

# Farmers' Gazette,

## AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VII.

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1842.

NUMBER 29

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 or 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.

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### AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmers' Register.  
THE FARM AND FARMING OF THE REV. J. H. TURNER—NO. III.

In the last number I promised to detail in this my course of cropping. But I must beg for quarters a little longer, whilst I take another sight excursion on my favorite pony, economy. And at the sight of my favorite pony, economy, the reader will proclaim, "Monsieur Tonson come again!" But with the risk of this, I may say that a well regulated economy is one chief branch of agriculture, so much so that no treatise on the latter can be considered as any way complete, without an important bearing on the former.

I would then state, that in the several purchases of my land, negroes, stock and other things connected with the fixtures of the farm, I made it a rule to carry out the principles of Jack Randolph's philosopher's stone—pay as you go. To this rule, I rigidly adhered, until I conceived the idea of building the house in which I now reside. Up to this time, I had boarded and lodged in town, but I spent every day at the farm. By this time, I had become so interested in the farm, in its improvements, crops, stock, &c., that to spend the whole day there did not satisfy me. I wished also to spend the night there, and to have my family with me. The air, the water, the scenery, and the whole routine of employment were so much more congenial to my taste, than those of the town, that I longed to have my family at the farm, that we might fully enjoy our country employments. This made a house necessary. But here was the difficulty: I had by this time so exhausted my little fund, in purchases and various improvements, that I had almost none left for the proposed building. In this state of things, I had concluded to postpone the comfort of a house, until I could command the means to build one. But a kind friend, learning my wishes in this matter, generously offered to furnish the necessary funds. Build, said he, such a house as you choose, and draw on me for the cost, and pay me when convenient to yourself. Now here was a kind offer, which almost any one would have felt himself warranted in accepting. I did accept it, but in doing so, I involved myself in several particulars.

Hitherto I had dug all my money from the ground, and every dollar came to me moistened with the sweat of my face. But now money came to me in large sums, and it came so very easy, that I was tempted to build a much larger and a much more expensive house than a plain farmer's family, such as mine was, had any need of. I invested therefore in a house a considerable sum, which it would have been far more to my interest to lay out in enriching my lands, and in other more profitable improvements. I now have a comfortable house, it is true, but I have it at the expense of a considerable unproductive capital, and this is by no means a comfortable reflection. In the mean time, after the bargain was concluded, and such progress made that it would not do to abandon the undertaking, my friend died and I was left to make such other provision as I could.

Nor is this the only evil growing out of this mistake. I constantly felt myself fettered and hampered in all my operations. A debt to a considerable amount had been contracted, and during its pendency, I felt it my duty, not to suspend payment as the banks have done, but to suspend all the improvements, and indeed all other expenses, which were not absolutely necessary. But I record the fact with gratitude, that this harassing debt is now paid off, and that I owe no man any thing but to love him." Hereafter it is my purpose to cling to Roanoke's philosopher's stone, with a tenacity which nothing but death can sever.

Perhaps I ought to apologize for this long and minute detail. I can truly say that, in making it, I have no selfish end in view. I hold myself up, in this prominent manner, as a beacon of warning to other farmers. Debt is at all times an exceedingly inconvenient thing. It is a very easy thing for one who has credit to contract a debt, but it is exceedingly difficult to pay it. A countryman time ago in Richmond asked a citizen, who happened to be deeply involved at bank, and felt all the pain and inconvenience of his situation, "Sir, you have the goodness to show me the way into the bank?" Pointing out the way with his finger, he

replied "That is the way, sir; but I can tell you, friend, it is much easier to find the way in than to find the way out." This good citizen was an honest but unfortunate man, and as such, spoke feelingly on the subject. I too can speak feelingly; for I can truly say, that in all the debts I ever contracted, I found money plenty and cheap; but when I undertook to pay them off, I found it scarce and difficult to obtain: paying a debt is always up-hill work; it is a hard row to wad, try it who will.

I will now go further and say that, as a general rule, no farmer ought ever to let himself with debt. No man has a right to make a slave of himself, and this every man does who contracts an unnecessary debt. Hence it is that the present is a time of peculiar distress. Go where I may, I meet with long faces, and hear complaints of hard times. And whoso it that is in such distress? It is the debtor, and the debtor alone. Where there is no debt to weigh him down the farmer is in comfortable circumstances. His crops for several years in succession have been good, and the prices obtained remunerating. Merchants tell me, that such is the nature of their business that they cannot avoid debt. It may be so; but then they, in common with others, cannot avoid another thing, the thousand vexatious shifts and contrivances, called "raising the wind," to which they constantly resort to pay them off.

