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By M. MAC LEAN.

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AGRICULTURAL.

THE HORSE.

It is common, immediately after hard working or travelling in hot weather, to wash horses all over, or to swim them in water much cooler than their skins or their atmosphere. This practice is very dangerous, often producing colds, fevers, and frequently fatal chronic complaints, unless the same exercise is speedily repeated. Even the partial application of very cold water to parts of the body, or the legs, when the horse is much heated, should be avoided; for his appearing to be gratified by it is no more a proof that it is good for him, than the manifest gratification of a sot in dram-drinking, after having been drunk, is proof that he is benefited thereby. The poor horse, which knows no better, experiences present relief, at the expense of future suffering that he is incapable of anticipating, or brute as he is, he would probably reject it. Rubbing in the shade and leading the horse about at intervals, constitute the proper treatment both for farm and other horses, when much distressed by severe work of any kind.

But all precautions to preserve the health and vigor of your horses will prove unavailable, unless you pay equal attention to the kind and quality of their food; the manner of feeding them, and also of giving them water.

To enable either farm or other horses to render the utmost service of which they are capable, they should be fed wholly on dry food, the grain and long forage to be old and sound, the first of which should be ground, and the latter chopped in all cases where practicable. For saddle and carriage horses under hard and constant usage oats are better than Indian corn, and that is preferable to every other grain. The blades also, when well cured, are better than any other kind of long forage, as they contain more saccharine matter. When either farm or other horses are much heated, and great haste is indispensable, no other food should be given them than a small handful or two of oat-meal stirred into a few quarts of soft water, with a little salt dissolved in it. Before this is given, let their nostrils, inside and out, be cleansed by a sponge or rag wet with vinegar and water, if the former can be procured, if not, with water alone. After a very hard ride or travel in harness, the horse should be suffered to wallow, before any thing else is done to him if time and weather permit, rather than to be led immediately into a stable to be cleaned and cooled.

Manger feeding with ground grain and chopped long forage, is now very generally preferred in England and Belgium, as well as by the best judges in our own country, to the old-fashioned, most wasteful way of giving unground grain in mangers, and unchopped forage in racks. These last are disused every where, but in a few places for green grass; and in lieu of the rack, wide, deep mangers are adopted, with small iron or wooden bars fastened across them, to prevent the horses from throwing out their food. In England the most common food for farm horses consists of a mixture of bruised oats, beans, and chaff, in the proportion of eight pounds of oats, which are equal to about five quarts, (their oats being a few pounds heavier than ours) two pounds of beans, with twenty of chaff. Thirty five or six pounds of such food is the day's allowance for medium sized horses while at work, and forty pounds of it for large horses. Such is the common allowance during winter, when the horses are constantly stabled. But from the end of April to the end of July they are usually turned out at night, and the whole of rest days. Other kinds of food however, are much used by small farmers, such as barley, unmercuriable wheat, beans, peas, Swedish turnips, carrots, and potatoes, with grasses of various kinds, but very little oats or rye. In Belgium the chief food of their farm horses consists of green clover in summer, and roots, with cut straw in winter. A few oats are occasionally given, but not in so regular a manner as to give great muscular strength. They usually go to work as soon as it is light, continue at it until ten, then rest and feed until two or three

o'clock, when they resume and continue their labor till six or seven. In harvest time they work from day-break until evening, resting only a few hours in the heat of the day. A pair of horses with one plough are allowed for every forty acres of arable land, the whole of which on an average, is ploughed twice and harrowed three times; besides this they cart fodder and manure, and do the harvest work. Both in Belgium and England, they are moderately watered before and after feeding. When not worked, water is given them three times a day, and always of the softest kind, when it can be procured. In ordinary travelling, also, a liberal supply of such water is strongly recommended to be given, a little at a time, which prevents excessive thirst, and a consequent drinking to excess. This is very dangerous, especially to a horse much heated, especially if the water be very cold.

In addition to the foregoing condensed remarks, taken chiefly from the two excellent works already mentioned, permit me now to offer such information as I have derived from others, and my own long experience as an owner of every kind of horse but the race horse, in regard to the best mode of managing those most useful animals, in our country. I will begin (as the saying is) at the beginning.

