pears in his paper is entitled to the credit of publick documents. By publick documents he certainly does not mean the official reports of expenditures transmitted by the proper authorities to congress; for, by those, it will appear that more of the publick debt has been paid—and at the same timemore money has been applied towards the permanent defence and improvement of the country during the present administration than any other. This is a woeful mistake, indeed, but as I cannot suppose any man would write or desire the publication of a deliberate misstatement, for party purposes, we will let it pass.

Again; he says,

"No wonder the Adams party in our late legislature were so anxious to pass the license law or some other odious tax bill; they thought perhaps if the publick treasury could be slyly filled, no questions would be asked, and the people none the wiser about the manner in which their money was expended." This is a wonderful discovery, truly! and I ask the gentleman "with the record staringhim in the face," where he found evidence of the fact, that this license law was a sly contrivance of the Adams party to fill the treasury? I deny the charge, and I speak from the record.

The license law was reported early in the session by the Committee of Ways and Means, and after the usual parlimentary courses in which its principles and details were repeatedly discussed in the house and in committee of the whole, and after various amendments itwas put upon its passage and the question was taken by Yeas and Nays, *See J. H. D.* 221.

Affirmative. 51——Negative, 19.

Of the 51 who voted for it, 20 were Jacksonians.—Of the 19 who voted against it, 13 were of the same party; so that the whole of the Jackson party in the house with the exception of an individual (who declined the responsibility of voting,) recorded their names upon this question, and nearly two thirds were in favor of it, the Bill was then sent to the senate and after a long discussion in that body was returned to theHouse of Delegates with a message in these words

"*By the Senate February* 16, 1828. *Gentlemen of the H. D.*

The Senate not having the constitutional power to amend the bill, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others,have been constrained to reject it.

The Senate approve of the principles of the bill, and should your honourable body be pleased to adopt the amendments indicated below, the senate will find no difficulty in passing it." This message was passed when there were eleven Senators present.

The Yeas and Nays will be found in the Journal of the Senate, page 156,as follows—

Affirmative

Messrs, MARRIOTT,	(Speaker)
SEWELL,	REESE,
HEATH,	HARRISON,
THOMAS,	JOHNSON,
WHITELY	LLOYD,—9

Negative, FORREST, KENNEDY—2

of those who voted for it, 2 are for the administration, and 7 for Jackson; of those who voted against it, 1 for and 1 against the administration.

Here then is a deliberate and solemn vote of the senate of Maryland wherein seven eighths of the Jackson party unite (and these the leaders of the party in the State) in saying to the House of Delegates, "we approve of the principles of the Bill, and pledge ourselves, if certain amendments are adopted to pass it." This message is sent with the bill to the House and is there considered not a man of the opposition opens his mouth against it. The amendments are adopted, *verbatim*, the bill is finally passed by the lower House on the 1st of March, without a division (no one objecting,) and is sent back to the Senate: *See Journal H. D. page* 415.

This is the plan, of the Adams party in the last legislature to fill the Treasury slyly!! and here we have the evidence of it; *six weeks under discussion and supported by the votes of* 29 *Jacksonmen* &winked at in silence bythe others "A good plot, very good friends." "*No man dare deny our statement—the record stares him in the face.*"

Again, this "Citizen" says,—

"When the Adams Governor andCouncil of this state were elected, the publick Treasury was full to overflowing; and yet in the short space of 3 years it has become totally bankrupt. No wonder the Adams party in our legislature were so anxious to pass the license law; or some other odious tax bill."

We have seen how far the party, as such has been implicated in the first bill,and we will now inquire what other "odious tax" they were so anxious to pass.

But first, let us examine what has produced this total bankruptcy.