At the beginning of this paper, I begged for quarters whilst I took an excursion on my favorite pony, economy; but the jade has proved herself of much better wind and bottom than I had any idea of. She even ran away with me. I have now come fairly to the end of my course; whether with safe bones remains yet to be seen. And now for the matter in hand.

In my course of cropping I aim at no wheat nor tobacco. My farm is too small for the former, and the latter I consider too troublesome to be remunerating. In attempting these crops I should moreover meet with competition from all the farmers within fifty miles or more of my market. In determining on a main crop, therefore, it has been an object with me, to fix on that one in which I could most nearly enjoy a monopoly. And as hay is a bulky article, compared with its weight and price, so much so that it will not bear transportation to any considerable distance, I have made that my chief crop. All my farming operations are therefore subservient to the cultivation of the grass crop.

In looking back to the time when I commenced farming, I think it a little remarkable that, without any previous experience to guide me, I should fix on the very crop which, upon trial for fifteen years, I am still convinced was the very best for me to cultivate. I had observed that but little hay was brought to market from the neighborhood, and that most of that little was of very inferior quality. Mr. Porter and others, who were then in the habit of keeping larger numbers of horses for the stage and other purposes, depended almost entirely upon the north for their supplies of hay. This was a matter of necessity with them, for the country supplied perhaps not one twentieth part of what was needed. Observing this, I concluded that if I could succeed in raising hay of a good quality, I should have no difficulty in finding a market for it. Nor in this have I been disappointed. I have never in any instance failed in disposing of my whole crop, and generally at fair remunerating prices. Even at this time, when every body is complaining of the scarcity of money, hay commands a more ready and a better price than almost any other article.

Some of my neighbors have expressed to me the apprehension that the market would soon be overstocked with this article, and that therefore the price must go down. I entertain no such apprehension. The first effect arising from the increased quantity at home will be to arrest the importation from abroad. At present there is still coming a considerable quantity from the north. As long as this is the case, I have no fear that good hay will be a drug upon my hands. Indeed, I am pleased to see that vigorous efforts are now making greatly to increase this crop; and I hope the time is just at hand, when in addition to our neighborhood supplies, we shall see large quantities borne to market on our canal and rail-road. It is quite time that Virginia should assert her own proper independence. She has been dependent long enough, and far too long, upon the north for her hay, and upon the west for her pork.

But the main point remains yet to be touched: what is the value of this crop? I answer, that I know no crop which upon the whole requires less labor, is more certain, and at the same time yields a fairer compensation. The chinch bug and Hessian fly, which prey upon our corn and wheat, never touch this crop; nor is it subject to the depredations of any other destructive insect. Give it rich land, well prepared, and a moderate degree of moisture, and this is all that it asks. If, therefore, it be subject to fewer casualties, and when produced commands a fair and ready market, I must pronounce it a good crop. But besides these recommendations, there is another, which in my opinion greatly enhances its value,

and that is that I regard it as less exhausting than most of our other crops. I pretend not that this, in common with all other crops that are removed from the land, is not an exhauster; but then it ought to be recollected, that other crops, such as corn, wheat, oats, &c., when removed make no effort to recruit themselves. They leave the land, with the exception of a little stubble, entirely naked. This is not the case with the grasses; for besides the stubble, they begin immediately to renew themselves, and continue doing so until arrested by severe frosts; so that the aftermath, especially in clover, is often equal to the first crop. This second crop falling, as it does, and rotting on the ground, must contribute materially towards repairing the exhaustion of the first crop. And this, in my opinion, is the true reason why grass exhausts less than other crops. In this view of the subject, I am greatly strengthened by Liebig, and other celebrated writers on the subject of agriculture. They say, and I think with much plausibility, that the very best manure for any particular species of vegetation is that which is derived from itself. Leaves, for instance, is the best manure for forest trees, and wheat straw for growing wheat. If this be the case, then the second grass crop, containing as it does the materials of the first, must be a valuable manure for itself; and this, I think, is a strong argument for banishing cattle and all other depredators from our fields. But more of this hereafter.

As to my mode of cultivating grass, and the peculiar grasses which I prefer, there appeared in the last (February) number of the Farmers' Register, an essay on grass culture, which, were it not that it contains signs of evident haste, I should be disposed to adopt as my own. Indeed I will refer to it, as unfolding pretty fully my views and preferences on the subject. I think it therefore unnecessary to add another word on this point.

