by the Ship Columbia, which arrived at New York, from England, a few days since, that Russia had declared War against France.

The idea of such a thing is indeed very doubtful, when is considered the ground on which the rumor is predicated. Should the report, however, be true, the philanthropist will see no cause for gratulation, in such an event. There are enough evils, heaven knows now adulterating the happiness of most of the people of the earth, without any portion of them blindly adding to their number. The lights of science are beginning to be seen in most parts of the world, and the melioration of the conditions of the people of different hemispheres, through the diffusion of knowledge, is hourly progressing. Should a general war in Europe take place, the scene, there at least, will be completely changed—lamentation and mourning will go abroad through that part of the earth—and the cries of the widow and fatherless will rise up to heaven—the march of mind will be retarded; and deforming scenes of vulgar brutality will mark the progress of many an advancing foe; while curses and imprecations will follow the retiring soldier from the scenes of battle and slaughter.

As Americans, we shall be, owing to geographical distinctions, happily aloof from these scenes of war and strife—and though as a nation, we shall profit by their broils, yet as individuals we regret their existence. We carry the olive branch of peace and good will to all men; and thank God, that liberty with us is a common birth right, and that we have no despots to direct our ways and control our lives and fortunes.

1831.

The untiring wings of time have ushered our admiring vision into the scenes of a New Year, and it becomes us as rational and immortal creatures to make a few profitable reflections, growing out of an occasion of the kind. The most appropriate that seem to suggest themselves to our mind, are of the moral and serious kind.

We behold ourselves twelve months nearer an eternity, that is as certain as life itself. And we confess we feel a solemn admonition of the instability of all human greatness, when we look around & behold the desolation of the past year, and see the change that a few hastening months have wrought around us. Where are those of the old, that twelve months ago, we were wont to go to, to receive the suggestions of ageful experience? Gone to the tomb. Where are many of those in the prime of life, our country's honour, & our friendly teachers? They too have gone down to the dark tomb. Even those, nearer and dearer to us—those whose warm palms have pressed ours in the interchange of friendly feeling, have likewise disappeared. We too must soon follow. How necessary then is a preparation for so certain and serious an event. Let us ask ourselves the question—have we individually advanced a twelvemonth in our religious conditions? Have we our eyes more firmly fixed on the high mark, which is in Christ Jesus? Have we (the religious,) in exercising our faith on the promises of our dear Lord, realized more and more of happiness? Have those who profess only morality, become serious, and convinced of the necessity of the atoning love of Christ shed abroad in their hearts, as a necessary consequence of their happiness? If all this has been done, then indeed, we have spent the past year, in usefulness—then indeed, we have not abused the blessings of heaven—but shall reap hereafter, a reward far greater than this world can bestow. These are some of the reflections that crowd our mind at the commencement of a New Year. If we turn our attention from ourselves, to the nation, at large, they are equally applicable, and admonitory.

As a nation, enjoying free institutions & conscientious and civil liberty, we are by far the happiest of the earth. We have peace and happiness at home, and respect and admiration from abroad. Would, that the scene of contemplation was as delightful in other hemispheres, as in our own. But it is not so. Though it is true many are advancing rapidly in the melioration of their conditions, and the perfecting of their institutions.

Within the past year, France has passed from a monarchy to a republican form of government, and the condition of her people must necessarily become improved. Other parts of the Continent of Europe, have likewise merged from the slavish despotism of Kings, to a purer form of government; all no doubt, as far as they are able, patterning after our own happy country.

England likewise has become the seat of intestine commotion, growing out of the oppressions of the people and their heavy taxes. In fact, a civil commotion seems pervading the nations of the earth. We hope it may ultimately lead to the happiness of all.

We leave this subject, for want of time to carry it out.

☞ The Methodist Protestants propose to dedicate their New House in Centreville, to the worship of Almighty God, on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d ins. It is probable that the services will commence on Friday evening the 21st inst. It is expected that several ministers from a distance will attend on that occasion.

CONVENTION—The Southern mail of yesterday brought us the gratifing intelligence that the question of a convention being put to the legislature of South Carolina, has been lost. In the House of Representatives, the votes stood,

For Convention,	60
Against it,	56

It requires two thirds of the votes to authorize a convention. The vote in the Senate stood 24 for and 18 against it. So that for this Session at least little danger is to be apprehended from the Nullifyers.

Elder leaves, put around the roots of peach trees, is recommended as a perfect antidote for the injury arising from worms.

