

# THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1845.

**THE WEATHER.**—Our farmers have had glorious weather for their wheat fields, (save and except having been annoyed some little by the fly,) curing of tobacco, and garnering up their corn crop. Indeed it seems to us the seasons have changed partners in the dance, and that November has taken up with May. We have had for some weeks past, with the exception of one day's snow storm, clear, mild, and beautiful weather, and which seems loath to leave us. To-day we are enjoying a mild and spring-like atmosphere.

**THANKSGIVING.**—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of Washington city, Mayor Seaton has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 27th of the present month, to be observed in that city as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God.

**LEGISLATIVE REPUBLICAN.**—The editors of the Annapolis Republican propose to issue, during the ensuing session of the Maryland Legislature, a semi-weekly paper, containing a full account of the proceedings, with impartial sketches of every debate of interest occurring throughout the session. The paper will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, for only \$1.50 in advance, and although Whig in its politics, will be scrupulously careful to avoid giving a party bias to its reports, so that men of all parties will find it a valuable and useful sheet, particularly as the proceedings of the Legislature are likely to be of more than ordinary interest to every citizen of the State.

The November number of the Southern Planter is upon our table with its usual quantity of choice agricultural reading.—The subjoined paragraph is addressed by the editor to his patrons:

**THE PLANTER FOR 1846.**—The next month will close our annual labor, and bring us to a period when we are to renew or discontinue our present relations with a host of friends. Those relations upon our part have been of the most pleasant kind, and we hope they may have proved equally agreeable to our subscribers. With all those from whom we do not hear by the first of January we shall take it for granted that this is the case, and we shall continue to send them the paper as usual. Those who wish to discontinue, and those intending to become new subscribers, will be good enough to notify us as soon as possible, that we may have an opportunity of properly regulating our edition for the coming year.

**PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**—The farm owned by Hon. B. C. Howard, in Howard District, containing 400 acres, was lately sold for \$20,000 cash. Purchaser, Reuben M. Dorsey, Esq., whose property it adjoins.

**U. S. SENATOR FROM N. HAMPSHIRE.**—Gov. Steele has appointed Benjamin W. Jenness to supply the place of Levi Woodbury in the United States Senate.

**OREGON.**—The difference in the amount of land, between the 49th degree of latitude and the parallel of 54° 40', which the Union declares to be the intention of Government to insist upon as the northern boundary line of Oregon, according to a statement made by the Commissioner of the Land Office in 1843, consists in one hundred and four million six hundred and forty thousand acres, which at the minimum price of the public lands is worth \$130,800,000.

**EXECUTION OF THREE MURDERERS.**—*Unfortunate Accident and Shocking Spectacle.*—Two brothers named Long, and Aaron Young, convicted of the murder of Col. Davenport, at Rock Island, Illinois, were executed at that place on the 25th ult. It was a most shocking spectacle, according to a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, who, after stating that the culprits addressed those present and then engaged in religious service, adds:

The prisoners now severally shook hands with those on the scaffold, and with each other. Aaron Long and Young were nearly overcome with emotion. John was quite calm and collected. The Sheriff bound their arms, put the rope round their necks, drew the caps over their faces, and led them forward upon the drop.

Taking the axe, he severed the rope at one blow, and down went the drop, letting them fall a distance of four feet. But now

remained a scene most revolting to behold, and most horrible to describe. The middle rope broke, letting Aaron Long fall, striking his back on the beam below, and lying insensible from the strangling caused by the rope before it broke. For a moment not a human being moved, all were horrified and seemed riveted to their places. Soon, however, the officers descended and lifted him up, when he recovered his senses, and was again led upon the gallows, suffering intensely, raising his hands and crying out—“The Lord have mercy on me! You are hanging an innocent man, and (pointing to his brother) there hangs my poor brother;” but, alas! he heeded him not.