Colts should always be weaned before the grass is generally gone, and should be put into some enclosure where they cannot hurt themselves. Their dams should be stabled for a few days, and milked if their bags swell much. These colts should never be stabled until broke, nor much after that before they are full grown. But they should have well covered shelters, open to the south under which to protect themselves from bad weather. Plenty of good corn, fodder or hay in winter, and grass when it comes, and as long as it lasts, will keep them whilst unbroke, in a healthy, growing condition, which is far better than keeping them very fat to force their growth beyond what is natural; for overgrown horses, like overgrown men, rarely, if ever, have hardihood, vigor, and activity in proportion to their size. In fact, very large horses are objectionable, for all purposes, except slow and heavy drafts. The gentling of colts should commence soon after they are foaled, and continue until they are backed. Frequent handling, occasional salting or feeding them out of your hand, and stroking their necks are all good practices. From two or three years old, they should be accustomed, by degrees, to the saddle and bridle; a light snaffle is best. Thus treated, the breaking becomes so easy, that they will rarely play any tricks, and may be soon taught, even to stand fire, by shooting off a gun or pistol, for a few days, just as they commence eating. In a word, uniformly kind, gentle treatment by their master, will always make such good, docile, gentle horses, that they will often follow him, like his dog, and will manifest equal regard for his person.

All the general directions for the treatment of horses in England will suit quite as well for the horses of our own country. But the articles of food being somewhat different with us, I will now add a few remarks on that subject. In most of our States, the chief food for horses is Indian corn and the fodder thereof. Both are usually fed away in the most careless, extravagant, and wasteful manner—the corn being given in the ears, and the fodder bundles, which are thrown united into the horse-racks or on the ground.—Much, then, is wasted by being trampled under foot, and so dirtied that the horse rejects it, whilst many of the grains of corn pass through his body undigested, and of course, render him no service whatever. He also loses all the benefits of the cobs, which he rarely eats when whole, although they make an excellent food, if ground up with the grain. This mode of feeding is much the most general, notwithstanding it has been indisputably proved by actual numerous experiments, that to give the corn and cob ground together, which is called *cob-hominy*, and the fodder chopped in a cutting-box, not only saves more than enough to pay the extra expenses of grinding and cutting, but actually keeps the horse in better condition than the same quantity of corn and fodder given in the usual way. Moreover, it is a cheaper food than any other of which grain, either whole or crushed, forms a part. Take oats, for example, which are the most common, where corn is not used, and let us estimate the former at forty and the latter at sixty cents a bushel, which I think a fair general average in the States wherein corn is a staple crop. Now as only half the *cob-hominy* is grain, the mixture will cost only thirty cents a bushel, and is generally deemed fully equal in nutritive qualities to a bushel of oats. If these also be crushed, we must add about four cents to their cost, and the difference between the two kinds of ground food, (the chopped fodder being the same in both cases,) with about fourteen cents per bushel, in favor of *cob-hominy*. Suppose, then that

one gallon three times a day, is enough, as experience has proved it to be, for an ordinary sized horse, with eighteen or twenty bundles of fodder, the saving in one week, by feeding with *cob-hominy*, will be a fraction over thirty six cents, or nearly nineteen dollars a year for each horse, which is the annual interest of rather more than three hundred and fifteen dollars. Yet not one in a hundred of us ever think of saving it! Few southern and western men who are "well off," (as the saying is), keep less than three or four horses that do no farm work, and this they do at an additional yearly expense, when oats and unchopped fodder are their food, of fifty-seven dollars for three, and seventy-five dollars for four horses, rather than be at the small trouble of having their fodder chopped, and their ears of corn ground into *cob-hominy*. Ten or twelve poor children might be annually schooled for that sum. For horses that are often hard ridden and rapidly travelled, oats are generally deemed better than corn, as less heating; but a greater quantity of them must be given, in the proportion of about one and a half gallons of oats to one of corn at each feed. Under such usage, green food should never be given if avoidable. But when the horse can rest for a few days some may be allowed him, in small quantities, by way of medicine. Any kind of grass that a horse will eat, may answer the purpose, but lucerne and clover of the first cutting are deemed best—the second always salivates—an effect, by the way, for which no cause, I believe, has yet been discovered. Presupposing that a horse has a plenty of wholesome food and proper grooming, if you would give him a finer coat than these alone can produce, let half a pint of sound wheat or a small handful of brown sugar be mixed with his food, about once in every six or eight days, for a few weeks, and the object will be attained far better than by blanketing, which always makes him more liable to take cold, when exposed to bad weather, as he sometimes must necessarily be. On long journeys in hot weather give your horses a double feed at night; in the morning travel sixteen or twenty miles before you feed him again, then do it lightly and after he is perfectly cool. Give a few quarts of soft water both before and after his food, then resume your journey and go fifteen or twenty miles farther. This will enable you to stop early every evening, without any night-riding, and will give both yourself and your horses a long rest to recruit your strength. If your horse be sound, you may thus travel him hundreds of miles without danger of his falling.

