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B R Carroll,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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REPORT on the Agricultural Statistics of Marlborough District, read before the Pee Dee Agricultural Society, at its Semi-annual meeting, in October 1839, by Gen Jno.

The committee appointed by the Society at its June meeting, to take and report a statistical account of the agricultural interests of Marlboro' District state; that the general indifference prevailing with planters, both as to the quartity of land cultivated by them, and as nett product per nere, renders it exceedingly difficult to make such report as would be entirely satisfactory to themselves and devoid of some error. Yet from the best exertions they could well use, and the and the most accurate information in their power, they believe that the following may be as correct as can at any time be made in the same way, and under the same cir-

There was cultivated in corn in the year 1838, 21,521 acres, which yielded 210,050 bushels; making an average of a few quarts less than 10 bushels per acre .-There was in cotton 12,882 acres, which vielded 4.938 bales; and in the absence of any better data, if we suppose each bale to contain 1100 pont its of seed cotton it makes 5,431,800 pounds, and an average of 421 p ands and a fraction per acre; or suppose (which would perhaps be a more correct es. tunate as the weight of the biles ranged from 300 to 450 pounds) took som verage of witten a fraction of 460 poor is per acre. The contract higher sea 3 130, and

some service, it would be imprae leable to extract from amongst them, the exact amount of labor engaged; and th refore the entire number of slaves is tendered.

The committee were not required to take any account of small grain, but as the planters have, for the last few years, endeavored more generally to raise their own flour, at is deemed as ematter of no accoust lerable imtion was therefore and to it, by which six or seven thousand bushels were found to have been made, principally on the uplands of the District, averaging a very satisfac ory production to the acre, and making flour equal to any from any other section.

The lands celtivated in corn and cotton vary from the best low lands on the river. to the lightest and most exhausted sand helts; and of course vielded a corresponding production; but whe her upon the best or most exhausted timbs the committee have been most decidedly impressed with the whole some advantages arising from the process of manuring -- even with decayed vegetable matter, which requires but little preparation to reader it valuable, and which abundantly surrounds the field of almost every planter.

Although to great quantity of this manure has yet been used in the District, it is pleasing to find that the minds of our planters are now rapidly turning to this sheet crops. Ten years ago, I was upon the anchor of their agricultural interests, and point of abandoning some of my old fields to believe that the time is not far distant in d spair. They had been cul wared in when thousands of acres of our now almost the usual mode of ploughing and cropping, barred lands, will smile with such harves alternately under the plough, and in grass, as will well reward the laborer for his toil.

the interest of our planters, that the sum re- pense of cultivation. The same piece of ported as having been paid for foreign horses, mules, pork, &c. were less than it is, yet they are satisfied, had the account been taken a few years ago, it would have been considerably larger; and that the planters a year or more under the plough, nearly have now pretty generally ascertained, the the same course is to be pursued, especially folly of employing all their efforts in the whom it is intended to sow wheat or rye, production of any one staple; -- when, plough your land so as to turn under the they receive its price in one hand, they extend it with the other, to some foreigner, for the actual necessaries of their own subsistence, and such too, as they might raise with the same, or less labor, than that with which they have in fact procured them.

JOHN McQUEEN, Chairman.

From the Boston Courier.

PLOUGHING AND PLOUGHS. Ploughing is considered by all farmers acting with a sounder discretion, than he sible necessity of good ploughing to a suc- search of food.

a portion of the poorer sub soil, and the reby exposing it to the enriching influence of the atmosphere, and to cover up and preserve from washing rains, and wasting rains, and wasting winds, the light vegetable matter upon the surface, as well as to facilitate the subsequent operations of the husbandmen, are the only important uses of

Our old fields are rap dly approaching to a state of utter sterlity. At each successive rotation of crops the vegetable mould is becoming thiner, and the product less; and the plough, in the hands of most farmers, so far from deepening the soil, and increas. ing is powers or producing, is really exhausting it of all its natural fermity; and will soon render it, as has already been done in some parts of our country by the same means an introductive waste, unfit for cultivation in the surface, which the surface, of centuries, adigal hand. I have the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface, which the surface, and harrowed, the surface of will soon render it, as has already been

seemed an exhausiles store of foot for vo-girrion, by means of the plough, robbed of every particle of vegetable susceance, and now absolutely abandoned by the occupant as worth ss.

