

Farmers' Gazette,

AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VII

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1842

NUMBER 15

By M. MAC LEAN.

TERMS:—Published weekly at three dollars a year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum. Two new subscribers may take the paper at five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty. Four subscribers, not receiving their papers in town, may pay a year's subscription with ten dollars, in advance.

A year's subscription always due in advance. Papers not discontinued to solvent subscribers in arrears.

Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted at one dollar the first time, and fifty cents each subsequent time. For insertions at intervals of two weeks 75 cents after the first, and a dollar if the intervals are longer. Payment due in advance for advertisements. When the number of insertions is not marked on the copy, the advertisement will be inserted, and charged till ordered out.

The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL.

ARTIFICIAL GRASSES.

From the Temperance Advocate.

FISH CREEK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Committee appointed to prepare and present a Memoir or Essay, to be by this Society forwarded to the State Agricultural Society, beg leave to report:

That in the discharge of this duty, they have been influenced by the hope that a few facts, the result of experience, will be more and better calculated to promote the subject, which the State Society had in view, when they passed the Resolutions, which have called forth this Report, than any theoretical essay, however well written or plausible it might be. There is no pursuit of man, which depends so much upon circumstances, as that of Agriculture. There is, therefore, no pursuit in which general principles are so often misapplied. Consequently, frigid theories are not well calculated to promote the general interest.

In selecting the cultivation of the artificial grasses, as the subject of a memoir, to be submitted to the State Society, the improvement of the soil, is the ulterior object to be kept in view. To accomplish this, the ground must be stocked with the grass seed every time it is sown in either wheat, rye or oats. The grass seed generally are red clover, red top or Meris grass, Orchard grass, and Timothy. To adopt this course, the farmer must be prepared to let his land lie to grass at least three years, otherwise the object will not be accomplished. The advantages to be derived, are first the pasture for his stock, second, preventing the land from washing, third, the vegetable matter which is left upon the soil to turn under when ploughed down. To improve the soil, you must have manure, to make manure you must have stock; to keep stock, you must have grass. Therefore, it is considered that the cultivation of grass is of as much, if not more importance, than most of the crops we do cultivate. It is said by some, who laugh at the idea of sowing grass seed, that we have a plenty of grass without sowing. The grasses, however, which we want, are those which come early and continue late. Such is the red clover, red top and orchard grass; of the timothy, we cannot speak from experience. Having said this much, by way of introduction, we will now speak of facts.

The facts reported, have been the experience of one of your Committee.

In the month of February, 1837, about thirty acres of ground, then growing wheat and rye upon it, was sowed with red clover seed. The seed was sowed upon the ground, and permitted to go down with the snow and rains. The method adopted in sowing was, to mix the seed with ashes, made moist, as much seed to the bushel of ashes as was intended for one acre, which was about eight pounds of seed. The clover grew up in the spring, and at the time of cutting the grain, was generally about six inches. The summer of 1837, it was pastured, after the crop of grain was taken off, with hogs and small cattle, and some times horses and milk cows. The summer of 1838, no stock was permitted to go upon it, until it was in bloom, about the middle of June, to first of July, when about fifty hogs, between forty and fifty cows, and some horses, were permitted to pasture upon it, until the crop was eaten off. The stock were then taken off, and the clover then grew up again, and made very good fall pasture, though not so good as the first. The spring of 1839, about fifteen bushels of plaster of paris was put upon part of the field, about one bushel to the acre. The crop of clover was not so good this year as the crop of 1839. But made very good pasture, and was treated much as it was in 1838. This year satisfied the proprietor of one fact, of which before he had doubt, viz; that red clover will stand our summer heat and dry seasons. If it withstood the dry seasons of 1838 and 1839, we may expect it to withstand our ordinary dry seasons. The fall crop of 1839, was permitted to go to seed and ripen, when the whole was turned under, with a large two horse plough, brought from New York for that express purpose. In the last of November and month of December, as the season would permit, the ground was again sowed with wheat and rye, and a better crop was taken off it, at the harvest of 1840, than ever was on it since it became what is termed old land. The clover at the time of harvest was generally from eight to twelve inches high. No stock was permitted to go upon it until the clover was blooming;

