Centreville Times
AND
EASTERN-SHORE PUBLIC ADVERTISER

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 434
JOHN B. SPENCER—*EDITOR.*

MEN AND MEASURES.

CENTREVILLE, QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY
EASTERN-SHORE MD. FEBRUARY 2, 1833.

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 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 neighbourhood of Roe's X Roads, at Col. Roe's.

For persons living in the neighbourhoods 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 give them out to none but Subscribers or their servants.

T. Sutton



Has opened an apothecary store in the house adjoining Mr. Wm. Stevens's store Centreville.

HIS MEDICINES

Are all fresh, and will be put up with the greatest possible care. He has some prime

Chewing Tobacco,

and Confectionary &c,

He asks the custom of his friends,

NEW GOODS.

Samuel K. Godwin,

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a choice assortment of

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

His Stock is very complete, embracing a variety of beautiful fine and Superior cloths, as well as low priced ones, Silks and Cottons, of beautiful patters, &c.

Groceries—Hardware, cutlery, &c,

His prices will be very low for cash. Country produce will be taken for goods.

Centreville Nov. 10th tf

LOOK HERE!

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore* a well selected assortment of goods suited to the present and approaching season, which added to his late purchases makes his stock of

British, India, Russia, Scotch and Domestic

GOODS

Large and extensive, also just received an extensive assortment of

Groceries, &c.

Thos. R. Carvill.

Nov. 18,

Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons without distinction from trespassing on any part of my farm. I will prosecute all who disregard this notice.

HEZEKIAH TARMAN.

Dec. 29.

Kitten Pie.

The New Bedford Gazette states that one evening last week a lady in that town made up a fine batch of dough in a trough, and left it on the hearth before the embers in order that it might rise before morning, when it was to be transformed into plumpdough bats. On going into the kitchen in the morning, the lady found a batch of seven young infant kittens, all snugly bedded in the warm dough, and the old cat sitting by, watching with turk-like gravity, this unlooked for addition to the morning breakfast!

The members of the Pennsylvania Legislature celebrated the victory of New Orleans by a dinner on the 8th. Dr Burden, President of the Senate presided. The following was the 24th regular toast:—

Our Sweethearts and Wives—May the first be the last, and the last continue to be the first.

Dr. David Ramsey, in the second volume of his History says—

The act of independence did not hold out to the whole thirteen sovereign states, but a common sovereignty of the whole in their united capacity. The American historian expressed the opinions of the statesmen of his time.

The following is the form of the test oath as adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina.—

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will well and truly obey, execute and enforce the Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts upon the importation of foreign commodities, passed in convention of this state, at Columbia, on the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed in pursuance thereof according to the true intent and meaning of the same, so help me God.

Words of truth spoken in the right place.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia during the debate which is still in progress on the South Carolina question, and the steps proper for Virginia to take in relation thereto, Mr, Wallace, of Fauquer, introduces these among other remarks,

Sir the complaints of South Carolina might have some shadow of reason were it not for a single fact of her history. In the first Congress assembled under the present Constitution of the United states, that of 1789, South Carolina was the first state, whothrough her representatives, asked the imposition of a duty upon any article. We find her representatives asking Congress to lay a duty upon the products of agriculture at this, the veryfirst session of the first congress that ever assembled under the present constitution. So that she herself, was the originator of the very plan, for the overthrow of which she is now willing to endanger the safety of the Union. Subsequently we find her desiring a protective duty upon hemp and rice, articles raised within her limits, In the year 1816 an era from which the present system may be said to have dated its existence, South Carolina was the most promisent supporter of that system. The eloquence of her orators on the floor of Congress, and the superior strength of the party with whom she was associated, carried the measure against all opposition. The people of the Northern states resisted the passage of the law by which it became a part of our system, in vain. They entreated, implored, remonstrated, but a deaf ear was turned to their complaints. They represented to congress the ruin that must result from diverting the immense quantity of capital which was then embraced in commerce from its present channel. They told them that further restrictions would prove ruinous to the Nothern states. They said that most of their capital was embarked in the shipping interest, which must necessarily be annihilated by the bill under consideration. All these representatives were urged in the strongest and most moving terms by our brethren of the North, but in vain. The party with which S. Carolina was leagued proved too strong, and they were too strong to submit. It is a remarkable fact that out of the whole six New England states but one solitary representative voted for the Tariff in 1816.