He was already beyond his sympathy—he was left alone to endure the dreadful sight of his brother's last agonies, and once more to pass through the dreadful scene—the rope—the platform—the axe. I shall never forget the appearance of that man, as he sat upon the bench, a large bloody streak about his neck, his body trembling all over, while preparations were making for the final fall. But there was another act in the drama.

As he was ascending the gallows, signs of an outbreak among the crowd were evident. Some cried, “That's enough—let him go,” while others gave expressions to their horror. Just at this moment some cry was raised in a remote part of the crowd: no one knew what it was—some were frightened—one wing of the guard retreated to the gallows—the tumult increased—a sudden panic seized the immense crowd, and they all fled precipitately from the place.

If the earth under the gallows had opened, and Pluto himself had arisen from the infernal regions, with his horses and chariot, it could not have caused greater consternation, or a more hasty flight. The guard were with difficulty kept in their places; the crowd returned, and soon all was quiet; every one ashamed of himself for having been frightened at nothing. One wagon was found upset, but it was supposed to be the effect, and not the cause of the panic. The wretched victim of the law was at length despatched, and the crowd dispersed. Thus ended the first execution that I ever witnessed, and God grant that it may be the last.

**BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT,** FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.

**COUPONS.**—Sales at 78 a 79c.  
**FLOUR.**—There has been another advance in the price of Flour this week.  
Howard Street Flour—We quote at \$6.  
City Mills Flour we quote at \$6.  
Susquehanna Flour—Is worth \$5.75.  
Rye Flour is worth \$4.25 a \$4.31.  
**GRAIN.**—Wheat—We quote white Wheat for family flour, at 125 a 130 cts.; prime reds, 115 a 122, and inferior to good at 114 a 118.  
Rye.—Sales of Md. at 70 a 73 cents.  
Corn.—We quote good to best lots, both white and yellow, at 60 a 63 cents.  
Oats.—Sales of Md. at 36 a 37 cents.  
**PROVISIONS.**—We quote Bacon at previous prices, as follows:—Sides 7 1-2 a 7 3-4 cts.; Shoulders 6 1-2 a 6 3-4 cts.; Hams 8 1-2 a 9 1-2, and assorted 7 3-4 a 8. Baltimore cured hams command 9 a 10 cts.  
**TOBACCO.**—The market remains dull and but few sales are made. We continue the following quotations:  
Maryland inferior and common \$1.50 a \$2; middling to good \$2 a \$5; good \$5.50 a \$7; and fine \$7.25 a \$12.  
The total inspections of the week are 1914 hhds. of which 879 were Maryland.

**MARRIED,**  
On Thursday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Dr. THOMAS J. FRANKLIN, of Anne Arundel county, Md., to Miss JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Col. JOSEPH HARRIS, of St. Mary's county.

**DIED,**  
In the village of Upper Marlboro', on Saturday, the 8th inst., after an illness of a few days, ELI S. BALDWIN, Sheriff of Prince George's county, in the forty-fourth year of his age.  
At Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., Mrs. ANN BAKER, in the 51st year of her age, wife of the late Dr. BAKER, of Prince George's county, Md.

**FOR RENT.**  
THE FARM belonging to the heirs of the late Benjamin Swann is for rent the ensuing year. It will be rented low to a good tenant who will give satisfactory security for the payment of the rent. For further particulars inquire of Mr. Thos. A. Amery, near the premises, or to Dr. S. W. Dent, either of whom are authorized to rent; or apply to the subscriber, near Bryantown.  
JOHN HUGHES, Guardian  
to B. Swann's Heirs.  
nov 20—3t.

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.**  
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Md., letters of administration on the personal estate of DOROTHY DYER, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of May next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 18th day of November, 1845.  
GEORGE A. DYER, Adm'r  
of DOROTHY DYER.  
nov 20.