at this time it was generally eighteen inches high, and some stalks measured two feet. It was then a sight well calculated to satisfy any one, that it requires but to try and we can grow clover. The spring of 1841, the clover came on as usual, but the weeds sprang up and smothered it so that the crop was not so good as either crops. It is intended to fall on the ground this winter, and plant corn in it the next year, then sow again in wheat and rye, with a view to see whether a sufficiency of seed is in the ground to stock it again with clover, of which a doubt is entertained. The land upon which this clover grew, is a stiff soil, original growth of timber, hickory, post-oak, black-oak, black-jack, and some few pine. The location is upon the south fork of Fishing Creek in Chester District, about fifteen acres of the land has been cleared upwards of forty years, the remainder about twenty-five years. There has been no manure put upon it at any time, except about one acre, and that but very trifling. The cost of the clover seed was a few cents under eight dollars per bushel, delivered on the farm, so that each acre had about one dollar's worth of seed upon it. That seed stocked the ground for five years and two heavy crops of wheat and rye taken off it in the time and after the first year, the pasturage is considered, worth more than at the expense would be, if it had to be stocked every year with seed, and ten per cent. upon the value of the land. Hogs will fatten to make good pork, without any other feed, by giving them a little salt occasionally. The richness of the butter and milk is known only to those who have seen such. Care is to be taken when cows are first put upon the clover, not to put them on until the dew is off the clover in the morning, and not let them stay on long at one time, for a few days; afterwards by keeping them off until the dew is dried up, no injury is to be apprehended. There is no injury to be apprehended to hogs at all. No serious injury has ever been experienced with horses. It will salivate a little the second crop, but by giving dry food, the salivation will soon stop. No part of this clover was cut for hay, but in another experiment it has been mowed successfully.

In the spring of 1837, about one and a half acres of ground which had been previously well manured by cowpenning, and a crop of turnips taken off it the winter of 1833, was sowed in clover and orchard grass together. The grass seeds were sown with oats. The orchard grass, it was ascertained afterwards, was not sowed sufficiently thick, as it came in bunches. A heavy crop of oats was taken off the ground, and the clover was cut that autumn, a very good crop, though not well cut on account of the oat stubble.— In the year of 1838, the clover was twice at each cutting, about eighteen inches and two feet high. The orchard grass began to spread upon the ground this year, and by the next spring, 1839, took the ground from the clover generally, where it happened to be thick. The years 1840, and 1841, the grass has been permitted to ripen its seed, and then cut. It is a hard grass for hay, when permitted to stand until the bloom comes upon it, but when it is young it is tender, and stock is very fond of it. The advantage of this grass, as a pasture grass, is that it comes early in the spring. On the first of April, 1841, it was sixteen inches long in the blade, and afforded a good bit for cattle. Another advantage, it continues green, and is good pasturage late in the fall. After all the natural grasses in our fields are dead and of no service, this grass is green and good pasturage. On the tenth of November, 1841 stock were turned upon it, and had green grass of from eight to twelve inches in the blade. Whether if the grass had been thick upon the ground, the sods would have taken the same hold, is not known, but as it is, the sods appear to be as firmly fixed in the ground as broom grass. This grass is of very rapid growth and in a few days after being cut, shows itself springing up again. The result of experience is, that it is a fine grass for pasture; but not so good for hay. No manure was put upon this ground from the time the grass seeds were sown. The soil is a yellow sandy, with a yellowish clay subsoil. Has been cleared upwards thirty years.

