Centreville Times,

AND

EASTERN-SHORE PUBLIC ADVERTISER

No. 529. CENTREVILLE, E. S. MARYLAND—AUGUST 2, 1834. J. B. Spencer, Editor.

Terms.

$3 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 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 Advertisments, must come POSTAGE FREE or they will not be taken out of the Post office.

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 of some organ of 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 accomplishment the subscriber proposes to publish a tri-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 embody the 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 i 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.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

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

HORSES.

I have two young horses for sale—broke to plough and rack very well

J B SPENCER.

NOTICE.

I WILL take in trade or in payment of a debt some Bank of Maryland paper at a small discount.

June 29 THO. HUGHEY

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MILLINGTON. } June 24, 1834. }

Notice is hereby Given,

To all stockholders in the above institution who have not paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents in each share of stock held by them are hereby required to pay up to that amount on or before the first day of Oct. next By order of Board

G. GARRETTSON csh,

June 28

THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton—returning will leave Easton every Wednesday & Saturday at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton $2

On Monday the 21st inst, she will commence her routes from Baltimore to Corsica and Chestertown leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage packages &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order.

L. G. TAYLOR—Com.

May 10. tf

300 REWARD

Ranaway from the subscriber living on Kent Island in Queen Ann's county, Md. a Negro man who calls himself

PERE JOHNS.

Said negro is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, a very bright mulatto, with prominent features, and hair nearly straight; he has the habit of shaking his head a little when talking to you—is rather slender, and carries himself tolerably erect when walking. His clothing when he went off is not known, as he absconded during the Holydays, and it is probable he had on his best suit, he may however have taken other clothing with him and will change them to suit circumstances.

The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, and 200 dollars if taken in the State and all reasonable expenses paid if delivered in any jail, in Maryland.

SAML. A. CHEW.

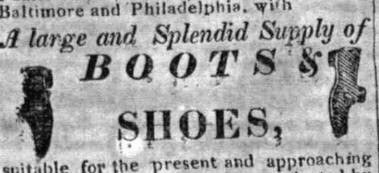
july 12th 1834. Kent Island, Md

BOOTS & SHOES

Cheap—Great Bargains!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to announce to his Friends and to the Public that he has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, with

A large and Splendid Supply of



BOOTS & SHOES,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal if not superior to any heretofore offered which, added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete—and to show the public that his prices are unusually low he will name a few articles: viz - Gentlemens Boots, best calfskin, morocco, seal skin and horse skin, from $200 to $5,50, only, mens do shoes and lace boots from 75 to $2.50, do do pumps from 75 to $1.75.

Ladies Lasting, Kid, Seal, French morocco and Calf skin Slippers and stropped Shoes from 31 cts, to $1,25 only, Misses do do, do. do. from 37 1 2 to $1,12 1-2,

Boys Lace Boots and Shoes of all kinds, from 50cts to $1 50,

Childrens morocco, leather and lasting Shoes and Boots of almost every description from 18 to 75cts—Also Servants coarse and fine Shoes, and lace Boots, from 50cts. to $1 50

Also—READY MADE CLOTHING, of different descriptions, at a very low price indeed, such as

Roundabouts, Vests, &c,

ALSO—FUR AND PALM LEAF HATS TRUNKS, BLACKING, &c.

Also—Saddlery, such as,

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Girths, Britch bands, Cart and Gig Collars, cart Bridles, Whips, Reins, Head Stalls, Halters, Bridle Bits, Saddle Cloths, Stirrup Leathers, Cruppers, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are made in this place and he will repair shoes or any other articles he may sell, if they are not what he represents them to be, at the time of sale—he has also laid in a good stock of materials and has employed a set of workmen whose work will be strong and neat. He has a supply of the most fashionable lasts just received, all of which enables him to do work with neatness and despatch, and out of the best materials. Customers be ye therefore punctual, and you shall be furnished with the best work.—It is out of the question for me to furnish customers longer than 6 months. My funds are very limited, He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive, as he has endeavoured to merit, a continuance of public patronage—the public's obt, servant,

Thomas Hughey.