But besides grass, which I regard as my main crop, I also cultivate corn and oats, and of late I have earned my attention considerably to the beet and turnip crops. All these, however, are principally for home consumption. If I have any surplus, that of course goes with the grass to market. There is one exception to the latter remark, and that is the corn. I never sell, directly, an ear of corn; for by it, I support another crop, which, till better advised, I must think a profitable one: I mean my hog crop. And here, without entering into the minutia of detail, I will merely state that according to the best estimate I can form, the matter stands thus—when corn sells at 60 cents the bushel, and pork at \$6 the 100 lbs. (which I consider as a fair average for both,) by turning the former into the latter, I get 90 cents the bushel for my corn. Of course when corn is dearer, or pork is cheaper, my profits are proportionably less. But at the usual average price, I consider myself as getting 50 per cent. more for my corn. I ought also to state, that in arriving at this result, I have to be studiously attentive to other circumstances, such as a thrifty breed of hogs, the care that is taken of them, and the constant economy of their feeding. Now when any farmer can make up his mind to be personally attentive to these things I hesitate not to say that he will find his hog crop yielding him a fair profit. It is true that the last season was a peculiarly discouraging one. I never knew pork so cheap, and the probability is that it will be many years before it is as cheap again. It is to be feared that many farmers who had engaged in raising pork will be induced to abandon it. This, let me tell them, is the direct mode to raise the article so that when they are compelled to buy they will have to pay heavily for it. For my own part, I am not at all discouraged. I have just effected the spring sale of my shoats and pigs, and the profit has been nearly or quite equal to any former occasion. For a fine young Berkshire boar, just eight months old, I received \$35.

But I am again trespassing on the reader's patience. I must, however, before concluding, observe that my usual rotation (if I have any at all) is two consecutive years in corn, this followed with oats, and the three next years in grass. This of course takes up six years, and then commences the same routine again. I have no doubt that, at first sight, strong objections will be made to this course, especially as three grain crops are made immediately to succeed each other. But I beg the reader to suspend his condemnation, until I inform him that I have another rotation, and that is a rotation of manuring, and this I consider of more importance than any rotation of cropping whatever. On this hacknied subject of rotation I have a theory which is perhaps peculiar to myself, and which, when announced, will probably call forth the animadversions of some who are wedded to their own favorite opinions. But fearless of this formidable consequence, I hereby inform the reader, that I shall still proceed in my own candid way, assuring him, that all I aim at is the truth. But as my paper is already a long one, and I have an increasingly strong objection to long communications as well as long speeches, I will defer till my next what I have further to say on this subject. J. H. TURNER.

SPEECH OF MR. CAMPBELL,  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

On the General Appropriation Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives April 15, 1842.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the following item of the General Appropriation Bill, viz.

"No. 218. For salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, seventy-two thousand dollars."

From which Mr. Linn, of New York, had moved to strike out so much as related to the mission to Mexico;

And which Mr. C. J. Ingersoll had moved to amend by reducing the sums of appropriation for the missions to Austria and Prussia one-half.

Mr. Adams having concluded his remarks, (as heretofore reported)—

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, addressed the Committee, in substance, as follows: There are parts of the gentleman's speech who has just resumed his seat in which I concur, and there are parts of it which I condemn as connected both with our foreign and domestic relations.

I cordially concur in the sentiment which he has expressed with so much sincerity, that "our country, may she always be successful, but whether successful or not, may she always be right!" It is a noble sentiment, worthy of the gentleman.

I also concur with him in the hope that the blessings of peace may be preserved as long as they can be with honor. And, notwithstanding the number and complexity of our points of controversy with foreign Powers, especially with England, I see no good reason to doubt, if approached on both sides with a proper spirit and with a full view of the great importance to both nations of preserving their present amicable relations, that they will be satisfactorily settled.

I have not, however, risen for the purpose of discussing our foreign relations; and had the gentleman confined his remarks to them, I would have retained my seat. But he has thought proper to seize on this, as he has on many other occasions, to attack both the Representatives and what he is pleased to designate "the peculiar institutions" of the South; and to some of these attacks, although they have no reference whatever to the propositions ostensibly before the committee, it is my intention, unless called to order for irrelevancy, to reply at length.

