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By M. MAC LEAN.

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## AGRICULTURAL

The following extract from the Farmer's Magazine, whilst it affords some useful hints upon the construction of farm buildings, also exhibits a minuteness of attention to the economising of labor, that will surprise some of our readers.—There, it is very properly considered, that the quantity of labor required, regulates the cost of production, and, consequently that labor saved, is money made; notwithstanding its cheapness, in England, this golden rule is never forgotten; and the farmer is constantly upon the alert, by the exercise of his ingenuity to lessen his labor, and increase his profits:

So, Planter.

"In selecting the site of farm-offices it is desirable to combine in the greatest degree which circumstances admit of, the following objects:—proximity and easy access to a public road; a situation central, as regards the tillage-land, and so as to communicate with all parts of it by the levellest road possible, as the intervention of a single hill that could be avoided may make the difference between two horses in a cart and one. A southerly aspect; as cattle are found to thrive better and to fatten sooner, in folds open to the sun, than in those from which their rays are excluded. A command of water; so that a supply may be conveyed through the different parts of the buildings, and if the grounds afford it in sufficient quantity, where it can be brought and collected to work the thrashing machine, and thence conveyed away, with little expense and without injury, or, it may be, with benefit to the adjoining lands; where a sufficient supply of water cannot be had, the cheapest and best power is steam, if coals be within a moderate distance; water enough for that purpose may be collected, if a spring is not at hand, from the roofs of the offices, if preserved in a tank made in a shady situation and lined with clay or bricks. If the economy of labor is to be studied in fixing the site of farm buildings, it is not less to be attended to in their construction and arrangement; they commonly form three sides of a square open to the South; the highest buildings being on the North sides, and those of a lower description filling up the East and West. The stack-yard is on the North side of the square, and the barn containing the thrashing machine projects into it at right angles with the line of hovels which constitute the northern side of the square the straw being thrown from the rakes into a large barn or straw-house in the centre of that range, where it is piled up for use. It is of consequence that the barn be in the centre of the range, because the straw to supply the cattle is carried out right and left, and only to half the distance which much of it would require to be carried if the barn stood in any other situation; the same reason holds with regard to corn which is being thrashed and intended to be laid up in granaries: grain keeps much better in granaries that are over open hovels, than those that are over close houses in which horses or cattle of any kind are tied up; and by this arrangement the granaries are made over the hovels, which extend from each side of the barn, and the corn is carried to them from the dressing floor below, without being taken from under the same roof or the sacks are drawn up by a pulley and tackle worked from the wheel of the thrashing machine whether driven by water or steam, and conveyed on hand-barrows with wheels to all parts of the granaries; from which again they are loaded into carts through trap doors in the floor below which the carts are placed within the hovels. The saving of labor attending the laying up and removing of corn from granaries situated, as compared with others at a distance from the thrashing-barn, is very obvious. It is desirable from the same reason that the straw barn should stand the cross way of the thrashing-barn, and not in the same range with it, so that the rake of the machine may deliver the straw into the middle and not the end of it; in this way the straw has only to be carried half the length of the huse instead of the whole; and when two kinds of straw are in use, one for fod-

der and another for litter, they can be kept quite distinct, are easily taken out by leaving an open space between them. Peculiar situations may very properly render deviations from these general rules at times right and necessary, but where so important a consideration as the economy of labor is involved, and that for a long course of years, as in the erection of an extensive and permanent act of farm buildings, too much attention cannot be paid to it in the arrangement to be adopted.

Dilston, Feb. 18, 1841.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

SUGAR FROM CORN STALKS.

Letter addressed to Dr. J. W. Thompson, President of the New Castle County (Del.) Agricultural Society:

"Having been requested to furnish some account of the process for manufacturing sugar from corn, I cheerfully comply by giving all the information on the subject so far as I am at present acquainted with it. Scarcely one year has passed since the first idea was suggested in relation to this peculiar plan for making sugar; and there has not been sufficient time for those exact experiments necessary to satisfy the careful calculator. In one case I obtained from a small piece of ground, at the rate of 100 pounds of sugar per acre, but other experiments made since, have conclusively shown, that had a different mode of planting been adopted, the product would have been increased tenfold. The manner of raising the corn and making the sugar is as follows:

The corn is planted in rows 2-1/2 feet apart, and the stalks are left to stand in the row 3 inches one from another; it is then cultivated in the usual manner.—Sometime in August, or as soon as the stalk shows a disposition to form grain, the ears must be taken off; this operation must be carefully attended to, as upon it entirely depends success. After this there is nothing more to do until the crop is ready to be taken up, which will generally happen in September; the stalks are then cut up at the root, stripped of their leaves, and taken to the mill, where the juice is pressed out between iron rollers, in the same way usually employed with the sugar cane. Lime water about the consistency of thin cream, is then mixed with the juice, one spoonful to the gallon; it is left to settle one hour, and then poured into boilers, which are covered until the liquid approaches nearly to the boiling point, when the scum must be taken off. It is then boiled down as rapidly as possible, taking off the scum as it rises. As the juice approaches the state of syrup, it is necessary to slacken the fire to avoid burning. The boiling is generally completed when six quarts are reduced to one: it is then poured into coolers or moulds and set aside to crystallize. When this process is gone through, the sugar as to be separated from the molasses; and the whole operation is finished. The process here detailed gives the quality of sugar you see in the samples. If required, it can be afterwards refined as other sugar. The use of animal charcoal and the employment of steam in the process of evaporation, as is common in the manufacture of beet sugar, would I am confident, produce white sugar at one operation.

From what is known on the subject I fully believe that an acre of good ground treated as above described, will yield at least 1000 pounds of sugar—probably more. The value of the fodder taken from the stalks, and of the stalks themselves after passing through the mill, will be more than equivalent for the whole expense of cultivation and keeping ground up. The fodder produced in this way is much superior to that usually made from its containing a great quantity of saccharine matter. And the whole business of making sugar from corn contrasts so favorable with the manufacture from beets, that I cannot but think it will obtain the preference wherever the climate will bring the former plant to perfection. Some of the differences may be enumerated as follows: 1st, the corn is clean and agreeable to work with, and the beet is not. 2d, the machinery for extracting the juice from the beet is not only more costly, but is more liable to get out of repair. 3d, the beet juice contains a much greater proportion of foreign and injurious matter, decomposition commences almost immediately after it is pressed out and if allowed to go on to any extent, will entirely defeat the making of sugar. 4th, the proportion of saccharine matter contained in equal quantities of corn and beet juice, is as three to one in favor of the former—therefore the same difference will be found in the amount of fuel necessary in evaporation. 5th, beet sugar, when obtained, is inferior in quality and loses a larger per cent. in refining. 6th, corn is a native of our country, perfectly suited to the climate, a true American, and is in fact, the finest plant in the world. The author of "Arator," (Col-

Taylor, of Virginia,) used to call it our "meal, meat and manure." We now add sugar to the list of its valuable productions.

Respectfully yours,  
WM. WEBB.

Upon this communication Mr. Pedder, the editor of the Farmer's Cabinet, remarks—

"I am free to confess that I have never seen sugar prepared by first process at all equal to the samples of corn-stalk sugar forwarded by Dr. Thomson, while the molasses, which by the bye, contains more than 50 cent. of sugar, is far superior to that made from any process; indeed I have never known beet molasses pure enough for any purpose but distillation or the feeding of stock, for which last, however, it is of very great importance. Mr. Webb has the merit of deciding the question, "Can good sugar be made from the corn stalk?" Whether it can be made to profit, is a second consideration, which he will have it in his power to determine. The simple mode of operation which he details, would do but little in the fabrication of sugar from the beet; for while there is not the least difficulty in the process by well appointed machinery, it is readily admitted that a considerable portion of art is requisite in the numerous stages of the fabrication of beet sugar, to free it from impurities found in the root. With improved apparatus and experience in the present art of refining, there is no question that loaf-sugar may be made by first process from the corn stalk.

Mr. Webb's modest and unreserved account of the mode of manufacture will be read with very great interest, for if the corn-grower can be directed to a new channel for the consumption of half his crop, in the fabrication of an article of such legitimate usefulness, the gain to the community will be of incalculable importance."

Improvement in making Candles.—The editor of an exchange paper says that by making the wicks of candles about half the common size, and then wetting them thoroughly with *Spirits of Turpentine* and drying them again in the sunshine before moulding or dipping, they will last longer and give a much clearer light, than when made in the ordinary way.