Strange as the assertion may seem it is never beless true, that formers generally plough too much. The poorer sub-sol. which is turned u by the first ploughing, instead of being kept upon the surface, this it has become enriched by culture and exposure to the air, is by cross ploughing imme liarely turned back againso its col and lif less bed; and the ligh weretable mould, instea! of being kept beneath? for the bene 1200 pounds of seed cotton to the bale fit of the crop, is, by the same process of cross plong ker, brought again to the sur face, and they may by winds, or was ed

t as flat and smooth as the nature of the 4 the share and couler make an acute as- ges from heat and cold and from storms ground will admit, and then cultivating the gle on the land side, the plough will incline and sunshine. crops without d sturbing the soil, with the to tall to be right. This would be the ten- In's lecting a place for burying, it is imderfully improved. With one ploughing this meliantion. By so plucing the coulter and could we regulate the condition of the in this way, and spreading on one top dres as to form an acue angle with the plane of earth around them, we would freeze it the cart loads to the acre, and mixing it finely with the poor earth at the surface, I have the pough, as is the case with Prouty & spring. raised two crops of grain or roots, and had Mear's improved plough, and thereby the cul ivating, four ploughings, as many times herrowing, and two dressings of manure, are considered necessary. I have then saved three ploughings, and as many harrowings, one dressing of manure, and at the same time have deepened, and permanently improved the soil, and more than doubled my and had become so impoverished, that the Although your committee could wish, for products were insufficient to cover the exland, which gave me one ton of hay, will now, at the same distance of time after laying to grass, give me three.

In the cul ivation of land, which has been rich mould, bring to the surface a portion of the fresh earth that has never before been disturbed by the plough, and mix this well, (if the preceeding crops have not been well manured) with a light dressing of well rotted compost, and from twenty to fifty bushfelent you will never require a Legislative bounty, as an inducement to cultivate when

Good ploughing cannot be effected with. out ploughs suitably adapted to the purpose. In this all important agricultural implement, as the most important agricultural operation, I venture the assertion, without fear of coneither as it regards the immediate crop, or tradiction, that the Americans have made the future and permanent improvement of greater, and more useful improvements in the soil. The farmer, who so manages his its adaption and fitness for the designed it were, and turned over, and lett loose, and to him it is seefield, as to produce, in the main, the great. purpose, within the last twenty years, than in the best state to derive vegetable aliment 2nd. The Overseer should be a man (to W S R ynolds

whose sole object is a present crop, without | cessful tillage, near twenty years ago I per- | Another advantage attending the peculiar portant end may be accomplished by this | J C Geiger, whose sole object is a present crop, without regarding the permanent improvement of suided the person, who occupied the farm construction of Messrs. Pronty & Means knowledge, which may have given origin to the well-known maxim, "A statch in St. Michael's. proved Scotch plough, (I think Small's) ance is all upon one side of the beam, there time, saves nine." which was highly recommended in the agri-cultural publications of that time. This to the left or land side: the friction is ther was before the introduction of the cast iro : by increased in this part, and the wear, of able to have his arrangements well ahead. plough came, and I must coness I was placed more over the centre of the plough, tage that may present itself in the executing Wm J Bull, great y asto ashed at the first sight of it, and and the resistance which it has to encounter, of the same. as much disappointed when I witnessed is is upon both sides of the beam, as movement 4th. The Overseer should study the great operations. A luge, mishappen is more regular, and the friction equal in all nature and disposition of his employer, and combination of wood and iron, it was the press Torse are some of the peculiar as for as in his power, (consistent with what laughing stock of my neighbors, who at properties of this plough, which give it a delaction once denounced me as a "book farmer." cid d preference to any other now in use. The plough was laid aside, and has been On conferring with some of my neighbors, extend an order contrary to his interest or kept for show, and in construction and relative to the work of Prouty & Mears' in any way confuse the arrangement of workmanship, when compared with Ameri- plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a plant tion work, it should be pointed out to can ploughs, furnishes a striking illustration field of ten acres, the an ount of labor sav- the Employer by the Overseer, and if the of the superior skill and ingenuity of our ed, added to the amount gained in conse. Employer stall wisces his orders carried own mechanics, over of those of Europe. quence of the improved filth, when compart into execution, it is the duty of the Overseer I can now do twice as much work, and do ed with the work of any other plough, is fully to obey, and note the same on his plantainfinitely better, with Prouty & Mears' un- equal to the price paid for it. proved plough, with one horse, and a single hand, than a yoke of oxen and a horse, and one add tional hand to drive, could do with the famous Scotch plough.