In the spring of 1837, about one acre, and in the spring of 1839, about three acres were sown in red top grass seed.— In each case, the grass seeds were sown with oats. Through this piece of ground a small branch runs. The one acre was originally wet and boggy, but lying at the foot of a long cleared land, the wash upon it has covered it from six to ten inches deep and it is now perfectly dry. The year before the grass seeds were sown, it was well manured and planted in corn, and produced a very good crop.— The crop of oats was good. The first year could hardly be seen. The next not a good crop. Each year since that, a very good crop of hay, but amount by weight not known. The crop of 1841, was generally from two to three feet high when cut: and as thick upon the

ground as it could stand. This makes an excellent hay, and upon a soil well prepared, yields a bountiful return. The three acres was before the west side of the branch, and was old meadow land, which had been used as a natural meadow for a great many years. The natural grass had been entirely subdued by weeds of different kinds, and the ground abandoned as a meadow, and turned out, as it is usually termed, about five or six years before being ploughed up, it was again put under fence, but the natural grasses done no good. The winter of 1837 and 1839, a heavy coat of long stable manure was put upon it. Then followed, as well as the nature of the ground would permit, and planted in corn. There was a bad stand of corn, in consequence of cut worm destroying it. In the spring of 1839, it was sowed with oats and red top grass seed. There was but an ordinary crop of oats. The grass has been standing for hay ever since, and the crop of 1841, was a very good crop, though not so good generally, as the one acre, but it was owing to the fact that it was not so thick upon the ground. It is believed that the next crop will be better, as it appears to be spreading over the ground. A part of this, however, was three feet high by measurement. The soil upon which this grows, is what is called cold black-jack land, some places water rises in it, which has been attempted to be remedied by cutting a ditch a long its margin, but has been so far unsuccessful. Whether this grass will grow well upon high dry soil, cannot be stated from any experience, but no doubt is entertained that it will. This grass makes an excellent pasture, both early and late, and at this time, the 19th of November, the small cattle and horses are grazing upon the meadow, with apparent delight, that they have treated with the luxury of green grass.

Nothing can be said about Timothy grass, from experience, more than that it is believed it will grow, because, if ten or fifteen stalks will grow luxuriantly, there is no reason why acres should not. An attempt was made with the timothy, but from defective seed (it is supposed) but a few stalks of it grew. They were about three to four feet high to the top of the seed stalk.

Your Committee have thus presented the result of the experience of one of its members, upon the growth of what is called the artificial grasses, in contradiction to the natural grasses of the country.— The fact is to be ascertained, whether we have not grasses growing in our fields, which if cultivated, might not be equal to any which is brought from abroad. It is found that the rye grass grows spontaneously in our fields, and if cultivated, might prove of great value to us. In looking out for grasses, however, we ought to look for those which grow from the old root, and not from the seed, because those which come from the seed, never come to maturity early in the year and are, therefore, not so beneficial as a pasture grass.

So much has been written on the subject of grasses, their values compared with each other, the time of cutting them the manner of curing hay, &c. that it is thought unnecessary to say any thing, but what has been the result of our experience. So well satisfied have we been with the result of our experience, that we have determined to go into business upon a larger scale, with a view to the improvement of the soil directly, by turning under the clover; indirectly by procuring an abundance of food for stock of all kinds, without which manure cannot be made. This we expect to do by making hay of herds grass and timothy. One of your committee has now on hand, ready to be committed to the earth, thirty bushels of red top seed, cost in Philadelphia sixty-two and a half cents per bushel. Three bushels of timothy, cost in Philadelphia four dollars twelve and a half cents per bushel. Nine bushels of clover seed, cost in Philadelphia six dollars and fifty cents per bushel for part in New York. We have been thus particular in giving prices, because we know some of our citizens imposed upon in the purchase of grass seeds, for want of a knowledge of their current prices. Clover seed is generally sold by the pound, and a bushel weighs from sixty-two to sixty-five pounds.

We have thus, Mr. President, given our mite to aid a cause, which has been so long neglected in our state, but which is now, we hope, about to rise to a high rank in the estimation of society. That the farmers will no longer suffer themselves to be looked upon as beings of an inferior order, but stand forth as they are the lords of the soil, the sovereigns of the country.

