Centreville Times
AND
EASTERN-SHORE PUBLIC ADVER'TISER.

VOLUME XIII.— NUMBER 412
JOHN B. SPENCER—*EDITOR.*

MEN AND MEASURES.

CENTREVILLE, QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY
EASTERN-SHORE, MD. AUGUST 18, 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 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, & 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 effor 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 said deed. 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
Executors of THO. MURPHEY.

For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale about 5,000 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.

BANK OF MARYLAND,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of money subject to interest viz :—

For deposites payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest the rate per annum of	5 per ct.
For deposites payable thirty days after demand certificates shall be issued bearing interest the rate per annum of	4 per ct.
On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of	3 per ct.

By order. R. WILSON, Cashier.
de 26

Hall Summons&ca.sa

From the New-York Commercial.

PENITENCE.

'Gainst thee—thee only have I sinn'd.

Almighty God! but thou art just!
We bow before Thee in the dust,
Our sins provok'd the direful blow;
And lay us here bereft and low.

Thy justice taints the air we breathe—
Thine arrows thick around us fly,
Our fellow sinners bend beneath
Thine ire, and sicken, faint and die.

Where can such guilty sinners flee
Beyond the reach of death and Thee?
Where should such palsied sinners go
But unto Thee, to 'scape from woe?

To Thee we come. we bend the knee.
What more than this can sinners do?
Oh bend the heart, we look to Thee
Who only can create anew

Oh bid the avenger now to cease,
The city spare, its guilt efface,
Let sin, vile sin, be banished hence,
The cause, the worst of Pestilence,

Hear Lord thy Zion's humble prayer,
And sanctify thy judgment just,
Nor let her children doubt or fear,
Almighty Thou! tho' they are dust?

The cholera has made its appearance in the Orphan Asylum at Albany; some of the children have died—and nearly the whole of those surviving, when removed, were laboring under the premonitory symptoms—they were taken to a healthy situation, and by timely medical skill, have recovered.

CALHOUN AND JACKSON.—The U. S. Telegraph calls upon the Globe to publish a recent correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. Blair dare not comply with it, and as it contains matter said to be highly interesting to the people, cannot the editor of the Telegraph gratify the intense curiosity pervading the public mind.

CHEAP LIVING —You haint got no more cold victuals for me, is you? said a beggar boy whose basket was well charged with the fat of the land. "I've given you enough already" replied the citizen; "what do you want with so much cold meat!" "Oh, I dosn't want it myself, but my mammy keeps a boarding house, and she expects some *visiters* to day, so I thought as how you mought help her out."

From the New York Whig,

GENERAL JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

As Antimasons we take no part in the controversy between the administration and the opposition. A large number of our party were Jackson men, until the time came, when it was deemed necessary to sacrifice the predilections of an ordinary party, for the higher duty of arresting the arm and breaking the rod and the staff of a secret society, which exalts itself above the laws and beards the magistrates in the temples of justice. We have sympathies of old attachment both with the administration and with the opposition, but these shall never lead us from the broad ground, and single purposes of Antimasonry. Neither do we feel indifferent to our country's honor & welfare, on subjects not immediately connected with the life of our cause. Far from it. We have opinions which we are not backward to promulgate, upon the leading topics of political interest: and we are happy in the assurance, that those opinions conform to those of a vast majority in this section of our country, and of the whole country. In expressing them we would not appear to be partizans of any man: but impartial observers, and patriotic citizens, independent of all parties; actuated by pure views of public good, and only differing from others, in our desire for the emancipation of country from the thraldom of a power, which has shown itself capable of murdering a freeman, and of defending its agents from the punishment due to their crimes.

The present is a time, when with many of his old friends, we feel called upon to review the conduct of President Jackson. His firmest supporters do not deny that in all his promises of reform the public have been flattered, and not fed. He would be impartial between lovers of their country in the selection of his executive officers. But he *has been* the most careful to punish his political opponents, and to reward his partisans, of any man that ever was honored with the Presidency.—He would not appoint members of Congress to Executive trusts. Hut he *has* appointed a greater number to such trusts, than any of his honored predecessors in the same length of time.