**BLANKS**  
Of every description printed at the Times Office.

**ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.**  
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Charles County, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at CEDAR HILL, (the late residence of John T. Key,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a variety of—

Household and Kitchen Furniture; a good Carriage and Horses; many valuable Farming Utensils; a small stock, consisting of six well-broke Mules, Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs; a crop of Tobacco, supposed

to contain from eighteen to twenty thousand pounds; a crop of Corn Provender; one handsome double-barrel Gun, with case; and many other valuable articles too tedious to mention. Also, Two likely YOUNG NEGROE MEN.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above \$10, the purchaser or purchasers giving approved security; and for all sums under, the cash will be required.  
MARY E. KEY, Adm'r.  
HANSON H. ROBERTSON, Adm'r,  
nov 20. of John Tayloe Key.

**NEGROES WANTED.**  
I will pay the extreme market price for YOUNG NEGROES, whose owners have good titles and are slaves for life. I can be found at almost any time in Port Tobacco. Persons having Slaves for sale will please give me a call.  
Communications in all cases attended to.  
JOHN G. CAMPBELL,  
nov 20—4t. for B. M. Campbell.

**BROOD MARES FOR SALE.**  
Wishing to reduce my present stock of Horses, I will sell several fine Brood Mares, by Register. Persons desirous of purchasing will call at my stables, near Middletown.  
F. THOMPSON.  
nov 13—4t.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Charles County Court, sitting in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 11th of DECEMBER next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, the

**REAL ESTATE**  
upon which the late George R. Spalding resided, and of which he died seized and possessed, called and known by the name of “Oak Grove,” and part of “Boswell's Enclosure,” supposed to contain about 534 ACRES, situate, lying and being in Charles county, Md. This estate will be sold subject to the widow's dower.

It is admirably located for a private residence. It lies in a most desirable neighborhood and has always been esteemed one of the most healthy places in the county. There are upon it a good Brick Dwelling, and all necessary Farm Houses and out buildings.  
A fair portion of the Land is heavily timbered, and that which is arable is said by those who know it, to be highly susceptible of improvement.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Court, are as follows:—The purchase money is to be paid in two equal annual instalments of one and two years—the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and the payment thereof is to be secured by the bond or bonds of the purchaser with such sureties as the Trustee may approve. Upon the ratification by the Court of the sale, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, (and not before) the Trustee is authorized to convey, by deed, properly executed, the said real estate to the said purchaser or purchasers, or to his or their heirs, the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged of all claims of the parties to this cause, or of any person or persons claiming from or under them or any of them.  
GEO. BRENT, Trustee.  
nov 13—ts.

**PAPER, BOOKS, QUILLS, &c.**—We have received our Fall supply of WRITING and WRAPPING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS, QUILLS, STEEL PENS, &c. consisting in part of 300 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes, 100 dozen Comly's Spellers, 30,000 Quills, Nos. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60, 10,000 Russia Quills, very cheap.  
Our stock of MISCELLANEOUS & SCHOOL BOOKS is very large, and embraces all the books used in colleges and schools, and all the new standard works of the day. We have always on hand Steel Pens, in great variety; Slates and Slate Pencils; Drawing Paper and Pencils; Bonnet Boards; best Bristol Board, Drawing Books and Drawing Cards; Mathematical Instruments, in cases and separate; India Rubber, best India Ink, Note Paper, Envelopes, French Letter Paper, Red Tape, Ink Powder, black and red; Erasers; Music Paper; red, black and blue ink; Indelible Ink; Juvenile Games, and every other article usually kept in a Stationery Store.  
We have also a lot of very cheap Family Bibles, and Letter and Cap Paper as low as \$1.25 per ream. Virginia Almanacs for 1846, at \$8 per gross, Farmer's, House-keeper's, Hagerstown, and Comic Almanacs for 1846, \$4.50 per gross. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, or from punctual customers, promptly attended to, and every article furnished at the lowest price.  
The highest price given for RAGS.  
BELL & ENTWISLE.  
Alexandria, Nov. 13, 1845.—4w

From the American Eagle.