Well sir what is the consequence? The Northern States, finding it impossible to induce their Southern brethren to listen to their remonstrances determined instead of placing themselve in hostlie array against the Union, to make the most of their situation. They withdrew their capital from the ocean whither the very genius of our institutions seemed to direct, and Invested it in manufactures. It should be recollected that this invesment was not even voluntary on their part. Had they exercised their own will, it would never have taken place, but the majority was against them, and they had no choice but submission. In the course of eight or ten years, however affairs assumed a totally different aspect. The rate of exchange was altered, labor sought its true value and capital became no longer stagnant upon the hands of its owner, The industry of the Northern states directed altogether into this channel had reared an immense number of flourishing manufactories. In those manufactories were invested a large portion of that capital which had formerly been engaged in commerce. In the mean time South Carolina remains inert—she languishes—and her commerce declines daily. There is no activity in her sons, no life in her business. Her views then become changed. She is no longer the same state, who leagued with a majority had succeeded in forcing this offensive system upon the inhabitants of the Northern states. She now fancies all her grievances, real and imaginary, to proceed from one source and that source the Tariff But the majority is no longer with her. The sceptre has departed from her, and the flourishing condition of her Northern brethren has given them an overwhelming majority, What now is the course of S. Carolina? Far from it. She tells them from the first that her demands must be answered, that she will not be contented with a gradual reduction of the obnoxious laws to a standard of revenue, that she will compound for nothing less than their absolute total and immediate abandonment They compelled the people of the North to withdran their capital from a channel in which it had been for a long time profitably employed. The arguments, the eloquence of her orators, and the strength of their party induced this state of affairs, and now, not content with this revolution, they still insist on their subscribing to their own utter and entire ruin.

A gentleman lately called one of his servants, and told him to go to the house of Mr—and give his respects, telling him that his master was unwell, and could not visit him, according to promise. Wishing to ascertain how the boy would deliver his message, he asked him what he was going to say, to which the boy replied, Master says he is sick and can't come to your house to night, and you will please to send him his spectacles!

Discharging a Load,

A bachelor in Essex county Mass, who was somewhat stricken with years had been for some time enamored with one of the maiden sisterhood, but could not muster courage enough to pop the question. One day he was resolved to make the attempt. He accordingly went to the house knocked at the door and his lovely Dulcinea made her appearance. After a mutual nod, the following laconic dialogue ensued. Do you want to change your condition? No. Nor I neither. And turning about our bachelor concluded the conversation with thank heaven I've got that load off my stomach.

THE ARMY.—A recruting rendezvous has been opened at Lancaster and at Easton, Pa. At both places men fit for military duty, are advertised for

Circular.

Annapolis November 17, 1832.

Let the time past suffice wherein we have done wickedly, or wrought folly. Ye wot brethren, that I did it ignorantly—Was the magnanimous confession of St. Paul, when the light of eternal truth had broken in upon his darkened understanding and given him to see the evil tendency of his early and deep rooted prejudices and habits. This noble and candid acknowledgement of his ignorance and prejudices are no less worthy of our admiration and imitation, than the ardent and faithful zeal which he immediately evinced on the side of truth, in endeavouring to counteract the influence of his former errors,

Sir, if you have not yet been roused to the consideration of the cause of Temperance, permit us to ask you, if you do not think it is now time to lend your aid, and exert your influence, in arresting the tide of evils, with which it is deluging our land? the bare contemplation of which, in their rapid diffusion and aggravation, are enough to chill the heart of the christian and the philanthropist, and to spread the deep gloom of awful forebodings, over the fairest prospects of his country's greatness that ever, in his sunniest hours, gladdened the patriots heart.

Sir, if you have never pursued, and asked your heart the question, have I ever done ought to secure or perpetuate the institutions which I love, or to deprecate and check those evils, which surely and not slowly, are sapping the very foundation of those institutions?—Let us beseech you do it now. In union there is strength. So well is every one convinced of this, that it has grown into a proverb, which every school-boy lisps. United we stand, divided we fall. Inadequate to the performance of this task, even as a State Society, we seek in every Auxiliary Society, in you, and every friend of order, and lover of civil and religious freedom, that aid, which is only to be found in a union of feelings and energies, directed to the accomplishment of one great end and without the hope of which, we would sink in helplessness of despair, if left singly and alone to contend with so fearful and far spreading an evil.—But this shall not be. As truth looses nothing by investigation, so the more you investigate this subject the deeper will be your conviction of this truth, that we cannot innocently remain indifferent spectators to the calamitous and increasing evils of intemperance. In closing, we would only repeat what was said by Lord Nelson, to his sailors and soldiery, at the battle of Trafalgar England expects every man to do his duty. So we say to you, as a member of civil, or religious society, as a father, husband, brother, or friend, in all, or whichsoever, of these relations you stand, *Do* your duty, and the cause of Temperance, which is the cause of suffering humanity, the cavse of our country, of truth, of God, must, and shall prevail.