It will be recollected that our present Jackson senate came into power immediately after our present Adams Executive. The former was brought about by the midnight machinations of a cabalistick caucus of the Electoral College and a few others; expressly with a view to party purposes; the latter, by an honest expression of the will of a majority of the people, by their representatives. What has been the consequence? The senate have uniformly promoted the passage of bills for the appropriation and disbursement of moneyfromthe treasury, but have sedulously opposed all bills proposing to tax the rich capitalist,&c. Witness the rejection by this same senate at the session before the last, of the bill for the valuation and assessment of property that has heretofore escaped taxation. This would have reached the bank-stock and mortgages of the rich speculators, who are living and fattening upon the necessities & pecuniary embarrassments of the poor and unfortunate.—O, no! This would not do. This to them would be "odious"—Again; witness the rejection by this same Jackson Senate at their last session of the bill for "the general valuation and assessment of property in this state," published at the end of the Journal H. of Delegates. Was this bill proposed to levy taxes upon the principle laid down in our bill of rights, namely, that every man should contribute towards the support of government according to his worth in real and personal property. For this principle the late House of Delegates manfully contended,and firmly determined to maintain: resolving sooner than abandoned it—the wheels of government should stop. This principle your Jackson senate as obstinately refused to recognise. 'Tis true, a few members of the Jackson party on both houses did firmly support the bill, yet as the party had the decided controul of the senate, to them, as a party (with the above honorable exceptions,) is fairly chargeable,the failure of the measure. The rich man's cash and bank stock are too sacred to be encroached upon by the rude hand of the tax—gatherer; O 'tis "odious."This hasmade bankrupt the Treasury But, the poor man's Cow which supplies his family with milk, his horse, that ploughs his little Lot to produce them bread, his miserable acre of sand and his humble Hut are all fit subjects of taxation! O yes, 'tis all right.

The correspondence between the two Houses of the legislature with the proposed assessment law, published with the Journal of the House are well worth the attentive consideration of every voter in the State of Maryland—*See Journal from page 572, to the end.*—There, may be seen the views of the late legislature upon the subject of taxation, together, with the bill which the Adams party were so anxious to pass, anxious, because it distributed the burdens of government according to the constitutional and Republican principle, in exact proportion to wealth. This is the other odious tax bill, I presume alluded to by the "Republican Citizen,"—Odious, to the Jackson party, because, like their great head and prototype—they cannot bear any legal or constitutional restraints when opposed to their own sovereign will or interest—Your's truly, &c.

Duff Green's sensibilities were lately so much affected at the allusion in the Adams papers, to the Robards affair, that it was thought he would for some time want a companion to constantly attend him. He had, however, partially recovered; but the other day relapsed again, and broke out in a rhapsodaisical strain about "Mrs. *Adams's* character," and says, that, Mrs. Adams's mother was not married to her husband for a long time after the birth of Mrs. Adams." If the genteel society Jackson men stomach this, they can stomach any thing,—even though the horrors of the truth-telling Robards affair be told over again

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MR. SMITH'S VIEW.

Mr. Smith having been put on the Jackson committee of vigalence of Kent County without his concurrence, states his views on, the Presidential Question in the following sensible note, directed to the vigilant Committee:—

I was *once* the friend of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and tendered to him my feeble support for President but I have since deliberately considered his pretentions for the office, and compared them with those of his great competitor, and come to the conclusion that John Quincy Adams is best *qualified for the station.*—The character and claims of the statesman were, with me, *lost* in the *fame* and *glory* of the soldier, but I have discovered that I laboured under an error, and I feel an honest pride in correcting my mistake. *As a soldier* I admire General Jackson, but I do not think that he possesses those qualifications *that fit him for civil rule.* Mr. Adams has faithfully and wisely administered the government, and to continue him another term will only be treading in a beaten track, and will no doubt add to the *honor* and *glory* of our country, not only by the measures he will pursue, but by vindicating the character of that great man, Henry Clay, who has been traduced and calumniated without measure. RICHARD SMITH.

