Centreville Times,
AND
EASTERN-SHORE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

No. 503. CENTREVILLE, E. S. MARYLAND; APRIL 5: 1834. J. B. Spencer, Editor.

Terms.

$3 PER NNUM—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 advetisements 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.

Notice.

—oo—

The partnership, heretofore existing between *Francis Arlett & Robert Butle* in the CABINET MAKING & CARPENTER'S BUSINESS, was dissolved on the 20th inst. by the death of Francis Arlett. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT BUTLER

SLOOP PATRIOT FOR SALE.

The fine substantial built little Sloop Patriot at private sale.—This Vessel is twelve months old on or about the 20th of this month, will carry about 800 bushels of grain, was built by the subscriber for his own use of the best materials, has a large and commodious cabin finished in the best manner with eight births, State Room included is fitted up in a superior style& is considered a good Sailer. She is to be sold on no other account than that of being too small for the service she is engaged in,—will be sold a great bargain. Application made to

THOMAS H. KEMP
Love Point, Kent Island
June 22, 1833.

NEGROES

wanted!

We wish to purchase 40 or 50 hands: we wish to purchase some families, & would like to purchase as many as practicable from the same plantation or neighborhood.—

Persons wishing to sell families can receive the most satisfactory evidence that we purchase for our own use &r will not separate them, by applying at the bar of Mr. Wilmer's tavern in this place,

FELIX HUSTON &
WALTER BYRNES.
Centreville Aug. 17th 1833

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of the late Solomon Scott, that there will be a distribution of the assets in the hands of the subscriber on the 1st of April next—The claims in the meanwhile can be left thw the Register of Queen Ann's County.

MERRITT MILLER—adm.
Feb.15.

For Sale,

18 Head of cattle—a colt and a young work Mare *JB Spencer*

The Celebrated Blood HORSE, DEFIANCE,

From Ohio, will travel the ensuing season in Queen Ann's County, at the following prices—four dollars the single leap—Six the Spring's change, and ten to insure a foal; 25cents in each case to the groom.

Defiance will be eight years old this spring, is a beautiful blood bay, with black legs, mane and tail, is sixteen hands high and of uncommon fine form and strength—He was sired by the imported horse Defiance, from New Jersey, his dam was a Sir Archie mare from South Carolina.

Defiance when three years old ran three miles and repeat, and won the purse, and also received a silver medal from the agricultural society of Hamilton county Ohio

As I have put him at these very low prices I hope to receive a share of patronage

JOHN M'FARLAND.
March 8. tf

Blank Fi. fa's, warrants—cau e's &s note for Vendues

COACH GIG AND Harness

MANUFACTORY

The subscriber informs his friends and the publick, that he has on hand, A very handsome assortment of

GIGS & OTHER CARRIAGES:

Suitable for the Eastern Shore of Md. and invites those who wish to purchase to call and see for themselves.

His work is made of the best materials and by experienced workmen having but few apprentices he can with much confidence recommend his carriages to be strong, easy and light, He has also some second handed carriages for sale.

In addition to carriage making he carries on the Saddling Business in all its various branches, and he is determined not to be surpassed by any in either branch of his business, as regards quality, price, neatness and strength, or the ease of his carriages or saddles.

DANIEL NEWNAM.

N. B. Some of my customers have neglected to call and settle off their accounts, They are invited to call speedily—cash is a necessary article to carry on so expensive a business.

The publick's humble servant—D N.
Centreville August 13, 1833

20 EWES FOR SALE

WITH about the same number of Lambs; these Sheep are of fine quality & condition
March 29, J. B. SPENCER

150 SERVANTS

WANTED.

Of all descriptions——mechanicks of al kinds from 12 to twenty-five years of age also 50 in families it is desirable to purchase them in large lots as they will be settled in Alabama and will not be separated—Persons having slaves to dispose of will do well to give me a call as I am permanently settled in this market, and at all times will give the highest cash prices. Any communication directed to me in Easton will be promptly attended to can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe'
May 5th. THOS. M. JONES.

