Communications.

INTEMPERANCE, No. 2.

Intemperance has always been considered a great evil. In this opinion all are agreed. Drunkards themselves do not deny it. And why should they? For while others can only judge from observation, they have experienced its dire effects. Nay, they bear about with them, indelibly impressed, the heel of the destroyer.

It is only in reference to the means which are to be employed in eradicating this monstrous vice, that any disparity of sentiment begins to appear. While one class, with their eyes open to the magnitude of the evil, are for taking the most urgent measures to arrest its progress and relieve their country of its dreadful effects, the other, although they may sincerely lament the evils of drunkenness, are unwilling to put forth a single effort in its removal. Yet, such men would fain be styled patriots, and philanthropists, and verily believe they have good and solid claims to such high distinctions. But what consistency is there in their patriotism, when instead of using the means in its power, to remove one of the greatest public evils which exists in the Country, is lending its influence in the opposite scale? What shall we say of the philanthropy, which can passively behold the ravages which intemperance is making in the human family, and is unwilling to make any effort to arrest its fatal progress, nay, is helping forward by actual and positive assistance!

Now, I appeal to every candid and honest man, every well wisher of his country's weal, and of the happiness of the human kind, whether, if he were actually convinced that moderate drinking is the ultimate cause of all the horrors of intemperance, he would not immediately break off the practice and use his influence that his example might be followed by others.

If moderate drinking be not the cause I would inquire what is the cause? No answer has ever yet been given to this inquiry. Let every man of respectability and influence, abstain for himself, entirely from the use of distilled liquors, and before two generations shall have passed from the stage, the land will in a great measure, be free from intemperance, a drunkard will be considered a monster.

It is not pretended that confirmed drunkards can generally be reformed by this course, though instances are not wanting where even this has been effected; but only that those who are now temperate may remain so. The great object to be attained is, that the *habit* of using Alcohol in the smallest quantities, shall no longer exist: that it shall be transferred from the grocery to the shelf of the Apothecary, and from the sideboard to the medicine chest, in short, that it shall be used *exclusively as a medicine.* Neither is it pretended that this charge can be wrought instantaneously. The age of miracles is past. But that it can be accomplished if the proper means are used, is incontestibly proved by the partial reformation which has already been effected. In one section of the country, it is estimated, that the annual consumption of ardent spirits is only one half what it was a few years since.

The course which the friends of temperance are pursuing, we unhesitatingly assert, is the *only remedy* which can be devised for the suppression of this alarming vice. It may appear the height of arrogance and folly to limit the wisdom and sagacity of after ages. In most cases this would be true. But in the present instance it is plain, that no human sagacity can put a stop to the disorder until the cause of that disorder is first removed. Now, we know that the cause of intemperance is temperate drinking. It follows as a necessary consequence, that so long as the *innocent* habit of temperate drinking shall prevail, the genius of intemperance will hover over our land with all his blighting and deadly influences.

PASCAL.

(To be continued.)

Conjugal Affection.—After the heat of the late contest in the streets of Paris had subsided, a woman was seen running about and eagerly examining every dead body in her way—she was looking for her husband. A gentleman who had watched her progress for some time, endeavored to console her with the hope of his being yet alive. 'No, he must be killed; I have not set my eyes on him since the morning: I hope I shall find his body, 'for he has got the key of the street door in his pocket.''

Polishing.—A person in a public company, accusing the Irish nation with being the most unpolished in the world, was answered mildly by an Irish gentleman, that it ought to be otherwise, for the Irish meet with hard rubs enough to polish any nation on earth.

Times & Advertiser,

CENTREVILLE: (E. S.) MD. MARCH 5

☞The Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County will sit on the 1st of January, and every Saturday thereafter till 1st April, for the despatch of business.

☞After some forty or fifty impressions of our paper were printed last week, we detected several errors. The principal ones were in our notice of the Calhoun correspondence—and were "beligerents" 'sanity of mind' &c. &c. for belligerants, soundness of mind, &c.

