CALENDAR---1830,

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNSDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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For the Centreville Times.

THE GRAVEYARD FRIGHT.

There is now living on Kent Island, a man, (Mr. K.) who but a few years since, was called on to assist in digging a grave for a neighbour and a highly esteemed physician, who had that morning left us to try the reality of an unseen world. Mr. K. by the by, was immoderately fond of the "old article," and while performing a job of such a nature, he thought it advisable to drown his sorrows and thoughts of the deceased in a bottle of Rum. During his afternoon's labour he would frequently have recourse to his bottle by way of respiration; but unfortunately for him by the time the mourners and friends of the deceased had arrived at the grave with the corpse, Mr. K. was considerably "up stairs," and he was possessed of an inclination for sleep he could not possibly counteract—consequently he drew his coat and hat, and retired in the bushes with the intention of taking but a short nap, thinking he would awake at the conclusion of the interment. With that idea he slept, & soundly too, for he did not awake until a very late hour in the night; when to his utter surprise and total dismay he recollected where he was, in the dead hour of the night alone in a graveyard; in the most desolate part of the Island, where some years previous, there was a man gibbeted, for having murdered three sailors in the Chesapeake Bay.—With thoughts operating powerfully on his mind he darted like lightning from the grave, without hat, coat, or shoes. He occasionally turned his head around to take a retrospect, but in his imagination he saw the deceased in all the horror of the winding-sheet in full pursuit: This only gave him additional terror, and caused poor Mr. K. to exert his most extreme nerves to further him toward home, about three miles distant. When he had arrived abrest of the house of the deceased, (directly in his route,) the dogs hearing the noise of the quick succession of his feet against the earth, fell in chase and one would suppose they were fleet enough to have overtaken the swiftest animal on earth, but not so; they pursued, but couldn't catch poor terrifically frightened Mr. K. Finally, he got to his own house and running with celerity came in contact with the door which was unhinged, and thrown into the middle of the floor, with Mr. K. on it completely exhausted and almost destitute of reason. Mrs. K. came to his assistance with all the affection of a wife, and asked him in the name of God what was the matter, but he was unable to make any reply, and for the residue of the night his recovery was considered precarious. However, in the morning he answered every question satisfactorily, and was much relieved from his fright, fatigue, and exhaustion. Happily for Mr. K. he has never been known to be intoxicated since.

For the authenticity of the above, the author is capable of bringing the most satisfactory testimony. HAINES.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

Centreville Times,

& (E.S.) PUBLIC ADVERTISER

MEN AND MEASURES.

Centreville, (E. S.) Md.

JANUARY 2, 1830;

☞ The Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's County, will meet on the 2d of January.

☞ The Legislature of Maryland met on Monday last.

We are indebted for the first day's proceedings to the Annapolis Republican.

The N.Y. Post says "that no change will be made the present session of Congress in the Tariff, except in the articles of tea and coffee."

It is impossible for the Post to say what Congress will do during the session—our Jackson friends mean to do things not dreamt of in his philosophy.

It is said Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Berrien are the authors of the President's late Message—Mr. Berrien is supposed to have supplied the part relating to the Indians. Mr. Van Buren the part relating to the Bank United States, and Mr. Barry the major part of the balance of the Message.

All hands concur in the belief that though it took several heads to manufacture the President's Message the Vice President had no part in it. The Message lends a helping-hand to the Tariff and gives a knock-down to the U. States Bank. The Vice-president is the father of the Bank and the rank enemy of the Tariff.

The N. Y. Courier, Major Noah's paper, announces the Hon. Martin Van Buren, secretary of the United States, as a candidate for president to succeed Gen. Jackson after his term of 4 years shall expire.

We refer the readers of to-day's paper to the article relating to Colonization Societies—it is a subject fraught with deep interest to the people of Maryland

A friend has placed in our hands some of the Nos. of the African Repository, which contain a great deal of interesting intelligence on this subject—they are ready for the perusal of any one who feels an interest in the plans of the Society.

☞ We learn by private communication from Annapolis, that Mr. Francis Thomas of Frederick County has been elected Speaker of the House of Delegates,

Gideon Pearce, Chief Clerk,

Benj. Sudler, Committee Clerk, and

— Grammar Sergeant at arms.

