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AGREOULEUREL.

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From the Temperance Advocate. "I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to fellow

nine own teaching." I am not going to bore thee, gentle reader, with a chapter on the variety of stritieums." I am not the roan for that -in truth I am a plain old fashioned sort of fellow, who knoweth little more about knowing the anxiety of my friends to botanical names, than the girl who said, learn the success of my agricultural expeshe knew very little about any flowers, dition to England, I avail myself of a few except those bolonging to the class of moments of leisure to state the general re-"dilirium tremens." By the by, Du sult. In swine I went into a thorough Buse, that might not be half so bad a hit and minute examination from the differafter all. Hast thou not seen the ladies ent species of the Chinu, the wild boar of sporting with many flowers belonging to Asia, and from the forests of Germany, that class, in these modern times? But specimens of which I found in the Zooloold fellows answer-why they dont try, of any consideration, and the various that's it. I believe it is the truth-and crossess and improvement that have been as this is about the season for a talk on made on them by importations from that subject, let's have it.

to land-but if you must do it, do try and Russian breeds; then Scotch, Irish, and turn the vegetable matter which covers Wesh, with crosses too numerous to the ground under, before it is dried up, or mertion. And the result of the whole is killed by the frost. Set your plough that the Berkshires, as, brought to this deep, and turn up the soil-and let it be country by Mr. Hawes, and such as I done well; no scratching and slapping have heretofore and now imported, for for these things are insufferable.

before you sow it, to take out the seeds of mals in the world. There are some cockle and other weeds, which infest the kinds of swine that beat them as to size; crop. Soak it 10 or 15 hours in a strong and others, perhaps, in little minor points. solution of blue-stone. About 1.4 lb. But what I wish to be understood as as dissolved in what water will soak a bush. serting is, that the Berkshire unites more el, is a very good preparation. If you good qualities in him for general purpocannot get blue stone, take copperas, and ses than anything within my knowledge; with no bristles, but thin hair, and really delight, and left it with deep regret. if you cannot get copperas, try lye or and in coming to this conclusion, I stake possessed a fineness of points that absolis a charming country, bating its everlast. death to clear up the myst

-and you may rest assured you will have no smut in your wheat.

The effect of the blue-stone I have magistrate anytime on that point. It is tion moreover a poverful stimulant, hence, inplant in its de elopement.

Now roll your seed while wet, in strong lime, and youadd another stimulant, as well as the srest preventive of the Hessian fly I hav ever known.

I know an experienced practical farmer, who has pursued this plan for many years, and he never been troubled with the fly, whil his neighbors, even those who bought heir seed wheat from him, seffered by severely and that's what I call pretty and to got over.

Some famers recommend immersing the seed for 10 or 15 seconds in boiling water, befor rubbing it in the lime, as Publication of the Westover manuscripts a more eertin method of killing the eggs Paper nets for cleaning and ventilating of the fly, which by a good glass are said to be discenable near the sprouts of the grains that are infected.

Now, hee would be a very pretty place to branchoff into a learned entomological of the Hesian fly-whether it is "Cecidomvia" estructor, Ceraphron deatructor, or Ceciomyia tutica-whether it makes its apparance in the shape of long, thin infusort, gelatinous semi-transparent hemogneous contractile, without vertehra, orradiated tentacula, or hyalim aspect, &c., but this would be killingand atters not to me, what names these soi dant scientific gentry may envelopenese little destructors-it is sufficieft for me to know, that I have extractedfron the wheat in four weeks after it ha bee sown, from one to four small seni-transparent destructors (I should call my while experience goes to confirm what I arned from t e old Pennsylvania farmersforty years ago, that the egg was Agricultural Society, on the culture of of the adding lies in chewing the bag, is an ol saying. And an experiment on the grin prevents the fly-I consider

that string enough evidence for me-but every tan to his notion, as the girl said when the kissed the cow. Again, put your weat in, about 3 pecks to the acre -Plouh it carefully, and run over it with a hear roller. And if you don't make a good cop, it is'nt my fault.

But here is probably as great a secret in hanling your wheat, after it is made, as in mking.

Trut not to your negroes, or your

overser, but see to it yourself. Seethat it is carefully thrashed outcarefuly cleaned—kept free from weavel -welsunned and aired-sent to a good mill, and above all, well put up when it comeshome, and if thou canst not show a goods loaf upon thy table, I will be mistakes But enough, methinks I already hearsome half dozen cry aloud.