August 7, 1828

Drought in Mexico.—While theUnited States (especially this part of the country) have been literally deluged with rain, we learn by the latest arrival from Vera Cruz that our Mexican neighbors have suffered an unusual drought for some time past. Scarcely any rain fell at Mexico during the whole of May, and at the close of that month the heat is said to have been more excessivethanwas ever before known,being nearly as great as at Vera Cruz.

A CONVENIENCE.

A Dutchman the other day bid an extraordinary price for an alarum-clock and gave as reason. "Dat as he loff'd to rise early, he had nothing to do but to bull de string and he could wake himself."

We copy from a New York paper the following account of the celebration of the *4th of July*, by a respectable body of Spinsters, who assembled at the house of their lady-president, in compliance with a previous arrangement. After the Cloth had been removed, and the wine "perfect love" and cherry bounce, were placed on the table, the following sentiments were expressed, accompanied by appropriate music on the Piano Forte.

"*The day we Celebrate.*—The Fifty second birth day of American Independence. The first of the Rail Road, and we hope the last of our celibacy.

Tune—*Nobody coming to marry me.*

Old Bachelors. Rusty things—may they enjoy as much happiness by themselves as we do without them. Tune—*We are all noddin.*

Fashion. Like the Silk Worm, she spins her own coffin. Those of us who would look lovely should study simplicity—a little *waist* will cost much. Tune—*I'd be a Butterfly.*

Matrimony. Like Masonry, no one knows the secret until they are initiated. We sincerely hope we may soon learn the mystery. Tune—*I wont be a Nun.*

The Blue Stockings. A constellation of female lustres; the present age has proved the fallacy of the doctrine of the inferiority of woman's mind. Tune—*The Tidy One.*

The Tongue. Our sharpest weapon of defence; Snarlers say that it was the last evil that fell from the box of Pandora—'tis false!—It came out first, for it could not bear "durance vile." Tune—*Bid me discourse.*

Rights of Woman. Recorded on the heart—to drink Soda water, wear Navarinos, and ogle whom they please. Tune—*Hurra for the bonnets of Blue.*

The Gentlemen. The glorious days of Chivalry are past:—Who will poise a lance for us now? Tune—*Auld Lang Syne.*

Ourselves. May we rest upon the *Shelf* like valuable works whose worm-eaten covers are no index to the merits of their contents. Tune—*The bewildered Maid.*

An ode to the air of "Coming thro' the Rye," written for the occasion, was then sung and the party dispersed each to her own domicil."—*Philad. Album.*

New Religious Sect.—One of the London papersgives an account of a new religious sect, which has lately sprung up in Dublin, and is more remarkable for the singularity and eminence of its adherents than for their numbers. They call themselves Primitive Christians; but some of their doctrines are as well adapted to the Jewish and the Pythagorean systems as any denomination of Christians. Thus, for example, they keep the Jewish sabbath, and abstain altogether from animal food, subsisting, for the most part, on raw vegetables. Like the early Christians, they have all things in common, and dwell altogether in one house. This is managed with the less inconvenience, as there are but three of them: and of those it will hardly be believed that the majority have been ministers of the establisbed church. The principal ascetic of the triumvirate is a very celebrated orator, who in his day, made a great noise in the field of controversy. The other reverend gentleman was sometime chaplain in a floating ark on the river; and the lay brother is a physician This last personage is a religious phrenologist, and professes to point out the organs of electiveness and philo-reprosativeness on the skulls of Christian men. He gives lectures on the science in Dublin; but so strictly does he observe his newly adopted tenets, that he will not suffer the booksellers to sell his tickets on Saturday.

The state elections have already commenced, and will take place as follows: July 7, Louisiana—August 4, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi—September 2, Vermont—8, Maine—October 6, Maryland—7, Delaware,—13, South Carolia—14, Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, Ohio—9, Rhode Island—November 3, New York, Georgia.