TO THE PUBLIC

The Editor of the United States Telegraph proposes to publish an Extra semi Monthly, paper to contain sixteen octavo pages, and fold in pamphlet form to be devoted to a full, free and candid examination of the great questions which now agitate, and yet to agitate the public mind, and especially ot

The nature and extent of the powers of the Federal Government—

The abuses of the Executive power, and the remedy against them,

An amendment to the constitution of the U. States, giving the election of President to the people, and taking the ultimate choice from the House of Representatives,

The dependence of the legislative department on the Executive. The effect of that defence and the remedy—

The Currency,

The Presidential election, and the Bearing of all upon public liberty.

He purposes to invite the ablest pens to unite, and make this paper a common organ of addressing the intelligence of the people and has received assurances of contributions from some of the first and ablest statesmen.

The time when all those who would resist the dangerous usurpations of the Executive should unite in one common effort, and under a hope that the proposition will be liberally patronised by the poople, the extra will be printed at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum—but where five or more copies are wanted for distribution, it will be furnished at the rate of five copies per annum for five dollars per annum.

Will editors who favor this proposition, insert this notice, and invite intelligent and patriotic citizens, who have ability to enlightened the public mind, to contribute their aid?

Respectfully, DUFF GREEN

Extra Telegraph.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived—when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overflow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment ofsome organof communication, through which the advocates of constitutional law can address the public intelligence at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishments, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly

EXTRA UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the people, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union; and will embodythe leading facts, documents and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give them life, depend, In a word, its great end will be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal interests unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government is now administered in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions may be enlarged,

Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obtain subscribers.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five thousand subscribers are obtained,

DUFF GREEN.
March 8th, 1834.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

Notice.

The death of Dr. J, D. Emory, will make it necessary, in the settlement of his estate for all persons indebted to the late firm of Emory and Bordley, to call and make immediate settlement of their respective accounts with the subscriber or with Arthur Emory Jr. who is authorised by me to assist in closing the books of the firm.

JAS. BORDLEY,
Surviving partner of
EMORY & BORDLEY.
January 11th 1834.

STONE LIME.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a regular supply of

ALUM AND BOTTOM LIME.

which he will put up in hhds or barrels, and deliver at any of the wharves in good order and on reasonable terms,

ALSO—BRICKS AND

LUMBER,

at the yard prices. Orders directed to the subscriber, at his lime store, hollingsworth street, or left at Mr, Luther J, Cox, Pratt street wharf, will be attended to

JOHN STEWART.
Feb. 15, eow4t

☞ ONLY LOOK!

—ooo—

THE subscriber feeling thankful for past favours desires to return thanks to his customers and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in his line of Business, and would inform them that his stock is now reduced down to a very small amount and would wish to recruit about the middle of March for the purpose of accommodating such as are punctual in their payments and therefore prays that all indebted to himwould make immediate payment so as to enable him to do likewise, at any rate by the middle of March.

Thos. Hughey.
C.Ville, March 1, 1834. tf

Poughs.

The subscriber has on hand some of Col. Roe's superior Ploughs.

WM. H. EMORY,

TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF MARYLAND,
March 24th, 1834.

The Board of Directors of this Institution have ascertained with surprise and deep regret, equal to any that the community will feel, that this institution is unable to proceed with its business, and they have resolved to transfer all its effects to a Trustee, for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank,

The Board of Directors hope and trust that the assets will be sufficient to discharge the debts of the institution, and their determination to stop its business at once is from a conviction that to continue it longer, would only be attended with loss to the community. Their advice to the creditors, founded upon the best judment they are now able to form, is, not to sacrifice their claims: The debtors of the institution will have the privilege of paying their debts with the notes and certificates of deposite and the open accounts due by the Bank, these alone they hope will enable the note holders and depositors speedily to realize nearly all, if not the entire amount of their credits.

By order. R. WILSON, Cashier.

Foreign Items,

Items of News received by the arrival of the packet ship Virginia, Capt. Harris.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

On Monday, Feb, 3d, Marshal Soult came down to the Chamber of Deputies, & retracting all he had promised in the way of military reductions, increased his demand to the original amount of 371,000 men, and 78,230 horses, This of course, excited considerable sensation in the chamber, which was by no means diminished when the minister of marine shortly afterwards asked for an extraordinary grant of 3,800,000 francs for increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean, Demands like these are strangely at variance with the pacific tenor of the French King's speechon opening the chambers.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the address in answer to the Kings speech a serious altercation took place between Lord Althorp and Mr. Shiel. The former having stated that the Irish members who voted and spoke against the coercion bill, did in private conversation use very different language.