I pray thee, cease thy counsel, which falls into mine ears as profitless as water

From the Cultivator for November.

MR. ALLEN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker : Being now on my way home to Buffalo, and abroad. I also saw specimens of the To sow wheat after corn, is very trying Italian, Spanish, French, German, and general purposes of the farmer are, Now, run your seed through a screen upon the whole, the very best ani-

ment as a man; and although I may be called an interested party, I may be permitted to also add "without prejudice, seen so often, that I have no doubts on and after a long, laborious, strict, and, I the subject. I'm willing to go before a sincerely trust, an impartial investiga-

Berkshires in England are spreading sures you a beter "stand" and forces the very rapidly, and are also now taken to Scotland, Ireland, and other parts of the world. The name, consequently, as with us, has become very popular; and all sorts of impositions are there practiced as well as here, with grades and every imaginable breed. But the real true animal in shape, color, and quality, is precisely such as Mr. Hawes first imported here, saving one exception; and that is, a pig will now and then be cast after the model and color of the original breed; as figured in Lowe's Illustrations, viz., sandy or buff with waves or sports of black, and also black with some spots or waves of white; but the fancy of the people inclining to those more black, or a dark, rich, plumb color, just flecked with a little white, the lighter colored and buff ones have been constantly thrown out, till they breed with now and then a stray pig, as I have so often before explained in the pages of enquiry othe origin, nature and habits the Cultivator. For my part, I rather fancy a slight buff with the black, and I besides a slight flecking of the same on other parts of him; and I noticed that more or less of his stock was thus mark-

The old breed has become nearly extinct, a few specimens only remaining; and these so degenerated in size that they are not now so large even as the present improved race; not comparing at all with Windsor Castle. All assured me that he was the largest animal that them) within the sixteenth of an inch of had been bred in the county for twenty the grain-when there was but one leaf years; and in the last No. of the Cultit the wheat, and when the grain had vator you have rather under than overstapt ever lost its shape, or dropped its en- ted his dimensions. I know from what I the son I chose, is no disgrace to his sire. elope. The blades thus effected, were saw of the weights of inferior sized Berk. rellow, nd ultimately died. In fact, that shires fatting in England, that he may be year, I ardly made a grain of wheat made to easily attain 800 pounds. Added Cultivation of the pine on the shores of from the original stalk-what matured, to this great size, he is fine in his points, came from the suckers. I have seen the a most excellent conformation, and what the breeder of these superb animals, Mr. Reports of the Massuchusetts Agricultural fly of estructor, at various stages, and is rather remarkable, of soft thin hair all my other selections; and though I could find none else quite as large as bucks of this flock usually shear from 10 Windsor Castle, they perhaps had a trifle more of fineness of point and fashion.

> In regard to the size of hogs, breeders and pork packers in England take the same ground as I informed the public in last July's Cultivator, that they had in Cincinnati, the greatest pork market in America, and upon precisely the same principles; and it would be a waste of subject. Large animals have conseployed agents who are dealers in pigs, each one of whom annually buys theusands, and knows every man's breeding in the country, to assist me; and I sent over by the London packet ships Mediator and Wellington, and am to receive next season stock from all the different families bred there that are worth posbreeding at home; and thus, I trust, pense of shipping is enormous; and, after at 6d to 7 1-2d sterling; equal to 18 Ohio, and Kentucky alone, might show and 14 cents per pound of our money.

White, light spotted, black blue, gray, and all sorts of colored pigs may occasionally be seen in Berkshire county; but the people there would scout the idea of their being called by their name; they would consider it an imposition, and I horns make the heat heef in England might almost add, an insult. And, to and he is a capital hardy animal, and pro my numerous questions, what do you call them? They would give me some specific name, or say, "we don't know, "this is from the purpose." I was about gical Gardens and on the estates of the they're not our sort." I do hope now to ask a plain question. Why is it, so noblemen and gentlemen in different for henceforth and for ever to hear no few of our farmers make good crops of parts of the country. I also examined all more about white and other Berkshires wheat? Well, I think I hear a dozen the original breeds of England still left than as here described for perhaps the hundredth time as the true and gennine breed, as improved by the Siamese cross. I have full notes of all these things; the discussion of which alone would occupy a long articlo, which I must defer to