DEATH BEDS OF VOLTAIRE AND PAINE,

In spite of all the infidel philosophers who flocked around Voltaire in the first days of his illness, he gave signs of wishing to return to that God whom he had so often blasphemed. He called for the priest; his danger increasing, he wrote, entreating the Abbe Gaultier to visit him. He afterward made a declaration, in which he, in fact, renounced infidelity, signed by himself and two witnesses. D'Alembert, Diderot, and about twenty others, who had beset his apartment,he would often curse and exclaim, "Retire; it is you that have brought me to my present state. Begone; I could have done without you all, but you could not exist without me; and what a wretched glory have you procured me!"—They could hear him, the prey of anguish and dread, alternately supplicating and blaspheming that God whom he had conspired against; and in plaintive accents would he cry out, "Oh Christ! Oh Jesus Christ!" and then complainthat he wasabandoned of God and man. His physician, Mr. Trochin, calling in to administer relief, thunderstruck, retired, declaring the death of the impious man to be terrible indeed: Marshal de Richelieu flies from the bed side, declaring it to be a sight too terrible to be sustained: and Mr. Trochin, said the furies of Orestes could give but a faint idea of those of Voltaire. He said, "Doctor, I will give you half of what I am worth if you will give me six months life;" the doctor answered, "Sir, you cannot live six weeks;" Voltaire replied, "Then I shall go to hell, and you will go with me," and soon after expired.

Tom Paine,on his death-bed,during his paroxysms of distress, cried out without intermission, "Oh Lord, help me! God, help me! Jesus Christ, help me! Oh Lord, help me!" repeatiug the same expression, without the least variation, in a tone that would alarm the house.

A THREAT.

An Irish gentleman in Carolina had a negro who was both lazy and tricky. One day having ordered him to perform a certain service, and seeing him do it very sluggishly; "You black rascal (said the Irishman) if you don't move a little faster, I'll cut a hickory stick off that peach tree,and give you a good cowskinning.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, to his friend in Alexandria, dated July 24, 1828.

There has been the greatest revival of religion in this city, for the last three weeks, that I have ever heard of; during which time, we have had preaching every day and night, in the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. About 200 converts have joined the Baptist, 300 the Presbyterian, and 200 the Methodist Church—making in all 700 persons who profess to have been 'born again.' I never witnessed such an out pouring of the spirit in all my life. Between 40 and 50 persons were baptized in a day, and what is singular, this revival is not confined to one denomination, but has extended to the three above named churches.

—FOREIGN.—

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The waters of the Danube have not yet subsided, and consequently the Russian army have not yet crossed. Troops are still sent towards Bosnia and Servia, The Czar has returned from Odessa to head quarters. The Gazette de France of June 19, says that while Nicholas was at Odessa, news was received of an advantage gained by the Russian fleet before Anapa, where a Turkish fleet was captured that was conveying provisions, ammunition, and troops to the fortress; and 1200 persons and six standards were taken.

Anapa had been bombarded for 13 days, and the suburbs were entirely destroyed. Meantime, Gen Paskewitsch was marching against Fizerum.

The Sun of June 23, says,

According to accounts from the East, it was stated that the fortress of Brail had been taken by storm on the 29th *May*; the resistance was very obstinate, as the Turks would neither give nor take quarter. This account may be true, but some doubts are entertained on the subject, especially after the late mock battle.

Its appears that some Prussian officers are to serve in the campaign against the Turks. This is neutrality with a vengeance.

CONSTANTINOPLE,May29.

We are here in a state of war, but all possible care is taken for the safety of the Franks, and perfect tranquility still prevails. By way of example to the discontented Mussulmen, a Turk, who had endeavored to excite the populace to revolt against the Sultan, was beheaded a few daysago. Hussein Pacha and Halib Pacha are gone to Adrianople, with 15 Generals. The first, before his departure, succeeded in persuading the Sultan to put an end to the persecution of the Catholic Armenians, assuring him that these measures must have alienated the European Powers. The Captain Pacha, with 15 men of war, is stationed at the north entrance of the Bosphorus. It is said that these vessels will be joined by 12 ships, which are now fitting out.

