Centreville Times
AND
EASTERN-SHORE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

VOLUME XIII.— NUMBER 406
JOHN B. SPENCER—*EDITOR.*

MEN AND MEASURES.

CENTREVILLE, QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY
EASTERN-SHORE, MD. JULY 7, 1832

Terms.

$ 3,00, *PER ANNUM*—or
$ 2,50, *IF PAID IN ADVANCE,*
☞ Single Papers, 12 Cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 15 lines printed 3 weeks for One dollar—longer ones in the same proportion.

Cash will be required for all advertisements inserted in the Centreville Times. Administrators, Constables, & Sheriffs advertising sales willbe 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 thePaper

All Letters, Communications, & Advertisements, must come POSTAGE *free* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

☞ The Centreville Times, for persons living in the neighborhood of Hall's X Roads, is left at Mr. Legg's.

For persons living in the neighborhood of Roe's X Roads, at Col. Roe's.

For persons living in the neighborhoods of the Beaver Dams, and Nine Bridges, at Mr. Baxter's store, Beaver Dams.

☞ The gentlemen at whose houses the bundles are left, will please not give them out to any but Subscribers or their servants.

SAML. T. EMORY
AND
JNO. G. STEVENS,

Having associated themselves together under the firm of Emory & Stevens beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Grocery & Commission store on Bowley's wharf No. 82 corner of South and Wood streets, where they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of Groceries, which they will sell at the most reduced prices; and every effort will be made to obtain the highest prices for grain &c. which may be consigned to them—

N. B. We have on hand and intend keeping a constant supply of fresh white wheat Family Flour warranted—also Flour of different qualities which we will dispose of on moderate terms.

April 2nd, 1832 7

Bricklaying and Plastering.

The Subscriber taks this method of informing his friends & the public generally that he intends to carry on the above business in Centreville, and flatters himself to give general satisfaction to those who may employ him.

The public's obedient servant
April 14th, ARTHUR J. QUIN

NOTICE.

Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscibers on the Personal Estate of Tho. Murphey. Esq late of Queen Ann's County, deceased all persons indebted to the Estate of the decd. on note or open account are hereby requested to call on the subscribers &close the same without delay as they are desirous of closing their trust as speedily as possible.

JAMES MASSEY
feb. 18. WILLIAM STEVENS
THO. MURPHEY.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale about 75,000 feet of Pine Plank and Railing of various kinds, such as has not been in this market before, which he will sell low for cash.

EDWARD CLARK
June 2d, 1832.

FOR SALE-

Two new Chariottees of the best quality rigged with a set of Harness for two horses or one: apply to JAMES S. BAYNARD near Roes X Roads.
June 16th 1832.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has several *BULLS* of the best breed in the county for sale: Bergami and Durham's.

G. WRIGHT,
Blakeford, May 12th.

FOR RENT,

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the House and Lots near the Centreville Landing and the farm carried on the present year by her. For terms apply to Mr. W. H. Emory.

MRS. MEEDS

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Clays resolution to request the President to appoint a day of Fasting Humiliation and Prayer, was adopted by the following vote,

Yess—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinguysen Grundy, Hendricks, Homles, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Marcy, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague; Tipton, Tomlinson; Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins—30.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Ellis, Hayne, Hill, King, Mangum, MillerSmith Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—18.

For the Centrveille Times

M. Spencer—I beg leave to recommend to the notice of your readers a paper called "Temperance Herald of the Mississippi Valley" published twice a month at 50cts. a year payable in advance. This little paper is exclusively devoted to the cause of temperance, and is worthy of the patronage of all the friends of this benevolent cause, Is there any man who has seen the demoralizing and ruinous effects of ardent spirits, who feels no interest in staying the march of an evil, so destructive to human happiness, to the peace of families and to the influence of religion. Should not every public speaker, and more especially the minister of gospel be incessant in his denunciations of a practice which whilst it can do no possible good, is doing great injury to the souls and bodies of men. I send to you this little paper and will thank you to publish from it, the address of Robert J. Breckenridge, for which I bespeak an attentive perusal from all of your readers. Any other extracts you may make from it, I am sure will be acceptable to your readers. A few numbers of the paper will be left for a short time with WilliamHarper *junr.* Esq. inCentreville, who will receive subscriptions for the paper. As soon as harvest shall be over there will be an effort made to form a temperance societyfor this county, and I trust our citizens will not be behind their sister counties. I would most respectfully recommend to the farmers of this county, the disuse of ardent spirits in their harvest fields. My harvest last year was carried on without a drop of ardent spirits. My hands drank molasses and water and I gave them 12 1-2 cts. per day instead of ardent spirits, which was laid out in clothing usually called sunday clothes, My labourers never were more cheerful and contented; and my wheat was never better saved. H*****