Farm horses may be kept in good order at much less expense; for they may be fed, when unemployed, upon any of the roots which it is customary to give them in England. In addition to these, we have the pumpkin and its varieties, all of which are good food for horses, but the seed should be taken out, as they are powerfully diuretic. If such food be at first rejected, horses may soon be taught to eat it, by mixing a little salt with it, and offering them nothing else for a few days. To this should be added, as soon as they will eat such a mixture, from thirty to forty pounds of chopped provender, for twenty-four hours, and this may be made either of well cured corn tops, blades, hay, wheat, oats, or rye straw, or chaff. Corn shucks, (which is the southern name for the covering of the ears,) answer well to mix when chopped up, with the roots or pumpkins; if they are salted as they are put up and kept dry. Another very good long forage peculiar to our country, consists of the various kinds of Indian peas. These make excellent food for farm horses, if exposed to the sun until they are somewhat wilted, then stacked in alternate layers with the straw of either wheat, rye or oats, and each layer sprinkled with salt, as they are stacked. Thus fed and protected from bad weather by warm shelters open only to the south, and well covered with any kind of thatch, or corn tops or loose straw, farm horses may be kept healthy and in good order throughout the southern States, without their owners incurring the expense of wooden or brick stables for them. Stalls however, should be made for them under the shelters, with divisions, high and close enough to prevent their fighting, and in those they should be tied while eating. Their mangers or troughs should be wider and deeper, than when racks also are used, although they never should be, or lazy hostlers will be sure to avail themselves of them, if not closely watched. When put to constant farm work, horses should have only dry food, three times a day. It may consist either of bran, shorts, *cob-hominy*, ground rye, oats, broom corn, or oats mixed with chopped stuff in the proportions already mentioned—that is, about thirty five pounds for horses of common size, and forty pounds for the largest. But after the grass is in plenty, and as long as it lasts, (if it does not salivate) they may be turned out at night and rest-days, although if your pastures are large, more time is lost every morning in catching them and getting ready for work, than would amply compensate, if spent in farm labor, for the expenses of keeping them up, especially should have any grass to give them a moderate quantity in lieu of a portion of their dry food. To fatten a horse rapidly, his fodder or hay should always be chopped and steamed, before it is mixed with the meal of either corn, oats, or rye, and as much should be given him, three times a day, as he will eat without leaving any. Give him also salt alone as often as he will eat it, and soft water at least three a day, but always with some meal of either of the above mentioned grains stirred up with it. A small quantity of ground Indian peas will add much to the nutritive properties of his food; and thus treated, with moderate daily exercise, in good weather, the process of fattening will soon be completed, provided the horse be in health at the commencement.

Albany Cultivator.

PREVENTING WEEDS IN ASPARAGUS BEDS. Horticulturists say that the best way to kill weeds on asparagus beds, is to water them liberally with beef or pork brine, or any salt brine. The salt kills the weed: while it nourishes the asparagus, which is a maritime plant, and grows

the better for having salt.

[We have no doubt of the efficacy of the above prescription. Asparagus, in its wild state, is almost uniformly found around the shores of salt rivers, where every flood tide deposits on it copious supplies of saline matter, and doubtless tends to its fructification. Such being the case, no fear need be apprehended of injury resulting from the application of salt in moderate quantities, and we are very confident that while it would destroy the weeds, it would act as a manure to, and improve the character of, the asparagus.—ED. AMER. FAR.]

ORNAMENTAL FARMING.

