L. S. Teackly

Centreville Times,

AND

EASTERN-SHORE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

No. 473. CENTREVILLE, E. S. MARYLAND; NOVEMBER 2: 1833. J. B. Spencer, Editor

Terms.

$3,00, PER ANNUM—or
$2,50, IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Single Papers, 6 Cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 15 lines printed 3 weeks for One dollar—longer ones in the same proportion.

Cash will be required for all advetisements inserted in the Centreville Times.—administrators, Constables, and 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 a Year, and a subscriber must notify the editor before he can discontinue the Paper.

All Letters, Communications, and Advertisements, must come POSTAGE FREE or they will not be taken out of the Post office.

Notice.

I wish to purchase fifty NEGROES of both sexes from 6 to 30 years of age for which I will give the highest cash prices; those having such to dispose of, would do well to give me a call before they sell to any one else as I am determined to give higher prices than any purchaser now in market, or may hereafter come; all communications addressed to me in Centreville on the subject will be immediately attended to by

ALEXANDER S JONES

February 8 1833

Removal.

JAMES D. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand & intends keeping as usual,

A Good Assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,

both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

LIKEWISE:
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, AND *BLACKING*; all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for *cash*.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

LEATHER.

The subscriber has recently received a large supply of SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, which he offers at Baltimore prices.

WM. S. CONSTABLE

Centreville Sept. 14.

Ferry at Crumpton.

The public are respectfully informed that a Rope Ferry is established across Chester River at Crumpton (formerly known by the name of McAllisters Ferry) were every attention will be paid to persons passing.

Rate.

For each and every person	3 cts
Man and Horse	6 1 4
Horse and Cart	12 1 2
Horse and gig	18 3 4
Two wheel and two horses	37 1-2
Cattle each head	3
Sheep and hogs	2

MULFORD, HOPPER & Co

NEGROES

WANTED.

We wish to purchase 40 or 50 hands: we wish to purchase some families, & would like to purchase as many as practicable from the same plantation or neighborhood.—

Persons wishing to sell families can receive the most satisfactory evidence that we purchase for our own use &r will not separate them, by applying at the bar of Mr. Wilmer's tavern in this place,

FELIX HUSTON &
WALTER BYRNES.

Centreville Aug. 17th 1833

☞ The Kent Enquirer will please publish this.

A Farm Wanted.

For rent for the next year, either at a certain or grain rent. Good recommendations will be furnished by the advertiser—who has authorised J. B. Spencer to rent for him.

Aug. 3.

WANTED,

THE editor of this paper wishes to hire a good Cook, and a female house servant, for the remainder of the year—they must be well recommended. The highest wages will be given. July 20.

DYOTTVLLE

Glass Factory.

Formerly known as the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories.—This establishment is conducted on the most extensive scale embraceing four distinct Factories which from their location on the River Delaware in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, afford every facility for executing orders with promptness, without being subjected to the previous risk of breakage by land carriage.

With the foregoing advantages in addition to the recent improvements he has effected in the art of manufacturing glass of the most durable strength and quality, his employment of the most competent workmen in the country, and his being also aided by the assistance of his brother Mr. M. Dyott under whose personal superintendence the entire establishment is conducted, the subscriber is enabled to produce workmanship of the first quality either of white Flint, green or black Glass He can furnish in any quantites Apothecaries Patent Medicine and Perfumery Vials and Bottles of every description; Druggists Shop Furniture, Confectioners Show Bottles, Castor Oil, Wine and Cordial Bottles, Druggists Packing do, Carboys Demijohns Flasks, Mustards, Cayenne Preserving Jars, Snuff Bottle &c. &c. of every variety.

Bottles and Vials of any size and pattern made to order at the shortest notice. Particular attention will be given to private moulds as heretofore. Orders must be addressed to the proprietor.

T. W DYOTT, Philadelphia

N. B. Druggists, country Merchants and Dealers are solicited to call at the corner of Second and Race streets to examine the ware. Each package of Glass made at the above factories, is stamped with the words—DYOTTVILLE GLASS FACTORIES. PHILADELPHIA. may 2.

TOWN PROPERTY

TO RENT

For the ensuing year the property occupied for several years past by Mr Francis Arlett as a Tavern, to a good tenant the terms will be moderate.