Public attention was first awakened to the subject of unprovements upon the old fashioned, wedge-like plough, by the wriings of Mr. J. fferson, who in 1798. pubished his new theory of the construction of the mould board, formed upon mathematical substituted the cast iron for the wooden mould board, for which he ob ailed a patent. This was the commencement of a

series of improvements which have resulted in the substitution of east from the att parts ; of he plough, exc pt the beam and hand- in existence now through its decendants. ies, and such has been the progress in re-

process to waste. To writer has a seer | ment, appoint for the recimproved cas iron hive below the surface. Whether it would that "feareth his Creator," Such a man I culture.

applied on one side. I cannot better mike myselfunderstool, than by supposing the land, or left hand side of a harrow, to be kept on a stright line with the line of draugh. It will read by be perceived that buried, the ensuing summer. the force necessary to draw it when so placed, will be greater than if drawn in usual way, by applying the draught to the provement. Another and perhaps greater to make a few remarks on the benefit to its perfect adaption to the end de- QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF OVERSEERS, John W Huns,

the furrows together, like feather edged pend. boards. Tos, in greenswar , is very des irable, as the grass is thereby prevented which every man of business will read by M Clinton, from springing up between the turrow slices results, and I know of no business trat de- Wm Reed, els of slaked lime to the acre, and I am con- much more efficially, but when the fur, mands more of this in redient than the rows are cut at right un les. The grass is tusiness devolving on the Overseer; and John A Calhoun, completely shut in, and will not r pen our while experience may justly include every A B Arnold, jure the crop, or increase the labor of culti- cher qualification, yet human nature teach | D L Wardaw, vation. Not only in greensward, but in old es that there are such characters in the ground, the superior manner in which the world as known great deal but do nothing- | Simeon Fair. work is done by this plough is very percep- to such characters the Apostic James may tible. There is no tendency to crowd the have alieded when he said, "He that Bannister ground into ridges : the soil is taken up, as knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to

est reward for the labor and e pense bes. have been made in Great Britain for a cen- from the air, and to enable the roots of use the tanguage of Solomon) that can "dis James D Erwin towed, will undoubtedly be considered as tury. From a conviction of the indisp no plants to penetrate, and stake down in ero both time and judgment," not only how to do, but when, as a considerable and im- J A Addison.

Lexington, M 188. From the New England Farmer.

BURYING BUES IN WINTER. Our last swarm came off in Jone, and notwithstanding the old adage that "a swarm" in June is not worth a spoon" we should refuse an offer of two spoons for this, and more, unless they were very nice and very heavy. True, the quantity of honey which with our way of managing such lives, we an animety and, would probably have been should certainly be kept.

My method of burying bees is as follows. purposes designed, but the American cast vember. The pet in which they are placed ron plaugh, as now constructed, may in is dug considerably larger than the layer, in 1 mb. truth be c usalered, as it has been denomine every respect. On the bo om of the pit ated, the most important instrument known two sticks say of scanting, four inches man, remember the injunction of our enquiry a which the sentiments of the difffeets and excellencies of each. About which years ago, Hitchcock's pleugh, then a precidency of a precidency of the rounding side up, so that if the frost fearness of New Y are, was introduced into servers as a real to curry the water from ever experienced Overseer will testify with me in the control of the covered with a two metaphank, or I more dury in vene union an opportunity of knowing the dury imposed.)

2. The appropriate of a great from the curry the water from ever experienced Overseer will testify with me in the covered with a two metaphank, or I more dury in the covered with a two metaphank, or I more dury in posed.)

2. The appropriate of a great from ever experienced Overseer will testify with me in the curry of the State. acre. The real color gross \$3.430, and the same of plang which is used by prost formers, the committee has been determined by the same of the plane of land yielding not more than a ton already to the acre, at the usual season of plong long with the exception of he. Lis man the hive, as they say to admit the air; subordination, the only way to the success-greens ward, say the tenth of May, contains that the force necessary in the draught, is but we do not see why a stake, drove with full management of the agricultural interest. more than we've tons of vegetable matter, not applied the city to the centre of resist consisting of the roots and tops of gress and consisting of the roots are the roots and tops of gress and consisting of the roots are the roots and tops of gress and consisting of the roots are the r other vegetable remains upon the surface. price is a formers, have erred in their notion. And distribute, we do not see the necessity Such a me bood plot with the to as will be that the boson should be placed directly of the object of burying bees is to put bes calculated to some for the benefit of over the had side of plough and that the them as much as men be in a size of dorthe farmer should no best a e to adopt. B, s and rd, should be square, or at a regat anstock of provisions is lengthened out, to secompoledy inverting the sward, and laying gies with he cut of he share, thinking that cure them from sadden and often fatal chan-

application of a light dressing of compost, dency, and as the other parts of the plaugh pertant that a dry one should be chosen, and land may not only be kept in heart, but won- are so constructed as to resist and over one we prefer one that is cold to a warm one, sing of compost manure, of about tweny the share, on the land side, the team is night after their burial, and keep it frozen brought more directly over the centre of until time for their exhumation in the