On a proposition to strike out of the General Appropriation bill the salary of our Minister to Mexico, and to reduce those for Austria and Prussia one-half, the gentleman has managed, as usual, to misplace many of the common place topics of abolition. He has charged the Representatives of the South with denying to Northern and Western gentlemen an equality in the privilege of debate; he has designated one of her institutions as a plague-spot, a misfortune, a crime; and he has stated his principal objection to our Minister at Mexico to be that he had promoted the passage of "that execrable 21st rule that is driving this Union to its dissolution."

The gentleman does not properly appreciate the deep and abiding attachment of the People of this country to the Union, if he supposes it is to be dissolved because, forsooth, the abolitionists are not allowed to convert this hall of legislation into an arena for incendiaryism to play off its antics. No, sir, the attachment of the people to this monument of our political wisdom and glory commenced with the birth, has grown and strengthened with the growth and strength of the country, and will continue so to grow and strengthen, in despite of the combined efforts, here and elsewhere, of domestic fanatics and foreign emissaries.

From what quarter of the Union was a petition first presented to this House for its dissolution? Not from the section formerly represented by our present Minister to Mexico, or by any gentleman who voted for the 21st rule; but, I am sorry to say, from the section of the country represented in part by the gentleman from Massachusetts himself! Who was found on this floor to be the standard bearer of this nefarious petition? Not our present Minister to Mexico, or any Representative from the slaveholding States, but every eye is turned to the gentleman, and every voice is prepared to say, "thou art the man." Yes, he who once ministered as the high-priest at its altar was the first to violate its sanctity!

Monstrous however, as this petition was, it only prayed for the peaceful accomplishment of an object to which hundreds of petitions attempted to be intruded upon the House indirectly tend, through scenes of contention and blood.

Many things, evil in themselves, are, through the wise dispensations of Providence, made productive of good never contemplated by their authors, and such must be the effect of the petition to which I have alluded. For, although it has afforded humiliating evidence of the joint influence of folly, fanaticism, and passion, its presentation here must convince

the People of the whole Union of the dangerous and criminal extent to which the pretended right of petition may be carried.

I cannot be induced to attempt a personal disrespect for the gentleman.—When I consider his venerable age and the services which he has rendered to the country, I cannot for a moment believe, notwithstanding the presentation of that petition, that he is an enemy to the Union. But the very fact that a gentleman whose biography for half a century would embrace almost the entire political history of the country, could be induced from motives of conscience to present such a petition, is only additional evidence of the necessity of the existence of a rule still more comprehensive than any which we have yet established for the exclusion of subjects, at the bottom of which lies not the abolition of slavery but the dissolution of the Union.

To show the light in which the conduct of the gentleman has been held by the Legislature of at least one patriotic non-slaveholding State, I will read the resolutions adopted by the State of Ohio. They are as follows:

"Whereas it has been communicated to this General Assembly that John Quincy Adams, late Chief Magistrate of this Union, and now a Representative in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, has presented to the House of Representatives of the United States a petition from American citizens, praying that Congress may dissolve this Confederacy. Therefore be it

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, in aiding to give publicity and importance to this treasonable proposition, has subjected himself to the merited censure and reprehension of his countrymen.

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the House of Representatives of the United States owe it to themselves, to the American People, whose representatives they are, to stamp the course and conduct of the member from Massachusetts with the severest marks of its indignant disapprobation and censure."

In reading these resolutions permit me to express the regret which I feel that the name of the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts is included in them. I regret that such a name must bear through all future time the unenviable reputation of having been the first to present a petition for the dissolution of the Union. But although the first, he is not the last. It is a misfortune that even bad examples set by gentlemen of reputation will have humble imitators, and a gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) who has recently returned to his constituents under the censure of this House for certain resolutions which he afterwards presented in the Creole case, soon followed his example. This gentleman will be, I suppose, returned to us from his particular district, which, from all accounts, is as wrong in politics as he is himself; but I doubt not that the resolutions I have read are approved by a large portion of his State, and that his conduct will be regarded with the same disapprobation there that it has been on this floor.

One other benefit must be obtained from these petitions, not contemplated by their authors or by the gentlemen who presented them.

The vote on the reception of the petition offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) stood ayes 40, nays 166. Thus we made up a record showing, by 166 to 40 votes, that this pretended right of petition which has been so much contested is a mere humbug, used only for party purposes. Where were the tender consciences, the constitutional scruples of gentlemen, when they were called on to say ay or no on the reception of this petition? They had no more right to refuse to receive it than they have to refuse to receive any other, the agitation of which would be productive of discord and dangerous to the Union, or over which Congress can exercise no rightful jurisdiction. On the vote on the reception of the petition of a similar character offered by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings,) the affirmative vote was only 25.