Apply to
JAMES SMITH
August 24, tf Near Centreville

COMFORT, SAFETY & EXPEDITION

THE STEAM BOAT
GOV. WALCOTT
Capt. Wm. Virdin

Will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, returning will leave Chester Town every Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at about 10 and Rockhall at about 12 noon and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent

June, 22, 1833. tf.

Strays!

TWO YEARLINGS which I bought at the sale of Mr. Thomas Knotts's property above Church Hill, have gone astray in that direction. They are both Heifers; one is a red buffalo, the other has horns & has some white spots on her. The marks are crops and a slit in each ear.

Sep. 21 J. B. SPENCER

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

CAPT. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR

Will leave his landing at Corsica every Monday morning at 10 o'clock for Annapolis and Baltimore, she will leave Baltimore for Centreville every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, call at Annapolis and arrive at the landing at 2 o'clock.

N. B,—All baggage at the owner's risk. October 5th 1833. tf

The Beautiful Horse
CORSICA;

FOR SALE.

Having determined to be no longer troubled with such stock I again offer for sale, my Yellow

Horse Corsica,

The terms of sale, will be made to suit the purchaser—if not sold before the 15th of Nov. next, another disposition will be made of him.

JAS. BORDLEY

Centreville Oct. 12th 1833.

N. B. All persons indebted for the services of the above horse. are requested to make payment to me on or before the 15th of next month, otherwise they will find their accounts in an officers hands.

Agricultural.

COMMUNICATED TO EASTON GAZETTE

The following paper was read before the Board of Agriculture by Samuel Stevens, Esq. and is now presented for publication.

Question. What species of sheep do you consider the most valuable to farmers generally, and what are the best modes of managing sheep and lambs?

Answer. On this subject I possess the pride and ambition of a Farmer, and fearless of contradiction, pronounce the Bakewell Sheep bottomed on Merino the most profitable. In the first place, the Merino gives a fine beautiful wool, and when crossed by the Bakewell, you add beauty and size both having a predilection for fat, and an uncommon sweet flavor, and what is very remarkable and important they are ready for the butcher at eighteen months old, and if suffered to remain two years old, they will increase in beauty, size, and fat superior to any other breed of sheep I have ever seen—and on as little food. But all Farmers who expect to have fine sheep, ought to be careful every year, to select the most beautiful form and figure to breed from, both in male and female, and be sure never suffer his Ewes to go to the Ram until the fall after they are twelve months old, He should keep his breeding Ewes, his Lambs after they are weaned, his weathers, and his Rams in separate pastures, and I consider it bad policy to put the Ram to the ewes before the 20th of September or the first of October—his Lambs will then fall about the first of March when the grass begins to spring, and gives his Lambs a fair and vigorous start, they also avoid the danger of being lost by bad weather, as no sheep should ever be confined in winter nor summer, great care should be taken to have your Ewes in fine order when they take the Ram—and when they first lamb I doubt whether they should be in very fine order, as I conceive the lamb is more apt to die. I would strongly recommend to every lover of sheep to seed a field in Rye about the middle of August, when he harrows down his corn, which will afford him a fine fall pasture for his weathers, or such sheep as he intends for the butcher, and a great pasture for his Ewes and Lambs in the month of March, and the Rye will by no means be injured from producing a crop, provided they are removed by the first of April. One more important remark allow me to make, no farmer should ever keep a sheep over six years old, nor keep too many, and particular attention should be observed to remove them from field to field about every four weeks, as they become tired and wish a change—if even you take them from a good to a bad pasture I believe they will rejoice at it and do better.

Question. What is the best and most economical mode of keeping milch cows in full milk during winter?