NEW GRASS.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator, writes from Sparta, Ga., to the editors of that paper as follows:

"We, apparently by the merest accident, have, in my opinion, one of the finest and best grazing grasses in the world. It is called *Bermuda grass*, from the fact of its being brought from that Island. A gentleman in the southern part of the state brought it from there as a yard grass; it found its way into the interior of the state for that purpose; all animals are fond of it, and it is believed to contain as much or more nutriment than any other grass. We are beginning to cultivate it. It grows well on poor land, resembles what is called the wire grass of this region, takes root at every joint as that grass does, until the land becomes covered & a thick turf formed. It will grow on the poorest worn out clay, and eventually reclaim it, for when the turf is once formed, nothing is lost to the land by washing. It has to be propagated from the root or sprig, as it has no seed. When once planted it remains for all time, unless shaded or disturbed by the plow or hoe. The grazing or treading of stock has effect upon it after turf is well formed, the more exposed to the sun the greater its luxuriance, and mixed with white clover, which grows well with it; affords good pasture for ten months in a year. The herbage is at all times very thick and tender. Some have objected to it, because of the difficulty of destroying it; but one of my neighbors has fine cotton growing where two years since this grass was as finely set as I ever saw it. It will be the salvation of the worn out lands of Georgia.

LOOK OUT FOR SCOUNDRELS.

There is no doubt from the various feats of rascality perpetrated in this City, within a few days past, that we have among us a set of desperadoes "fatally bent on an mischief." A few nights ago, the Western Stage was robbed of two Trunks, almost within the corporate limits of the City, and, almost at the very same spot, a night or two after, a valuable Trunk was cut from the travelling Carriage of Samuel Simpson Esq. of Newbern. One night, the present week, a wagoner, who had encamped in the Baptist Grove, was knocked down while in the act of kindling his fire, but not being stunned, he gave the alarm and the assassin made off. On Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, as Mr. Hughes of this County was passing through Capitol Square with his saddle-bags on his arm, he received a violent blow which felled him to the earth, where he would, probably, soon have died from loss of blood and strangulation, had not the noise he made attracted the attention of passers-by! And on Wednesday night last, we learn there was an attempt to fire a House on Hargett Street.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, No. 1.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
COLUMBIA, Nov. 23d, 1841.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,  
and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the recurrence of this occasion of assembling in the service of your constituents, under circumstances auspicious to the useful discharge of your duties, as I trust they will be conducive to the harmony of your deliberations.

While, in the general health of our citizens, and the abundance of the harvest, we have experienced the usual beneficent distribution of the blessings of an overruling Providence, we have not less cause for congratulation in the reviving prosperity of our people, from the unexampled depression and embarrassment of the times. Already has credit begun to regain confidence and stability—capital to seek permanent investments—commerce to pursue its accustomed channels—property to resume a fixed and reasonable value—and the energy and enterprise of our people to embark with new and invigorated hope, in its various employments, and pursuits.

Not the least gratifying reflection arising from these cheering auguries of our condition, is derived from the consciousness that they are results, not of any pampering patronage of the Government—not of the artificial stimulants of Legislative aids or interference—but of a wise and vigilant economy in the people, awakened by the disastrous experience of the past, to improve the permanent and enduring sources of their prosperity. If some of the lingering effects of the late derangement in the monetary affairs of our country are still painfully experienced, in the reduced value of property, diminished as it must be from the inflated standard of a depreciated and expanded currency—or in the difficulty of discharging debts, incurred in the flood-tide of extravagant prices, and a redundant circulation—they are to be regarded as the unavoidable consequences of former errors and delusions, and perhaps the surest indications of a progressive state of convalescence and improvement.

Nor have we less cause to exult in the hope, that our Government may now be regarded as having passed in security, through the most trying and difficult exigencies, that ever tried its virtue, or tested its stability.

In the events of a single year, the sudden ascendancy of a party, actuated by a high-wrought enthusiasm—impelled by the disasters of the times to seek relief in change, and rashly imputing them to the conduct of our Rulers—seemed to threaten the subversion of the well-established principles of '98 and '00, and of the republican policy of the Government, as well as the overthrow of the exponents, by whom they were administered. But a few weeks experience of power, have as suddenly disbanded, dissipated, and resolved this magnificent array of party power and organization into its distinct and original elements. The deliberations of the late session of Congress have dispelled the delusions of party-zeal and fervor. Its impracticable expedients and distracted councils have I trust, again gathered and assembled the Republican portion of the nation, in the unity and strength of one fold, and one conviction. And if the great measure of "deliverance and liberty," important as we still regard it to the faithful, as well as equitable administration of the financial affairs of the country, has been repealed, in form and in name, we have still the unquestionable assurance of its final success, in the overruling necessity resulting from the signal failure of every other substitute or device.