I hope that gentlemen from the non-slaveholding States who have stood up in defence of the Constitution, and have resisted the agitation of abolitionism on this floor, will not forget these votes, by which the 21st rule has in effect been declared constitutional by a large majority of both parties from every part of the Union.

But this is not all. At the late extra session a rule was forced upon the House by the votes of a large majority of the Whig party from the non-slaveholding States, declaring that no petitions whatever, except upon subjects referred to in the President's Message and on the subject of bankruptcy, should be considered

during that session. This was going far, very far beyond the 21st rule. If we have a right to pass such a resolution for one session we have the same right for another, and may make it applicable either to one session or to a whole Congress. I did not vote for this rule of the extra session, but the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Slade] and most of the other abolitionists on this floor did. I have never objected to the consideration of a petition over which I thought we had jurisdiction for an entire session of Congress, but most of the abolitionists on this floor have.

Is it not evident from the statements I have made that the real ground of complaint is, not that the constitutional right of petition has been violated, but that we, by the 21st rule, have endeavored to prevent this House from being converted into an auxiliary abolition society?

I will here read an extract from an editorial in the Globe newspaper, and I will leave it to gentlemen to say with how much truth the picture is drawn:

"The people of the South, where five millions of white men exist, are irritated and inflamed by a course of abuse, lying, and insult, if paralleled certainly not exceeded, in the history of the press; and, on the other hand, the people of the North are alarmed by assertions that the people of the South—the weakest section of the Union, but numerically twice as strong as our fathers, in our Revolution, for the purposes of defence—are plotting to enforce on them the institution of African slavery. If Congress passes a law that incendiary writings, calculated to wake up insurrection amongst the slaves of the South, shall not be scattered throughout the South by the United States mail, it is an outrage on the North. If the Southern States prohibit incendiaries from preaching insurrection to their slaves, it is a violation of the liberty of speech to Northern citizens. If they forbid the printing or circulation of writings and papers calculated to produce the same and within their own limits, and amongst their own people, the liberty of the press is invaded to the Northern people. If they protest against the passage of laws by the Northern States by which the law of Congress, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, is nullified, and their fugitive slaves are taken from them, it is asserted that they wish to take from the Northern people the rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury. Thus the different sections of the Union are instigated to hate each other. In the mean time, stealthily and cautiously they approach their object—a dissolution of the Union. At first, the Declaration of Independence, not the Constitution, is relied on to support their dogmas. Then, if the constitution protects and authorizes slavery, it is anti-Christian, and the laws of God are to be obeyed before those of men. Then, as an alternative between Abolitionists and the Union, 'let the Union go.' At length emboldened by proselytes and encouraged by timid or unprincipled politicians, they take a political position, and openly declare their object and unfurl the banner of a dissolution of the Union."

The gentleman has pronounced slavery to be a plague-spot, a sin, a misfortune. Sir, it will be a day of woe to the South—it will be a time of lamentation to the slaves—when the gentleman succeeds in producing the impression that it is sinful to hold one. Men of tender consciences, of virtue and of piety, will then rid themselves of this description of property, and the poor slave will be left to toil and bleed and sweat under the lash of merciless, unconscientious, and avaricious masters. In the name of humanity I declare that it would be cruel in the gentleman to produce this impression at the South, if it was in his power to do so.

We are not sent here to discuss questions of morality and religion; but, having noticed the remarks of the gentleman on this subject, I will take occasion to express my unqualified disapprobation of admissions that I have heard made even by Southern gentlemen on this floor; that slavery is a great moral and political evil, which has weighed and is weighing like an incubus on the South. This is an admission, or rather assertion, which no Representative of the South is authorized to make.

I admit that slavery, like all other human institutions, has its evils; but I deny that the South has languished under its influence, or that her progress, either morally or politically, has been retarded by its existence among us.

It is true, as a general remark, that population has advanced less in the slaveholding than in the non-slaveholding States; but, if you understand the geography of the country, its soil and climate, you will find no difficulty in tracing this to its proper cause. The slaveholding States, with few exceptions, stretch along on the shores of the Chesapeake, the Atlantic ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico, embracing the peninsula of Flori-