**SUCCESSFUL FARMING.**  
The secret of successful farming consists in the character and relative amount of the crops. Articles of necessity that can be produced on a farm with more economy than they can be purchased, should not of course be neglected: and the more that any given amount of labor and expense can produce, the better. If a farmer has to buy his fodder, bacon, &c., he can't be working things right, unless he has a more profitable crop in the ground, and no room or means for producing them—a condition of things not likely to be met with, at least in this neighborhood. Our soil here is better adapted to the cultivation of grain than it is to the cultivation of cotton. It is true that the cotton may find a more ready market, but by no means has it such superiority over the former as to deserve the almost exclusive attention it now receives. The cultivation of grain would do more to enhance the agricultural resource of West Tennessee than any thing else. It would open and suggest means for improving the land, and direct the spirit of domestic enterprise in such channels as would enable our farmers to feel themselves entirely independent of the more northern States. Under our present system of farming, the average crop of corn may be estimated at about twenty-five bushels to the acre. Now if the land was well manured, and the crop properly worked, that average would at least be increased to fifty bushels. The same amount of land, therefore, can be made to produce double the crop that it now does; this, too, by an actual saving of labor, for it is easier to manure an acre and cultivate it, than to cultivate two acres. We must recollect also that the manure can be applied at a season when there is but little doing—when labor is cheaper and more abundant than at any other time.

Another advantage besides the increase of the crop and the saving of labor that results from this, is the improvement of the land; and this improvement is sufficiently valuable to more than compensate for the cost of manure, supposing it to have been purchased, instead of collected on the farm. The manure, therefore, makes a profitable return to the farmer; first, in the increase of his crop, and secondly, in leaving his land considerably enriched. It must consequently be a good investment.  
But if the economy of farming is properly understood, there will be no necessity for purchasing manure. Enough can always be collected on the premises, by housing the stock during the winter, and resorting to the various other modes of making compost, that are in vogue throughout well-cultivated sections of the country. As for penning of the stock, we are certain it would do them no damage, were they to get enough to eat—a favor not always bestowed upon them in these parts, were a man to judge from the appearance their wo-begone figures present to the eye, at least during the winter season.

If no other reason existed to induce us to believe in the necessity of paying more attention to the culture of grain, the forlorn appearance of our mules, cows, horses, and other animals, would of itself awaken a charitable interest in this subject. No man can see a team of poor, emaciated, hungry looking brutes, without thinking ill of their owner, and suspecting him guilty of starving a whole plantation for the sake of a few bales of cotton.

**MANAGEMENT OF PASTURE LANDS.**  
The following extract is taken from the Albany Cultivator:  
Land which is best adapted to pasturage, we think should never be ploughed. This rule is particularly applicable to moist grounds, and those situated on hill sides and mountains. We have frequently noticed a great difference in the production of grass on hill sides, owing entirely to one portion having been ploughed, and the other portion not having been ploughed. The grass on the unploughed part is always much the best. In many instances, it is almost impossible to use the plough on a hill side without rendering the ground liable to be washed and gullied by rains; but if it is sown with grass seed without ploughing, the numerous fibrous roots of the trees and shrubs will hold the soil together till it becomes thoroughly netted together by the grass roots.

The natural condition of land as it is cleared of the forest, is generally favorable to the growth of grasses, as may be seen by the readiness with which they come in and flourish; and we believe that no mixture or reversion of the soil can be made with any advantage for the production of grass. Drains may be made if needed to make the ground sufficiently dry. The use of the harrow, after the growth has been properly cleared off by the axe and mattock, will put the surface in a good state for the reception of clover and grass seed, or for a crop of small grain, if it should be advisable to sow one. Should young trees, bushes or sprouts, from the stumps, spring up, let them be cut out with the mattock; and should the grass die out, or mosses come in, a sharp-toothed harrow drawn over the ground, and seed sown in August or first of September, with a dressing of plaster, compost of muck and ashes, or rotted manure, will bring on a fine sward of good herbage. On lands naturally adapted to the

growth of grass, the use of topdressing, or a resowing of seeds, will seldom be necessary, for under a judicious course of feeding, the pasturage, instead of declining, will actually improve for several years.—The occasional use of a light, sharp harrow, may, however, increase the growth of grass, by preventing the sward from becoming “bound.”