Mr. Pettis the Jackson candidate for Congress for Missouri, in opposition to Mr. Bates, has announced himself an opponent of the American System. This is another evidence of the character of the policy which would be pursued in the event of the election of General Jackson.

Departed this life,on Sunday morning last, in this town, after a lingering and painful illness, Master WILLIAM H EMORY, in the 16th year of his age He has left an affectionate father, and mother, and numerous friends to deplore his early death.

House and Lot to Rent,

In Queenstown.



THE Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year, 1829 The HOUSE and Lot, in Queenstown, occupied by Sangston and Talbott. The Store part is in good order—also, the Dwelling part of the House. There is a stable, &c. attached to the premises. Apply to

ELIZ. MAXWELL.

Green-Lot.

Aug. 16 1828. tf.

—CREDITORS;—

Of Samuel Meeds are requested to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated, or leave them with the Register of Wills,as a dividend will shortly be made.

Those indebted to the Estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN DAVIS, *Admr.*

Aug. 16 1826. 3t.

Chesterfield Farm,

To Rent—Adjoining Centreville.

The above excellent Farm is to rent for the ensuing year. There are about 300 acres; the land quite good; and the Dwelling large and in excellent order; the out houses are also in repair. For terms apply to

JOHN DAVIS.

Aug. 16 1828.

A Cook Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given by the Subscriber for a good plain Cook; either by the month or the year.

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Melfield, Aug. 16 1826.

CORN—OATS, & WHEAT,

Wanted by the subscriber, in lieu of Debts due the Centreville Times establishment.

JOHN B. SPENCER.

Aug. 2d. 1828.

THE CAMP MEETING,

At Wye Woods, will commence on Friday, the 29th of this month, and conclude on the 3d inst It is desirable that all who have tents will bring them and unite in spending a few days in the service of God, and in attaining their souls salvation. Aug. 16 2t

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, on SATURDAY the 30th of August, inst. at 11 o'clock at Charles Stanley's tavern, in Chestertown, the property whereon Oliver Smith resided at the time of his death.

This farm adjoins New Market it contains about TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES. of which a fair proportion is in wood—the soil is of a very superior quality and the situation as healthy as any in the county.



The improvements are a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a large two story Barn, and other buildings; a well of good water and a valuable orchard.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments, of six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the date.

The property will be shown to any person wishing to see it, by the subscriber.

WILLIAM WELCH, Trustee.

New Market, Kent co. Md. August 16.

$30 REWARD



RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday the 7th Instant, a Dark Mulatto Woman, called Emiline Moore, about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high;—she is far gone in the Family way. 10 Dollars Reward will be given if taken on Kent-Island 20 Dollars if taken in Queen Ann's County, and 30 Dolls. if taken out of the state and secured in Centreville jail so that I get her again.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Kent-Island, Queen Ann's Co. Md. Aug. 16th. 1828, 3t.

THROUGH in 1 DAY



THE DESPATCH LINE

From Philadelphia, to Centre-Ville, Maryland,

Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafrass, and Head of Chester, to Centreville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season to ve Philadelphia by the Steam Boat

BALTIMORE,

CAPTAIN W. WHILLDIN, from Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at SIX o'clock, for Delaware City; there to take the

CANAL PACKET BOAT LADY CLINTON,

FOR ST. GEORGES, AND FROM THENCE IN

STAGES

To Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafrass, Head of Chester, and Centreville arriving at Centreville the same Evening at Eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings at Four o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at SIX o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings at Four o'clock for Easton.

RETURNING,leaves Mr Thomas Peacock's at Easton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, atOne o'clock, P. M.,and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connection with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE..From Philadelphia to Delaware City, $1 25

	Do.	St. George's,	1 50
	Do.	Middletown,	2 00
	Do.	Warwick,	2 25
	Do.	Head of Sassafrass,	2 50
	Do.	Head of Chester	3 00
And	Do.	Centreville	4 25

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.

July 12—3m Proprietors