Our informant was not able to give us the names of the other persons appointed by the House, but assured us that they were all of the true Jackson Blue Stamp—all genuine Heroites.

One of the Anti-Jackson men being sick, and the seats of two others being contested, placed the power of appointing their own friends entirely in the hands of the Jacksonians.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As promised in our last, we again recur to this Document; premising, however, that we have not set out with a determination to find fault with that which partizan Editors will say has no fault; but to demonstrate, that there are some persons who cannot think as Gen. Jackson thinks.

We left off with that part of the Message relating to the appointment of Members of Congress to office—and showed, conclusively, that President Jackson had not done that which Candidate Jackson so feelingly and so sensitively denounced—And on this part of the Message we shall continue our criticism a little further.

The President says, in defence of some of his dismissals from office, of persons who had been appointed under former administrations—that,

"*I cannot but believe more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience.*"

Now, the President's remarks on this head generally, and even the above observation would do very well if he had practised what he here recommends—he has practised it say his friends. Aye say we, and that with a witness! He has turned out of office almost every man who opposed his election—and continued in office every one who was friendly to him. Now is not this inconsistency with a witness? If he really believes that more will be lost by *continuing* men in office than will be gained by their *experience*, why continue any at all in office, friends or enemies? Human nature is the same under all circumstances—Then why pretend to say, (that is by the distinction he has made,) that his *friends* are *honest* but more will be lost by continuing his *opponents* in office than will be gained by their experience. Not a friend has been dismissed—nor an enemy retained! Really we are compelled to stop with this particular part of the "unexceptionable document," for it is indeed superior to our criticism.

The next objection, in the order of the Message, is, to "the apportionment of the surplus revenues of the Government among the several states." This part of the document is not accorded with because it urges a perfect contradiction with another part; namely the proposition to "erect a new kind of Bank" or Exchequer founded upon the credit of the Government." If, the "revenues of the United States (after paying off the National Debt,) are to be apportioned among the States," what is to found the credit, or basis, or strength, or capital of the proposed National Bank? Without a capital such a Bank as the one spoken of cannot go into operation? most certainly. And General Jackson must see that one of these propositions must fall to the ground—we leave it with the President to take his choice.

The next objection to be urged, is, to that part of the Message relating to the Indians in our southern hemisphere. This is one of the most interesting parts of the Document—interesting to us as a Nation—and interesting to us as individual Americans. The decision of this question (the independent right of the Indians to the controul and disposal of their territory,) must stamp our characters as remarkable either for honesty and justice, or avarice and violence. The President implies that the Indians must either submit to the laws of Georgia, or Alabama, or Tennessee, because those States are situated partly roundabout the Indian lands, or they must emigrate to some inexplicitly defined tract of country situated somewhere in the scale of creation! This is most unfortunate ground for President Jackson to take, and will detract from him a portion of that meed of praise which as the president of a great Nation he is entitled to. We do feelingly fear that the most interested counsel prevailed at the time of the adoption into the President's National Expose the unjust sentiments relating to the rights of the Indians. Just as well and with the same propriety might Pennsylvania or Maryland because larger and more powerful states than Delaware, attempt to incorporate it with one of them and say that Delaware had no right to pass laws and continue an independent state, as the President of the United States that the Creek, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Indians have no right or authority to erect an independent government among themselves and pass laws for their safety and their welfare. The President on the part of Georgia and other states unceremoniously and without hesitation lays claims to the Indian territory and says that the U. States government, nor Georgia, cannot permit any independent government to be formed within their limits. Now we'll ask the President one or two simple questions—How came Georgia or any other state of the Union to possess any equitable right to the Indian territory? Have the Indians ever relinquished their right to their lands? No. Did they not possess them when this country was first discovered and colonized by the British? Yes. Were they not secured in their claims to their own lands by treaty with the British Government, and also, by treaty with the then Colonies? And after the close of the Revolution were they not again secured in their rights and property by the most sacred treaties with these United States themselves? Yes. And has not the now President of the Union, Andrew Jackson, himself, been an agent on the part of the U. S. Government as late down as 1816, to pledge on its sacred honour that the Indians should remain secure in the full exercise of their rights and the uninterrupted enjoyment and possession of their property? And with all these truths staring him in the face how, we ask, could the President, even by inference, declare the Indians must submit to the dictations and encroachments of the whites or give up their lands and go westward or anywhere else! What right under heaven we ask again has Georgia to lands possessed by the Indians *from time immemorial*, in fee simple, (and prior to Georgia's existence as a state,) *to the present day*? none—none. And without Georgia deems that might be right she can never have any till the Indians voluntarily dispose of them by treaty or otherwise.

