few individuals [now of the Orthodox party] who had long been continued in important stations, gradually and covertly attempting to assume and arrogate an authority over brethren never delegated to them, and attempted to impose upon the Yearly Meeting a document in a form designed to operate as a written creed, adapted to their peculiar views, and believed also to have been intended as an instrument of attack upon some faithful, worthy fellow members, against whom they had conceived personal offence and subversive of that freedom of thought and individual opinion which the society of Friends had always cherished and maintained as an unalienable right.

Decow further insisted that the question and facts set forth by Hendrickson in the original bill in relation to the schism in the society of Friends, & discrepancies among them in regard to matters of faith and discipline, if they exist, as is stated, which he by no means admits, cannot lawfully or equitable affect the right to the fund belonging to the said Chesterfield Preparative Meeting—that the legitimate inquiry before the court respects the rights of property, and that no court has a right to institute an inquest into the consciences or faith of members of religious societies or associations, or subject them to the ordeal of a creed, prepared by those claiming adversely in order to disfranchise or deprive them of their legal rights. He further describes the polity of the society of Friends, as being that of a pure Democracy, all its members having equal rights as brethren and sisters, neither ministers, elders, overseers, clerks, or other officers having any eminence over their brethren, either in right, authority, rank or privilege, and carries this principle of equality throughout all the ramifications of their government. That all propositions, questions or other matters, properly submitted to any meeting was to be determined by the voice of the majority present,

Each party gives his own version of the transactions immediately preceding and subsequent to the separation of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia in 1827, in which there is less collision about the motives and views that led to the facts.