Gen. *Ezekiel F. Chambers* was re-elected a Senator of the United States, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, by joint ballot of the Legislature of this State, on Thursday last. He had 53 votes, and there were 20 blanks

☞The last U. S. Telegraph furnishes us with a supplement to Mr. Calhoun's address. It is not necessary for us to publish it as the Telegraph gives us, in a few words, the substance of it.

"It places in darker shades, than did the preceding publication, the base political intrigue which has caused the controversy between the two highest officers of the Government. The second link in the chain of operations against Mr. Calhoun at Nashville, has been traced by the Vice President with clearness of feelings which must bring conviction home to every mind. The art and profligacy which characterize the movement, has no parallel in this country, and, to find a match, we must go to the works of fiction.

The statement clearly shows, that the arrangements for the accomplishment of the plot, if not conceived, were at least consummated in *this* city, in 1827 and 1828. The agent was the district attorney for the southern district of New York. The public may be curious to know who he is, and what are his political associations. He is James A. Hamilton, of New York, the confidential friend and associate of a prominent officer of the Government, in whose place he acted as Secretary of state pro.tem. and who has been appointed by the influence of his principal, to the office he now holds.

It is useless to disguise suspicions, which have been from the first entertained, and which are now so strongly confirmed by the circumstances now disclosed, that the prominent friend of Mr. Hamilton is the author of the intrigue, and the person intended to be benefitted by its successful accomplishments. It is due to the individual to whom we refer that he should be made acquainted with the belief so generally entertained, in order that he may take steps, if in his power, to free himself from the odium which otherwise must attach to him."

☞Mr. Van Buren has addressed a note to the United States Telegraph, disavowing any connexion with what the Telegraph calls the 'conspiracy against the Vice President of the U. S.' The Telegraph thus comments on Mr. Van Buren's note.—

"It is as we expected! From the time we read the Correspondence, we did not doubt that those who were connected with this foul plot would be anxious to escape from it. How far the disavowal of those whom circumstances strongly indicate to be connected, may be considered sufficient for their acquittal, we leave the public to judge.

Mr. Van Buren has certainly made one most unguarded expression. He asserts, that he had no *motive* or desire to create an impression to the prejudice of Mr. Calhoun in the good opinion of Gen. Jackson. If *he* had no motive to get up this plot *who* had?—Gen. Jackson had no motive. We defy any man to point out the least possible interest which he could have had in it. Its tendency is to divide and distract his friends; to weaken and embarrass his administration. James A. Hamilton, Esq. who makes so prominent a figure in this affair, could have had no motive of his *own*. Mr. Calhoun did not stand in *his* way. Mr. Crawford is clearly acted upon as it relates to Mr. Hamilton. This appears by Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Hamilton. As to Mr. Forsyth, whose name appears, we take it for granted that Mr. Van Buren himself will not desire to hold him up as the prime mover. As to Mr. Balch and Major Lewis, the other names which appear, we make no remark.

Mr. Van Buren no motive!!! Does he not aspire to an higher office? Have not his friends held him up as a prominent candidate for that office, and did not a paper in Georgia, in his interest, gravely predict, at the very commencement of the administration, that this very affair would lead him into the favor of General Jackson to the exclusion of the Vice President, and thereby present the ladder for promotion.

The assertion is unfortunate; but this is not his only misfortune. It so happens that not a name has been presented in connexion with this transaction, but of those who are the political friends, we believe we might say, the personal, political, and *confidential*, friends and correspondents of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren is known to have unlimited influence over his political partizans, and we do hold it almost miraculous that a subject of so much import to himself, should be agitated by these friends, without his knowledge or participation; and that the scheme should be matured here, *in this city*, while he was present, by one so much in his confidence, who was placed as his substitute in the Department of State, and who had recently acted as his reyresentative at Nashville and New Orleans, without his advice, countenance, or knowledge!! It may be—but if so, the age of miracles has not passed."

☞The Globe paper at Washington is out on Mr. Calhoun for publishing the correspondence, and says,—

"What have the public to do with Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Calhoun's opinion of each other? Are they called upon to decide whether mr. Calhoun was guilty of duplicity or not? General Jackson says *he was.* He says he *was not.* Whether he was or was not, does not now concern the public. Mr. Calhoun's publication, therefore, was wholly uncalled for. It is a FIREBRAND *wantonly thrown into the republican party.* Mr. Calhoun will be held responsible for all the mischiefs which may follow."