It is not inconsistent with the character of a farmer to be a man of taste.—"God made the country—man made the town." There is no reason why ornamental farming should not be cultivated; and it is not inconsistent with the highest regard to profit, to embellish our grounds and our habitations, and to render our homes as beautiful as a refined taste can make them. If these high accomplishments of taste and mental cultivation can render no service, and are unfitting to an improved agriculture, then, as Cheever remarks, God cannot appear as an architect of practical wisdom, since his sky and earth are every where robed in beauty.—Dr. Nott.

INGENUOUS DEFENCE.—A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness was addressed by the President—"Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in your defence?" "Nothing, please your honor, but habitual thirst."

PAR NOBILE FRATUM.—The Rochester Democrat tells of a young man who had just returned to his home in the western part of this state, from a jaunt to this city, where he had been visiting his brother for the purpose of surrendering to him all his capital to enable him to meet his engagements. It seems that the such brother in New York had failed, and was about to avail himself of the benefit of the bankrupt act. If he did so, a widow from whom he had loaned five thousand dollars would be beggared. This fact troubled him, and he communicated his troubles to his younger brother, who forthwith sold his estate to the last acre, and placed the proceeds in the hands of his brother in New York, by which means he was enabled to pay off his more pressing debts, and to continue a moderate business.—N. Y. Sun.

VILLAINY.

The Engine and Train of Cars going North, were thrown off the Petersburg Rail Road on Tuesday night last, when about a mile from that Town. Some fiend in human shape had placed two beams of wood across the Road within a short distance of each other. The first beam failed to cause the intended injury, as the "cow-lifters" attached to the Engine threw it off the track but the second threw off the Engine and Car attached to it. There were several Passengers in the Cars, but we are happy to say that no one sustained any injury.—Ral. paper.

DEATH FROM CARELESSNESS.

Mr. Isaac Smith, a citizen of this County, descended into a Well, in Chatham, a few days since, for the purpose of cleaning it out, and was shortly after discovered at its bottom, without motion. He was drawn up to the mouth of the Well, but died in a few minutes, owing, no doubt, to the foulness of the air. How often must people be told, that the presence of foul air may be accurately tested by simply letting down into a Well a lighted candle, and that no one should dare to go into one, without such experiment? If the air is unwholesome, the candle will burn very feebly, or at once go out, and death will certainly be the fate of him, who exposes himself in such an atmosphere. But, if the candle burns freely, then no danger need be apprehended from a descent.—Ibid.

PROBABLE MURDER.

At a Coroner's Inquest was held in this County, on Monday last, over the body of Mrs. Robert Powell, who had died suddenly, under suspicious circumstances, and been buried with unnatural haste. At the instance of some of the neighbors, the Coroner was sent for, who, having summoned a Jury, had the body disinterred. On examination, it was found to be perfectly lived on the back, and almost of the consistency of jelly, and that the bruises extended to a considerable depth. The result of the whole investigation was, that her husband was arrested and committed to the Jail of this City for further examination.

If our County has not already established a character for deeds of violence, by no means enviable, we fear it soon will—a character particularly disgraceful to the metropolitan County of the State. Ibid.

DIVORCES.

It is a singular fact, that there are, perhaps more applications for Divorces, in Connecticut, the "land of steady habits," as it is called, than in any other State of the Union. It is accounted for on the ground that the facility of obtaining a

divorce, encourages gross violation of the Marriage vow, as the readiest means of securing the desired result. The number at the present Session is very large, though the Committee on that subject state; that the applicants are fewer than usual. One of the successful applications, just made, was from Daniel Matthews, to be divorced from his wife Semantha! Mr. McCurdy, Chairman of the Committee, read several Letters from the lady, addressed to her new lover, from one of which we copy the following touching sentimental Postscript; "Canaan is my native place, Norfolk is my station, But I will marry the man I love, In spite of my relation." Ibid.

HORRID ASSASSINATION.—The following extraordinary relation we obtain from a St. Louis Republican; received last evening.

Gov. Boggs was shot by some villain on Friday, the 6th inst., in the evening, while sitting in a room in his own house, in Independence, Mo.

His son, a boy, hearing a report, ran into the room, and found the Governor sitting in his chair, with his jaw fallen down, and head leant back, and on a discovering the injury done his father, gave the alarm.

Foot-tracks were found in the garden below the window, and a pistol picked up, supposed to have been overloaded, and thrown from the hand of the scoundrel who fired it. Three buck shot of a heavy load, took effect, one going through his mouth, one in the brain, and another probably in or near the brain—all going through the back part of the head and neck.—N. O. Picayune.

