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By M. MAC LEAN.

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AGRICULTURAL

From the American Farmer.
STRIP PLOUGHING.—In our last, we took occasion to advance our views in support of subsoil ploughing, and it gives us no little pleasure to find our self sustained by Dr. Jackson in his Report on the Geology of New Hampshire. To render the subject the more intelligible, it may be necessary to state, that Mr. Wm. Tripure, the head of the Shaker village, in that state, sent Dr. Jackson several specimens of the soils of the farm belonging to that society. The memoranda accompanying two of them are as follows:
"No. 3 is a very weak soil, rather moist than otherwise, producing only white birch bushes, and wild golden rod (Solidago) and will not retain the manure applied more than one or two years."
"No. 4 is the subsoil of the above, (No. 3.)"
"Would not these two intimately mixed form a good soil?"
Upon which Professor Jackson makes the following remarks:
"During the past winter, a large share of my time has been devoted to researches into the nature of the soils, and I intended to publish in this Report a full account of the results to which I had arrived, but the subject requires so many details and general considerations, in order to render it fully comprehensible, that it would be impracticable to have the Report ready in season, if all the matter should be printed. By advice of the Governor and Council, I have therefore suppressed a large portion of my remarks, and shall reserve them for the full Report, which will be published hereafter. We shall then be able to give a still more detailed account of the nature and modes of improvement of soils, and hope to obtain much valuable statistical information concerning the agriculture of the State.
I have inserted the general results of the proximate analyses, in order to exhibit the proportions of earthy saline and vegetable matters in the soils which have been analyzed. In my next Report, I shall give a full account of the precise nature of the organic matters which have been detected in soils of various grades of fertility. I may here state that we have discovered the following ingredients in the organic matter of all the soils which have been analyzed, and that they vary in proportions in different soils and at different seasons of the year, so that the utmost detail will be required hereafter in the exposition of their relations to each other, and to the mineral ingredients.
The soluble organic ingredients found in all fertile soils, according to the researches of Berzelius, Hermann, and those which I have made during the past three years, are:
Crenic acid,
Apocrenic acid,
Humic acid,
Humic acid,
Humic acid,
Extract of Humus:
These matters are generally combined with the basis Lime, Magnesia, Soda or Potash, Ammonia, Manganese, Peroxide of iron and Alumina, forming extremely complex combinations which require the exertion of the utmost skill of the chemist for their separation.
As a general result, I would also state that the crenic and humic acids, combined with lime and ammonia, exist in the subsoils; hence we may account, in a measure, for the advantages arising from deep and subsoil ploughing, which bring these valuable soluble ingredients within the reach of plants.
In several bog and pond waters I have also found the apocrenate and humate of ammonia, in considerable quantities, and I have no doubt that the differences observed in the relative value of waters for irrigation depends upon the presence or absence of these soluble matters.
When we form compost manures, we should endeavor to produce those useful substances which may be deficient in the natural soil, and to replace those which are exhausted by the repeated removal of crops, or by infiltration and decomposition. It becomes us, therefore, to ascertain most minutely the chemical nature of soils, and to study attentively the effects of compost manures. This subject is yet in its infancy, and requires the aid of the most careful and scientific researches for its full elucidation."