We, in both instances of our former bury. he land to grass. In the ordinary way of power n cessery to move a, is applied more log, took them up some of the last days of W Wingate directly to the centre of resistance, and the March, and all the dead we found from the force required to move it, and overcome four lives thus kept would not half fill a perhis resistance, is of course less than when son's hand, and on exposure to the sun and WK Davis, atmosphere, the living were as bright and Elward Meens, lively as though they had known no winter. and they gave sworms earlier and more frequently than did the bives that were not

From the Charleston Courier.

Massas, Epitors,-It not intruding on John P Richardson, James B Richards n. centre. This is decidely one of the most your columns, the todowing article may no D. St P D.Bose, valuable improvements in the construction be altogether unprofinable; particularly at Is ac Le or. of the plough, hat has been made in modern this season of the year, when planters find times, and for which the public are indebted from sad experience, that a change of over. J. W. Norris, to the ingenuity and skill of Messes, Prouty beers is actually indepensable for the better J N Garvin, & M ars. A greater case of draught is not regulation and successful management of Thomas Pinckney, the only advantage resulting from this im- their agricultural interests. Permit me then

signed is by leaving the ground in the best that planters may escape the too frepossible, condition. The acure an le, quent imposition of those men, who are des. which is made in the land side of the furst trute in every respect of those qualities on John M Felder, row slice, by the peculi r construction of which the successful and proper manage. S B Dwight, mis plough, enables me ploughmen to lay ment of the planter's interest entirely de- Elisha Tyler,

1st. "Experiencia docet" is a truth to Benjamin Massey,

tion day book.

5 h. The Overseer should endeavor to find out the ability, character and disposition Hammond, F D Quash, J A Scott, B F of the people under his charge, so that he may apportion his work to their several abil it s. yet without any appor at or visible distinction, and as regards their character he will scarcely meet any difficulty.

6th, The Overseer should have a tolerable knowledge of physic, that he may be and p also-optical principles. It was in they have gathered as not very great, but, sickness d mands, and for this knowledge able to administ r medicine properly, when every Overseer should be in possession of Robert Smah, of Pansylvania, in 1803, think amply sufficient for their samply. We "Ewell's Medical Companion," by the frepropose burying hem through the winter, a quent perusal of which he will find great practice which we have a lowed in two suc. good resulting from little knowledge--or in cessive years, and had we continued it the other words, a bate knowledge of medicine hird, our old colony, instead of coming to may do wonders at times. A day journal

7 de le is highly descrable that an Over seer should have some knowledge of surgeduring this implement to a filmess for the The operation is performed the last of No- ry, that he may be able with safety to open a vein, extract a tooth, or bandage a broken

8th. An Overseer should be a humane to min. About fi teen years since the cast squire, are so placed that a cavity may be Lord, "Be ye merciful," at the same time crent sections of our State have been concon share came me general use in this left into which the water if there is ny may wethout partiality. "That servent which suited, they are of opinion that the followput of the country, Wood's Tyce's. Hitch softle and run off without inputy to the bess, knowed his master's will and doeth it NOT. cock's, Howard's and last of all Promy & On these blocks I by my floor to and which shall be beaten with many stripes," and Mear's, have each hel their share of public should be sound and full an meh thick; if favor, I have protocolarly attended to the more, no matter. The top of the hive should have a few. (hat is, if we have a right to beoperation of an inese, and noticed the de- be covered with a two inch plants, or f more live he had an opportunity of knowing the Corolina College.

f plong, which is used by prost farmers, her Seat by Mr. Prosats, who was will be the his next through the below, — that the set of eblue cloths' are the almost

the efficiency return experiment, that an agree plongs. The prevailing efficulty with all plongs be well to do so we cannot say. Some, recommend without any hestation to every when burying their bees, drive down a stake Planter who may wish order, discipling and AN OVERSEER.