N B hides of all descriptions taken in exchange and the highest prices allowed

C. Ville, May 3d.

CHEAP NEWSPAPER.

Weekly Courier and Enquirer, New-York.

ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS—

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

The Globe and the Argus, backed by the People's money and the immense patronage of a corrupt administration, with the entire control of the Public Officer as an agent, are making unprecedented exertions to extend e c irculation of their Pensioned journals through every section of the country, in the desperate hope of poisoning the minds of the people by their systematic falsehoods and daily misrepresentations of the state of the country. Having at their command at least fifteen thousand Post Masters and the exclusive control of the mails, besides the franks of the most slavish Congress that ever disgraced our country, there is too much reason to apprehend that their efforts may not be without effect,

It is only by enlightening the People, and placing before them the truth and the real state of the country, that we may expect to arouse them to a full consciousness of the dangers which threaten their Liberties, and the outrages which have been openly practised upon the Laws and the Constitution of the country. And under these circumstances, it becomes the duty of all the friends of the Constitution, and more especially of the Whig Committees in every county and town in the United States, to aid in conveying correct information and sound principles to every man who has a voice in the approaching contest.

We have ever stood ready to aid to the extent of our humble abilities, in this good work; and have accordingly determined to reduce the price of our Weekly Courier and Enquirer to two dollars per annum, or one dollar for six months! When it is remembered that our weekly paper is of the same size our daily sheet, and contains all the matter published in that paper, it will be admitted that it is the cheapest paper in the world, and the extent of our sacrifice and risk may be estimated from the fact that this reduction extends to all our present subscribers, and that all who have paid since the 1st of June will be credited at the rate of two dollas per annum.

We annex the proceedings of the General Commitee of Young men on this subject, and have only to add, that we confidently rely upon our Whig friends throughout the U. states aiding us in this measure. We flatter ourselves that where the paper has once been subscribed for, at this low rate, it will be found sufficiently interesting to insure a continuance of the subscription.

It is proper to add, that all payments must be made in ADVANCE, free of postage, and that this rule cannot be departed from under any circumstances.

At a meeting of the Young Men's General Committee on the 17th june 1834, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Globe and the Argus, notorious engines of deception and vehicles of falsehood—the one sustained by the treasury of the nation, the other of the state—have issued proposals to reduce the price of their country edition to one dollar for six months, for the avowed purpose of placing those corrupting papers in the hands of every voter in the country;

And whereas, the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, has consented to reduce the price of his weekly edition of that paper to a price corresponding with that of the Globe and Argus;

And whereas, it is incumbent on the WHIGS to make up by individual support for the want of government patronage;

Therefore resolved, that the Corresponding Committee be instructed to communicate to their correspondents throughout the State, the fact that the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has reduced the subscription to his Weekly Paper to the low rate of ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS, and to suggest to them the propriety and importance of extending its circulation as much as practicable.

ROBT. C. WETMORE Chair,

W. S. Lawrence, Secretary.

***Whig Editors with whom we exchange will do us a material service by noticing the foregoing arrangement and republishing the proceedings of the Committee.

All who take the paper are requested to use their influence in extending its circulation, and for the purpose of aiding them in forming classes, we agree to furnish eleven papers for six months for Ten Dollars, To Committees and others who may think proper to enclose Twenty Dollars postage paid twenty five copies will be forwarded during the next six months.

POLITICAL.

Retrenchment and Reform.

These were the magic catch-words by which the People were deluded into the Jackson and Van Buren ranks.—Mr. Adams's administration was denounced as prodigal, and the whole country made vocal with the captivating sounds of "Retrenchment and Reform.

Gen. Jackson came into power with strong majorities of both Houses of Congress in his favor. He had every facility for redeeming his pledges of "Retrenchment and Reform."—and what has been the result? The expenses of the Government during the four first years of Jackson's administration, exceeded, by Eighteen Millions of Dollars, the expenditures during the four years of Mr. Adams's administration! Superadded to this enormous squander of the public Treasure, is the mortifying and degrading exposure of gross, wanton & unparalleled corruption in the Post Office, Indian and Land Departments of the Government. Our country cannot afford to pay, in money and reputation, at this exorbitant rate, for Jackson and Van Buren, "Glory and Reform"

THE SAILOR'S FAITH.

