support, nor does the truly feminine mind desire to exceed this limitation of Heaven. But where the dictates of authority may ever control the voice of reason and affection may ever convince and persuade, and while others govern by motives that mankind are ashamed to own, the dominion of women may be based on an influence the heart is proud to acknowledge.

And if it is indeed the truth, that reason and conscience guide to the only path of happiness, and if affection will gain a hold on these powerful principles which can be attained no other way, what high and holy motives are presented to woman for cultivating her highest powers. The development of the responding passions of a purified imagination, the charms of a cultivated taste, the quick perceptions of an active mind, with the power of exhibiting truth and reason by perspicuous and animated conversation and writing, all these can be employed by woman as much as by man. And with these attainable faculties for gaining influence, woman has already received from the hand of her Maker those warm affections and quick susceptibilities which can most surely gain the empire of the heart.

Woman has never waked to her highest destinies and holiest hopes. She has yet to learn the purifying and blessed influence she may gain and maintain over the intellect and affections of the human mind. Though she may not teach from the portico nor thunder from the forum, in her secret retirement she may form and send forth the sages that govern and renovate the world. Though she may not gird herself for bloody conflict, nor sound the trumpet of war, she may enwrap herself in the panoply of heaven and send the thrill of benevolence through a thousand youthful hearts. Though she may not enter the lists in legal collision, nor sharpen her intellect amid the passions and conflicts of men, she may teach the law of kindness, and hush up the discords and conflicts of life. Though she may not be clothed as the ambassador of heaven, nor minister of the altar of God, as a secret angel of mercy she may teach his will, and cause to ascend the humble but most accepted sacrifice.

We find in the New York Standard the following item :—

"*Georgia* is not inclined to favor nullification.—South Carolina stands alone, and stands divided."

Our friend of the Standard has forgotten the speech of Governor Hamilton (*!*) at the dinner opposite Augusta, in which he compliments Georgia on being in advance of his own State in the glorious work of nullification, "enjoying," as he remarked, "her *siesta* in the shade of nullification." Nothing can be more true than the spirit of the Governor's assertion, Georgia has long since committed nullification to the full extent. Nothing beyond the step which Georgia has taken can be included in nullification. At this very moment while the President of the United States is at the Hermitage, and the Secretary at War absent (necessarily, perhaps,) from Washington, Georgia is living in the full enjoyment of nullification; setting at defiance the decisions of the constituted authorities of the Union. This is nullification; appealing to arms is open rebellion. South Carolina talks about nullifying;—Georgia does the deed; the difference is only in the magnitude of the interests affected, not in the importance of the principle

---

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public vendue on the farm in Wye Neck, Queen A. County late the residence of Philemon Thomas: on

Thursday—4th October

All the personal estate of the said deceased, (Negroes excepted) consisting of a valuable stock of



Horses; Cattle, Sheep; HOGS



& Farming Utensils;

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE & a variety of other articles.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over ten dollars: the purchaser giving a note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of and under ten dollars the cash will be required. The property will not be delivered before the above terms are complied with, Attendance by,

WM. H. GROOME.
Sept. 15th. Agent for Exec'r.

Public Sale.

The subscribers will expose to public sale on a credit at the late residence of Mr. John K. B. Emory on

Wednesday—3d Oct'r.

Some Valuable Stock,

consisting of





Horses, Cattle,

among which are several fine beeves,

Sheep and Hogs,

Also a variety of FARMING UTENSILS. Sale to commence at 10 O' clock A. M. The credit and terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale,

WM. H. EMORY
D. C. H. EMORY,
C. Ville Sept. 18th.

Times & Advertiser

CENTREVILLE (E. S. MD.) SEPT. 29.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President.

HENRY CLAY:

Of Kentucky

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN SERGEANT

Of Pennsylvania

Electors

Of President and Vice President.

ALBERT CONSTABLE of Harford
ROBT H GOLDSBOROUGH of Talbot
JOHN N STEELE of Dorset County

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland for Queen Ann's County.

Thomas W. Hopper
Edward G. Bourke.
George O. Trenchard
Samuel Burgess

For the Levy Court of Queen Ann's County.

James Merrick
Francis A Rochester
John Davis
James Wright
Charles E. Skinner

Jackson Ticket.

DELEGATES

To the General Assembly of Maryland For Queen Ann's County

Lemuel Roberts
John Spencer
Thomas Wright 3d.
Robert Larrimore.