CHANGE IN THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

The change of the British ministry, during the present crisis in the affairs of Europe, is a movement of the greatest magnitude, and the forerunner of more important results, than any similar event which has taken place in England, during the last century. Its effects on public opinion in England, and on the world—its influence on public policy and on first principles—are only second to the French Revolution of August last.

A high tory ministry has been replaced by an entire whig cabinet—a change which has not occurred in the history of England, to a similar extent, during the last fifty years.

During the troublesome times growing out of the first French Revolution, the Whigs in England, went into the cabinet, at the period, for a few months. The spirit of the age was, however adverse to their continuance in office. The manner in which the present English ministry attained power, is no less curious and remarkable, than the event itself. The victory will be awarded to the liberal Whigs, but the battle was commenced and fought against the Wellington ministry, by a section of the most ultra tories, that ever swayed the destinies of England. A division in rank of the landed aristocracy was the elevation of the Whigs. About a year or two ago, when Wellington became Premier, a section of the old tory aristocracy raised the flag of opposition, in the House of commons and in the House of Peers. It was, at best but a selfish opposition. They were not strong enough to carry their purposes, without the aid of the Whigs or liberals. To procure their aid the ultra tory party assumed the principles of the whigs—they talked of reform in abstract, but never touched it in detail. They formed political unions, for the express purpose of organising their opposition to Wellington—instituted clubs to concent rate public opinion, and they attacked the measures of the preminer in and out parliament. The whigs for a while were mere spectators. They kept aloof from mixing in the fray between two parties equally obnoxious to their principles, and to the spirit of the age.

At last came the explosion of the French Revolution. This mighty event started the liberals throughout the world, re-animated their drooping spirits, opened new views to the liberal whigs of England. This event came upon the people of England while they were actively engaged in a new election. If it did not change men, it changed their sentiments; it gave a new impulse to their opinions. The movement in Belgium, and in others portions of the continent, only served to convince the people of England of the necessity of some change in the position of the country, and in the foreign policy of the government.

The discussion and vote in the House of Commons, which led immediately to the resignation of Wellington and his colleagues, were in some measure accidental: but if the change had not been effected as it was, it would have been produced by some analagous movement before the termination of the session.

That the accession of Earl Grey and his friends is a great triumph of the Whig party in England no one can doubt. What is to be its effects on the destiny of England? This is a question of the utmost importance. The new Ministry goes into power under the cry of reform and retrenchment. Can they meet the wishes of the nation? Can they alleviate the distresses of the people? It will be first necessary to inquire what is the situation of England? What are the distresses complained of? Who are the oppressed? Who are the oppressors?

The social system of England is artificial in the extreme. With principles of Liberty in their mouths, it is the most aristocratic system of society in the universe. The whole frame of Government in Church and State, is monopolized by five or six hundred Peers. These men are the absolute owners of the house of Commons. They talk of liberty, but feel it not—they boast of free institutions, while the few oppress the millions—in a legal way to be sure. The entail system, the tythe system, the church system, the aristocracy system, and the funding system, are but so many systems of oppressing the people,—bearing down industry—destroying freedom—corrupting justice—and pampering the aristocracy and their dependants. What can the new whig ministry do? Perhaps they may repeal two or three millions of taxes, but what will that avail in a revenue of sixty millions of pounds sterling a year? It is a mere nothing—a drop in the ocean. Can they repeal the tythe system? The moment they touch the church, they willl be left in a more awful minority in the House of Commons than their predecessors. The aristocracy and the church united, controul the House of Commons and the liberal party in that body, under its present constitution is a meagre minority.

Then there is Parliamentary Reform—what can the new cabinet do in this? They may take the power of electing members from a few rotten boroughs, & give it to Manchester, Birmington, and such like places of magnitude. But is that the reform that the millions of Great Britain want? Not at all. The new ministry go into power on the tide of popular opinion—but they can do nothing and will do nothing to meet the growing expectations of the people of England.

The march of mind is so rapid—the intelligence of the people so great, that they cannot be deceived with promises any longer. It would not be too bold to venture a prediction that the Grey Ministry will scarcely remain in office as long as the cabinet of Wellington did. The chances are against it. The choice of that ministry is only a choice of evils to the people of England. The accession of the whigs is, however, an important step—it is the first step in the march of reform in England. It will lead to important results. That nation cannot go backwards. She is now placed in the same position that France was during the late revolution. Under Louis the Sixteenth, ministers succeeded to ministers, change followed change, one set marched out & another marched in, without finding any cure for the evils that afflicted that country. Why? Because it was not the policy of the actual government that oppressed France—it was the system of society—the church & the aristocracy—the debt—and the feudal customs. England is now exactly in that position, and must, sooner or later, march over the same ground. At this moment France is the happiest and finest country in Europe-England the most oppressed, in the mass--the most splended in detail.