[The following has been communicated to us by the person himself (whose faith was the means of saving the vessel and crew]

A wild young man, who had, contrary to his father's advice, left his paternal roof, to follow the sea, desires to record the following facts to the honor of his God His father was a man of piety, and was in the habit of daily family prayer. As the vessel was on her homeward voyage from Europe, she was overtaken with a dreadful storm, by which she was driven to and fro by the fierce winds, and finally sprung a leak, In this perilous situation, their hearts began to fail them for notwithstanding the pumps were worked with all diligence the leak gained fast upon them, until finally all hopes of saving the ship forsook them, and they gave themselves up for lost. This thoughtless youth now began to remember the prayers of his father and took to prayer for himself, and shipmates. Being the mate of the vessel, the captain came to him and in great perturbation said, we are lost the vessel will float but a short time longer, To this the mate answered not—but continued walking fore and aft in a thoughtful and praying mood. At last, says the mate—I gave a shout of joy, crying out we are safe, we are safe, we cannot be lost—nor can the vessel sink. The captain asked with great earnestness for reasons, as the appearance of things was so unfavorable. The mate, however instead of stopping to explain his reasons, instantly laid hold of the pump saying with a loud voice, 'My father's hour of prayer is come, and he is now interceding in my behalf!' The others seeing my joyful countenance, my faith and exertions, seized hold of the pump also. We accordingly succeeded in keeping the vessel afloat until the wind abated, the sails set and we finally arrived safely in port. The remarkable providence was a means of leading the prodigal youth to his heavenly Father's house and to the Saviour's love, in which he is now rejoicing.

Two hundred and eight deaths occurred in N. York during the week ending on Saturday last.

From the Scrap Book.

THE PRETTY ANKLE.

It was a fine evening in the month of April, when I was seated in one of the publicsquares of the city of———, as I was there enjoying the cool midnight air, and I was searching for some object that would attract my attention I cast my eyes up the walk and beheld a female form walking silently away. She was the most charming of all creatures, and I saw that in shape and form, vied with the celebrated wax venus. I took it for granted, that her face was no less charming, I confess that I was never in love before—and although I had never seen this person yet I fell in love with her so quick that I was determined to form an acquaintance with her, and find out who she was. I now left my seat and followed her, and as I gazed on her beautiful made ankles, I hastened onwards and soon was beside her. But alas, fear and shame overwhelmed me, and I soon left her behind me, without ever looking in her face, for if I had done this, it would have been the height of vulgarity. Besides I thought that perhaps she was married, and like the fox in the fable, I said I did not care any thing about it. Never care for that which you never can possess, is a maxim which I have always remembered. However, I would not give up the thought, and I still expected that accident would make us known to each other.

I went the next evening and I saw again, her who had made me pass a sleepless night. I again followed her and as fate would have it, she dropped her glove, which I immediately picked up; and on giving it to her, she replied to my astonishment—I be's berry much oblig'd to you. Reader do not startle, it was one of Afric's tawny tribe.

Transference of vital Power.

A not uncommon cause of loss of vital powers, is, the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however unexplained, has been long remarked, and it is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been most unaccountably overlooked in medicine. I have on several occasions, met with the counterpart of the following case. I was a few years since consulted about a pale, sickly and thin boy about 5 or 6 years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was a low and remarkable decline of flesh and strength and of all the functions, what his mother very aptly termed, a gradual blight. After inquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a very robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grandmother, a very aged person took him to sleep with her that he soon afterwards lost his good looks, and had continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from his aged parent, and prescribed tonics, changes of air, &c. The recovery was rapid—Dr. COPELAND.

Astonishing Feat.

