THINKING ALOUD.

OR THE PRIEST AND THE MULBERRIES.

Did you ever hear of the curate who mounted his mare:
And merrily trotted along to the fair!
Of a creature more tractable none ever heard:
In the height of her speed she would stop at a word,
And again with a word, when the curate said HEY,
She put forth her mettle, and galloped away.
As near to the gates of the city he rode,
While the sun of September all brilliantly glowed,
The good priest discovered with eyes of desire,
A mulberry tree in a hedge of wild brier,
On boughs long and lofty, in many a green shoot,
Hung, large, black, and glossy the beautiful fruit.
The curate was hungry, and thirsty to boot:
He shrunk from the thorns, tho' he longed for the fruit,
With a word he arrested his courser's keen speed,
And he stood up erect on the back of his steed;
On the saddle he stood, while the creature stood still
And he gathered the fruit, till he took his good fill.
Sure never, he thought, was a creature so rare,
So docile, so true, as his excelleat mare,
Lo, here, how I stand, (and he gazed all around,)
"As safe and as steady as if on the ground,
Yet how had it been if some traveller this way,
Had, dreaming no mischief, but chanced to cry HEY!"
He stood with his head in the mulberry tree
And he spoke out loud in his fond reverie—
At the sound of the word the mare made a push,
And down went the priest in the wild brier bush!
He remembered too late, on his thorny green bed,
Much that well may be thought, cannot wisely be said.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

For the Centreville Times.

MR. EDITOR—You will confer a particular favor by inserting in your valuable paper, the annexed resolutions drawn up by several individuals of this place, for the express purpose of furthering the Temperance cause,

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES HARRIS, Jr.

Queenstown, Md. Aug. 31st.

Conscientiously believing as we do, that the use of ardent spirits, wines, &c. are among the greatest evils that men were ever habituated to and also believing that they are the cause of thousands of families being brought to destruction, we therefore, putting our trust in the Almighty for assisting grace, do hereby covenant to each other that we will use our utmost endeavours, not only by abstaining from the use of them ourselves, but will also cry them down wherever we go. And for the further accomplishment thereof, we do hereby form ourselves into a society, which shall be called the COLD WATER, OR TEMPREANCE SOCIETY OF QUEENSTOWN, MD. Persons after joining this society, are not to use, or suffer to be used, in his, or her house—any kind of drink other than WATER, except in cases of extreme necessity, and then it must be ordered by a practical physician.

The society shall consist of different officers who will be appointed as soon as a sufficient number of names are subscribed to the above rules and regulations.

Quarterly conference

PROCEEEDINGS IN Q. A. CO.

Whereas the practice of treating at or preceding elections, has become so general, that we, the members of the quarterly conference of Queen Ann's Circuit, consider the practice as subversive of the true spirit and principle of a Republican Government, & tends to impair and destroy all the finer feelings of the soul which adhere to, and admire virtue:—

Resolved, therefore, that we will not, knowingly, support by our suffrage at the next ensuing general election, any candidate or candidates that may treat with ardent spirits, or fermented liquors, directly or indirectly:—

Resolved, secondly, that we do most fervently recommend the above resolution to all our brethren on this circuit especially & to every philanthropist and patriot generally:—

Resolved, thirdly, that the Editor of the Centreville Times (and every other Editor friendly to temperance, who may see this) be and is hereby respectfully solicited to give the preamble and resolutions an insertion in their respective papers.

JONATHAN CRANE, &
R. M. GREENBANK } Committee

In a storm at sea, the chaplain asked one of the crew if he thought there was any danger. "O yes," replied the sailor, if it blows as hard as it does now, we shall all be in heaven before 12 o'clock to night." The chaplain terrified at the expression cried out. Shall we? the Lord forbid!"

JACKSON NOMINATED CANDIDATES OF CECIL.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Wm. Knight,
John S. Maffitt,
Levi H. Evans,
Lewis Thomas.

Times & Advertiser.

Centreville: E. S. Md

AUGUST 31, 1833.