Among these abortive expedients, none was regarded with more intense and absorbing solicitude, than the proposition to re-establish a National Bank. On no occasion has the exercise of the conservative power vested in the Federal Executive, been received with warmer approbation by the people of this State; or been more wisely and fortunately interposed, to arrest the most dangerous, and most obnoxious, of all the premeditated violations of the Constitution. Of all the great measures of national policy, productive of the bitterest contention among the great parties of this Union, and which has always and justly been regarded as fraught with the most powerful influences (for good or for evil,) on our political institutions, the establishment of a National Bank, is certainly the most obvious and important. If such has been the experience of the country, in the primitive and purer ages of the Republic, under the regulations of a Bank, arising out of the embarrassments of the first war, and the exigencies of the last—of comparatively limited capital, and directed by the wisest and ablest officers—what were we to anticipate from an institution organized as the instrument of a party then in power—operating amidst the ruins of a disordered currency, and the wreck, weakness, and dismay, of state and local institutions. The expiring struggles of the late United States Bank, to perpetuate its existence against the fiat of the people, and the constituted authorities of the country, are recent in the recollection of all of us, and form an important epoch in the history of our Government. Doubtful as that contest must be admit-

ted to have been, waged even as it was against an Administration, perhaps the most efficient and energetic that has ever controlled the destinies of this nation, what were we to anticipate, when our Rulers themselves should have become its allies, its party, or its pageants. In this view, it would have changed the character of our Government, become part of our political institutions, and consummated the greatest of all the deprecated evils that could befall a country—"the union of purse and sword, in the Federal head"—or worse, in the hands of a Federal party. Well may such an institution be supposed to have had the power to regulate the currency; but it would have been with iron rule of despotism—restraining all interest, absorbing all capital, measuring all profits, overpowering all competition, and attracting the wealth and prosperity of every other portion of the Union, to the centre of its operations.

It was an honest confession, of one of the ablest presiding officers of the late United States Bank, before a committee appointed by Congress to investigate its affairs, that it was at any time within its power to crush State and local institutions! What an appalling fact for the contemplation of the Sovereign States of the Union! What a prophetic warning to the institutions chartered by their authority! The institutions of the country to be uprooted and erased at the bidding of a heartless, soul-less, cent. per cent. calculating corporation! The rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, to be subjected to the dominion of a sordid monied Autocracy! And yet, such is the supremacy over law, liberty, and the constitution, to which such an institution would inevitably have attained. Encroachments upon the liberties of the people, in other times and nations, were to be apprehended from the swords of conquerors, and the usurpations of ambitious rulers; but experience has shown that in our own age and country, the strongest contests to maintain constitutional, and even sovereign rights, have been waged against an ambitious money power, in all its various forms, of Bank monopolies, and protective tariffs. Well, therefore, may we congratulate the country on having escaped the ambitious pretensions of an institution which, after imperiously dictating the humiliating duty to the Federal Executive, of violating his constitutional obligations, now threatens, through the vengeance of a disappointed party, the rash and iniquitous retribution, of abolishing the most useful and conservative, of all the prerogatives of his department.

The revision of the duties on imports, justly regarded by the people of this State with a solicitude proportioned to the burdens which the Protective Policy has hitherto imposed on them, has been made, neither in that spirit of equity or of compromise, which we had just reason to anticipate, from the principles and concession of the Act of '33. The history of the opposition of the State, to a Tariff for protection, can neither be obliterated or forgotten. And the high considerations which actuated her, in consenting to compromise her interests for a term of years to the peace and safety of the Union, should be a warning, as well as an inducement to respect her rights, as well as her forbearance. While the government is acknowledged to be embarrassed of debt, and the manufacturing interest perhaps the least oppressed and the most prosperous of any in the Union, the renewal of a policy by indirect means, which is now universally admitted to bear unequally upon the productive industry of different portions of the Union, is a most flagrant abuse of power, as well as a most wanton violation of faith. The living generation, who were the witnesses of the struggles and pledges in the late contest for her constitutional rights, have not yet passed away,—the monuments of the times have not yet perished,—the very altars consecrated by her vows, still stand before us—even her preparations for defence, are still in readiness and requisition—the age, its records, and recollections, have scarcely become a part of history, before the very burdens and oppressions which they were intended to resist, are renewed with a shameful infidelity, which seeks neither pretext or justification. A home valuation, cash duties, and an unreasonable and exorbitant revenue of more than thirty millions, it is believed are little less onerous in amount, or unconstitutional in effect, than the enormous forty per cent. duties which the sovereignty of this State was so sternly interposed to resist. And if, upon the principle of all protective duties, they are destined to increase to an extent and enormity to which our experience of the past, as well as the tendency of the times, most emphatically forebodes, then it will be for you to say, whether South Carolina has so fallen from her high eminence of sovereignty and independence, as to admit by a silent acquiescence in these wrongs and grievances, that there is no "mode, no remedy, no measure of redress." If she was sufficient then for the emergency, she is doubly adequate and fortified now in the union and strength of all her citizens, to meet aggressions upon her rights, come from what source they may. Nor is it less becoming the dignity and char-