Mr. O'Connel pressed the noble lord to name any member who had thus acted,

Mr, Shiel called upon the noble lord to name his informant, which he declined doing, but said, "that as he believed in its truth he took the responsibility of it upon himself." To which Mr, Shiel replied, "then I call upon the noble lord to say whether I am one of those persons to whom he has alluded."

Lord Althorp—I must say to the hon, and learned gentleman, Yes, he is,

Mr, Shiel again rose and said that, "before his country and his God, the author of the calumny was a liar,"

To prevent blood shed, Sir Francis Burdett moved that Lord Althorp and Mr, Shiel be taken into the custody of the sergeant at arms, which motion was put and carried,—The Speaker then directed the sergeant to take the parties into custody, which was immediately done, and they were removed from the house in the custody of that officer,

After a short assurance of both the gentlemen that they would neither originate nor respond to any hostile message, arising out of this altercation, they were released from custody, and again took their seats in the house—loudly cheered by their respective friends.

From the United States Gazette.

SOLILOQUY

Of the Chief, upon being desired to give audience to the Committee of Cabinet Makers of Philadelphia.

Must this, my "palace" be disgraced,
Its Royal owner "pestered" chas'd?
To hear the vulgar people tell.
What sad distress has them befell,
Must I, King Andrew, lend my ear,
The story of their wrongs to hear?
And hearken from my high estate,
To hear the low-lived workies prate?
Must "glory" with its magic spell,
Be lost upon the rude canai'lle?
That they should dare to venture near,
Their Royal Sovereign, without fear;
Such arrogance I will not bear,
But from their eyes the scales I'll tear;
For while King Andrew wears a crown,
He'll keep the vulgar people down. P,

GOOD BREEDING,

Many persons conceive that excess of politeness constitutes good breeding—but they are egregiously deceived—nothing can be more annoying to a modest man than to be pestered with civilities, A well bred man will endeavor to relieve his guest from all restraint, and will not by impertinent, but well-meant importunities, be perpetually reminding him that he is a guest.

The price of flour in the Pittsburg market is now $2,25 per barrel. In Beaver county, wheat has been sold at 37 and a half cents per bush'l, Fine times for the farmers,

The Times.

The general distrust and the consequent distress have not abated. The nation is still convulsed in every limb by the policy of the government. The wail of a suffering people rises from the whole land.

What has brought these evils about? Some sacrifice for the honor of our nation? Some struggle for the preservation of our rights? If so we are content to be steeped in poverty to the very lips, to endure all and endure cheerfully. But these are not the facts. We suffer, not that the constitution may be saved, but that it may be violated. We are sacrificed to glut the avarice of political blacklegs. Our state is checked in her career of greatness—our people impoverished, our government destroyed, to gratify the hot political lust of an unholy cabal.

Philad. Intell.

Official Revolution.

The following is a list of the changes that have taken place in the cabinet of Gen. Jackson since his inauguration. No administration has witnessed so many changes not only in its advisers—but in its policy & measures.

Secretaries of state.—Van Buren. Livingston and McLean.

Of Treasury—Ingham, McLean, Duane and Taney.

Of War,—Eaton, White, (who declined accepting) and Cass.

Of the Navy—Branch and Woodbury.

Postmaster General,—Barry,

Attorney Generals,—Berrien, Taney and Butler.

TO YOUR TENTS O! ISRAEL.

It is plain that the times are approaching, which try men's souls.—We are surrounded by dangers, and menaced even by ruin. The blows of usurpation fall thick and heavy upon the Constitution, and our government already rocks to its very foundation. It may be saved, but not by false security or unmanly sloth.

We do not refer to the fall of the Bank. That question has unfortunately done much to divert the attention of our democracy from the fearful state of our government. We do not refer to the Bank—but to the Constitution,

Let the democrat pause in the career of party and contemplate our constitution, with its prostrate barriers and tottering baitlements Let him gaze for one moment on the government of his fathers, and he cannot turn away to mingle in the sordid and heartless contests of faction.