☞ The Whig names the 9th of September as the day for the re-assembling of the Convention in Centreville for the appointment of a Jackson candidate for Congress—the Whig, should have added—But its all to no use—the Anties will beat us all hollow.

☞ The County Ticket which we published last week is a very strong one—as Crockett says—go ahead—nothing will stand it.

☞ The trustees of the Girard will, in Philadelphia, are hard fighting for the spoils; a paper of that city says: if Girard could witness the melee, he would cry out—wo—wo—wo.

☞ The National Republicans of Talbot have nominated for the Legislature,

Joseph Bruff, | George Dudley,
Sol. Mullikin | Saml. Hambleton, Jr.

For Sheriff.
Wm. H. Tilghman.

☞ The cholera seems to be subsiding throughout our southwestern hemisphere.—We thank God for it.

☞ A majority of the Congressmen elected in Kentucky are National Republicans.

There was considerable frost yesterday morning.

The following are the Jackson candidates for the Assembly in the counties where nominations have taken place.

Harford.—Pensy H. Johns, Samuel Sutton. James Nelson and Alexander Norris.

Washington.—Fred'k Humrickhouse, John H. Mann, John O. Wharton, John D. Grove.

Frederick.—David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer, Abdiel Uukefer, and John Sifford.

HAIL STORM.

We are imformed that Elk Neck, in this county, on yesterday evening a week, was visited by a severe hail storm—the corn entirely stript of blades and the fruit much injured.—Cecil Republican.

Mrs. Fancis Silvers, of Montgomery, N. C. was publickly executed at that place on the 12th ult for the murder of her husband. She made a confession of all circumstances leading to the commission of the awful deed. she says he was loading his gun with the avowed purpose of shooting, her when she caught up the axe and gave him the fatal blow

TENNESSEE.

We have earlier than expected, says the National Intelligencer, received complete returns of the election for Representatives to Congress in this State The following gentlemen have been ehosen—

First District—John Blair.
Second District—Samuel Bunch.*
Third District—Luke Lea.*
Fourth District—James Standifer.
Fifth District—John B. Forrester.*
Sixth District—Bailie Peyton.*
Seventh District—John Bell,
Eighth District—David W. Dickinson.*
Ninth district—James K. Polk.
Tenth District—Wm. M. Inge.*
Eleventh District—Cave Johnson.
Twelth District—David Crockett.*
Thirteen District—Wm. C. Dunlap.*

Those marked with asterisks (*) were not Members of the last Congress. Of the whole number, three or four are said to be National Republicans.

A lass that has many wooers, often fares the worst. Women must have their will while they live, for they make none when they die.

The President will leave the Rip Raps on Wednesday afternoon, and return to Washington.

Politeness of the Press in the West.

A Kentucky paper thus speaks to and of a contemporary and neighbour.—

'Is he waiting for an excuse to call us to the field? We can furnish him with none whatever, further than to pronounce him, as we do most sincerely, and with an especial regard to the meaning of our words a drunkard, a liar, a puppy, and a most redemptionless scoundrel.

Baltimore Market.—Corn, 60,63—Wheat $114—Rye 60—Oats 25 cents.

Deaths.

In Chestertown on Wednesday night last, of quinsy, Mrs. SARAH S. CHAMBERS.

In this sudden visitation of the Omnipotence of Providence, the community have received a severe and affecting stroke—The virtues of the deceased had extended their pleasing influence o'er all with whom she was associated, and her bland, courteous and hospitable demeanour had elicted from all who came within the sphere of her acquaintance, an unqualified sentiment of admiration, respect and esteem.—Her fortitude enabled her to bear up under the most afflicting dispensations, and the various adversities of life she bore with firmness and resignation. She leaves a blank in the circle of her acquaintance—severely, deeply and sensibly felt—but in the bosom of her family this awful deprivation is most acutely experienced.—But the consoling reflection should be indulged, that the exchange is for the better—that her spirit has taken its flight from the turmoils of a troubled life to the enjoyment of pure and eternal happiness.

