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By M. MAC LEAN.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The following were the Yeas and Nays, in the Senate, on the question of Agreeing to the report in favor of appointing a person to make an Agricultural Survey of the State.

YEAS: Messrs. Allston, Buchanan, Cain, Clowney, DeTreville, D. Douglass, Fickling, Gause, Grimbald, Gregg, Heriot, Jekins, McWillie, Moses, Palmer, Powe, Rhett, D. D. Wilson, and John Wilson.—19.

NAYS: The Hon. A. Patterson, President; Messrs. Boozer, Boyce, Crawford, Felder, Frampton, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Hagood, Higgins, Huger, Jeter, H. G. Johnson, Jones, McKenna, Murdock, Murray, Rivers, Smart, Verdier, and Witherspoon.—21.

The Agricultural interest is the predominant interest in the State, and sustains the great burthen of taxation. It is certainly, therefore, nothing more than justice that a pittance of the heavy taxes which the farmers pay should be laid out for their special benefit. Is it not time for farmers to begin to think of this at their elections?

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
ST. TE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.
COLUMBIA, Nov. 22, 1841.

The Society met in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The meeting was organized, and the Minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

The President informed the members that he had discharged the several duties committed to him at the last meeting—that he had received contributions of Essays from several Societies and individuals, and submitted

An Essay on Sea-Island Cotton, by himself.

An Essay on the Religious Instruction of Slaves, by Rev. R. Fuller.

A Report of the Pendleton Agricultural Society, on Manures.

A Report of the Pendleton Agricultural Society, on Forage.

A Report of the Newberry Agricultural Society, on Agricultural Economy.

Of these, the two latter were read; and on motion of Dr. J. J. Myers, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to examine the Reports and Essays, submitted to this Society from District Societies, and from individuals and that they be directed to publish such of them as they think proper.

The following was the Committee named.

Dr. J. J. Myers, Dr. R. W. Gibbs, Dr. I. Fickling.

On motion of Dr. Davis,

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the President to reorganize the several Committees, for the purpose of awarding the premiums, and report the same for confirmation on to-morrow night.

The Committee consisted of Dr. J. B. Davis, Col. R. F. W. Allston, Major W. T. Ellerbe, Simson Fair, and W. M. Murray.

The Society then adjourned.

ROBERT W. GIBBS,
Sec'y.

DELEGATES—1841.

Monticello.—James M. Taylor.

Wateree Society.—A. H. Boykin.

Cambridge.—R. C. Griffin, N. L. Griffin, and W. Brooks.

Fairfield.—W. S. Lyles, B. R. Cockrell and J. D. Strother.

Pee Dee Agricultural Society.—T. E. Powe.

York.—J. A. Alston.

November 23.

The Society convened and was organized—the roll was called, and minutes of last meeting read.

The President having called for Reports of Committees, that to which were submitted the essays and communications of other Societies, reported that they recommend the Essay on Sea-Island Cotton be read before the Society, and published in the Southern Agriculturist, and that the other communications be published in the Temperance Advocate.

The President then read that Essay.

Dr. B. Davis, from the Committee on reorganization, reported the following as Committees for making the awards for stock.

On Horses.—Col. W. Hampton, R. H. Goodwyn, J. Wright, Dr. T. Stark, and S. Fair.

On Cattle.—B. F. Taylor, W. K. Davis, John C. Singleton, A. H. Boykin, and J. Gillespie.

On Mules.—E. G. Palmer, J. G. Guignard, J. M. Felder, J. J. Myers, and J. H. Means.

On Sheep.—James M. Taylor, E. T. Heriot, W. Washington, W. M. Murray, and W. Ellerbe.

On Hogs.—J. W. Parker, R. W. Gibbs, W. E. Haskell, J. H. Hammond, and E. Means.

On motion, these Committees were adopted.

Major Murray introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the President be requested to continue his exertions in procuring the formation of local Societies, and inducing them and individuals, capable of communicating information, to present to this Society, at its annual meetings. Essays adapted to their localities.

On motion of Dr. J. B. Davis, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President, to petition the Legislature for a donation to the Society of \$500 per annum for three years.

Dr. Davis, Judge Harper, and W. Brooks, Esq. were appointed the Committee.

Dr. Myers proposed that a Committee of five be appointed to nominate officers of this Society for the ensuing year, and report to-morrow evening, which was adopted.

Dr. Myers, R. F. W. Allston, W. Ellerbe, J. H. Hammond, and Dr. Fickling, were appointed the Committee.

The Society then adjourned, to meet to-morrow evening, at half past 6 o'clock.