Another important consideration arises from the change of the English ministry. It changes the foreign policy of the government--it detaches England from the expected combination of aristocrats & despots to put a stop to revolutions in Europe. Earl Grey and his colleagues, will make up in their foreign policy, that quantity of liberalism which they dare not mingle with the domestic measures of reform. There will be no coalition of great powers to force a government on Belgium, which does not suit her principles or her interests. The combination of great power which fought France after and during her first revolution, will be no more. Each nation will now be sufficiently engaged with her own domestic concerns. The state of parties in England may soon be violent and fierce, and the contest between the aristocracy and democracy will be fought within her own borders. In short the change in the English ministry, look upon it in whatever point of view, is an entire change in the march of events in Europe. The battle for liberty will be fought in detail, each nation by itself; and this complexion of the contest, will ensure its ultimate triumph *N. Y. Courier.*

A Russian lady, being engaged to dine with M. de Talleyrand, at that time minister for Foreign Affairs, was detained a full hour by some unexpected accident. The famished guests grumbled, and looked at their watches. On the lady's entrance, one of the company observed to his neighbour in Greek, When a woman is neither young nor handsome she ought to arrive betimes. The lady, turning round sharply accosted the satirist in the same language: When a woman, says she has the misfortune to dine with savages, she always arrives too soon.

A performance of music, by steam is announced at Taunton.

SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fi.fa. issued out of Caroline County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Ann Gilder use of William H. Cain, against Jonathan Nicols and Mary E Nicols, his wife, late Mary E. Dixon, and also by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Queen Ann's County Court and to me directed at the suit of Robert Goldsborough, at the instance and for the use of Philimon B. Hopper, against Jonathan Nicols and Mary E. Nicols his wife, will be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Centreville on Tuesday the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of that day the following property to wit,

One House and Lot, containing thirteen acres more or less--the House commonly called Dixon's Tavern.

Taken as the property of the said Johathan and Mary E. Nicols and will be sold for cash to pay the said writs & costs. THO. ASHCOM Sheriff.

January 8. 4t.

Marriages.

On the 3d January Mr. SAMUEL SUTHERLAND, to Miss SALLY TARBUTTON, of this County.

On the same Mr. DANIEL LOLLEY, to Miss CATHARINE PURNELL of this County.

On the 6th January Mr. JAMES NABB, to Miss MARGARET SEWARD of this County.

Female Seminary.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to return her thanks to her Friends for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced teaching School in Centreville. She also informs them that she continues to occupy the same house as formerly, and hopes, by strict attention to her pupils, to be able to render to their parents and guardians, general satisfaction.

Sally Ann Williams.

Centreville, Jan. 1,

A Carriage Horse
FOR SALE.

A LADY in Centreville has a FINE CARRIAGE AND FAMILY HORSE for sale—he is sold because she has no use for him—he is 8 or 9 years old.

Enquire of the Editor who will direct where he may be found.

Jan. 1,

TEACHER.

WANTED, for the year 1831, a Teacher to take charge of a Primary School near Roe's X Roads None need apply except such as obtain a certificate of qualification from the inspectors of primary schools for Queen Ann's county.

Isaac Baggs,
Gould. Price
Philemon Skinner,
dec. 11, Trustees.

New Year's Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just returned from the City with a

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Dry Goods & GROCERIES,

Which their Friends and the Public generally are invited to call and examine.

Earle & Sutton.

Centreville, January 1st, 1831.

BLACKSMITH SHOP REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his BLACKSMITH SHOP across the street, from his old stand, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Richard E. Clayton, where he intends carrying on the business.

He hopes his old customers, and as many new ones as possible, will favor him with their work, which will be executed in the best manner, on the lowest terms, and with the utmost despatch.

C. Ville, Jan. 1st. Wm. HARPER.

COLLECTOR'S SECOND

AND LAST NOTICE.