Every day a feature of that government is distorted. It is not the government which our fathers gave us—it is not the government to which our allegiance was pledged. The constitution bequeathed to us, divided and checked the powers it created; it made the people, through congress the source of power, and regarded the executive as the instrument of the law. The executive as the instrument of the laws.

The executive has since absorbed all the other powers of the government and is, instead of the instrument of the law, the law itself. That the powers thus grasped are intended to be used for the welfare of the people, we do not question; but if the government is overthrown, it is of little consequence what was the purpose of its destroyers.

Where is the limit of executive power? Is it in the Senate? That sacred barrier has been overthrown and trampled upon: that venerable body has been stripped of the power with which the constitution clothed it, and now stands in melancholy mockery of the pretended freemen of the country.

Is it in Congress? Official patronage (where it is so immense as it is in the national government) and party discipline, (when so corrupt and servile as at present) can generally give the administration a majority in the lower house. Those arts have always constituted the stay of the British ministry. But should they fail, all powerful veto is ready and before that—every thing—the will of the people, the welfare of the country and the honor of the government, are crushed to the earth.

Where then is the check? In the Supreme Court? Should that venerable tribunal divide against any act of the executive, the latter would administer the laws as he understands them.

It is vain and wicked then to deceive ourselves or the country. The executive has been urged by selfish counsellors into usurpations that have overthrown every barrier and left the Presidential chair wholly without check—despotic,

We have seen it armed with the power of the sword—the prerogative of bathing a sister state, or even our own fair vallies, in the blood of our brethren.

Within a few months we have seen the executive seize the money of the people, remove it from the depository of the laws and place it where the people cannot oversee or control it.

We have seen the Secretaty of the Treasury an officer of Congress, disgracefully dismissed for refusing to do without the authority of Congress what was other wise arbitrary and unconstitutional,

The same counsels have urged the executive to evade the article of the constitution which provides for the appointment of officers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: thus revolutionizing at one blow the most important department of our government.

Is this Jacksonism? Can the pure principles which led to the triumph of 1828 sanction all this? Can they sanctian, in addition to this, the corruption of the government, the erection of an irresponsible cabinet, and the perversion of the official influence of a phalanx of forty thousand men to control the elections of the country.—Can it sanction also the subsidizing of an hundred monster banks, to corrupt and overawe the people? This is not Jacksonism. The creatures who have counselled thus are not the true friends of Jackson. They care but for themselves, and would be willing, for their own unholy purposes, to see the laurels which he has won, by a life of patriotism, seared & blasted in his venerable old age.

It cannot be denied that there is ample reason for fear. Fear did we say? A free people should know no fear,—What people have gained or preserved the privilege of being free without battling for it? Liberty is not won nor kept by cowardice or sloth. Ours was not thus won, and cannot be thus maintained. These are no times for fear, The freemen of the land, those who are worthy of being free, will never stand by and see all for which their sires struggled, sacrificed to the venal ambition of an obscure and corrupt cabal. When the constitution is not only violated, but well nigh destroyed, when the freedom of the land is not only menaced, but sacrificed—it is no time to calculate chances. No man need be a slave. While the air can float his banner, or the earth can drink his blood, no power under heaven can force a freeman into chains,

These are not the electioneering fears of the partisans. We care but little for men if, we can see the constitution rescued and the government saved.—The crisis is too solemn for the patriot, and the people must realize the fact, that our government and the rights it protects are in actual and imminent danger. We would address ourselves on this subject particularly to democrats: to Jackson men. We would ask them not to abandon their party, but to stand by their principles, not to desert their candidate, but to remember their country. In the name of that country, we would ask them to mount the ramparts and strike for the constitution. We would point them to the banner of the constitution surrounded by foes, rent and stained—yet still floating on the breeze and inviting to the rescue? We would awaken, not excite, the friends of the constitution, We would open their eyes to the dangers of the present and prepare them for the greater dangers of the future, Let them be calm but firm. While our government remains the ballot boxes are the only proper weapons. Should it, however be attempted to abolish or destroy any material branch of our government, it must be prevented.