By the first Annual Report of this Society published in January last, it appears that sixty flourishing Societies had been then established in fifteen of the counties of this state, and that the number of their members were at least ten thousand. Since the publication of that report societies have greatly augmented in numbers and members: and it is believed they are now established in every county in the State.—In that report it also appears that these rocieties shew the happiest effects had even then been produced through their instrumentality, in the reformation of many intemperate persons—the admitted diminution in the consumption of distilled liquors—the disuse of them to a great extent in public and in private, the abandonment of their sale by many, and various other decisive proofs. So far as information has been procured, there are now to be presented to the public various other decisive proofs of the benefits of the Temperance Society to the people of this state,

It should not, however be forgotten that though much has been done already, yet still much more remains to be done, and that the full fruition of the blessings of Temperance can never be enjoyed whilst any are opposed, or even indifferent to its cause—what has been already accomplished shows the successful operation of the plan, and is truly encouraging—but when we look at what is yet to be done, we are made sensible of the boldness of the plan, and of the necessity of the combined zeal and perseverance of all its advocates to secure its complete execution.

The establishment, therefore, of a state society in Maryland, has imposed upon our citizens the obligations to support its cause and extend its influence.

If you acknowledge yourself subject to these obligations, permit us to suggest to you some of the most suitable means of their performance.

1st. Call a meeting of the people to form an Auxiliary Temperance Society,—render it instructive and interesting by addresses, &c. and fail not to organize a society, no matter how few may at first co-operate. Many of the most useful and numerous Temperance Associations have commenced under the most discouraging circumstances

2d.—Request the Ministers of the Gospel to plead its cause, in and out of the pulpit, and to form societies in their Churches, urge the physicians to state the causes and effects of intemperance on the human frame—to detect this poison, Alcohol, in all its secret and treacherous combinations, and to expose the fallacy of the degrading opinions, that men requre to be goaded on by these stimulants to successful, mental or bodily exertions, and that this unnatural and baneful vice cannot at all times, be abandoned with safety.

3d. Let your society hold frequent meetings, circulate information on the subject of Temperance, by addresses, newspapers, tracts &c. Hand about your constitution every where, if practicable visit every family, it has been done elsewhere, with great success, particularly in New-York: obtain the signatures of men, women, and children, especially invoke the influence of Females, it is all important, let no false delicacy retard their efforts to remove this vice, so intimately connected with their own happiness, which is produced, sustained and destroyed by the happiness of Fathers, Husbands, Brothers and sons. The rising generation depend on them for its first, best and most lasting impressions, be a deep and abiding abhorrence of the very tasting of ardent spirits.

4th. Invite all to try for themselves, what numbers even in this state during the last years, proved by experiment that all labour is better, more expeditiously and peaceably performed, when there is an entire abstinence from distilled liquors.

5th. Establish as soon as practicable, a County Society, let its meetings be held during the sessions of the county courts, let reports from all the societies in the county be forwarded to it, at least once a year, at the fall meeting of the county society, to be incorporated in the country report, in order that by means of these county reports thus prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of this Society, before the end of December, in each year the condition of the whole association throughout the state may be known. Till there be a county society, it is desirable you should communicate to the Secretary of this Society any information you possess of the progress of the Temperance cause in your vicinity, before the end of the next month (December.)

6th. In searching for information do not omit to ascertain, if possible, the following particulars viz. The present number of out-pensioners, paupers in alms-houses, hospitals, &c. the expense of their maintenance, and the relation it bears to the whole county levy, how many of them have been reduced to this condition by their own intemperance or that of others—ascertain the same for 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831, the quantity and cost of distilled liquors consumed in your county, and the increase or decrease thereof, the number of licenses granted to retailers, &c. of distilled liquors for the present year, in your county, and the same for the years 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831, the yearly number of deaths in your city or county to be charged to this vice, and the proportion it bears to the whole number, and the crimes, diseases, and miseries known to have been produced from Intemperance.

In conclusion we invite you, and a delegate from each of the society in this state, and indeed all interested in the cause we wish to promote, to at-