Queen Ann's County,
June 26, 1832.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

An address delivered before the Temperance Society in the Woodford Church, on the 13th November, 1832. And published at the request of the Society. By Robert J. Breckinridge. A. M.—Thou shalt not kill.—Exodus xx. 13.

It is a singular peculiarity, attending all the great discoveries, and all the large and imposing operations of human kind, that they have without exception, sprung from very small beginnings, and have frequently been so insignificant in their inception as to be considered altogether accidental. We may add another circumstance which seems peculiar to our own age, and is full of consolation. Every enterprize, having in view the good of mankind, fastens itself so immediately and so powerfully on society, that its effects reach beyond the utmost hopes of its most ardent friends, and almost startle by their magnitude, those who first projected it. I presume it could not have entered into the conjectures of those who formed the first Temperance Association, on the principle of entire abstinence, that they were setting on foot a project, which was destined in its full accomplishment, to influence the habits of not less than one fourth of the whole human race, and to change the direction of a third part of the labor and capital of the world.

It is only within a few years, that the statistics of intemperance have begun to be seriously attended to; and it is only for three or four years past, that particular information on this subject has been extensively disseminated in our country. As knowledge has increased, astonishment has increased also; until the body of facts in possession of the public, gives an appalling and nearly incredible view of the extent of the evils of intemperance.

As early as the year 1805 duties to the amount of $3,026,696, were paid into the United States Treasury, on 2, 603,611 gals. wine, and 7,641,207 gals. ardent spirits, imported in a single year. That amount of spirits and wine were worth nominally 600 tons weight of silver dollars. Besides the amount imported, we had then, according to the most accurate estimates, 20,000 registered distilleries engaged in making spirits.

In the City of New York, in the year 1801, there were found to be 1700 licensed taverns and tippling houses. And in a population of about 70,000 one seventh part maintained themselves by selling ardent spirits to the remainder.

In the year 1810, according to the returns of the Marshals of the U. States 25,500,000 gals. of spirits were distilled in the United States of which only 134,000 gals. were exported. The same year 8,000, 000 gals. of rum and other distilled spirits were imported, which gave us nearly 33,500,000 gals. for home consumption, during a single year. Our population was then, 7,289,314, which was at a rate of 4 1-2 gals. a year to every man, woman, and child in the nation. The mere hogsheads to hold it must have cost $600,000: it would require 7,000 wagons to haul it all at once; and they would reach in a comline, over 1200 miles; the spirit itself would have filled a canal 21 miles long 10 feet wide, and 4 feet deep.

In the yer 1815 there were 35,000 distilleries in the United States.

There are now produced in the country more than 50,000,000 gals. spirits a year to which add the amount imported, and it is found that not less than 60,000,000 gals. are annually used by our people.—This is nearly 5 gals, to every person in the nation; and is about 38 gals. to every legal voter. It is retailed for at least $22,000,00. 10, 000.000 gals, molasses and 9,000,000 bushels of rye, besides other grain, and exclusive of cider, are stilled up one year with another. The rye alone would keep 100,000 horses fat a whole year, and the whole food for man yearly expended in this way in the UnitedStates would sustain about 2,000,000 of people a year, in comfort.

There are in the United States, 40, 000 distilleries and 100,000 venders of spirits.