By the constitution he wou'd not have the President re-eligible. But before half his time had expired, he himself franked a letter from his private Secretary to Gen. Kreps in the Senate of Pennsylvania, intimating to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to nominate himself for re-election and they did it—He would obey the voice of the people at all times, and respect its expression by their Representatives, especially in the matter of the National Bank. But he has *vetoed* the bank bill, that passed both houses of congress by great majorities. He *would* make a great retrenchment in the current expenses of the government. But he *has* increased those expenses many thousand dollars. He would reduce the number of clerks and their salaries nearly half in the Departments at Washington. But has retrenched only one clerk, and has added thirty-eight to the two departments of State and of the Post Office. He has increased the number of custom house officers by the number of three hundred and forty-two. (*See* SLADE'S SPEECH on the case of the Wiscasset Collector, to which speech we are indebted for the accuracy of many of these statements.) He *would* reform the pensioned press. But this he has turned out the old printers of the laws, and appointed his own partisans in their stead. He has appointed more than fifty editors and printers, his warmest partisans, to lucrative offices in his gift! And what adds to the grade of this offence, General Jackson did re-nominate in some instances, those *Editors* whom the Senate had once rejected; and in other instances, he gave them lucrative and responsible offices out right, when they had been rejected as unworthy of public trust in the Senate of the Union by large majorities. Inquire of M. M Noah, Wharton Rector, S. C. Stambaugh, James B. Gardner.

The General held up the promise of reducing the expenses of our intercourse with foreign nations.—But he has increased them above $130.000 in three years.—He has quarrelled with the Vice-President about an official act of that officer when Secretary of War, some dozen years ago, which official act the President is pleased to rake up and treat as a personal indignity worthy of great offence. He brought into office as Secretary of War, his personal friend from Tennessee, very little competent to the discharge of the duties of that office: and for the sake of one, whom the social circles at Washington rejected from their parties, he first quarrelled with the members of his cabinet, then, after attempting to conduct the affairs of the nation, without convening a cabinet council, or advising with his official counsellors, he induced some to resign, and dismissed the remainder with a single exception.

Such are some of the prominent acts of Jackson's three years reign. They are neither creditable to him, nor the country whose highest honors he wears. The propriety of presenting them to the public is defended on the ground, that in a free government every officer is amenable to public opinion for the manner in which he fulfils the duties of his station, and that man is especially so, who seeks for a re-election. The people are called next November to pass upon the merits of General Jackson's presidential career, by the inquest of the ballot box.—Before they render up their verdict, they will consider these things. If they see fit to approve of the conduct of one who has outraged the feelings of his best friends, has trifled with the Senate of the United States, has despised the maxims laid down by himself for the government of his own conduct, has dispensed with the councils of his cabinet, has surrounded himself with a company of irresponsible advisers, has attempted to introduce confusion into the social circles of the capital, and has offered himself for re-election to an office, to which he has officially given his opinion the constitution ought to prohibit a re-election, we very much mistake the intelligence and spirit of the yeomanry of this country. We speak not as partisans, but as citizens. We have no enmity to gratify, but the good of hte good of the country to secure. As freemen we speak our opinion, respectfully toward all, and firmly for the Republic. Andrew Jackson tried by his own principles, applied to his own administration, does not deserve the high honor of a re-election.

The black clouds of despondency which hung over our beloved country, and threatened the destruction of our free institutions, are breaking fast, and the sunshine of reason is again peering through the vista of their parting fragments. to enliven the heart and cheer the soul of the friend of freedom and the unalienable rights of man. It is beautiful to the sight, because it dissipates our fearful forebodings that "man was incapable of self government."

We have no longer any apprehensions of the result of the ensuing contest; for the mighty waters are moving with irresistable force, and will overwhelm those who are attempting to stop their course. In these anticipations we sincerely congratulate our friends; who with a steadfast eye to the welfare of the republic, never for a moment shrunk from the labor and responsibility of rescuing it from the daring grasp of political gladiators, who fought only for the "spoils of victory," regardless of the honor and glory of the nation, we congratulate those who from honest motives and pure intentions; but with mistaken views of Gen. Jackson's character and qualifications for civil rule, heretofore supported him, but seeing their error, and fully aware of the consequences likely to result from re-election, have had sufficient independence to break assunder the shackles of *party* discipline, and, though "loving Caesar," for his services to his country, exhibit a more ardent "love for Rome," and boldly avow it. To all such we give the right hand of fellowship, and we urge all to prosecute their labors without ceasing. Our cause is their cause and both are engaged in shielding the CONSTITUTION FROM TYRANNY, and defending the SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

Wilmington, Del. Aug. 10.—Arrived yesterday, British brig Retrench, from Londonderry, with 133 passengers. The brig is now undergoing quarantine at the creek's mouth.

We have been informed that 9 cases of cholera occurred at New Castle on Wednesday last, and five deaths We are informed that this visitation may be clearly traced to the arrival at New Castle of an oyster boat, which finding no market there, the oysters were distributed gratuitously among those who were willing to take them. Oysters, at this season, are about as salutary as rum drinking. The first case of cholera in Wilmington was from an oyster house, the second from a dram shop.