R. W. GIBBS, Sec'y.

NOVEMBER 24.

The Society met at the hour appointed, and the Minutes of the last meeting were read.

The President read the following communication from Colonel Wade Hampton which was ordered to be entered on the minutes:

Columbia, November 24, 1841.

Dear Sir:—The meeting of the State Agricultural Society affording a favorable opportunity for its distribution, I beg leave to place at your disposal, for that purpose, about two bushels of Musquit grass seed. This grass is a native of Texas, and as far as I am capable of forming an opinion by an experiment of a single year, is admirably adapted to our country. It has, I understand, been successfully cultivated by Mr. Carter of Alabama, for some years past, and the high estimate he placed on it, induced him very kindly to send me a few quarts of seed in the summer of 1840. These seed were planted in September following, in drills, came up with great regularity, and continued to vegetate during the whole winter. A drought of unusual duration in the spring, and another in July, accompanied by intense heat, produced no visible effect on it, and it has continued to flourish through all the vicissitudes of a most disastrous season. The seed were sown on dry alluvial soil, which had been prepared for turnips; and from a piece of ground not exceeding the fourth of an acre, I gathered fourteen bushels of seed. It will, I think, make fine hay, growing from two and a half to three feet high; and in its native prairies it forms the favorite pasture of the wild horse and buffalo.

Appreciating as I do, your untiring exertions in the great cause of agriculture, I offer no apology for the trouble I impose on you, in distributing the seed that accompanies this letter.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't, W. HAMPTON."

The President called for Reports from the several Committees, when the following were presented and adopted.

The Committee on Horses reported that they had viewed the animals exhibited at the Cattle Show, and award the following premiums:

To Col. W. Hampton, for his horse Sovereign, as the best stallion for agricultural purposes, the silver cup, \$20.

To Col. W. Hampton, for his bay mare Bay Maria, as the best mare for agricultural purposes, the silver cup, \$20.

To Col. W. Hampton, for his mare Emily, as the second best mare agricultural purposes, the silver cup, \$15.

To Col. Hampton, for his br. colt, by Monarch, out of Maria West, the silver cup, \$10.

To B. F. Taylor, Esq. for his ch. filly, by Monarch, out of Betsy Robins, the silver cup, \$10.

JAMES FERGUSON,
A. R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS T. SPARK.

The Committee on Cattle reported, that they have discharged the duty assigned to them in awarding the premiums.

They cannot permit the present occasion to pass by, without expressing the gratification and pleasure they experienced in examining the very many fine cattle exhibited. In some cases they found great difficulty in deciding between rival competitors.

There were exhibited Durhams, Devons, and Ayrshires, imported and home-bred.—With such a variety of the most approved stocks, annually exhibited at the Capitol of South Carolina, our planters and farmers have an opportunity of improving the native stock of the country to any extent, and the great advantage they have over the original importers is, that they can get cattle acclimated, and avoid any risk from a change of climate.

At the present exhibition, the Committee do not hesitate to affirm, there were many which would have stood an equal chance for premiums at any cattle show in the United States. They cannot recommend too strongly the patronage of the Society in continuing and extending premiums for the exhibition of stock at their annual meetings.

They award the premiums as follows, viz.

For the best Bull, to Col. W. Hampton's Durham Bull Skinner, the silver cup, \$20.

For the second best Bull, to Dr. T. Stark, for his Durham Bull Hector, the silver cup, \$15.

For the best two year old Bull, to Capt. R. Ward, for his Durham Bull.

For the best yearling Bull, to Col. Jonathan Davis, for his Durham Bull, the silver cup, \$10.

For the best Cow to Dr. Jas. B. Davis, for his imported Durham Cow, the silver cup, \$15.

For the second best Cow, to Col. W. Hampton, for his Durham Cow, bred by himself, the silver cup, \$12.

For the best Heifer, under 3 years old to Dr. J. B. Davis, for his Durham Heifer, out of an imported cow, got in England, the silver cup, \$15.

For the second best Heifer, under 3 years old, to Col. W. Hampton, for his Durham Heifer, bred by himself, the silver cup, \$10.

For the best yearling Heifer, to Colonel Hampton, for his Durham Heifer, bred by himself, the silver cup, \$10.

For the best Bull calf, to B. F. Taylor, Esq., the silver cup, \$10.

For the best Heifer calf, to B. F. Taylor, Esq., the silver cup, \$10.

B. F. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

The committee to whom was referred the distribution of premiums for the exhibition of Sheep, report

The premium to Col. Hampton for the best Ram—Bakewell.