R. G. MILLS, Chairman.

Fishing Creek, Nov. 19, 1841.

Dr. Granville Sharpe Pattison formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College is among the applicants for the benefit of the General Bankrupt Law, in New York city.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The following report of the remarks of Mr. Calhoun, when presenting the proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina, on the 7th inst., is by the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Calhoun said, he had received from the same source, the proceedings of his Legislature on the subject of the controversy between the States of Virginia and New York, which he asked might be read. The report having been read, Mr. C. said it would be seen that these proceedings grow out of a law passed by the State of Virginia as a measure of necessity to protect herself against the position assumed by the State of New York, and that South Carolina had backed Virginia in the position she assumed, and had passed a similar law. It was not his purpose to say a word in vindication of the course pursued by these two States. If any vindication were necessary, it was amply made by the very able Report of the Legislature just read; but he rose to ask the earnest and solemn attention of the Senate, and especially Senators from the non-slaveholding States, to the result of the course pursued by the Abolitionists. The present was a suitable occasion to do so, as it was one of the stages of its progress. Whatever doubt might have existed of the tendency of the Abolition movement at its origin, there could be none now, that it would end in the dissolution and overthrow of the Government, if it was not arrested, and speedily arrested. He would pass over the result which had already to a considerable extent been produced—the ostracism of those who should be the best of friends, and repeat his profound conviction, that the inevitable tendency of the abolition movement was to destroy the union of these States. Slavery in the South, was not simple slavery, but a political institution, and to her the most important and essential of all others. What was the object of Divine Providence in commingling the two races together in such large and nearly equal numbers, it was not for them to inquire. They were, and it was only under the present relation of master and slave that they could exist. Break that relation, and the inevitable result must be, the expulsion of, or destruction of one or the other by force. In this posture of affairs, what was the course to be pursued by the South? She must protect and defend herself by all the means placed within her power by the Constitution.— The communication between the North and the South has become dangerous to the latter, not because there was a body of fanatics in the North, but because they wield a power sufficient to govern the legislation of some of the States in passing laws which affect the property and endanger the institutions of the South, and to counteract the mischievous tendency of such laws, the Legislature of Virginia has, with consummate judgment, moderation and patriotism, made such amendments to her police laws as were rendered necessary, and South Carolina has assumed a position by her side. What would be the result if the course now pursued by certain portions of the North should be persisted in? Why just in proportion as the communication between the two sections should become dangerous, the Southern States would move in a body; they would be compelled to move in a body, and pass laws restricting the intercourse with the North, until the communication would be stopped altogether—by mail, as well as commercial, for the same regulations will be applied to stages, steamboats and railroad cars, as to vessels navigating the ocean. This do they would, and do they must. He called upon gentlemen of the North, he appealed to them in the name of our common country and of patriotism, whether such a state of things between the two portions of this Union was desirable. He referred to the proceedings in the other wing of the capitol; he referred to the proceedings of a Convention of four hundred delegates recently held in New York, in which the slaves of the Southern States were invited to leave their masters, and the mode of doing it successfully, pointed out to them, and they were promised protection and assistance when they reached the North. He would not comment on the mistaken views relative to the position of the Southern slaves, which were entertained at the North, but would assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there was no body of laborers in any portion of the world without the limits of the United States, who were so comfortable in their physical condition, or had so great a proportion of the avails of their labor applied to their benefit. He would not contrast their condition with that of the white laborer in our own country. He appealed to gentlemen from the North, for the sake of our common country, to exert their influence to put a stop to measures which, if persisted in, will destroy one-third of the Union, and extirpate one if not both the races that now inhabit it.

The remarks of Mr. Calhoun were listened to with the most profound attention, and I cannot but hope that his earnest and solemn appeal will have a most salutary effect.— The document was then ordered to be printed.