The Cholera continues to prevail with virulence in Norfolk, chiefly among the colored people. On the 5th thirty-four new cases and fourteen deaths were reported, all colored people.—On the 6th, thirty-one cases, and seven deaths.

In Portsmouth, on Monday, fifteen new cases, five deaths. [Star

From the Baltimore Chronicle,

It appears somewhat remarkable that the adherents of General *Veto* appear not to be aware that there are many individuals in our large cities, who bear the same name, hence efforts have been made to induce the public to believe, that names of persons have been fraudulently attached to the list calling the meeting of naturalized citizens, held in Philadelphia on Monday last. A Mr. James Hogan, denied, with a great flourish having signed it; the signer, whose name is borne by seven persons in the city and liberties, upon seeing his namesake's denial, issued the annexed unique card.—That some may have been induced, by *flattery promises*, and even by *threats*, to withdraw their names, is by no means unlikely. That course has frequently been practised here.

Our veracious neighbor has published an article from a newly got up "*government*" daily without any responsible publisher, which pronounces the list an audacious forgery and fraud. He may press the flattering unction to his soul, but it will not cure his despondence. Philadelphia is renovated, and the shout of "*down with the tyrant*" will re-echo through the land till Jacksonism is extinct.

By the bye—can our neighbor give us any information of the manner in which the Pittsburg tables were so adroitly turned? Silence has been completely imposed upon him until a new imposture or forgery has been coined.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer;

Dear sir; When I signed the call for the great meeting to be held this afternoon, I did not know that there was a Jackson man of my name in the whole town, and I feel quite ashamed of my name since I have found that such is the fact. I have only to say to Mr. Jas. Hogan, No. 138 South Fourth st. (if there be any such person,) that I have as good a right to the name as he has, and that when I signed it to the call, I put it in better company than he ever kept. The American Sentinel (if awake to-morrow morning) will please copy this, as an act of justice to me.

JAMES HOGAN, Weaver,
7th Ward, Northern Liberties, Philad.

JUDICIAL PROSTITUTION.

Judge IRVIN, the U. S. district judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, (says the Wheeling Gazette,) has just performed a tour of duty in Ohio, where a prop to sustain the sinking fortunes of the *kitchen cabinet* was wanting. He had several thousand of the electioneering Veto printed at St. Clairsville, with the declaration "that all was lost unless a reaction could be produced among the people.

This is probably the first instance in our country in which a judge so far prostituted the ermine, as to become a pander for an Executive, who, in an official document, declares, that "the opinion of the supreme court has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the Judges, and on that point the PRESIDENT IS INDEPENDENT OF BOTH"

This is the acme of nullification, and before Jackson can be sustained in it, by the people, they must will that confusion and disorder shall take the place of order and law. The elements of our government would necessarily be thrown into a *political chaos*.

The Dog.—At the late fire, corner of Cortland and West streets, N. Y. the following incident occurred, which tends in a striking degree, to illustrate the sagacity and fidelity of that most excellent animal,—the dog.

A young man slept in the third story of the building in which the fire originated His dog, lying by his bed side scented the fire which had broken out below. He immediately endeavored to awake his master, by laying his fore-paws on his breast, and drawing them gently over his body. The young man was aroused, but not suspecting the object of the animal, fell again to sleep The dog then seized the bed clothes, and stripped them off his master, who a second time covered himself up and went to sleep. The dog, aware that no time was to be lost, took hold of the young man's shirt with his teeth and tore it from his arm. At this moment the flames were bursting into his chamber and he saved his life by descending the takle fall which he threw out of the window band over hand. The worst of the story remains to be told. In his hurry to escape destruction he forgot that his keeper had no means of descent, and burst into a flood of tears on finding that he could not return to save him. The faithful creature perished!

Who is my neighbor?—An accident occurred in this neighborhood on the 4th inst. praiseworthy in itself, and so creditable to the parties concerned that we cannot avoid noticing it. The blacksmiths shop of an old man named Philip Harman, living near the North mountain, took fire on the 3d, and was entirely consumed together with all its contents of a destructive nature including his account book. The next morning about forty of his neighbors assembled on the spot, with six wagons and felled hewed and hawled timber enough for another shop which they raised before night besides making the old man up a purse of $16 to furnish himself the necessary tools to enable him to work [Woodstock (Vt.) paper.

Trifle not with Disease and Death—A gentle man who resides in the upper part of the city states, that a man who was employed in making arrangements for the reception of patients in one of the Cholera Hospitals sportively stretched himself out on one of the cots and exclaimed, 'Here is the first case of cholera.' The man some hours after was taken down with the disease and the next day was a corpse.