The premium to B. F. Taylor, Esq. for the second best Ram, a cross of Merino and Tunisian.

The premium to Col. W. Hampton for the best Ewe—Bakewell.

The premium to B. F. Taylor, Esq. for the best pair of Lambs, a cross of Merino and Tunisian.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

The committee on Mules beg leave to report, that they examined carefully all the mules exhibited, and have awarded the premium for the best two year old mule to Dr. Thomas T. Stark, of Richland; and the premium for the best three year old mule to Dr. James B. Davis, of Fairfield.

Maj. Felder, of Orangeburgh, exhibited some very fine mule colts, but according to the arrangement of the premium list of the Society, they could not compete for premiums.

JOHN J. MYERS,
Chairman.

The committee on Hogs respectfully report, that they considered the merits of all submitted to their inspection, and award the premiums

For the best Boar, to Col. Hampton, for his Berkshire Boar.

For the second best boar, to Dr. J. W. Parker, for his Berkshire Boar.

For the best Sow, to Col. Hampton, for his Berkshire Sow.

For the second best sow, to Dr. T. Stark, for a Woburn sow.

For the best Pigs, under a year old, to Col. Hampton's Berkshire.

For the best Pigs, under six months old, to Dr. Parker's pigs, Berkshire, and no boar.

J. W. PARKER,
Chairman.

The committee appointed to nominate Officers for the Society for the ensuing year, beg leave to report the following:

Hon. W. B. Seabrook, President.

W. Brooks, Esq. }
Chan. Harper, }
Chan. Dunkin, }
Maj. J. M. Felder, }
Gen. J. Gillespie, }
A. H. Boykin, }
Dr. J. B. Davis, }
Hon. J. B. O'Neill, }
The chairman also would state that Dr. R. W. Gibbs, the present Secretary, desires to withdraw from that office.

J. J. MYERS,
Chairman.

The question being put on the adoption of this report, it was unanimously agreed

to.

The President, in an eloquent and feeling manner, acknowledged his re-election to the Presidency.

W. Brooks, Esq. suggested to the President the propriety in appointing the committee on cotton, to arrange it so as to have two Sub-committees to report on Long Staple and on Short Staple cottons.

On motion of Dr. Davis, the following resolution was referred to a committee of three—Dr. Davis, B. F. Taylor and S. Fair.

That in the opinion of this Society, no stock which has been exhibited and obtained premiums at the present anniversary meeting, shall compete for premiums hereafter.

On motion of Dr. Myers, the following resolution was referred to the same committee.

Resolved, That the committee on mules shall hereafter award two premiums to mules: the first, to the best mule; and the second, to the second best mule; and that mules of any age be exhibited for premiums.

On motion of E. G. Palmer, Esq.

Resolved, That this Society recommend to its members, and the members of the District Societies, to patronize the Temperance Advocate, the Southern Agriculturist, the Ploughboy, and the Farmers' Gazette, by subscribing to them.

On motion of Dr. Davis, it was

Resolved, That the constitution be so amended, that instead of one Delegate from each District Society, five be received.

Dr. J. W. Parker offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. R. E. Russell, for his exhibition of hoes, and that he deserves the commendation of the Society for his Agricultural and Horticultural Repository.

On motion of Mr. Brooks,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. Gibbs, the late Secretary, for the fidelity and courtesy with which he has discharged, for the last two years, the duties of his office.

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow evening, at half past 6 o'clock.

ROBERT W. GIBBS,
Recording Sec'y.

Nov. 25, 1841.

The Society met at the appointed hour. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read, and the Secretary, Dr. Gibbs, turned over his books to the newly elected Secretary, J. B. Davis.

The President announced the following committees, under the constitution.

COMMITTEE ON COTTON.
Gen. George McDuffie, Abbeville; William S. Lyles, Fairfield; William K. Clowney, Union; Simeon Fair, Newberry; J. Douglas, Chester; A. H. Boykin, Kershaw; Dr. J. Fickling, St. Lukes; William M. Murray, St. John's, Colleton; William Washington, St. Paul's.

COMMITTEE ON CORN.
Col. Jonathan Davis, sen. Fairfield; Col. Whitfield Brooks, Edgefield; L. Boozer, Lexington; W. R. Pole, Spartanburg; J. M. Felder, Orangeburgh; B. F. Taylor, Richland; C. R. Carroll, Barnwell.