This vast army of men, and this enormous amount of money must have a correspoding effect on the state of the country. Accordingly we find, from the most minute inquiries, directed with the utmost candour, in various parts of the United States, that the results are absolutely horrible.

One out of every 100 persons is found to be a common drunkard, and the rate of occasional drunkards is far larger; and that among the best portions of our country. One out of every 25 persons who arrive at 30 years of age, is found to be intemperate. There must therefore be 130,000 common sots; and 370. 000 occasional drunkards among us; which is nearly one-twenty-fifth part of the population of the republic, and amounts together to 500,000drunkards. This is an army large enough to decide the fate of the earth: and if they were real soldiers, might maintain the glory of our banner, against the world in arms. If they were all ministers of the cross, they would be enough to supply 600, 000,000 of heathen with missionaries, at the rate of 1 to every 1200 souls.

Each one of these 5000,000 drunkards, has no doubt, upon an average, four or five near relations who feel a deep interest in his fate, and who are personally affected by his ruin. These added to the drunkards themselves, make a mass of 2 1-2 or 3,000,000 of souls—that is. one-fourth or one-fifth of our whole population. Now no one is so cut off from society but that there are five or six persons so intimately connected with him, by some tie or other that whatever affects any of them, will also affect him.—But every 5th or 6th person has been shown to be a drunkard or a member of a drunkard's family; wherefore it follows that scarcely one human being amongst us is totally exempt from the inroads of this monster, whose name is Legion. And herewith corresponds the personal experience of us all; for it may be asserted with great certainty, that there is hardly an individual in the community, whose peace has not been marred by it and that there is hardly a single family that has not experienced shame and sorrow by the ill conduct of some relative, connexion. or friend, growing out of the intemperate use of ardent spirits.

Every rank and condition of men, both sexes, and all ages, furnish victims to swell the ranks of this vast company of drunkards. With a hand as unrelenting and as impartial as that of death, the spirit of intemperance strikes at the door of the hovel and the palace. While he takes, in his yearly visitation 30,000 of our people to the bar ofGod, he lays his heavy and fated hand on 30, 000 more by way of admonition, to be ready against his sure return; and the leprous spot on the forehead of the doomed Israelite, was not a more visible nor a surer mark of ruin.

We see the extent—now let us examine some of the fruits of intemperance. Here again the mass of facts in our hands, reveals a desolation so dreadful, that this demon might say, with far greater truth than the relentless God, no verdure returns to the spot on which my footsteps have passed.

The nation loses 30,000 citizens every year by drunkenness: and at the present rates there are two million adult persons in the United States who will die miserably in the same way.

Two-thirds of all the pauperism in the union which cost us ten million of do'ls. a year isproduced by intemperance.

Out of one thousand prosecutions for crime, in one of our large cities, eight hundred were produced from drunkenness. Of hundred and sixty-one criminal prosecutions in North Carolina, more than eight hundred proceeded from intemperance. Of 895 complaints in the police court of Boston, in one year, 400 wereagainstcommondrunkards.

Two-thirds of all the inmates in our penitentiaries and alms houses, being more than one hundred fifty thousand persons, were according to their own shewing, brought there is consequence of drunkenness. Of 125,000 prisoners 93,750 confessed drunkenness.

The prison discipline society ascertained that there were 50,000 cases of imprisonment for debt, yearly produced by drunkenness.

Public cases produced to the laws to be punished, or to charity to be relieved—of debt, suffering and crime from drunkenness over 250,000 a year.

The committee for superintendence of the poor for the City of New-York, for the year 1817, say that two-thirds of the poor of the city became so by drunkenness; and that the poor spent for whiskey, during a year, what would amply provide for their wants during an inclement winter. They assert moreover that the immoderate use of ardent spirits was the cause of seven tenths of the povertyexisting in that city. A similar enquiry inMaine shewingthat seven-eighths of the poverty resulted from drunkenness. A report on the public charities of the city ofCharleston, made in 1820 shews that three-fourths of their Marine Hospital two-thirds of all persons assisted by theBenevolent Society; and three-fourths of the orphans in the City Asylum, had been reduced to dependence on public charity for a miserable subsistence, in consequence of drunkenness.