S. C. W.

A clergyman, not quite a hundred miles from Edinburg, preached a most edifying discourse on, Come and draw water out of the wells of salvation, without price. On the following week some of his parishioners took the liberty of drawing water from a very fine spring well in the parson's garden; at which the learned divine was not a little nettled. Being reminded by the intruder of his text and sermon, the Rev. gentleman replied, "You may draw as much water as ye like from the wells of salvation, but if you come here again and take my water, I'll send a bullet through you."

News was received at Gibraltar, July 10, of the taking of Don Miguel's fleet by that of Don Pedro, so that there is little or no doubt that the War in Portugal will find a termination during the summer in favor of Donna Maria.

It was remarked of Mr. Jefferson as a proof of the harmony of his cabinet and of his judgment in the selection of his ministers, that during the eight years of his Presidency, there was not a single head of department removed or changed. The four Secretaries, Madison, Gallatin, Dearborn and Smith, and the Postmaster General, Granger, continued in office from the commencement to the end of his administration, So also, from a motive of economy, he rarely changed the foreign ministers. Mr, Monroe and Mr. Adams's administrations were marked by the same characteristics. The only change in Mr. Adams's Cabinet, was the appointment of Mr. Barbour to England and of General Porter, as Secretary of War in his place. Mr. King had been appointed minister to England previously to Mr. Barbour but contracted a fatal illness on his voyage which rendered him incapable of attending to the business of his embassy. For this act of God, Mr. Adams was made responsible by the opposition of that day, and was abused without stint or mercy, for the appointment of two ministers to England, and the wasteful expenditure of two outfits.

How stands the case now, in the aera of reform and economy? How indeed!—Like the figures in a magic lantern, Secretaries, Ambassadors and Charges have been coming on and passing off the stage before our eyes, in such rapid succession, that one really is somewhat confused in attempting to follow the rise and fall of statesmen, and to keep up with events in this ever shifting scene. Of Secretaries of state, we can remember three, appointed by general Jackson: of Secretaries of the Treasury, a trio, likewise:—two Secretaries at War—two of the Navy and two attorney Generals. Thus much for the Cabinet of General Jackson, which, if there be any truth in the adage, concerning the multitude of counsellors, will enjoy a reasonable share of renown in history. On the subject of our foreign missions our reminiscences enable us to say that General Jackson has sent two ministers to France and paid two outfits:—two to England and two outfits—and another minister and outfit shortly, two to Russia and two outfits—another minister and outfit in prospect, to Spain, one minister and outfit, and one Charge and outfit, to Naples, a Charge and outfit, to Algiers, two Charges and outfits, to Constantinople, one Charge and outfit, to Columbia, one minister and outfit, and one charge and outfit—and to Mexico, Guatemala, Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Chili and Peru, we know not how many.—From the Delaware Journal.

There are two eventful periods in the life of a woman, one, when she wonders whom she shall have,—the other, when she wonders who will have her.

Avoid idleness, when the spirit is unemployed, it becomes like matter, when it is well employed, the matter becomes like spirit.

The editor of the Middlesex Gazette states that his type setters are all girls. The Connecticut Herald apprehends that they will eventually get possession of the whole establishment, editor and all.

The Frederick Times mentions a report that the Cholera was prevailing with considerable fatality in Shepherds Town, (Va) It also states that the disease had appeared in Sharpsburg, Maryland.

THE VALUE OF MARRIED MEN

A little more animation my dear whispered Lady B. to the gentle Susan, who walked languidly through a quadrelle. Do leave me to manage my own business, Mama, replied the provident nymph—"I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love; but I was not aware who your partner was."

The negroes of the South are not in a state of such complete subjection as the fears and jealousy of the whites would induce them to desire.

A serious disturbance took place in New Orleans, on the 29th ult. arising from a gang of 12 or 15 coloured men placing themselves in the Rail-road cars, set apart for the white population instead of taking their seats in those which are kept exclusively for persons of colour. The superintendent of the cars aided by several citizens, endeavoured to induce the blacks to retire, but they refused, and made an attack on the whites, by which several were at length overpowered by numbers, arrested and committed.—*ib.*

It is currently reported through the city (says the Philadelphia Gazette) that the mission of Amos Kendall to the Philadelphia banks, in reference to the Government deposits, has been altogether unsuccessful. With a solitary exception it is said, all the banks have refused the deposits on any terms.