some more convenient period. Failing to find Berkshires as large as I anticipated when leaving home, I immedidiately set to work with my agents for some other breed; and after a volume of inquiries, and traversing half the kingdom, I found the Kenilworths, the very largest breed of swine at present existing in Great Britaln. The owner of the sire of one of the pair of pigs I purchased, asserted that he would weigh, full fatted, 1,700 lbs.; but I think his maximum would not overgo 1,300lbs. He stood my sheet already full and must forbear; four feet high, was proportionably long, and to conclude, I hailed England with

Indeed in general shape and conforma. American finds so much in his associa. tion he nearly approaches the Berkshire. His color was pure white. The size of the other pigs was not quite so large, and a trifle coarser, while the sows were still less: but this I was informed was always the case with the breed. I do hope that my friends now will be satisfied; for they have at last in these, a large hog, and, above all, a white one. But if these are not large enough. I shall quite despair, and recommend the importation of a rhinoceros that I saw flourishing alongside of an elephant hardly superior to him in size, at the Zoological Gardens of Regent's Park in London. He was upwards of four feet across the buttock, and might weigh some three or four tons.

I shall not have any of the Kennilworth breed of pigs for sale short of a year, I propose crossing the males upon the large white Yorkshire, and also with a few of my Berkshires. I think the produce of either will be of great size and excellent quality: and as the number of sows to be stinted in December to farrow to a Kennilworth boar in the spring will be in accordance with the orders of my friends for this cross, they will please to let me know their wishes on this head as quick as possible; for they may be as sured, that even with this produce, they found the largest hogs in the county so may safely compete for gain of flesh, in marked, after the old original. Wind. a given space of time, with Woburns, or sor Castle has a buff spot on one fore leg, any other breed that gentlemen may happen to have on hand for the purpose of a

> Nothing can be superior to the South down sheep that I brought over for Mr. Rotch, of Otsego county, this State, and our late minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and Bishop Meade of Virginia. 'The sire of Mr. R.'s buck won the first prize, 30 sovereigns, as the best of his age, at the Royal Agricultural Show at Liverpool in July, and was let to the Duke of Newcastle for this season only, for 100 guineas. He was considered as near perfection as it is possible for a sheep to be: and I may add that when brought on board ship at London 152 pounds. Mr. Stevenson's and Bishop Meade's, about 18 months old. weighed respectively 254 and 248 pounds. And Jonas Webb, of Babraham, killed a wethor last Christmas that weighed, dressed with the head on, 200 pounds. The to 11 1-2 pounds; and I need not add another word to the readers of the Cultivator as to the superiority of South Down mutton, and the hardiness and good constitution of the animals making it.

Accompanying the sheep for Mr. Rotch, was the most beautiful shepherd's dog that I ever saw; and of a breed so good, that it requires no instruction to break them into the management and time for me to add another word on the care of flocks. I also brought over for Mr. R. some of the large Dorking fowls, quently become very scarce in Berkshire, that carry an extra toe to their heels. and exceedingly difficult to find. I per. To these I added a few pheasants, the sonally perambulated all Berkshire and beautiful game bird of England, and a the neighboring counties, and also em- cross from which on the common barn fowl produced the celebrated game cock

Of Short Horns I brought nothing, for fear of the disease so prevalent through out horned stock in England. and because there is but one man's herd that can improve our own; and his best I cannot have till another year. It really pains me to see any more Durhams of ordinary qualisessing. These I shall keep apart in ty imported into our country. The exsave the necessity of further importa. all, they are now so plenty in America tions for twenty years to come. Stock that they can be bought for half or two of all kinds is very high in England now. thirds the price abroad; and throwing Pork and mutton sell readily in market two or three stocks out there, New York, successfully against all England. This is my deliberate judgment after a very careful examination of the best Short Horns in that country. Ayrshires we can make here by the thousand, by crossing Durham bulls on our best native milkers. The Scotch black cattle without bably pays the grazier a better profit than any other; but he is black, which don't happen to be a popular color, so that there is no use in talking of him. Herefords you have already pretty well discussed. The Sussex and South Devons are scarcely inferior to them in size, and of a beautiful blood like symmetry of form that excites universal admira-

> For horses, England ought to come to us. She has nothing that can compare with our famous trotters; and our Dutch Pennsylvania wagon horses are far preferable, in my estimation to her boasted great cart horses. Our climate and soil, especially in the ptimitive regions, is much superior to that of England, to produce this noble animal in perfection; and we have only to pay a little more attention to this department of stock to soon become large exporters.