acter of a free State, in assuming a position of defence which she is resolved to maintain, to manifest a due and timely regard for all the means and appliances of rendering that position, as strong and impregnable in fact, as it is in equity, and in argument. Disregarding all theories, that so often confound the convictions of the best and purest minds, and resorting to the resources which she can so amply command through her organized government, and with which God and the People have endowed her, there can no emergency arise, in which the hands and the hearts of her citizens, would not be invincibly united in her defence.

Another topic, of not less importance in itself, or of deep moment to the citizens of this State, is the act distributing the proceeds of the public lands. As a source of revenue which it is proposed to abstract, at the very instant when the Federal Treasury is said to require to be replenished, it would seem like wantonly seeking a pretext to increase taxation. But considered in any point of view, it can be regarded in no other light than that of a distribution of the public revenue. In one year, during a previous administration, the proceeds of the sales of public lands, produced a revenue of upward of twenty millions—a maximum to which, in more prosperous times, it would possibly again attain. Its average may even now be estimated at five millions, which, if annually withdrawn from the Treasury, leaves that deficiency at least to be supplied by increased duties on imports. That the government can exercise the power of taxation to raise revenue for distribution, is a principle I presume, which this State is not prepared to admit. Under the operation of the various preemption laws, and the frequent reductions in the price of public lands, those very States which were the largest contributors to the "Public Domain" or whose "blood and treasure" were most lavishly expended to acquire it, have at the same time been subjected to the greatest sacrifices, in the emigration of their citizens, and in the diminished value of their products, reduced by an unequal competition with the more abundant and teeming resources of those new and fertile regions, which their enterprise and industry have been seduced and abstracted to cultivate, to the waste and abandonment of their own. It was enough to have borne all this with patriotic devotion to the interests of our common country; but when it is proposed to divert that domain from the sacred purposes for which it was ceded, to afford a pretext for additional burdens and taxation on one class of industry, to give protection and bounty to another, it assumes a character of the highest injustice, as well as the most palpable infraction of constitutional principles.

But the most dangerous, as well as the most humiliating effect of this measure, is the condition of dependency, to which it reduces the States, upon the bounty and beneficence of the government—existing as they would, in the relation of subsidiaries upon the profits of their own estate—receiving its charity, doled out from their own wealth, and subdued to a state of homage, servility, and compliance, by bribes, stolen and lavished from their own Treasury. Is it not to be regarded as the first step to the assumption of State debts—designed to consummate a consolidation of interests, obliterating all distinctions of sovereignty, or pride of independence, and tending to concentrate Empire and Dominion over the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people?

I trust, however, that the spirit of reform, which has been so powerfully evoked by the errors of the errors of the late session of Congress, and so decidedly manifested in the results of the late popular elections throughout the Union, will prevent the spoils and plunder of this system, from ever soiling the Treasury, or contaminating the coffers of a single State in the Union. Let us pause, at least for a moment, in the hope, that the correct principles and high motives of an unthought, unperfected, and incorruptible Democracy, are operating their sure and salutary influences on the counsels and measures of Government.

Among other Resolutions, which, as the official communication of a sister State, it is my duty to submit to a co-ordinate branch of the government of this, is one proposing to alter the Constitution, to limit the eligibility of the Federal Executive to one term of office. The experience of this State furnishes no reasons for such an innovation upon the long established usage and principles of the government. I cannot conceive that it can be productive of any other effects than to increase the usually over-wrought excitement of the Presidential canvass—to render its recurrence more frequent—to disconnect the relations of sympathy between the Executive and his constituents—to divest him of the most powerful motives to regard the will or to merit the approbation of the people—and to make him the instrument of a party, to minister to its purposes, and to pander to its lust of domination.

In all the history of our government, the influence of the Executive power, to modify its action on the reserved rights of the States, has been of a conservative, rather than of an aggressive character.