Answer. On this important subject I have made but few experiments, turnips, which have been highly spoken of by English Authors, I have but little faith in, the milk is thin, and I believe a cow will die on them, unless she has meal, short feed or some other kind to aid them. I know of nothing more economical, and more calculated to produce finer milk than to have your cows well fed on clover hay, and pumpkins—secured in a nice clean stable, well littered with straw, & the stall well cleaned every morning, and at night fresh litter, and a plenty of nice water. In the first place a farmer who does not raise Clover, should scarcely be entitled to enjoy that good name, and pumpkins can be raised in your cornfield without the least expense or trouble [by placing two or three seed in every fourth hill each way, when you replant your corn,) except gathering them in the fall, which can be done by little boys or girls to remove them to the turning rows, before seeding wheat—but I believe chopped Rye straw mixed with meal would be very valuable feed, also for horses.—But to digress a little from the question, rest assured as much depends on the milk maid, as dogs on the difference in food—if a cow is not milked clean—every time she will accumulate the milk left—therefore care should be taken to extract every drop, and again a cloth and fresh water should be taken to the pen or stable every morning to wash the udders.

Question. Do you consider Oxen valuable as hauling beasts?—which is the best mode of breaking them, and the best and cheapest mode of feeding them in winter, when put to severe work?

Answer. I do consider the Ox a most valuable beast for labor, and very economical. In the first place they require no food to raise them, except grass, in summer, and coarse food in winter, and the manure they return will amply pay that expense, and when well broken are so governable that a small boy can drive them with security.—You may work them ten or twelve years at hard and constant labor, at the expiration of which time you can with two or even one summer's rest and good pasture, with a small portion of corn convert them into beef, or dispose of them to the butcher—you have the same advantage should they become lame or blind at an earlier period, which is not the case with horses. The capital invested is much smaller than when horses are employed, and the gear is much less expensive, and can be more easily repaired by your servants, and can draw as much manure out as a pair of horses, when the hauling is on the farm—but it is my opinion should never be allowed to travel far, or be driven out of a fast walk. I am strongly inclined to believe all oxen should be broken when one year old, by placing on them a small light yoke, and suffer your negro children or even your own children to drive them about in a common go cart with a pair of truck wheels—children will become delighted with the sport, and become useful either in collecting manure from the road side or corners of fences, &c, and deposit in some suitable place, or bringing to the wood pile, chips or bushes, &c. should they be suffered to pass over this time, I have never encountered any difficulty in breaking them by placing a young one with an old one, yoke them, then secure their heads with a rope, and unite their tails with strings, have them gently led or driven about for one or two days, and then put an empty cart, where may be used perhaps a part of a day, then put them to light work, but they should be unyoked every night as this gives them confidence, they should be gently handled, and an ear or two of corn given to them occasionally, when under yoke, and after it is removed.

The common habit and custom of farmers to give their oxen corn to work on, is in my opinion radically wrong, and a most wanton waste. Economy should be made the first study of a farmer, to learn to conduct his business with a true and steady eye to his interest in all its ramifications.

I have been constantly in the habit of using oxen for thirty three years and fear not a contradiction when I say I draw as constantly and work as many carts as any other person, in proportion to my number of acres, and I can with truth and sincerity say, I never used five barrels of corn or any other kind of grain during the time with my hauling oxen,—My constant habit is to have stalls provided for them with racks, where I feed them from the last of October with corn caps as long as they will last, then with some kind of coarse hay, sometimes during the winter I change their food from corn-caps to hay, and so alternately as suits my convenience and opinions. In the spring I give them my top fodder, and occasionally a few blades and clover hay—this method I pursue until the grass puts up in the spring, when I turn them out and throw to them some kind of hay, top fodder or blades.

Through the spring and summer *I* cut clover, and give to them every night.—During meal spells I like to have some fine spot for them to graze on convenient to the house, or give them green cut clover. This practice viz; winter feeding, I obtained when *I* first began to farm from a neighbor, whom all will admit was a judicious farmer, viz; Mr. James Goldsborough, and he caught the idea from a farmer who should be held in the hightest estimation for the improvement of land, and the first mover of a marl cart in this country and perhaps in America viz—the late Mr. John Singleton. Through the year I ran from three to six carts daily except in harvest and planting corn time, (unless prevented by sickness or some unforseen accident.) My oxen are not fat—is it the wish or profit of a farmer to have his oxen sleek, fat, or pampered like a turf steed? Or is it his profit to do all he can with them, and at as moderate expense as practicable? To show the *practicability* and not *theoretically*, what labor oxen can perform on the treatment I give them, I will for your satisfaction (and hope it will not be considered presumption) to give you an extract from my Diary of the number of loads of manure which have been put out on my land for the last eight years, independent of hauling wood, rails, litter, cornstalks, &c. and the drawing of my farm yard manure to the place of deposit with the view of making compost &c. which I have never retained an account of—but I allude to actual marl, compost marsh mud, &c. which can be denominated manure carted out on the field.