It would appear from the analysis of professor Jackson, that substances highly favorable to vegetation exist in subsoils, which require only to be brought to the

surface and mingled with the surface soil, or to be so opened by the plough, as to be within the reach of plants and the action of atmospheric influence, to become soluble and, thus be converted into nutriment of great value to vegetation. As his researches have been directed to the subject, we have a right to conclude that the results he has arrived at, as well as the opinions formed by him, are correct. If they are, and we doubt not that they are, the benefits to result from subsoil ploughing, or even trench-ploughing, will prove of incalculable value. We have known many farmers who depreciated the idea of deep ploughing sandy surface soils superincumbent upon hard pan, or argillaceous subsoils, on the plea that the former would be poisoned. Against the justice or propriety of such fears we have ever protested, because it was our opinion that by bringing up the latter and commingling it with the first, a soil superior to either would be produced, for all admit, that mould is infinitely preferable to sand, or tenacious clay; and all must admit too, that no plant was ever yet curtailed of its fair proportions, or deprived its power of maturing its seed, by having a deep bed of healthful earth from which to derive its food. Nor will it be contended, that deep soils are not better adapted to the purposes of culture than shallow ones, where there may exist the rightful distribution of constituent propertors to be converted into vegetable pabulum. The existence of some in excess, might, to be sure, operate for a short period disadvantageously, but time, which takes off the sharp angles and asperities of the human character, which enables man to assume the mastery over his passions, will, by a course of judicious culture and continuous cropping, abstract this excess, and render the soil fertile. So that the danger of injury from mixing the surface with the subsoil, is more imaginary than real. But even if it were not, almost every farmer has a corrective at hand—and that corrective may be found in lime, ashes, or marl. Therefore, we say to all, plough deep—subsoil plough, if practicable—or, if you prefer it, trench-plough.

ALKALINE MANURES—COMPOSTS.
Professor Jackson in speaking on the above subjects has the following observations:
"We can from experimental trials and from long and repeated observations, give some useful directions as to the operation of compost manures. The following results may therefore be found of advantage to the farmer. Vegetable matters, on decomposition, produce a brown substance, which has acid properties:
By the action of alkaline matters, such as potash, soda, ammonia, and lime, we may correct this natural acidity, and at the same time convert a larger proportion of the vegetable mould into a soluble manure, capable of being taken up by the rootlets of plants, and suitable for assimilation in the vegetable sap vessels.
Animal matter, containing a large proportion of nitrogen, gives out a great quantity of ammonia when decomposed. Hence the well known value of animal excrements as manures, even on soils already charged with a sufficiency of vegetable matters.
Now we shall see that the influence of lime in a compost heap, composed of vegetable and animal matters in a state of decay, is to eliminate the ammonia from the putrid animal matters, so as to cause it to act upon the vegetable substances, which are naturally acid, and to render a large proportion of the organic matter soluble in water.
The influence of lime is also exerted to neutralize acids which in their free state, are noxious; such, for instance, as the sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and their acid salts, and the resulting combinations with lime are extremely favorable to vegetation.
Gypsum, if mixed into a compost where carbonate of ammonia is eliminated, is partially decomposed, and carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia result, which the experiments of Mr. Lecocq and others have proved to be valuable saline manures. Carbonate ammonia is also well known to be a most powerful manure, but we cannot afford to use in a large way so costly a substance as the commercial article. We must, therefore, make it indirectly in our compost heaps, as I have long since stated in former Reports.
When we compost together through the winter, peat, swamp muck, rotten wood, or any vegetable matters, with barn-yard manure, and in the spring season we mix into the heap, about three weeks before we intend to use the compost, some recently slacked lime, (or, if that is not to be had, some unleached ashes or potash will answer,) we generate, from the decomposition of the animal matters, an enormous quantity of ammonia, which will be absorbed by the vegetable acids, and the manure will be powerfully augmented in strength and value.
The proportions in which peat or swamp muck and stable manure have been employed on a large scale successfully, are as follows:
Three loads of swamp muck or peat,
One load of stable or barn-yard or any animal manure.
These are made into a compost heap,

and are allowed to ferment over winter, or long enough for decomposition to commence.
In the spring season, one cask of recently slacked lime is to be carefully mixed in, while digging over the heap. The lime extricates the pungent, gaseous alkali ammonia which penetrates every part of the compost heap and neutralizes the organic acids, forming valuable soluble compounds.
Night soil and the urine of animals is also a most useful addition to a compost heap, and will produce more ammonia than any other animal manures. Every farmer should provide some means for saving the liquid manures which are so frequently wasted, for if properly used, liquid manures are of very great value.
If peat, swamp muck or rotten wood can be obtained, they may be made to absorb the liquids by placing them under the stable, or a trench may be cut from the stable and vault, and the liquid manures may be conveyed thereby into the vegetable compost which in such case may be placed at a distance from the dwelling house, at a lower level.