FOR LEVY COURT OF QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

PETER C SWIGGETT,
JOHN H. MOSS,
SAMUEL S. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. WILSON.
WILLIAM S. HAMBLETON

Mr. Spencer,

Your correspondent informed you of a Temperance address delivered by the Rev. Mr. Watkins of Annapolis, on Kent Island, 29th August last, "at which time a society was formed of 42 members." I am happy to say our society takes date from 15th August 1829 and was then composed of 23 members and on the 29th of the last month we obtained an accession of 42 members,

Respectfully,
J. WINCHESTER Sec. K. I. Tem. So.
Kent Island Sept. 13th.

☞ National Republicans—go to the Polls on Monday and do your duty. Show to the world that you do not sanction the proceedings of the party in power—That virtue, patriotism, love of country, and its institutions, wax stronger and stronger in your affections—As the storms arise, you will hug the union closer to your bosoms. Be firm, be true and all will be safe.

A correspondent asks, why our paper gets to him irregularly. We can't tell him—we try to do our duty. If he'll help us to turn out the administration, we'll try and have him served more regularly—there is no other help.

The last No. of the Ladies' Book has come to hand, and possesses all the interest of the former Nos. Do dear ladies come and see the Book; chat a little with the Editor, and when you leave him, tell him to put your names down as subscribers. You won't regret it.

CHOLERA.—We have had one, if not two cases of cholera in Centreville, since our last publication. In one case, the lancet was used and calomel exhibited as an auxiliary, and the happiest effects ensued. We begin to think that cholera is divested of half its terrors, when the lancet is put in requisition in the incipient stage of the disease—we note a little account now going the round of our neighborhood. An acquaintance not five miles from Centreville, had a servant attacked with cholera one day this week—with perfect confidence, he put the lancet into his arm, calomel & laudanum into his mouth, and cured the servant in proper time—cannot other farmers do the same?

The Moon rising in the West!—A weekly paper called New Moon, has been commenced at Monroe, Louisiana.

Vattel, speaking of treaties, says, "This wise and free people have too often seen, by the experience of other nations, that the laws are no longer a firm barrier and secure defence, when once the executive officer pretends to interpret them at pleasure."—B. 2, chapter 17, sec 282.

How remarkable is the sentence! It would almost seem to have been written on purpose to rebuke Gen. Jackson. We would invite Mr. Livingston's special attention to it.—Village Record.

From the U. S. Gazette.

WHO IS HELPED BY THE VETO.

Most of our readers know that Wall street, in New York, is the place where money changers "most do congregate." Now they, like those of every other business, like to be busily employed—they love to make profits, and of course whatever tends to disturb the currency and render exchange unequal, brings grist to their mill. They therefore are friendly to the veto message. Let our Pennsylvania friends mind that. And we now learn that one establishment in Wall street, New York, paid for *stereotyping* ten thousand copies of the veto message. What greater proof could be adduced, that the existence of the bank was necessary to the preservation of a sound currency, and of consequence, to the rights and profits of the farmer and mechanic.

The Donalson, (Lou,) Gazette, of the 4th ult. says—We have conversed with an inhabitant of the parish of Assumption who declared that in his neighbourhood (72 miles from this) a disease was prevalent, which generally proved fatal after three or four days duration—They called it the Cold Plague, from the icy coldness which seized on the arms and legs in a few hours after the first attack.

In our latest New Orleans paper, under the title, A Grab, we notice the following:—

A gentleman, of the light fingered tribe we are informed last night walked into one of the numerous gaming houses in Chartres street, and amused himself by playing at the game of touch and take, and succeeded in making his escape with a haul of nine hundred dollars to the no small astonishment of the gentlemen who had charge of the bank, and the great amusement of the bystanders.

Every day's account tends to prove that the Cholera is on its march, and that no place, however remote from populous cities, is exempt from the common scourge. We find by the Baltimore papers, that the cholera has appeared on the highest mountains in the State, and in one day there were seven deaths of the disease at Harper's Ferry.

Great Mortality.—The interments of the city of Montreal from the 10th of June to the 1st of September, were two thousand eight hundred and twenty, which is about one person out of every ten of the population, including emigrants and all other transient visiters.

A political editor compares one of his opponents to a jug handle—all on one side.

Communications,

For the Centreville Times.