AGRICULTUAL CONVENTION.

from the Columbia Telescope. From Marlborough. James Gillespie, John McQueen, W T Ederbe,

Thomas E Powe, J Wright, Marion

Thomas Evans. B Moody, William Evans Edgefield. W Brooks,

A P Butler, J O Nicholson, Darlington. Thomas E Melver, Thomas P Lide, W II Cannon, sr. J F Ervin.

J B Davis, J H M ans, D Elkin

Chester J D Crawford Richland. F H Elmore, Rober: W Gibbes. James Gregg. Robert Henry, Sumter,

Thomas J Wilder, J W English, Anderson and Pickens, JPR -d. Jesse M'Kinney,

Spartanburgh. II II Tompson, John Crawford, Samuel N Evans, Wm K Poole.

Orange and St. Matthews, S Glover, Jacob S. rowman. D F Jamison, Lancaster.

J P Crockett. John M Baskin,

P F Moragne, James Fair. George M'Daffie, Newberry, Greenville,

Barnwell. Coarles R Carroll, J II Hammond. W Gilmore Sims,

Lexington.

W M Murray J Jankina Mickle. St. Helena Island. Prince William's. Prince George Winyaw.

R F W Allson. All Saints B F Dunkin.

F D Q ash, St. John's Berkely.

St. Andrew's,

St. John's Colleton.

The committee of fifteen, to prepare business for the Convention were, B R Carroll W T Ellerbe, Thos. Evans, W H Cannon, Jas. B Davis, J Gregg. W Reynolds, J P Richardson, A B Arnold, J H Dunkin, W Brooks, and F Massey.

On the second evening of the meeting following additional delegates were present.

From Fairfield.-W J. Alston, John M. Robertson, Burrel B. Cook.

From Sumter .- Hon. J. S. Richardson. From Anderson .- J. B. Reed, J. E.

From Richland .-- R. H. Goodwyn, D. Fenley. From Edgefield.-M. Watson. From Lexington .-- 11. Arthur.

From Union. - Z. P. Herndon. From Prince George Winyaw. - Thos.

The President called for the Report of the Committe of fifteen, when the Chairman. B. R. Carroll. Esq. submitted the following REPORT.

The Committee appointed to prepare business for the Agricultural Convention, beg ing subjects are fit and proper for the consideration of the convention, viz:

1. The creation by the Legislature, of an Agricultural professorship in the South

2. The appropriation by the Legislature of a sum of money to defray the expences of a Geological and Agricultural

In liviting their recommendation to the propositions alluded to, the committee have done so with the view of not crowding upon the conevntion the consideration of too

many to ics of abounding interest. They believe that the fault of our Agricultural meetings has heretofore been, that they have The following list of delegates we copy attempted too much, and done too little. Hoping, therefore, that they have selected such matters as will interest the convention. they beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject." The Report having been laid before the

Convention for discussion, Charles R. Carroll, Esq., addressed the Chair in support of its recommendations. He was followed by James II. Hammond, Esq., in opposition, John A. Calhoun, Esq., and B. R Carroll, Esq., spoke in reply to Col. Hammoned.

B. R. Carrol, Esq., moved to consider the propositions of the report separately, and to add to the first and second propositions, the words, " and that the same be recommended to the Legislature; so that they would read as follows :

1. The creation, by the Legislature, of an Agricultural Professorship in the South Carolina College, and that the same be recommended to the Legislature.

2. The appropriation, by the Legisla. ture of a sum of money to defray the expences of a Geological and Agricultural survey of the State, and that the same be recommended to the Legislature. Col. Hammond moved to lay the first

proposition on the table, which was agreed to .- He taen moved to lay the second proposition on the table, which was rejected. The Aves not being sa isfied, the votes were taken by tellers, when it was found that there were 31 Ayes and 57 Noes. So the second proposition was before the meeting.

H. H. Thomson, Esq. moved, " That upon that proposition, there should be a division of the question, and that the vote should be taken on the propriety of recommending a Geological survey apart from an Ags cultural survey."

This mo ion was under discussion, when it was moved by Dr. Arnold, that the Convention do now adjourn, to meet on to morrow evening at 51.2 o'clock.

The Convention then adjourned. ROBERT. W. GIBBES.

WEDNESDAY. Nov. 27, 1839. The Convention was organized at the hour appointed. The minutes of the prev-

ious meeting were read. The President stated that the Convention was prepared for business, and that the subject for their consideration was " the propriety of recommending to the Legislature

a Geological survey apart from an Agricultural survey of the State." Gen. McDuffie addressed the Convention