COMMITTEE ON RICE.
R. F. W. Allston, All Saints; Daniel E. Huger, St. Philip and St. Michael; P. Quash, St. Thomas and St. Dennis; J. B. Grimbald, St. Paul's; T. Ferguson, St. John's Berkeley; B. F. Dunkin, All Saints.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL GRAIN.
Hon. J. B. O'Neill, Newberry; Colonel R. J. Gage, Union; Col. J. A. Alston, York; J. A. Calhoun, Anderson; General J. Gillespie, Marlborough; Col. B. F. Perry, Greenville; William T. Ellerbe, Marlborough.

The following report was then read:

The committee to whom was referred the two motions of the last meeting, relative to stock, report that they have duly considered the same, and recommend that no animal of mature age that has taken a premium at this Society shall a second time be presented for exhibition and award, and in reference to the latter motion, that an additional premium be offered hereafter for mules under two years of age.

JAMES B. DAVIS,
Chairman.

On motion of Col. Brooks, it was now decided by the Society, what should be regarded as mature age, viz:—For Hogs two years of age; Cattle, four do.; Horses, five do.; Sheep, three do.; and with this amendment, the report was agreed upon.

The hour appointed for the delivery of the Anniversary Oration having now come, the President's seat was now given to General James H. Hammond, who delivered his Address, very much to the satisfaction of the Society and audience.

On motion of B. R. Carrol,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Gen. James H. Hammond for his very able and instructive Address before this Society, and that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon him and request a copy for publication, and the following were appointed:—B. R. Carrol, Dr. Myers, and Mr. Murray.

On motion of Dr. Gibbs, it was then

Resolved, That the Minutes of the

present session be published, together with the constitution and names of the members, and under the same cover with the oration.

The following resolutions were then presented by Dr. Davis.

Whereas, American cotton growers have been remiss in using means to obviate the effects of high duties upon Hemp, Bagging, and other articles, prejudicially affecting the cotton grower; and believing it not only in our power, but our duty to ourselves and our country, to counteract such innovations by a just and laudable policy: Therefore

Resolved, That from comparative cheapness it is practicable, and for the purpose of encouraging American manufactures, as well as most materially increasing the consumption of cotton itself—it is desirable to substitute, and we recommend to all growers to substitute cotton for baling instead of hemp, and hoop iron or cotton roping instead of hemp roping.

That we further recommend the use of cotton for shirting, and for any other apparel for which it is equally suitable, as well as any other use in domestic or national economy.

Resolved, That we will strenuously encourage all manufacturing establishments in America, which will co-operate with us in carrying out this policy.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Society be, and he is hereby directed to remit printed copies of the above resolutions to the agent of each and every cotton manufactory in the United States, as well as the President of each and every Agricultural Society in the cotton growing region.

These resolutions were at some length sustained by the mover and carried.

On motion, the Society then adjourned, sine die.

JAMES B. DAVIS,
Recording Secretary.

RUTABAGA AND FLAT TURNIP SEED IN ONE POD.

MR. HOLMES:—In a former communication I promised that I would inform you of my opinion, and the evidence I had, that Rutabaga and English or Flat turnip seed would both grow in one pod.

Last year, in the spring, I set out my roots for seed, as usual. Beets, Carrots, Onions, Rutabaga, English turnips &c. The two last were set near each other, when they became ripe I carefully gathered them separately. On the 17th of last June, I planted the same seed which I gathered from the Rutabagas, where no seed grew last year except a few weeds. They came up as usual, about 1-16 part proved to be Flat turnips, both kinds were in almost every hill. The tops have resembled both kinds the summer through.

The Flat or English turnip bottoms resemble the Rutabagas, in many respects. When convenient I will endeavor to forward you a sample of some of the roots.

Mr. Holmes, inclosed is two kinds of Water Melon seeds that grew the summer past from the largest sized seeds. The small sized seeds when I was a boy over fifty years ago, were called the small sweet melons. The small kind I have not planted or raised any for several years past.

The seeds that I planted last spring were not of my raising but were all of the largest sized seeds. I am of opinion that both kinds of the melon seeds were planted and grew near each other the last year, similar to the Rutabaga seeds.

If you think the above facts are worth publishing in your useful columns they are at your disposal.

N. Turner Nov. 1841.

J. WHITMAN.

REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Submitted by R. W. Roper Chairman.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was committed so much of the Governor's Message, No. 1, as relates to Agriculture, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave respectfully to

REPORT—

That they coincide fully with his Excellency as to the importance of Agriculture to our State, and consider its improvement the essential care of the politician. Wise laws and judicious encouragement, develop the resources of a nation. Individual ingenuity sometimes originates and traces out many useful but insulated experiments, and whatever their results, the circulation of them is often limited. By a combination in societies, important aids are offered, emulation is awakened, and information disseminated: the practical benefits, however, still extend only to particular sections of country, and demonstrate that no alternative but governmental patronage remains to secure permanent and extensive advantage.