SENATE.—Feb 7th.

States refusing the Land Distribution.

The following resolution, submitted

some days since by Mr. CLAY, was then taken up:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that, whenever any State or States shall refuse their proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, such proportion shall be distributed among the residue of the assenting States.

Mr. King said he presumed the Senator was not serious in presenting the resolution; and, if he was not disposed to ask action upon it, he would move to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Clay said he had much more reason to suppose the Senator was not serious in what he had said, than the Senator to suppose he was not serious in offering his resolution. He would tell the Senator from Alabama what were his views upon this subject. His resolution was to inquire what should be done with the land revenue appropriated to a State, when that state refused to receive the portion thus appropriated. He would not make a hasty disposition of the land which any Legislature, under the influence of party feeling, might refuse to receive. That, he conceived, would be unjust to the people themselves, who, he thought, held different opinions from their Legislatures upon this subject. He believed, however, that if the People continued to object, and two or three Legislatures should state their objections, that something should be done with the lands thus refused. He would ask, what was to be done? His opinion was, that after any State perseveringly refused to receive this land, it would be proper for Congress to make some other disposition of the portion belonging to such State.

Mr. King said he did not think the Senator was serious. He had told us over and over again that the land belonged to the States; and would he, because a State regarded the land sales as a common fund, and declined to receive it, appropriate it to other States? Did it belong to the State so refusing, or to the other States? If it belonged to a dissenting State, would they appropriate it to others because that state refused to receive it?

Mr. C. closed with a call for the yeas and nays; which were ordered by the Senate.

Mr. Clay hoped we should know how many would vote for and how many against this resolution. He had said that the land belonged to Alabama; and, if they refused to receive it, what then? The case was like that of a father disposing his property to his children. If one child refused to receive his portion, could not the father appropriate that child's portion to the rest of the family? The General Government, as the parent of the States, had given the land to the States, and one of the family of States had refused to receive her portion. Now, if Alabama or South Carolina refused to receive her portion, let it be given to others. He was ready to vote for the proposition at any moment.

Gentlemen had called the distribution policy one of robbery and plunder. How robbery? How plunder? If he was disposed to retort, he might show that the robbery rested not with the receiving States. Nothing was to be gained by this language. Who were the robbers? Congress was the agent of this robbery, and the States the receivers of the stolen goods. Congress, after ten years laboring to effect the object, had passed this bill, and the people of the States receiving their proportions would have had the benefits of it. And this was called robbery. What was to be gained by such crimination? What was the question submitted? It was one of distribution, involving indirect taxation to the extent of supplying the means in the Treasury withdrawn from it by the bill. It proposed that the Government should be hereafter carried on without relying upon the land fund which belonged to the States.

Mr. Calhoun said that the Senator from Kentucky showed profound ignorance if he expected that South Carolina could be bribed by this fund. Nineteen twentieths of the people of his State were opposed to this bill. It was a great question, and he held it as far more important than gentlemen upon either side of the Chamber. It was a question of revenue—of union; and, if a bold man were to desire the dissolution of the Union, he could not wish a stronger means to accomplish it. He knew that the Senator from Kentucky was ardently attached to this Union, and therefore cheerfully acquitted him of any such object in his defence of this measure; but any man wishing to accomplish this could not have the way more clearly pointed out than by the operations of this measure.

Mr. C. proceeded to comment upon this measure as one of revenue. The effect, he said, was to make one-third of the Union pay the tax which would be created by the withdrawal of this fund. The tax-paying portions of the country had to pay the tax created by withdrawing the money from the National Treasury through the operations of the distribution bill. In regard to the land, the question was, whether the land belonged to the States or the Union. If it belonged to the Union, you had no right to touch a dollar of it. South Carolina and Alabama regarded it as belonging to the