We regret to state that the son of a highly respectable gentleman of this city expired yesterday, near Frankford, from that horrible malady, hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog, not known at the time to be mad, about nine weeks ago, and a few days since the effects of the wound began to appear.—

(Philad Gaz.)

NO FROPER PLACE FOR IT.

A law of Virginia allows the retailing of spirituous liquors at proper places, in the different counties. In one of the counties, the magistrates have decided that there is no proper place within their jurisdiction for such a purpose.

PASSAGE MONEY.

It was decided last week in the court of Common Pleas of the city of New York, that a ship owner is liable to refund the amount of passage money, in case his ship is prevented, by stress of weather, from performing the passage; it appears by this decision that the owners were obliged to return the original amount received for the passage.

Extraordinary short Passage.

The London packet ship Canada, Capt. Thomas Britton, sailed from this port on the 10th June, and arrived in St. Catharine's Dock on the 29th of the same month being only eighteen days from dock to dock. This is the *shortest trip ever made to London*, and is a better passage than even sixteen days to Liverpool—*N.Y. Even. Post.*

The Editor of the Lowell Evangelist speaking of the gambler, says,—

He is a walking pestilence. The breath of the sepulchre is salubrious compared with his. He casts around him a deadlier blight than the Upas. His blood runs frigidly through its channels. In his heart there is no pulsation of humanity. He is a fiend incarnate.

TO AMOS KINDLE.

Some where North among the "Safety Fund" Banks.

RIP RAPS, 7th August, 1833.

Dear Amos—Not knowing where you be exactly, I write you this letter through the papers for they go every where and you'll most likely to get it that way soonest. The Gineral is in some trouble, for since you left Washington, he and I have been looking in the Law Books, and the Bank Charter, and he says he thinks we shall be snag'd if we don't look out pretty sharp how we meddle jist yet with our money in the U. S. Bank And ever since I have been tellin him about my examination of Biddle's Bank, he dont seem to feel so wrathy again it. And he is plagy fraid if he take away any of our money from Biddle we shall have to take away all the counts too, and we have enuff now to make us stagger. The General would like you to ask Biddle if he wont keep the counts and let us have the money. If he wont do that, he thinks you best do nothing, for on lookin into the Treasury and batin that batch of state paper there that aint worth nothin and seein that them blasted Frenchman haint paid that bill yet, and a good many things a little sign by the fire of last Spring: we hant got quite as much cash as we thought on.

There is another thing to puzzle us considerable.—When the United States Bank was chartered, it was agreed that seen it paid a pretty considerable round sum for keepin our money, we made em also agree to do all our business in the money way, receive and pay, and take resates for all the old sogers and pay the interest on the public debt, and so on; and then we agreed to take their money in payment of all debts comin to us. The Gineral thinks he cant well git round this and we looked through all the Law Books, and regulation of the army and cant find nothin there to help us. So says he major, we shall be snagged if we dont look out sharp, for as soon as we put our counts in other banks, that critter Biddle wont let any thing like a bank bill go out of his bank that we can use where we want it. Now in York they'll shell out New Orleans, and Saint Louis, and Mobile branch notes to pay bonds with, and then away South we shall git Buffaloe, and down east branch paper, and we shall have to lug them about ourselves, to git the dollars for them. And then, says he after all, Major, we shall run the risk agin of gitten our wallets filled with some more of them safety Fund notes. I dont like the looks of it at all—I wish says he Amos was back agin in Washington, and let Congress do with the bank as it pleases. I wont be pestered with it any more, by the Eternal! says he (and he was only just beginning to thunder) when I, just to turn the cloud, tell'd him Calhoun was in Georgia, And then I tell'd him I would write to you and tell you to come home.—The Gineral says you may go to Saratogue, and talk over matters with Mr. Van Buren and as he got us into the scrape, tell him to git us out of it as well as he can but you must all on you be in Washington pretty soon, for its gitten kinder windy down here.—Take care how you write and talk to some of the Banks in York, them fellows have got their eye teeth cut, and know plagy nigh as well as we do about most things.