Success in the cultivation of the earth is expected to supply most of the wants and demands of life, and it becomes the policy of the State to aid in the advancement of this most valuable of human pursuits.

The wide extent of our country, and consequent cheapness of land, produces a migratory spirit among the population of the State; and after exhausting the soil in one spot, they roam to another, subject to all the privations and expense of removal, and not unfrequently return to the

scenes of early childhood impoverished and forlorn. This restless propensity, the result in many instances of expectation of sudden wealth, more often from ignorance of the resources around them, and a proper method of improving their land, legislative care should check. The effort will be attended with beneficial consequences to the State. Every new experiment among the population I have alluded to, in clearing new fields, destroys a quantity of valuable timber, a deficiency of which in many places is beginning to be seriously felt; and this devastation is committed white science and experience teach that not the quantity of land planted but skill in culture, yields largest returns.

Nature, in the economy of her works, never intended any of her bounties should be annihilated. What is consumed in one application, aids in new formations, and varied and abundant pabulums are furnished to reinvigorate and restore a worn and exhausted soil. The furrowed fields of Europe attest this truth, and so beautifully is her system adjusted, that where deficiency appears to exist we may well suspect our own want of observation.

Accident sometimes leads to important discoveries, and invites to further scrutiny, but science pursues the blue which a kind Providence may have presented to unfold her favors. An enlightened and liberal Government is the parent to extend this care, to offer that nurture which will promote the growth, vigor, and prosperity of her people. South Carolina is not wanting in affection to her children. Her Executive presses on this Legislature what is so much needed and your Committee recommend the adoption of his views.

If examples were required to enforce their utility, your Committee might point to the efforts of many of our sister States, and of foreign nations. Georgia has just completed a geological and mineralogical survey of her ninety counties, and can now estimate her resources and her wealth. In Pennsylvania, the discovery of gypsum has created a revolution in her agriculture, while her coal mines bid fair to make a large portion of the U. States tributaries. Massachusetts has expended large sums in bounties on grain, and geological and agricultural surveys. Her lime now quickens a cold and sterile soil, which feeds a teeming population, and offers a surplus for exportation. Maine by a bounty of ten cents on the production of every twenty bushels of wheat, recently expended \$78,000. Lime with her has become an article of exportation, and from three small towns alone an amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars is realized. New York is carrying on an agricultural and geological survey of that State, and New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana and North Carolina, are all examining and developing their own resources.

In no country in the world more than England is a fostering care of agriculture exhibited, both by Government and individuals. Though that country is eminently manufacturing, nay, the great workshop of the world, and contains few more square miles than South Carolina, she is yet enabled to support twenty-five millions of inhabitants, and furnishes enormous governmental resources. In Scotland, agriculture is conducted exclusively on scientific principles, and the farmer applies to the chemist to instruct him in the peculiar nature of his soil, and stimulants best adapted to its improvement. Throughout that country, and in England, not only is recourse had for manure to salt, clay, marl, lime and gypsum, drawn from their own domestic supply, but they also import for that purpose fish, horn shavings, woollen rags, and human bones, from the Continent of Europe.

The great Frederick of Prussia made agriculture his peculiar care, and annually appropriated a million and a half of dollars to its advancement. Notwithstanding the desolations of war, he left at his death, twelve millions of pounds in the coffers of the nation. By neglecting his policy that country is now tributary to other nations three millions of pounds for food. So all important is an attention to agriculture considered in Europe, that schools are established under most of the Governments of that country, where the science is not only theoretically but practically taught.

With these examples at home and abroad, can South Carolina remain unconvinced, unimproved? Will she not be awakened from her apathy? Will she not perceive and improve the only means of arresting a downfall in her fortunes? Will she not contemplate the great odds against which she is contending—a wide-spread extent of new country, more fresh and congenial than her own to the production of her great staple, alluring away her citizens, and causing the removal of numbers of her slaves? She cannot continue a competition, and it is time to seek our own resources, and promulgate them to our agriculturists; true economy dictate such a course.

Sixteen years ago, an appropriation was granted by this State, for a Geological Survey, and the effort was not without encouragement; thirty species of Minerals were discovered, and ten of Rock. Among these, were two species of Iron Ore; also, Marble Limestone, Pyrites, Gold, and Oil Stones. To renew that research, might, at this time, be is-