Union; and, so regarding it, they had thought it improper to appropriate the money to State purposes. In regard to the immediate question before the Senate, he hoped the Senator would go to all lengths, and carry out his objects. He saw light ahead, and in two years all of the measures of the party who had made this one of their measures, would be swept away.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, stated the reasons why he should vote in favor of the resolution; though he would not have risen, he said, had not the yeas and nays been called. As a matter of courtesy, he should vote for the proposed inquiry. It had not been usual to refuse to authorize such inquiries, when asked for. In voting for the inquiry, in no way did he commit himself upon the matter involved in the inquiry. His impressions were, however, in opposition to that disposition of the refused distribution which might be inferred from the resolution submitted. Mr. S. complained also of the discussion which had arisen in this subject as out of place, and gave notice that when the bill to repeal the land distribution act came up for consideration he should go fully into the subject.

Mr. Allen continued the debate. He rose not to discuss the immediate question raised by the Senators from South Carolina and Alabama. He wished to say that he concurred in the remark, that the question was whether we should leave it to the States to lay taxes for State purposes, or an indirect tax by the General Government for State purposes. Shall the State tax itself for its own purposes, or should the taxing power of this Government be exerted to support the States? He rose to say that this was the question at issue, and no other. He rose to fix this admission, made by the friends of the bill. Shall, then, the State Governments tax themselves for their own objects, or shall the General Government be taxed for these objects?

Mr. Clay said he hoped that the solemnity of civil war which, in the course of his remarks, the Senator from Ohio predicted as a consequence of this act of the last session would be averted. That was an argument to frighten old women with. Civil war for what? For passing a distribution bill. In regard to the question argued by the Senator from Ohio, if it was properly stated, Mr. C. hoped he would reiterate it until it was heard by every man, and woman, and child in the country. He had himself over and over again declared that there was no power in the Constitution to levy taxes for the purposes of distribution. No one on this side of the question had ever contended for such a power. The nearest approximation to it was the recommendation of the Senator's friend at the Hermitage, General Jackson, who proposed a distribution after taxes had been levied. Now, what did the friends of the distribution policy propose? Nothing more than this: The public land was the common property of the States, and the Whigs proposed to give to the States what was their own: Was this robbery? Was it plunder? Now, said Mr. CLAY, will the Senator from Ohio state me fairly? If he will, he will but repeat what the Whigs have constantly proclaimed upon this floor for ten long years: that the land belonged to the States, and the Whigs proposed to give them what was already their own.

Mr. Clay then replied very briefly to the last remarks of the Senator from South Carolina. He said he did not profess to know much of the people of South Carolina. He had never been in the State, and had only had the pleasure of communicating with gentlemen of that State as he had met them in one or other of the branches of Congress. In regard to the question under consideration, he neither knew, nor—with respect he said it—cared whether the State would receive the money or not.

But (continued Mr. C.) the Senator from South Carolina thinks the measure will lead to disunion.

Mr. Calhoun said, by way of explanation, that the tendency of the measure would be to lead to disunion.

Mr. Clay said he thought differently, and that the effect of the distribution would, on the contrary, be one of the strongest bonds of the Union.

Mr. Woodbury thought the Senator from Kentucky must be under some mistake as to the receipts from lands under the distribution bill. The title to the land was with the general Government. It was a trust fund. The money received from the sales of land would go into the Treasury. If one of the States refused to receive its proportion of the money from the sale of land, it would go into the Treasury, and would be confiscated and appropriated to the common purposes of the Union.

In regard to the effect upon the taxes of the Union, it was obvious that the States would be taxed for their full proportion received under the distribution bill. The non-slaveholding States would have to submit to an indirect taxation for the support of the Government. The operation of the scheme was to compel indirect taxation for the purpose of distribution.

Mr. Allen thought he had not misrepresented the Senator from Kentucky, for the reason that the effect of his proposition would lead to the results he had named. The system was a stretch of the taxing power, affecting the people, and two millions and a half had already seen lost to the People by it.

Mr. Mangum moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the words "or in what manner these proportions ought to be disposed of, or whether any disposition ought to be made of them."