The Gineral thinks that was a pretty considerable of cute move in Mr. Van Buren, sending Isaac Hill along with Cass. He stuck to him like a lamper eel till he got to Buffaloe and then unhooked. I'll write to you agin in a few days.

Yours. J. DOWNING, Major
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

From the North Adams, (Mass.) Advocate

OUTRAGE AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

On Friday evening last, Reuben Raymond, of Stamford, Vt about six miles from this village, a man notorious for his desperate and savage character made an attack upon one of his neighbors, Mr. Thomas Brooks, and after knocking him down beat him with a large stone so severely that his recovery is doubtful. His brother Adin Raymond and one Harris who were standing by have been arrested as accomplices. Reuben Raymond, the principal actor in this shocking outrage, took refuge in his house and undoubtedly supposed that he had murdered Brooks, made every preparation to defend himself against the officers of justice. On Saturday a constable with eight men attempted to enter the house but he presented himself with a loaded musket, a bush scythe and an axe and told them to stand off.—threatening death to any one who should attempt to arrest him. Raymond being a large and powerful man, and under the influence of liquor, was no mean antagonist, and on consultation, it was deemed advisable to send for a reinforcement. Gen. Bailey, deputy Sheriff, who is known as a cool and courageous officer in emergencies of this kind, endeavored to ascend a narrow staircase which led to the apartment in which Raymond had secured himself: Raymond discovered him threw the axe with great violence down the stairway at Bailey, who immeditaely retreated; the axe passed over his shoulder and lodged in the door.—The house was then assailed with stones the upper windows were broken in but the culprit secured himself behind the chimney and received no harm. A second reinforcement was sent for, but before they arrived Raymond came down stairs, told his boy to bring a horse, and deliberately presenting his musket at the officers who endeavoured to approach, told them to stand or he would fire upon them. Leaving his gun, he took a drink of rum, mounted his horse and rode for the out skirts, an effort was made to surround him which being soon perceived by him, he ran on foot having left his horse, to escape, A dog was set upon him and when he approached, Raymond, with great presence of mind sung out with the others and clapped his hands and the dog supposing game was ahead passed by him, and Raymond escaped into the woods. He returned at night to his house where he was surprised in his cellar and being unarmed with the exception of a knife, he was overpowered and taken.

On Monday we attended the examination of Raymond and his accomplices. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Brooks, the injured party, and the Raymonds had long been at variance in regard to a certain road, and which the Raymonds said he had no right to fence up. They had been in the habit of throwing down the fence whenever they passed, after which Brooks immediately went himself or sent his boy to put it up. This he was compelled to do to protect his corn, as the road in question led directly to the highway. On Friday evening the Raymonds and Joe Harris being already worse for liquor, procured a jug of rum went up to the disputed fence threw it down, and awaited the arrival of Brooks. On his coming up to the road, the younger Raymond who some years since lost one of his ears in a drunken fight, and Harris, retired into the bushes. Reuben Raymond, a giant in strength and rendered furious and desperate by liquor which his good neighbor Mr. Cole sold him, sprung upon Brooks, knocked him down and mauled and bruised him as in the manner above described. Who is the most to blame, these men who knew not what they did, or the man who sold them the rum to make them what they were? We understand that Mr. Cole has attached the property of Raymond for a debt of which this rum is a part. Mr Cole may reconcile this with his own conscience, but he cannot with a regard for moral justice and humanity.

Reuben and Adin Raymond were bound over to take their trials at the Bennington Sessions on bonds of $400 each. Adin procured bail, Reuben has been committed to jail. Harris was fined $7 and costs of court. A righteous judgement. Putman and Strong Esqrs. for the State, and Hurd and Penniman Esqrs. for the Prisoners.

Local Politicks.

To Col. William Hughlett, Chairman of the late National Republican Convention at Centreville.

I have now, sir, the honor to forward to you my answer to the communication from the late National Republican Convention at Centreville, which you so obligingly sent on to me by your servant this morning.