That excellent paper, the Baltimore Chronicle, says,—

"We assert, from our own knowledge, that since the publication by mr. Calhoun, some of the most distinguished friends of Gen. Jackson have abandoned him; and that so general is the opinion that mr. Van Buren controuls the cabinet and directs every thing to his own ulterior views, that many original friends of the President who would support him singly for a second term, object to his re-election in connexion with mr. Van Buren."

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Thursday evening last, after having passed one hundred and eighty nine laws. We have received a list of the laws passed, from which we extract the titles of those relating to Queen Ann's County, and such as are of a general and interesting character.

An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Kent county.

A further and an additional supplement to an act, entitled an act concerning crimes and punishments.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to erect a town in Talbot county, by the name of Saint Michaels, and to appoint commissioners.

An act to provide for the admission of Somerset county to the benefits of an act, entitled, an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.

An act to exempt the wearing apparel of deceased persons from appraisement and sale in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act to abolish all and every such parts of the constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the appointment of the officers of registers of wills, and clerks of the county courts of this State.

An act to prevent gaming.

An act directing the manner of advertising trespassing estrays.

An act to alter and repeal so much of the tenth section of an act passed at December session 1829, chapter 87, as prohibits the use of oyster tongs with more than six teeth, so far as relates to the Eastern Shore.

An act to establish a house of refuge in Baltimore for juvenile delinquents.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Powhaten manufacturing company of Maryland.

An act to fix the compensation of jurors in Kent county.

An act to explain the second section of the act, entitled, an act to provide for the support of schools in Queen Ann's county, and to withdraw the funds from the Centreville Academy.

An act to authorize the Orphans' courts of this State, to apportion the expenses incurred in improving real estates in cases of dower, in said estates.

An act to repeal so much of the militia laws of shis state, as relates to parades.

An act for the promotion of internal improvement.

An act to provide for the relief of insolvent debtors from imprisonment for cost in certain cases.

An act to reduce the rates of inspecting and guaging in this State.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the appointment of Constables in this State, and for other purposes; passed December session 1824, chapter 140.

A supplement to an act to enlarge the bounds of Centrevelle, and for other purposes.

An act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the City of Washington.

An act to extend the powers of the commissioners of the school fund in Queen Ann's county, and to encourage the establishment of free schools in said county.

A supplement to the act entitled, an act to authorise equitable assignees to sue in their own names.

An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Queen Ann's county.

An additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 117, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others.

An additional supplement to the act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in civil suits.

An act to incorporate the American Colonization Society

LAWS OF MD.

An Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt on Certain Judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. That from and after the fourth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the Peace or Court of Justice on the affirmance of any Judgment of a Justice of the Peace to issue a Capias ad satisfaciendum or Execution against the body of any debtor who may have been a bona fide resident of the State one year, and in the County where the Judgment may have been rendered four months on any Judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace for any debt not exceeding thirty dollars contracted after the date aforesaid, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the imprisonment of any person against whom fraud has been alledged and proved.

We Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy from the original Law which passed both houses of the present Legislature.

Given under our hands this 24th Feby. 1831.

GEO. G. BREWER, Clk. House of Delegates, Md.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk. of Senate, Md.

An Act to encourage the destruction of Crows, in Queen Ann's County.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person residing in Queen Ann's County shall bring to any Justice of the Peace of said County, the head or heads of any Crow or Crows, killed after the passage of this Act, such persons shall, for every such head, be allowed, in the County Levy of said County the sum of six and one fourth cents for each head, and the Justice of the peace before whom such head or heads shall be brought, is hereby required to give the person or persons bringing the same, a Certificate thereof; and cause the said head or heads to be burned or otherwise destroyed in the presence of the persons on delivery.