One-third of all the cases of madness which have existed in the Hospitals of New-York and Philadelphia, have resulted from drunkenness. And this is no doubt a fair rate by which to class all such cases. Every third maniac, therefore, has destroyed his reason by alcohol.

Drunkenness costs the people of the United States an almost incredible sum of money. If we omit entirely such items as cannot be readily valued, such as the lost labor of 900,000 criminals in consequence of their depravity—the destruction from 30 to 50,000 persons annually—the shame and loss sustained by 2,000,000 of persons therelations of drunkards—the losses by the negligence and so on, of drunken servants, agents and others; and it appears that there would remain an annual tax upon the country of considerably more than one hundred million of dollars. All such calculations only pretend to approximate the truth. But suppose they only do so to a reasonable degree, and here we have an annual amount wasted for spirits, four times as large as the revenue of the Federal Government. This sum is large enough to build 12 such canals as the Erie and Hudson Canal every year. It is sixty times as much as the aggregate income of all the principle religious and charitable societies in Europe and America. It would supply every family in theworld with the Bible; or it would support a missionary among every two thousand persons on the globe.

[*To be continued.*]

DIRECTIONS FOR PRAYER MEETINGS.

6. Never *sing long* at one time, Three or four versesat the opening of a meeting, with a single striking verse or two short ones, between every two or three prayers, are quite sufficient.

7. Let every prayer leader, &c, have his memorystored with a variety of verses of hymns. suitable to the circumstances of entering upon prayer, which should be given out extempore, without being disagreeably necessitated to have recourse to a book, and make the people wait till be turned over to findsomething proper for the occasion. The singing for the middle and not the beginning of the meeting is here intended.

8. It may be, and is often useful to exhort a little now and then, but let it be as short as possible and quite to the purpose. A few minutes are generally sufficient.

9. Never attempt affected or lofty expressions, to make yourselves highly thought of by man. God hateth this with a perfect hatred. What! can you, will you dare to go into the presence of that incomprehensibly wise and powerful being, the Almighty with such sinister intentions, or think to captivate his ears by elegant sentence and high dressed diction! May you shudder, yea shrink, lest he sweep you from his presence into eternal darkness for your strange presumption. "God be merciful to me a sinner," is an example of simplicity worthy of imitation and recommended byChrist himself. O! that henceforward we may be in prayer, or at least endeavor to be, as respectful as angels, as sincere as condemned criminals, as urgent as perishing beggars, and as simple as little children.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From the Louisville Journal and Focus.

Louisville, June 18.

The undersigned, believing that a debt of gratitude was due to General A. Jackson, for his patriotism and services to his country, together with other reasons of a political nature, which cannot be detailed here, were among his supporters to the distinguished office which he now holds.

The duty which we owe to ourselves our country, and to mankind compels us to express our disappointment and deep regret at the course pursued by him in the administration of our Government. The more we reflect, and examine into the policy of his administration, the more we deplore and deprecate its effects. Moreover, we regret that General Jackson should have permitted his name again to be presented to the American people, as a candidate for that office, as during the canvass which resulted in his favor, it was urged with great zeal, by most of his distinguished advocates, that it was dangerous for any individual to hold the office of President of the United States more than one term, and assurances given, of the General's own pledge, that he would only hold it on these terms.

Believing that the debt of gratitude has been paid, and he amply rewarded and conscious, that the best interests our country call aloud upon us to oppose his re-election, we feel ourselves bound, as American citizens, to do so, and we do oppose it with as much zeal and promptitude as we then vindicated his claims to that office.

Therefore we request a meeting of those who concur with us for the purpose of expressing our opinions and sentiments publicly, by resolutions and otherwise at the Court House in Louisville, on Saturday, the 23d inst. at half past 7 oclock, P. M.

Thomas Joyes,	Jno. W. Anderson,
Samuel Schwing,	George Buchanan,
L. Weaver,	P. R. Cray,
R. N. Cawthorn,	J. W. Semple,
Jhon C. Evans,	Wiliam Pickett,
Benj. Cawthorn,	William Powell,