Mr. Spencer,—upon an examination of the Levy List nailed up at the Court house door, it will seem among the miscellaneous accounts, that the Levy Court levied to William Carmichael $70, and to his son Richard $40, *for defending free negroes, who have been indicted for felony by our County Courts.* By reference to the proceedings of the Levy Courts for 1830, it will be perceived that the former gentlemen presented similar accounts; but they were rejected. It is well known, that no attorney can be paid by the county for defending a criminal, unless he shall have been appointed by the County Court to make said defence, and even then he cannot make a demand upon the County for more than the legal charge $3,33 1-3 but these gentlemen of their own accord volunteered their services, and for so doing have been *generously* allowed $10, in each case.

Now Mr. Spencer, will you or any of your correspondents be pleased to inform me by what law or authority, the honest and industrious yeoman of the county have been taxed to pay the fees of these gentlemen for services voluntarily performed? I may be in an error; but to me it appears, as if it were done in verification of the old, but trite adage, "that kissing goes by favour."

ANOTHER VOTER.

For the Centreville Times

There being nine candidates to fill the Levy Court for the next year, let us examine their pretensions; James Merrick served as a Levy Court man in 1831. We have neither seen nor heard of any evidences of want of qualifications, but as far as we are informed, his fitness has never been questioned. F. A. Rochester, John Davis, James Wright and Charles E. Skinner are men of business habits, but untried in the situation which they are soliciting at your hands. Henry Wilson is also untried, but if we have not mistaken his character, he is more a man of pleasure than of business, and could grace the ball-room or a literary social circle much more satisfactorily to himself and the public than the Levy Court Room, and this is not the sort of man, we think, to fill an office, to the discharge of the duties of which, men of business are alone competent. Peter C. Swigget, John H. Moss and Samuel S. Robinson the remaining Candidates have served in this capacity during the present year.

To test their fitness we have had resort to some of their proceedings, and to our surprise have discovered errors and blunders, corrections and irregularities too glaring and too simple to have escaped the notice of a school-boy, and sufficient, one would suppose, to have made them ashamed to permit their names to be presented as candidates for an office, for which they have seen their total unfitness. We will not deal in assertions but lay before you stubborn facts. We have examied the L. List returned to the clerk of Queen Ann's County to be filed therein. There are twenty six columns and on the list are twenty eight additions, eight are erroneous as by a reference to the Levy List will appear. The following are the amounts of the several columns of the Levy List.

	Correct amount by Levy Court.	Addition.
am't 1st column	$233 31	231 31
2d	590 56	590 56
3d	607 62	603 62
	402 75	420 75
	183 00	183 00
	46 00	46 00
	43 00	43 00
	40 00	40 00
	51 00	51 00
	40 00	40 00
	49 00	49 00
	103 00	101 00
	69 00	69 00
	240 00	240 00
	14 50	14 50
	16 00	15 50
	16 50	16 50
	16	16
	16	16
	13	13
	6207	6207
	4583 69	4783 69*
	446 91	446 91
	250 63	250 63
	540 10	540 10
	14	14 00
	14,832 58	15,036 25†
6 pr. ct. col. com.	889 95	902 17
	15,722 54	15,939 42 †
		15,722 54
Gain to collector		216 88
Am't. assessable property in the county for the year 1831		1,363 720 00
From the Levy List for the present year it amounts to		1,358 283 00
From which deduct for an error in addition committed in the assessable property of first middle, see list		10,000 00
error in 2d, upper		3,955 00
		13,955 00
		1,344,328 00
Making a loss of property in the county this year of		19,392 00
		1,363,720 00

To which loss of property if we add 9,045 00 the amount assessed by the late collector Mr. Chambers the loss would have been 28,437 00.