**PRESERVATION OF MANURES AND DESTRUCTION OF THE EFFLUVIA.**—In a letter to the celebrated French chemist M. Dumas, M. Schalterman says he finds by experiment, that the application of the sulphate of iron, or green coppers, at once fixes the ammonia flying off from putrefying manures, and destroys their odor. It will have almost instant effect upon the foulest fecal matters.  
It is applied either in solution or solid. It will not only preserve the contents of sewers, cesspools, public privies, &c. in the most valuable state for agriculture, but render these innocuous, both while being filled and in the process of emptying. The action of coppers is so energetic that M. Schalterman finds that if mixed with the foulest contents of a cesspool or privy for a few hours, the mass may be removed without any sensible odor.

**EARLY POTATOES.**—Mr. Coleman, in his Agricultural Tour, published in Boston, after detailing some of the methods practised by the English gardeners to procure early potatoes, mentions the following:  
Another mode of obtaining early potatoes, not new potatoes, is to plant potatoes only so early in the season as that they shall be about half-grown at the usual time of taking them up. These may be taken up in the autumn, and replaced in earth; and early in the succeeding spring they may be sold as new potatoes.

**GRAPE VINES.**—Directions for Pruning.—He also says he obtained from one of the best gardeners in England the following directions for pruning grape vines.  
With regard to the best way to manage the vine, when fruiting, I invariably stop the shoot one eye above the bunch; and it is the practice of the best gardeners in England. I generally leave one shoot not stopped without fruit, and to fruit next season, and cut the shoots out that have borne fruit this year. On the short-spur system, every shoot is stopped an eye above the bunch, except the top one, and then it must be managed like the rest; all the lateral shoots must be stopped one eye above another, until they cease growing, as the more leaves you get the fruit will swell larger.

**EXERCISE IN THE OPEN AIR.**—The English people are remarkable for taking a great deal of exercise in the open air, and are generally great walkers. Male and female, high and low, walk much—a custom worthy of imitation by our countrywomen. A foreign correspondent of the Boston Post, furnishing some account of Mr. and Mrs. Howitt, (well-known writers,) gives the following statement:  
We (Mr. and Mrs. Howitt and the writer) were all up with the dawn, and, after a substantial country breakfast, were on our way to Swansea. Arrived at which place, we walked over the splendid beach, which extends from the town to the Mumblehead, a distance of nearly seven miles—for we were all great pedestrians, Mr. and Mrs. Howitt particularly so. What would some young ladies, who never venture out unless in a carriage, or for a brief street promenade, say to such walks as those taken by the delightful authoress we are speaking of? Soon after their marriage they undertook a walk into Scotland, having long admired warmly the ballad poetry and traditions of that country. In their ramble, after landing at Dunbarton, they went over mountain and moorland, wherever they proposed to go, for one thousand miles, walking more than five hundred of it—Mrs. Howitt performing the journey without fatigue. They crossed Ben Lomond without a guide, and, after enjoying the most magnificent spectacle of the clouds alternately shrouding and breaking away from the chaos of mountains around them, were enveloped by a dense cloud, and only able to effect their descent with great difficulty and with considerable hazard.—They visited Loch Katrine, Stirling, Edinburgh, and all the beautiful scenery for many miles around it, traversed Fifeshire, and then, taking Abbotsford in their route, walked through the more southern parts, visiting many places interesting for their poetical or historical associations. They returned by way of the English lakes, having, as they have been frequently heard to declare, enjoyed the most delightful journey imaginable. They also made another excursion into the north of England, Scotland, and the Western Isles, traversing the most interesting parts of their journey again on foot.

**A WORKING JUDGE.**—Judge Woodbury, says the Boston Post, opened the court at 9 on Wednesday morning, sat till 2—resumed at half-past 3, sat till 6—then rode five miles, delivered a lecture, rode back, reopened the court, and sat till half-past 10 at night.