To be distinguished by the Deputies of the Freemen of so large and so respectable a community as that which constitutes the National Republican party in the second Congressional district on the E Shore of Maryland, as their candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States, is an evidence of favour that any man might well be proud of—it is one which I duly appreciate—and for which I return, all that I can return, my cordial and unfeigned thanks.

I lament, however, that it is not in my power to accept this distinction at the hands of the Convention—and I regret it the more, as it may give them the trouble of assembling together again to make another choice. But that regret is greatly soothed by the consideration that they will easily be enabled to make choice of some citizen who, to just zeal in their cause, and with a vigor of constitution adequate to bear him through the fatigues of a political campaign will add those high and eminent endowments which will command the approbation and confidence of the district.

If custom has authority in prescribing a rule of action it has also great influence in regulating popular sentiment. It has been invariably the usage among us for a candidate to visit every part of a Congressional district to pay his respects to the people and it is as general an impression that, without this no man can succeed. I must then either conform to the practice and gratify the public expectation in this particular, or decline. To accept the proffered honor without acceding to the terms that custom has established, would be a failure to fulfil what friends had a right to expect of me—Feeling that I am unable to undergo this labor I have no option, but to decline.

Whilst the district was a small one, composed of this and the two adjoining counties where the power of opinion gave unchecked and triumphant control to that portion of our Fellow Citizens with whom I am politically associated, the labour was comparatively nothing. But since its enlargement by annexing two more distant counties, with a little more adversary strength, (results certainly produced by the uncontrolable circumstances of the stationary number of our population, and the increased ratio of representation) whatever motives or reasons demanded the presence of a candidate in every part of the district before, must now be rendered doubly cogent and imperious—not that I mean to be understood as believing that the change has rendered success at all doubtful (for I should certainly expect a seat in Congress through this nomination) but that it has greatly expanded the sphere of action,—increased the duties of exertion—and multiplied the necessary labors to achieve it.

If any thing could induce a deviation from this determination it would be the decisive ardor mixed with unqualified preference and confidence which has marked the great majority of the district in my behalf—but even this I must resist—offering the assurance both to friends and to those whose preferences were differently directed, that I am ready and willing at all times, if an exigence occurs, to cooperate in any part of the district with the candidate they may name and to render him and them the best services that I could have rendered myself—but to the labour of a general canvass through the district I am utterly incompetent.

After an unremitted, laborious, and unappaled service in popular canvassing, for almost one third of a century, in defence of opinions and principles common to that portion of my fellow citizens with whom I have been associated and myself, which gave form and character to our Government and which have been found by the test of time to be the sure resource and reliance of all administrations either on the occurrence of a great crisis or upon the establishment of any expanded system of national policy, I feel admonished by the growth of years and by inconveniences flowing from that service not to engage in renewed and augmented labours, my physical inadequacy to sustain which might jeopard your cause and would certainly impair my remaining health. It is very true that I yielded to the commands of my Fellow Citizens during the past autumn to undergo a most laborious canvass in a still larger district—but it is not less true that in the fatigues of that exertion though crowned with success, I received the admonition which I now disclose. The crisis then and the state of things now too are different—then a hope was entertained and the exertion was directed to extirpate an evil that was corrupting the body of the nation, and whose longer continuance it was justly feared would destroy it—at such a time, no man had a right to withhold any services demanded of him, But the intended remedy failing, the malady is now left to the chances of time, to the still more precarious chance of change in its character, and to the native strength and rigour of the patient, where no aid seems plausible but to attempt to mitigate suffering until the arrival of a period when another chance may be presented to place the afflicted sufferer under better councils. To provide this aid is certainly a high duty—one which the Convention very properly feel, and I applaud—and in the successful accomplishment of which they have my hearty good wishes.

Unchanged in every opinion and political view that I have avowed before the world which the experience produced by time has tended more to strengthen than relax I ardently desire that those whom the Convention represents may succeed in their devotion to sustain the best principles and the best men—as it is in the establishment of the first and in the promotion of the last that we can only expect to secure the blessings of liberty to our countrymen and true glory to our country.

If the conflict of party must go on I shall rejoice to find that those with whom