Prom seeding	1824,	till seeding		1825	6291
"	"	1825,	" "	1826	8542
"	"	1826,	" "	1827	6299
"	"	1827,	" "	1828	5361
"	"	1828,	" "	1829	7122
"	"	1829,	" "	1830	5672
"	"	1830,	" "	1831	*3862
"	"	1831,	" "	1832	5266
Total,					48,415

*Too wet to draw.

Averaging 6052 loads each year, covering about 100 acres per annum, but I frequently put my compost on the same ground and in the same year where I marl, to give it action.

"Question. Are you of opinion that by the present mode of farming, our lands are impoverished more than they were many years ago, and if so what is the cause?

Answer. This is a question in answering which considerable difficulty may occur: when I take into consideration the vast majority of lands through the Eastern Shore, which are cultivated in three, and sometimes in two fields, without five acres being manured annually on each farm, and badly cultivated, I would say they are declining in value and character, and this is very much owing to land speculators who purchase up the large tracts of land cheap and rent them from year to year at high prices, whereby the tenants have neither opportunity nor encouragement to improve, which would not be the case were the landlords to lease out said lands for a term of years, to good tenants, and enable them to improve the land. But many farmers are rapidly improving their lands, not only by manuring, the application of which is tenfold more than ten years ago, but by *judicious management, high cultivation, and a regular improved system.* The spirit of improvement appears to be increasing, and an agricultural ambition now exists which in my opinion will tend to raise the character of our lands, which added to the improved state of the health of our country, the easy means of cultivation, the many and various kinds of manures to be procured, the many luxuries to be obtained from our waters, &c. will in time invite strangers to settle amongst us, who may still add to our improvement, and prices of land; and in lieu of our youths seeking foreign climes, they will become more satisfied with "home, sweet home."

Sept. 10th 1833,

POETRY:

The following beautiful lines were selected from the Litchfield Enquirer, for the Alexandria Gazette, by a young female.

CAUTION!

Ladies profit by the warning
Of a friend sincere and true,
You who bloom in life's fair morning,
Hear the advice I offer you;
Well you know the rule of nature,
That two souls unite as one!
Ordered this by the Creator,
When his six days work was done.
Woman was at first designed
As a comforter for man—
Then to wisdom be inclined,
Find a good one if you can,
Well you know how fickle minded
Young women very often prove:
Then I warn you be not blinded,
By their [but] pretended love,
If they promise by the dozen,
Ponder well before you bow—
Hottest love is soonest frozen,
And you'r left they care not how.
Choose a man of sense and credit,
Seek a heart that feels for all,
And a mind whose worth has made it
Build so strong 'twill never fall.
Choose a proper time to marry—
As a bard of old has sung
A year too long you'd better tarry,
Than be wed a year too young,
After marriage, wisdom teaches
Sweet submission in the wife;
Wear a gown and not the breeches
If you'd live a happy life.
Once again I pray abandon
All who lust for paltry pelf;
But slight not a sober and an
Honest fellow like—MYSELF.

ITEMS.

Hydrophobia is very prevalent in New Orleans, the dogs are running disordered about the streets there.

The First Snow.

It snowed at Saratoga Springs for near two hours on Sunday last.

Another Specimen of Yankee Ingenuity.—Segars are now manufactured in Connecticut from leaves of corn stalks and the inside composed of bean leaves and pea pods. They are said to smoke well and have the appearance of the real los Cigarros de la Havana.

On the 13th inst, a new Methodist Church was opened at Nashville. After a sermon by the Rev. Bishop McKendree, upwards of one thousand dollars was collected to aid the building of the Church.

Geogia has redeemed herself from the stigma of Nullification, in having secured by a large majority the reelection of Wilson Lumkin as Governor for that state—Philadelhpia Sentinel.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Peter V. Daniel, of Richmond, Virginia, to be Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Roger B. Taney, resigned.