A few days since a young gentleman of Philadelphia—passed round Allen's Race course 7 times in fifty four and a half minutes. The course is a mile round, and it is supposed he could have performed the distance of 8 miles within an hour.

Fodder.

One of the most simple and valuable discoveries in agriculture, is to mix layers of green or new cut clover with lawers of straw. By this means the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which thus impregnated both horses and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and rye grasses.

Baltimore Gazette.

A man was travelling through a part of our neighboring town of Tewksbury where the earth refused to yield any increase, and he espied a spot on which an attempt had been made to grow Indian corn. After looking a long time among a forest of stunted mullens, *et id omne genus* of useless plants, he exclaimed. "Well I guess it must be a pretty darned *searching frost* that would find out that 'ere corn.'

A FACTIOUS SENATE.

[The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says—We have seen somewhat an intimation that the SENATE has, at this session, in regard to the matter of appointment, done nothing but reject nominations made by the President of the United States. We have taken the trouble to inquire what foundation there is for this grave accusation; and here are the facts. Of the nominations made by the President ddring the last session of Congress, the Senate refused to concur in seventeen and confirmed four hundred and forty nine! What a factious body is the Senate—]

The above is a conclusive answer to the charge it refers to. The Senate has as full a right, under the constitution, to reject nominations as the President has to make them. True it is, that the Senate has asserted this right more frequently under the administration of General Jackson, than it had done probably in the whole forty years preceding. And why? Is it not obvious, that this ungrateful duty has been forced upon the Senate by the character of the nominations made by General Jackson?—Look at the case of Samuel Gwin—the Senate rejected him twice, and the President appointed him by his sole authority after the Senate adjourned? Look at the deposition of Edmund Row, published in this paper a week since, convicting this Gwin of the most barefaced and nefarious frauds upon the government and the people, in the land sales in Mississippi. The President once declared, that the practice of appointing members of Congress to office would make corruption the order of the day; yet he nominated at the late session of Congress, four members of Congress—one of whom—the Speaker of the house; who it was clearly proved was acting with an Executive bribe in his pocket; was rejected—the other three they confirmed. Does this look like faction; is it not apparent from the facts, that the Senate feels itself bound by its constitutional obligations to restrain the excessive abuse of the power of appointment by General Jackson? Those who reason otherwise, must regard the power given to the Senate as a dead letter, and that their only duty is to register all nominations which the president may choose to make. Whatwas the course of General Jackson himself when he was a member of the Senate? He voted against the very first nominations made by Mr. Adams. From motives of personal hostility, he endeavored to defeat the nomination of Mr. Clay; an appointment which would have been received with acclamation by the whole nation but for the factious spirit which then prevailed. What right then has he to condemn the Sentate who, acting upon higher motives than he is capable of appreciating, resort to their constitutional right to correct a more enormous abuse of the power of appointment than ever was witnessed in our country before? The fact stated, in the article taken from the National Intelligender, shows, that even under all the aggravated inducements to do otherwise, the Senate have used their power most sparingly; that whenever they could conscientiously approve, they have done it; and have only resorted to the veto power where the case was so monstrous, that to sanction it would be to make themselves a party to enormity.

Del. Journal.

Another Abolition Riot.

On Thursday night last a riot took place at Norwich, Conn. It appears that some person from Boston had the evening previous preached an abolition sermon in the Rev. Mr. Dickerson's first Presbyterian Church in that city, which passed off quietly. The next evening he made a second attempt, when a mob, headed by a band, marched to the church, proceeded up the broad aisle; took the parson from the pulpit, and forced him to march before them, and at the same time playing the rogues' march, till they actually drummed him out of the place, threatening if he ever returned again to "give him a coat of tar and feathers."

The Norfolk Herald of Friday says: We state, upon good authority, that the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, have thrown open their books and papers without any reserve whatever, to the free and full inspection of the Committee of Finance, appointed by the Senate of the United States, to investigate the affairs of that Institution. The Committee will very shortly proceed to the fulfilment of the duty confided to them."

Mr. Guinn of the Baltimore Gazette has retired from the editorial department of that paper.