Vegetable matters of the kind above should also be put into the hog-styes, and the hogs will soon convert it into a good compost. Every hog, says the celebrated farmer Mr. Phinney of Lexington, will make ten loads of good compost manure if you will afford him the materials. In the spring the compost is to be thrown out from the styes, and then lime or ashes may be advantageously mixed with it, and it will be ready for use in 10 days. Many intelligent and enterprising farmers already practice some of the rules here laid down, and it is desirable that all should know the theory of their operations.
The above views of Professor Jackson are founded on common sense, reason and philosophy, and should receive attention.
From the National Intelligencer.
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
A meeting of the friends of Agriculture from the different sections of the United States was held, pursuant to public notice in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 15th of December, 1841; when,
On motion of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, the Hon. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, was appointed President of the meeting; and the Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. Edmund Deberry, of North Carolina, Dr. James W. Thompson, of Delaware, Joseph Gales, Esq., of the District of Columbia, Benjamin V. French, Esq. of Massachusetts, and Jas. T. Gifford, Esq. of Illinois, were appointed Vice Presidents; and J. F. Callan, of the District of Columbia, and Robert E. Hornor, of New Jersey, were appointed Secretaries.
The President, having very ably and pointedly addressed the Convention, appointed the following Committee to present the Constitution of the Society, viz. Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of D. C., Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, Hon. Zadock Casey, of Illinois, Hon. G. M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, John Jones, Esq. of Delaware, Peter Thatcher, Esq. of Massachusetts, and C. F. Mercer Esq. of Florida, who, after having retired for a few moments, reported a Constitution, which was read and adopted.
On motion, J. S. Skinner, Esq. Hon. D. H. Lewis, and Hon. H. L. Ellsworth were appointed a committee to wait upon the Chairman, and solicit a copy of his address for publication.
On motion of Mr. Torrey, of Mass. it was
Resolved, That the Board of Control of the Society be instructed to present a petition to the present Congress of the United States to set apart the Smithsonian bequest for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Society.
The Hon. Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, Hon. Lewis F. Linn, of Missouri, Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, Hon. D. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. John Hastings, of Ohio, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, of the District of Columbia, and J. F. Callan, of the District of Columbia, were appointed a Committee to select the Officers of the Society provided for in the Constitution, to serve until the regular election in May next.
On motion, it was
Ordered, That subscription papers be left with the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Librarian of Congress and with the Secretaries of this meeting may enrol their names.
Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of District.
And the Convention adjourned.
J. F. CALLAN,
R. E. HORNER,
Secretaries.
A family in Maryland were all lately made sick, by eating of hominy boiled in a brass kettle, in which it had remained all night.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.
The Society held its stated meeting last Monday night for the first time in the magnificent hall of the Institution, one of the largest and finest rooms in the world, being of the length of two-hundred and sixty-five feet and of the breadth of sixty-five feet. The arched ceiling of the Hall is supported by colonnades, and the tessellated floor is of beautiful marble.
About one hundred members attended the meeting; among whom were Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, Members of Congress, and many other distinguished functionaries of Government and devotees of the arts and sciences. Much important business was transacted, developing the great resources, rapid growth, and interesting character of this Institution.
It was peculiarly gratifying to observe, on this occasion, the feelings of national pride so strongly manifested for the continued success of this establishment, of which there can be but little doubt, when we see the fostering care of the General Government generously bestowed upon it.—*Nat. Intel.*
WINE IN INDIANA.
A statement is made in the Louisville papers as to the production of a vineyard in Indiana, four miles from Utica. The vineyard was seven acres in extent, with only one acre and a half bearing, and vines planted in rows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. The produce is stated to have been one thousand one hundred and seventy gallons of pure wine. The grape was the Catawba, and the vines five years old.
CURIOSITIES ARRIVED.
The ship Jeannetta, which arrived at New York, a few days since, from New South Wales, has on board a number of curious petrifications, with a great variety of shells and other interesting specimens of natural history. Also a large collection of seeds of flowering plants and shrubs, from New Holland, New Zealand, and Norfolk Island, and some curious and beautiful birds—all for the "National Association for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences" at Washington.
EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY. We copy verbatim the following notice of a late France discovery, from an English paper. Whether it is of any importance, or whether it is any discovery at all, we are entirely ignorant, but hope some of our inquisitive readers will test it:
"The injection of a solution of chlorure of aluminum into the aorta or main arterial trunk of animal, will preserve it fresh for an indefinite period, without impeding to it the slightest taste. The chloric acid of the salt renders the gelatine or decomposable part of animal matter incapable of decomposition, perhaps by destroying some alkali, for which the acid has a greater affinity than for aluminum. The latter substance, thus deprived of its acid, becomes an incipient powder. The particulars of this discovery, by M. Gannal, will be found in the bulletin of the French Academy of Sciences for the sitting of March 22, and in the Literary Gazette of that meeting.—From two to five pounds of salt, disivered

that out of about one hundred banks created under the general banking law only ten or fifteen were left standing.
We will in the first place correct this monstrous error of fact. The whole number of banks established under that law was eighty-seven. Of that number we believe that no less than sixty are now in good standing, and generally in as good credit as any banks in the country. Several of them keep their bills at par in this city, and none of them are at a discount of over three-fourths of one per cent. Some few of this number may have concluded to wind up their business of their own motion, but if they have done so it has been without any loss to the public. But certainly not more than half a dozen have done so. It is entirely safe to say that at least fifty of the free banks of this state are in full and successful operation.
We therefore deny that the free banking system has failed, as alleged in the National Gazette. As far as the experiment of freedom was permitted to go, it may justly be pronounced completely successful. It was to be expected that the starting of a new system would be attended with difficulties. But they have not been greater than was generally anticipated, and we have as many banks standing and likely to stand as are needed for all business purposes.
N. Y. Sun.
CRUELTY AND FOUL DEATH.
On last Sabbath morning, a man by the name of Peter Cauble, of this County, brought into town, to his master, Mr. B. F. Fidelity, a small negro boy who had been, so badly whipped by himself or his wife, Polly Cauble that his life was considered by the Physicians who were called into see him, in eminent danger. A State's Warrant was taken out against Cauble who was immediately committed to jail.
This circumstance led to the discovery of one much more serious and revolting. It was known that Cauble had, about a week before, buried a little negro girl, who until now, it was supposed had died a natural death. The little negro boy was questioned about the death of the little girl, and from him the horrible and shocking apprehensions of her having been actually whipped to death was first obtained. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, being notified of it, promptly summoned a jury of inquest, the body of the child was disinterred and examined; and we are sorry to add, that it resulted in a confirmation of the boy's story. The verdict of the jury was that the child had come to its death by violence and abuse.
Polly Cauble was also immediately arrested and committed to prison, where she and her husband are to remain to await their trials.—*Salisbury Watchman.*
The following Committees have been appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in addition to those published in our last paper:
Committee on the Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. John Van Buren, N. Y. Charles Hudson, Mass., William M. Oliver, N. Y., John H. Brockway, Conn., Wm. S. Hastings, Mass.
Committee on the Expenditure of the Treasury Department.—Messrs. A. Lawrence Foster, N. Y., Samson Mason, Ohio, Samuel Patridge, N. Y., Isaac D. Jones, Maryland, James Irvin, Penn.
Committee on the Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. James J. McKay, N. C., Thomas A. Temlinson, N. Y., Peter Newhard, Penn., John H. Brockway, Conn., Archibald, L. Lynn, N. Y.
Committees on the Expenditure in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Thomas Jones Yorke, N. J., Wm. Simonton, Penn., Nathaniel B. Borden, Mass., Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va., Willis Green, Ky.
Committee on the Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Joshua A. Lowell, Me., Christopher Morgan, N. Y., Wm H. Washington, N. C., Linn Boyd, Ky., Henry S. Lane, Ind.
Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Tenn., Seth M. Gates, N. Y., Benjamin A. Bidlack, Penn., Samuel Stokely, Ohio, Jacob Houck, jr., N. Y.