SIGNS OF COLD WEATHER.

Reading, (Pa.) Oct. 22.

On Wednesday last, a large flock of wild geese passed over this place, so low that they might have been reached with a good fowling piece, pursuing their course to the south. On Sunday we are informed, the mountains in Schuylkill county were covered with snow. These circumstances may be looked upon as precursors of an early winter.

An Irishman was arraigned, a few days since before the Municipal Court of Boston, on an indictment for stealing. The clerk asked him to plead guilty or not guilty.—Sir, said the man I cant spake English. What can you speak? Irish! Well, that's as good English as I want. Guilty or not guilty? Not guilty, by the jumping jingoes!

Man has two hundred and forty six bones, the head and the face sixty-three the trunk thirty-nine, the arms sixty-four, and the lower extremities sixty. There are in man two hundred and one muscles, or pair of muscles.

English Women.

A notorious characteristic of English society is the universal marketing of our unmarried women: a marketing peculiar to ourselves in Europe, and only rivalled by the slave merchants of the East. We are a match-making nation the lively novels of Mrs. Gore have given a just and unexaggerated picture of the intrigues, the manœuvres, the plotting, and the counterplotting that make the staple of matronly ambition. We boast that in our country, young people not affianced to each other by their parents, there are more marriages in which the heart is engaged than there are abroad. Very possible—but in good society, the heart is remarkably prudent and seldom falls violently in love without a sufficient—where the heart is, there will the treasure be also!—Our young men, possessing rather passion than sentiment. form these liaisons, which are the substitute of love—they may say with Quin to the fair glove maker. Madam, I never make love—I always buy it ready made. We never go into a ball-room without feeling that we breathe the air of diplomacy. How many of those gentle chaperons would shame even the wisdom of a Talleyrand. What open faces and secret hearts! What schemes and ambushes in every work. If we look back to that early period in the history of our manners, when with us, as it is still in France, parents betrothed their children, and instead of bringing them to public sale, effected a private compact of exchange.—We shall be surprised to find that marriages were not less happy nor women less domestic than at present. The custom of open match-making is productive of many consequences not sufficiently noticed, in the first place it encourages the spirit of insincerity among all women, Mothers and daughters—a spirit that consists in perpetual scheming and perpetual hypocrisy—it lowers the chivalric estimate of women, and damps with eternal suspicion the youthful tendency to lofty and honest love,

In the next place it assists to render the tone of society dull, low, and unintellectual, it is not talent, it is not virtue, it is not even the graces and fascination of manner that are sought by the fair dispensers of social reputation, no, it is the title and the rent-roll. You do not lavish your invitations on the most agreeable members of a family, but on the richest. The elder son is the great attraction. Nay the more agreeable the man be, if poor and unmarried the more dangerous he is considered—you may admit him to acquaintaneship but you jealously bar him from intimacy. Thus society is crowded with the insipid and beset with the insincere. The women that give the tone to society take the tone from their favorites. The rich young man is to be flattered in order that he may be won—to flatter him, you seem to approve his pursuits; you talk to him of balls and races—you fear to alarm him by appearing his intellectual superior: you dread lest he should think you a blue: you trust to beauty and a graceful folly to allure him, and you harmonize your mind into gentle dulness, that it may not jar upon his own.

The ambition of women absorbed in these petty intrigues, and debased to this paltry level, possess but little sympathy with the great objects of a masculine and noble intellect. They have in general, frigid conception of public virtue: they affect not to understand politics, and measure a mans genius by his success in getting on. With the woman of ancient times, a patriot was an object of admiration—with the women of ours, he is an abject of horror. Speak against pensions and they almost deem you disreputable,—become a placeman, and you are a person of consideration. Thus our women seldom exalt the ambition of public life.—They are inimitable, however, in their consolation under its reverses.

Bulwar's England.

A NOVEL CASE, TRULY.

The Lynchburg Virginian states that a case of assault and battery was recently tried in the county of Henry, Va., in which ladies were the parties—Miss Thomason plaintiff, and Mrs. Greenlee alias (a very suspicious word by the way, whether affixed to the name of man or woman) Mrs. Hunter defendant. The cause of the ac-