The amount of the assessable property in the county is therefore considerably diminished, which is measurably attributable to the ignorance or carelessness of the present court, for in the year 1831 the Levy Court of that year (although the Collector Mr. Wallis made no return of property) by their industry &. vigilance increased the assessable property 1720 Dollars more than the previous year. This diminution of asessable property is one of the causes of the high per. Centum of taxation. But there are other reasons. From the Books of the Levy Court it will appear that the amount of James Merrick's asessable property is 3955 dols. on which the tax would be 46 67, yet upon the list delivered to the collector and by which must be governed the amount is down 1.175 Dollars paying but 13 for tax. From said Books Jonath Nevill's asessable property amounts 1 175 Dol. rendering the sum of 86 1-2 as tax. upon the collector's his name is not to be found: making loss in the these two cases of 46. 67 the tax payers. If these errors occ is it not reasonable to suppose that oth have been made although as yet und covered, for the Books and the colle tor's list have not been compared throu out, but only some few items:§ At place we would ask what has ca this enormous increase of tax from to 1.18 in the 100 Dolls. we w answer one great cause is the existe of many such errors as have been po ed out

By Law the court are bound to m 7 copies of the levy list one for clerk of the county, one for the c lector and 5 for Sheriff to be put up the several election Districts. The court having delivered one to the cl of Q. A. county and one to the coll tor, but before the Sheriff's were del ered to him a correspondent in the Ce treville Times pointed out the ab mentioned errors in the list in the Cle office; since which a meeting has be held by Mr. Larrimore one of the co and their clerk & a day spent in the court room, The 5 levy lists have n been delivered to the Sheriff purp ting to be similar copies with one in the clerk's office. But that my Fellow citizens may have fa & not assertions we present to your v the last page upon each levy list, brou forward & aggregated and the per c tum of taxation stated by which may see their discrepancies.

True copy of the last page of the Levy Lists delivered to the Sheriff to be set up at the Court House Door.		True copy of the last page of the Levy Lists delivered to the clerk of Ann's County to be filed.	
Amount of the		Amount of the	
1st column,	231 31	1st column	231
2d	590 56		590
3d	607 62		603
4th	420 75		420
5th	183 00		183
9th	46 00		46
7th	43 00		43
8th	40 00		40
9th	51 00		51
10th	40 00		40
11th	49 00		49
12th	103 00		101
13th	69 00		69
14th	240 00		240
15th	14 50		14
16th	16 00		15
17th	16 50		16
18th	15 50		15
19th	13 50		13
20th	16 00		16
21st	6207 00		6207
22d	4583 89		4783
23rd	446 91		446
24th	250 63		250
25th	540 10		540
26th	14 00		14
whole amt	14,848 38	whole amount	15,036
	890 91	6 pr. ct. on commission for the above	902
6 pr. ct. on the above as com. to collector	15,739 49	amt, to be raised	15,939

The amount of assessed property in the county is $1,344 328, Levy $1 18cts. on the hundred dollars on the above sum of assessed property will produce the sum of 15,863 07 leaving the sum of 123 dolls. 57 cts. in the hands of the collector to be accounted for hereafter.

The amount of assessed property in the county is 1,3 283, Levy 118cts the hundred dolla on the above su of assessed proper will produce sum of $16,027 leaving the sum 88 dolls. 31 cents the hands of the c lector to be accou table for hereaft

ROBERT B. A. TATE clerk for the Levy Court of Queen Ann's County.

ROBERT B. A. TATE,—clerk the Levy Court Q. Ann's County.

By* comparison you will perce that the errors in the Clerk's list h been corrected in those delivered to sheriff, to correspond exactly with rections pointed out by the aforement ed correspondent of the "Times." Th corrections were made contrary to law which requires a majority of Court to transact any business.

Accounts which have been heretof rejected have been allowed by this c withour scruple, for instance the accoun Mr. Carmichael charging $10 each, for fending criminals by whom he was empl ed and not assigned to them by the C whilst the prosecutor receives but 33 cts. for prosecuting which was reje by the Levy Court of 1829 has been all ed &c. will you now ask the caus the increase of our taxes? We think The cause is now evident, errors, lo property and allowed (rejected) acco form the answer. Now my Fellow Citiz ponder well these things in your mi and if you are not determined to vote the late Levy Court, right or wrong, or unfit for the office, we shall expect see the business entrusted to more co perent hands. Go therefore to the p and vote for the men best qualified to charge the duties of the Court and to gu the interest of the

TAX PAYER.

---

†This am't. should be 15,042 08 as will appear by the addition of the said amounts.

†This am't should be 15,938 42.

☞ About one half of the increase of the pr. centum of taxation was caused by additional legal charges.

---

*In the 1st column of sheriff's l list, Mr. Tilghman is set down 15 on the clerk's it is 17 50—in the column of Sheriff's List Mr. McFe is set down $18 on the clerk's his na does not appear, and this accounts w in these two columns of the sheri list they have not adopted the corre tion above.