2. And be it enacted, That no person whatsoever shall be entitled to allowance for any such head or heads without first making oath or affirmation as the case may be, that such Crow or Crows were taken and killed in the County where such Certificate is applied for, since the passage of this act, and that no Certificate hath been obtained from any other Justice of the Peace for the same; and that it shall be the duty of each and every Justice of the Peace, before whom such head or heads may be brought by virtue of this Act, to take and receive the Oath or affirmation of the party bringing the same free and clear from all charges against the person or persons making such oath or affirmation any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

We Certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the original Law which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at December Session Eighteen Hundred and thirty. Witness our hands this 23d Feby. 1831.

GEO G. BREWER, Clk. House of Delegates, Md.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk. of Senate, Md.

Interesting Foreign Intelligence.

Information has been communicated, unofficially, that the leading Powers of Europe will remain no longer in a state of Peace.

The contending Powers will be England, France, Poland, Belgium, probably Rome and the whole of Italy, on the one hand; and Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Holland on the other.

The aristocratic powers of the continent, must employ their people in war or else in their turn be subject to the same process as the late King of France. The people of all Europe are ripe for insurrection, and something must be done to check the progress of liberal principles and avert from the heads of kings, the terrible process.

WAR is the antidote for the poison—war, which will not absolutely bring the sacred persons of kings and emperors, into the field of battle and of danger, will nevertheless be the honourable death-bed of many an honest soldier, who now for the first time begins to feel the spirit of liberty in his heart.

All kinds of Bread stuffs have risen in England and on the continent.

A private letter from Paris says, the Methodists have of all other denominations, gained the most by the late Revolution. Availing themselves of the new freedom of worship they have already opened in Paris three chapels, with the following inscription—Protestant worship—no salaries from the state—entry gratis.

Important Ecclesiastical Movement—Letters from Paris received by the last French packet, state the important fact, that a very extensive defection had taken place in the Catholic Church of France. It is said that a Gallic Church is to be established independent of Rome, and renouncing the authority of the popes; that the organization will take place immediately and will include some thousands of priests.

It is rumored that the blacks of Martinique and Guadaloupe have revolted and got possession of the Islands.

Gripe bitten—During the late excessively cold weather, a man brought a quantity of wood to New York for sale, he was offered the high price of $18, but insisted on having 20. As he could not get 20, he stowed it near a tavern, in the morning, every stick was gone!

Obadiah Hooper was hung on 10th inst. in Pendleton District, S.C. for passing a counterfeit note.

Five counterfeiters have been arrested and committed for trial in Philadelphia—they had notes of $5 on Girard's Bank.

The Bachelors of New York are about to give a splendid Ball to the beauties of that city.

All letters to Mr. Randolph go to London, to the care of Mr. M'Lane—to save the party from perdition they can't tell in what part of England Mr. Randolph is.

The British Frigate Thetis was totally lost in December, on Cape Trio—30 of the crew were drowned; and several perished on shore; she had two millions of dollars on board.

Incentive to Drunkenness—A grog shop in Milk street, Boston, is ornamented with a sign on which is painted, 'Coffins for sale—apply at the bar.'

The Jackson men complain of the few Justices of the Peace displaced by the present executive of Maryland—the number is quite limited. The Philad. Inquirer says, "The Governor of Pennsylvania (Jackson,) can exhibit a list twice as numerous to which he is adding every day."

The Lord Mayor of London gave a dinner, the middle of December last, at which was our extraordinary minister to Russia. Mr. Randolph, as usual, made a speech after dinner; complimented the mayor for his hopitality and wine, was happy that the Americans, like the English were descendents of the Anglo-Saxons, and wound up with a wish for the prosperity of London, (by which we suppose he meant the dinners.)

On the 8th of December, the Americans in Paris gave a splendid dinner to Lafayette, at which Mr. Cooper presided, assisted by Capt. Nicholson of the Navy.

DEATHS:

A few days since, at his residence in this county, *Dr. Alfred Jones.*

In Centreville, on Saturday last, mr. *Charles Quinn.*

In this place on monday last, BOLIVAR, youngest son of Francis Arlett.

Near Queens Town, a few days since mr. *Wm. Bryan, Sen.*