There are many other things, especial ly in seeds, methods of cultivation, and the condition of the people of England, that I would gladly touch upon, but I find tions and remembrances there, that after | diseased animals after death. all it is the country that he visits abroad with the most interest and profit. I deprived myself of many a sleep and meal this short sojourn abroad; and instead of three months, I only wished my stay could have been prolonged to as many years.

I am, as ever, sincerely yours, A. B. ALLEN.

COLOUR OF IMOROVED SHORT HURNS.

Albany, Oct. 27, 1841.

The Rev. Hhenry Berry says, "the colours of Short-horns are red or white, or a mixture of the two." The above quo tation is made in the sixth No. of the Agriculturist. In the same piece it is said, there are no reds of the hest blood. This is directly contradicted Mr. Berry, who says their colour is red, just as plainly as white. The Herd Book proves that some of the best pedigrees ever imported into the United States were red. Berhighest priced bull that had been then imported into the United States. Mr. Hus. tler refused an offer of 400 guineas for

his mother, Red Daisy. He was the first bull that ever sold for \$1000, so far as my information extends. The Duke of York when he was imported, I believe was the highest priced bull that had then been imported into the U. S. He was red with a little white. Mr. Rennick, the Ohio Company's agent, selected him to use to their best imported cows.

I might mention a great number of reds with superior pedigrees, but consider the two given sufficient to show that red bulls have as good pedigrees as any white or roan. I know of no animal in Kentucky or Tennessee with better pedigrees than the two named, and it will be very difficult for the advocate of white or roan to produce one as good.

SAML. D. MARTIN. Col. Hampton, of Woodville, S. C., having purchased one of the best Shorthorn Cows ever brought to this country, requested his agent in Baltimore to secure him a bull calf of the same breed, and enjoined it upon him not to do it, until he could get him one which should be of a pure red colour-which, after some months he got from the fine herd of Mr. Beltzhoover near Baltimore. We most admire with red. The deep, dark, and clear morello cherry red of the fine coated Devon is very beautiful.

Amer. Far.

From the Farmers Cabinet.

DISEASES OF HORSES-HILLING CORN. The charaltanism practice in the med cal treatment of horses readily accounts for the unfortunate termination of the most of their diseases. At least such is the conclusion deduced from my limited

The first horse I ever owned contracted an inflamation of the liming membrane of the eye, from exposure in severe winter weather, and the action of the reflected rays of the sun when the ground was covered with snow. Every one who witnessed the progress of the film which rendered his vision hourly more obscure, insisted on the immediate and free application of burnt alum. The remedy was tried, persisted in, and in a fortnight the animal was stone blind. I reflected afterwards how injudiciously I had acted in vielding to current opinions when they were opposed to the principles of nature. Here was a horse, affected with an acuta disease of a sensitive tissue, due in a great measure to a constitutional affection; vet treated as though the part was destitute of vitality, and without any reference to the state of the general system Under different circumstances the appli cation of burnt alum would doubtless have been very proper -- that is, when the condition of the affected part demanded increased action. But the case was just

I last winter had a horse affected in manner precisely similar, and received identically the same advice from those around me, I determined, however, to act in accordance with my professional judgment. After proper depletion, therefore, the local inflamation was combated by cold applications (Solution of Sugar of Lead. &c.) and the use of necessary precautions to prevent irritation from excessive light. The active inflamation subdued, the film, which consists of a secret tion of fluid within, and the thickening bi the junctiva, or membrahe covering the ter, applied by means of a camel's hair pencil. The recovery within a fortnight was complete.