Fellow Citizens,

I must again call your attention to the payment of your taxes. The time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county, is drawing to a close; and you all know that it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without you first pay me: And I do hope, all who are lovers of the principles of good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, by the last day of January, may expect the rigid letter of the Law enforced. However painful such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding propety in the county, and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice. I shall be in Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.

The Public's obedient Servant,

JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector of Caroline County.

Jan. 1, 3w

Indian Physician.

EDW. LOCKWOOD,

(From Baltimere.)

HAVING for the last fifteen years practised the Healing Art, with the most flattering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide: he having studied with me about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout,
Tetter, Erysipelas, Epilepsey or Falling sickness,
Deafness, Fits, Baldness, sore and Weak Eyes,
Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers,
Kings Evil, White Swelling, Stone or Gravel,
Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint,
Sore Throat, Quincy, Polypus and Mercurial affections,
Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsey,

And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, & every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgaway's, Union Tavern, Easton. Jan. 1, 8t

A young Charge d'Affaires--A young gentleman, about 20 years of age, went secretary of Legation to mr. Randolph's Mission to Russia, and has now become American Minister, *de facto* to the first Court in Europe.

Two men of South Carolina had a fight. Some person came up and inquired of one of the combatants; just as it closed what was the matter? Oh, says he nothing of much consequence: Jim—— and I had a Convention, and I was about to nullify him, when he cried out Disunion!

A blacksmith in Alabama, having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied with true wisdom, I shall never sue any body for slander. I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months, than I could get it the court house in a year.

Baltimore Market.

Monday, Jan. 3

GRAIN—The supplies of wheat during the latter part of the last week were inconsiderable.

Red wheat from good to best brought from 100 to 102 cents per bushel as per quality. These rates remained steady to the end of the week—white wheat brought as per quality, from 81 to 1 12 cents per bushel.

CORN—This article remained pretty firm at the prices of last week, prime old white and yellow were sold at 55 and 56 cents per bushel, and new at 48 and 53 cents per bushel.

RYE. A slight advance took place in Rye-good parcels brought 56 to 58 cents per bushel.

☞ The Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County will sit on the 1st of January, and every Saturday thereafter till 1st April, for the despath of business.

A PISTOL

HAS been left at this Office belonging to some person who left it at a store in Centreville. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay for advertising (81) and take it away.

Dec. 4,

NEW AND CHEAP
FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with

A Large Assortment of Staple & Fancy DRY GOODS.

His stock consists of Sup. & Superfine Black cloths
Do do Blue cloths
Do Grey mixed do
Do Drab do
Do Olive and London Brown
Super, Steel, and grey mixed Casinetts
Lion and Bear skin coating
Grey and Drab fulled Kersey
White, Red and Green Flannels
8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose Blankets
Mackinaw and Pointed Blankets
White, Black and slate Worsted Hose
Do do Cotton
Do do Silk
Misses and Childrens' Worsted and cotton do
Ladies super Hoskin gloves and Mitts
Mens' beaver, dog, and buckskin Gloves
Mens' Angola, lambs' Wool and Worsted Hose
Gauze, assorted
Egyptian and Popline shawls
Merino shawls and scarfs
Cassimir and Thibet shawls
Cloth and Brogonia do
Cambric and Jackonett muslins
Figured and plain Book do
Do Swiss do
Irish linins and lawns
Cambric and Imitation handkerchiefs
Flag, silk and Bandanna do
Cotton shawls and Handkerchiefs, as'd
Domestic and Imported Calicoes
Black English merino
Blk. and fancy Circassians
Blk. Bombazetts and Bombazeens
Checks and domestic plaids
Bleached and un-bleached muslins
7 8 and 4 4 Lowel shirting & sheetings
Cotton yarn from No 5 to 15 &c.

With a general assortment of Glass, China and Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Fur Hats from 82 to 5, Wool Hats, and Hair Caps.

Also a general supply of Brown and Loaf Sugar, Coffee, O. H. and Y. H. Teas—with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold very cheap for the CASH, or Wool, Feathers, Quills, Rags, Kerseys, Lindseys, Beeswax, Linen, Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat &c.

THOS. R. CARVILL.

October 9, 1830.

LOST.

The finder of a small bundle of papers which was lost about four weeks since, either in Easton or between that place and Centreville will be suitably rewarded on leaving it, either with Mr. Solomon Lowe Easton, Mr. Samuel Hopkins, Wye Mill, or Samuel C. Fallowfield, Post Master, Centreville. Dec. 18, 1830.

Magistrates' Blanks,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.