We are sorry that the President yielded to the solicitations of the interested and that he has expressed himself as he has done on this subject. There is a spirit of avarice in the people of Georgia that covets the little land held by the miserable remains of once powerful tribes of Indians. And the president instead of encouraging that spirit ought to have pointed to the sacred treaties with these sons of the forest, and asserted the determination of the U.S. Government to maintain the majesty of the laws and the sacred honour of the Nation. But a different scene awaits the eyes of the philanthropist! We regard the fate of the question as sealed, and that might and cupidity have triumphed over feebleness and justice—and the slow-moving but sure finger of suspicion and scorn will point with unerring certainty at any subsequent treaties of rights, of honour, and of faith, that shall be proffered to any nation on the part of our government.

Mr. Pope the new Governor of Arkansas Territory, having arriven at his Barataria, has been treated to a dinner—Whether, like his great prototype, the seneschal snatched from the Governor's mouth, the various dishes ere they were tasted, we are not informed; but the following toast, it doth appear was given and probably drunk;

"Our distinguished guest, his Excellency John Pope—eminently conspicuous for talents and legal information—the territory of Arkansas has been peculiarly favoured in obtaining her chief Magistrate from among the first statesmen of the republic.'

Whereupon the Gov. incontinently made a speech; from which the following two paragraphs are extracted.

"It is highly gratifying to me to learn, that while many other appointments of the President are condemned all parties *concur in conceding that the office of Gov. of Arkansas is well filled.*'

'Many partial friends and *political opponents supposed that my pretentions had not been sufficiently appreciated;* and indeed, I was *not such a stranger to my own merits as not to believe that I had a fair claim to one of the first stations in the gift of the President*; and when I first saw my appointment announced in the public prints I was little less astonished than if it had dropped from the clouds.'

It is not necessary, we suppose, for a Governor of Arkansas to blush—it is sufficient that the People blush for him.

U.S. Gaz.

MD. LEGISLATURE

Monday, December 28, 1829.

This being the day prescribed by the constitution and form of government of this State, for the meeting of the General Assembly, a quorum of both Houses attended by 11 o'clock.

THE SENATE.

Members present—W. H. Marriott, U. S. Heath, B. S. Forrest, J. C. Herbert, C. S. Sewall, J. S. Smith, Tho. Kennedy, and W. Whitely, Escrs.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to organize.

W. H. Marriott, was unanimously elected President,

Louis Gassaway, Chief Clerk.

Jos. H. Nicholson, Assistant Clerk.

A. Slicer, Messenger,

Samuel Peaco, Doorkeeper.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr. McMahon the names of the members returned, were called over, when all the gentlemen (except Mr. Jennifer, of Charles, who is confined at home by sickness,) answered to their names—after which, on motion the house adjourned till Tuesday.

Mr. McNeil, and Mr. Travilla are both at Annapolis—the former claims to be the 4th member elect from Allegany, and the latter will contest the seat of Mr. Wallis, from Kent.