Singular Coincidence.—One of our citizens has two sons who are settled in "distant lands." One of them resides in Illinois and the other in Texas. They have not been in this quarter, nor seen each other for five years. A few mornings since, the father was standing at the Lowell depot, just as the cars had arrived from Boston. One of the passengers, observing him, came toward him unperceived and "tapped him" on the shoulder. Looking up, he beheld before him his son, who had just arrived from Texas. They started from the depot, busy in conversation. They had gone but a few steps, when another person who had been a passenger in the same train, came up behind them and touched them on the shoulders. Looking round, to their astonishment and delight they beheld before them the son whose residence is in Illinois. The meeting was to each of them altogether unexpected. The sons had passed from Boston to Lowell in the same train of cars without having observed each other. The father knew nothing of the intended visits

of his sons, and the sons were quite ignorant of the movements of each other. (Lowell Courier.)
VALUE OF A NOSE.—Many years ago we were on board the brig *Clarrissa*, of Salem, on a voyage to the north coast of Brazil. At that time good charts of the coast were not to be had—as the trade had been but recently opened. Ourselves and another youngster were in the second REPORT
REPORT
Of the Committee on Federal Relations On so much of the Governor's Message No 1, as relates to the Controversy between Virginia and New York.
The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message No. 1, which relates to the controversy between Virginia and New York, beg leave to
REPORT:
That they have duly considered the subject, and have agreed to recommend the passage of the Bill accompanying this Report.
Believing that the Senate ought to be in possession of the matter in controversy, as well as of certain facts presented in connection therewith, your Committee ask leave to furnish the following statement:
In the year 1839, Isaac, a slave of one John G. Colly, of Virginia, was inveigled or stolen, and carried to New York, by three citizens of New York, engaged as seamen on board the schooner Robert Center. In July of that year, the Governor of Virginia made a formal demand on the Executive of New York, for the delivery, to the authorities of Virginia, of these men, viz: Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gausey, who, having committed an offence against the laws of Virginia, a crime, in the language and meaning of the Constitution, were regarded, and so represented, as fugitives from justice.
Gov. Seward, of New York, refused to comply with this reasonable demand, and assigned as cause for his refusal, that the right to demand, and the reciprocal obligation to surrender fugitives from justice between sovereign and independent nations, as defined by the Law of Nations, include only those cases in which the acts constituting the offence charged, are recognized by the universal law of all civilized countries. That the provision in the Constitution of the United States, relative to the demand of fugitives from justice, applies only to those acts, which, if committed within the jurisdiction of the State in which the person accused is found, would be treasonable, felonious, or criminal, by the laws of that State; that no law of New York at this time recognized, no statute admitted, that one man could be the property of another; or that one man could be stolen from another; and that consequently, the laws of Virginia, making the stealing of a slave felony, did not constitute a crime within the meaning of the Constitution.
That part of the 2d Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution alluded to, is in these words: "Any person with treason, felony, or other crime in any State, who shall flee from justice, and shall be found in any other State, shall, on demand of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence."
The Governor of Virginia, in one of his communications to the Executive of New York, says: "Is it true that the offence committed by Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gausey, is not recognized as criminal by the universal law of all civilized countries? They are charged with feloniously stealing from John G. Colly, a citizen of this State, property which could not have been worth less than 6 or 7 hundred dollars. And I understand stealing to be recognised as a crime, by all laws, human and divine." To this the Governor of New York replies: "It is freely admitted, that the argument would be at end, if it were as clear that one human being may be the property of another, as it is that stealing is a crime. On the contrary, however, I must insist, with perfect respect, that the general principle of civilized communities, is in harmony with that which prevails in this State, that men are not the subject of property, and of course, that no such crime can exist in countries where that principle prevails, as the felonious stealing of a human being considered as property."
Against this monstrous, disorganizing doctrine, so colly avowed by the Executive of New York, every intelligent man in Carolina will indignantly protest. The 2d Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution above quoted, in the 3rd paragraph, provides, that "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."
Which Section refers clearly to the property of the South in slaves, and thus distinctly recognise such property, without which recognition, and a due regard to its protection by such fundamental provision, this State would never have entered into the Federal Compact.
The Governor of Virginia, presenting these facts to the Legislature of that State in his annual Message, that Legis-