I cannot understand why a rational method of treating all diseases should not be adopted. It especially becomes the duty of the farmer-physician to investigate their diseases, rather than consign them to the "horse doctor" with disgust, The error of prescribing for a name in entire ignorance of the proximate cause, of the malady might soon be avoided. I

seldom hear of the death of a horse where the cause of it is professed to be

brine, with a strong addition of salt-petre | my reputation as a breeder, and my judg. | lutely surprised me in so large an animal | lng rain and coal smoke. And the | the physiologist and anatomist alone who

I may, in this place record the result of my experience the present year in hilling corn. About 1.4 of my crop was ploughin order to see and learn the more during ed, in consequence of its being overrun with grass. My neighbors insisted upon the necessity of it to support the stalk, or as one of my black men expressed it, to expert the corn." From the diversity of soil I am unable to come to any conclusion respecting the difference in vigor of growth between that ploughed, and that cultivated with flukes only; but am satisfied, the quantity was not increased by the former process, which necessarily exacted additional labor. As to hilling the corn affording it any support, I am satisfied of its inefficacy. The corn that was plough. ed was more prostrated by winds than the other-a result to be attributed, possible to its more exposed situation, for I do not imagine either mode of culture rentram (1816) was a deep red, and was the ders it less obnoxious to the effects of high winds.

From the London Atlas, Oct. 2. COMMERCE OF BRITISH INDIA. COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

From the period of Captain Bayles's mission to America, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the system adopted in that country, in the caltivation of cotton, to the transportation of that successful method to our Indian possession, we have watched with deep interest and from time to time recorder the progress of the speculation. On Captain Bayles's arrival from his interesting and ably accomplished tour of investigation, we devoted, our readers may perhaps remember, considerable space in this apartment of the Atlas, to the explanation of the system in question, and of the advantages contempleted by its adop-

That system is, we are glad to learn by the papers of the last overland mail, meeting with the entire approbation of the Indian government and there is every prospect of the anticipated benefits arising thereby, being eventually realized. The Madras United Service Gazette of the 25th June, states, that government has ordered the transfer of the American cotton planters, sent to organize their plans at that presidency, from Tinnevelly to batore, which country is better suited to the project. The local authorities, it appears, with full confidence of its ultimate success, were exerting themselves zenlously in promotion of the scheme. Captain Hughes and Mr. Fitch, who are stated to be the most efficient coadjutors in the cause, were busily engaged in carrying out the plans of the government at th Madras presidency, whilst those on the Bengal side, (with Captain Bayles as miperintendent.) are equally energetic in the prosecution of their plans. From the Bombay branch we have no recent tidings on the subject .- The American cotton seed and implements of hushandry sent from England, had reached Errode, and great preparations were making in various parts of the country in bringing this extensive enterprise into immediate

At the Agricultural meeting of Calcutta, in May last, some of the soil of the island of Cheduba was stated to have tradergone analyzation, and was found to correspond exactly with that on which the Sea Island cotton of Georgia (8. C.) is produced. A report on the subject of this important discovery had been made to the Indian government, and a cask of Sen-Island cotton seed had been, secordingly, shipped to Cheduba.

It has long been a dogma, among cotton cultivators, that the description of soil so favorable to the cultivation of cotton was peculiar to America, thus yielding to that country a vast monopoly in the production of a superior cotton; but we have at last discovered a Sca-Island of our own, and will, doubtless, turn it to a profitable account. We may here mention, that the Bengal section of the American planters, in passing through Allahad, were shown specimens of Indian corn, which they unanimously pronounced nearly, if not quite, as good as they commonly met with in America.

From the Bombay Times, June 23d, 1840. PRODUCTION OF CUTTON IN INDIA.

On examining into the supplies of cotton brought to this market during the twelve months ending 31st of May, we find that the result is well calculated t eye, was easily removed by a solution of astonish those who have not been marking lunar caustic, 10 grs. to the ounce of wa- the progressive increase of this product, but have been dwelling with fancied security on the recollections of what used to constitute a large supply for us; viz : 200 to 250,000 bales. It appears, then, that from the first of June, 1840, to the first of June, 1841, the imports of cotton into Bombay have amounted to 174,212,-755 pounds; or, on the previous average, of 3 1.4 cwt. to the bale, 478,606 bales, little short of half a million of screwed bales! This is a larger quantity than A. merica produced up to the year 1826, and more than was consumed in England during the same year. In 1825, the entire products of the United States amounted known, and still more uncommon is it to to only 169,860,000 pounds, though twelve hear of an examination being made after years after. it had reached 444,224,567 nouncis .- (Vide McC.'s Dict.)