For the Times & Public Advertiser.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

It not unfrequently happens that enterprises fraught with the most important results to present and future generations, whose influence in a national as well as religious point of view may produce results of incalculable benefit are suffered to languish and decay from the apathy of the many, or to fight their way to public attention and respect thro' the enthusiasm & enterprise of a few benevolent and philanthrophic individuals.—This has been peculiarly evidenced in the institution whose title is placed at the head of this communication—But for the unvarying perseverance, the energetic exertions, the enteiring zeal, undismayed by difficulties, unmoved by sarcasm, of a Caldwell, a Findley, a Mills, a Burgess, or a Thornton, the indefatigable enterprise of an Avres, and the heroic devotion, courage and sound judgment of an Ashmum, the infant colony of Liberia, the land of promise to the oppressed & persecuted sons of Africa, would, either never have existed, or have lived only for a day to afford the Philanthropist another sad memento of the general inefficiency of individual exertions to effect any great national object unaided by public sympathy and public feeling.—Thirteen years have not yet elapsed since this association was first organized in Washington, at the outset it had to contend with the sneers and scoffs of the cold hearted and the ignorant, the jealousy and hostility of the south, and the uncharitable suspicions and opposition of the North—the first set down the projectors as a set of visionary enthusiasts, little short of fit candidates for Bedlam, the south regarded it as a covert step toward promoting universal emancipation, and the North with equal injustice accused them of being actuated by the selfish policy of banishing the free black population to an inhospitable clime, that the slaves might be held with a tighter rein and a firmer hand.

The calm and temperate course pursued by the society, their candid and free intercourse with the public, and the fact that a colony has not only been established, but that it is also in a state of high and progressive improvement and this too (if we except the appropriation of the state of Maryland of $1000 per ann. of which only three appropriations we believe have been received) by individual exertions and charitable contributions, have all tended in a great degree not merely to allay the prejudices which at first existed but to create a general and decided interest in the successful prosecution of the plan. To the causes above enumerated as contributing to produce this happy revolution in public sentiment, may be added another which has had no less influence in effecting this change,—it is the formation of Auxiliary Societies in different parts of the Union, by which a knowledge of the views, plans, operation, and successful efforts of the society have from time to time been circulated throughout the community. It is true that many of those associations have produced little or no benefit; after the first impulse was over they have been permitted thro' apathy and indifference to die gradually away to exist only in names as a memorial that such things have been,' such has been the fate of the society once organized in this county; other similar associations have however, set us a bright example to "be up and a doing,"—if we cannot *do much* in a pecuniary point of view let us evince a disposition to *do something*, and by our exertions incite a corresponding disposition in others who may have it in their power to *do more*. There are very few among us who would not have it in their power to contribute their mite toward this great and important work, the retrenchment of some stifling superfluous luxury, the drinking of a few glasses of grog less in the year, and almost every individual among us could afford an annual subscription of 18—would it be felt? No.—Would it add to the general fund? Yes. Thirty subscribers at 18 each would defray the expense of an emigrant to Liberia, annually, and cannot there be found in this county, thirty persons willing and ready to contribute so small an annual amount to raise a fellow being from a state of degradation and contempt to one of usefulness and respectability? we should blush for one, fellow citizens if we believed that such should prove to be the fact

In the infancy of the enterprise, many respectable individuals refused to contribute to a scheme which they considered impracticable and Quixotic. its practicability has been tested by the formation of a flourishing colony containing now upwards of 1500 persons, who emerging from the abject condition in which they barely vegetated here, now enjoy a rank among men, equal laws, equal liberty, institutions civil and religious similar to our own, from being a blot on creation they offer a promise of future usefulness, industry and enterprise, which shall gradually spread "until Africa, abused degraded Africa shall stretch forth her hands," and bless that white man's providence who first suggested the idea of diffusing among them by this means the arts of civilized life, and the religion of CHRIST. Is there not one among us who would most gladly contribute to the utmost of his ability to rid our neighbourhood of its free black population, that incubus whose demoralizing influence we daily experience? Not one—how then can you effect this if you are lukewarm?—how, but by encouraging a spirit of emigration in others can you ever expect to induce those to emigrate? You must set before them the example of others who are willing to go, and to do so you must assist those who are willing, every individual emigrating, will influence more to follow until the spirit shall be caught by those in whose removal you are more immediately interested. We shall conclude our remarks with an extract from the "first report of the New-York Auxiliary Society, for 1823."

'The annual reports of the parent institution contain the amplest information upon this subject, and are filled with a recital of the most important incidents in relation to its origin and progress. To the lover of bold adventure as well as to the Philanthropist and the Christian, we recommend the perusal of these interesting documents.