THE BACHELOR.

We find in the North American of Tuesday in the subjoined touching sketch of the characteristic peculiarities of the bachelor, and we feel satisfied that no single man can read it without having his amiable optics suffused with delightful tears at discovering that there is no one at least among the many writers of the day, who understands the merits and fully appreciates the praiseworthy fruits which combine to form the "bachelor." They are a wronged fraternity these persecuted bachelors—they are the largest target for traditional jokes, and must endure the accumulated quips and cranks of successive ages. Every occasional black sheep who has appeared through passing centuries in the flock of their snowy whiteness, has contributed the amount of his unpopularity to the weight of odium now rising against the class, and thus it is, that while each social circle confessed the individual virtues of the bachelors which belong to it, these cases are regarded merely as exceptions, and the general denunciation still rolls on. But there is comfort for them yet. The North American takes the field in full panoply, and pleads the cause with a zeal and earnestness which must largely contribute to revolutionize public sentiment and to reverse the harsh decree of mistaken generations. "I never knew before how shamefully I had been wronged," sobbed a plaintiff when he heard a gib-tongued lawyer paint the case in glowing colors to the listening jury and thus the bachelor will discover from the article now quoted, that he is a much "cleverer fellow" than he ever suspected himself to be.—Pennsylvanian.

THE BACHELOR.—The Inquirer, after cruelly reproaching the editor of the Pennsylvanian and himself, for no other reason than that we are bachelors, denounces the whole tribe as a set of "selfish spirits." Never was the charge of selfishness less merited by any class of beings.

The life of a bachelor is as full of benevolence as the sun is of light; wherever he goes he is regarded as common property, or rather a common blessing, and all avail themselves of his kindness, indulgence, and simplicity as freely as they breathe the atmosphere. There is not a mother who does not look upon him as more youthful expectations shall be disappointed elsewhere. He is considered a resource against all contingencies of this kind, and then the widows, too, they regard him as one providentially left in this state to meet their condition; besides this, the little children of the whole neighborhood look to him as a sort of common uncle; they run to meet him as he walks; gather around his chair as he sits; climb his knees, finger his locks, pick out his breastpin, and get his watch out of his pocket to their ear, and then they want to know when he is going to take another ride in his carryall, when he is going again to Mrs. Bustos fancy shop, or Mrs. Filbert's confectionary. He with the benevolence that melts like dew on the tender plants, instead of feeling himself annoyed, has a smile, a kiss, and a promise for all. And he will keep that promise too, he is the only being in the world who keeps his promises to children.

But he is not only this kind and benevolent being, when those around him are in health but more especially so, when sickness has overtaken any of them. He will hunt all day to find a bird that may suit the weak, or fastidious stomach of the patient; and though after all his pains taken, not a bone of it may be picked, yet he is just as ready to start the next day and look up another, and all this is done for wife, widow, or child alike. If

death renders vain these kind attentions, his benevolence flows off in another channel. Those mourning dresses, which were beyond the means of the mourner, but not beyond her grief, have been, unbeknown to others, supplied by him; for he leteth not his left hand know what his right hand doeth. Often the simple slab is erected by him, and still oftener those left in orphanage and want share the affection and solitude of his paternal heart. Were his health large enough they would all be grouped about it, a group now more dear to him, as their other supports and hopes have been broken.

Such are the feelings and such the benevolent habits of the good old bachelor. He is a blessing to the community in which he lives. He is a husband for all the widows, and all those disappointed elsewhere; he is the indulgent uncle of all the children; he attends the sick, buries the dead, and takes care of the living. Blessings on him; blessings on his occupation; blessings on his memory.

SPEECH OF MR. CAMPBELL,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

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

(CONCLUDED.)

To those gentlemen from the non-slaveholding States who have had the manliness to put the abolitionists at defiance, and vote for the exclusion of their petitions, I would say: Allow not your minds to be seduced by any technical construction of that amendment to the Constitution which provides that Congress shall make no law prohibiting the "right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

If slavery is a grievance, it is a grievance to those States and Territories where it exists, and it is an abuse of language to say that the incendiaries and agitators and disunionists in the non-slaveholding States, who endeavor to propagate their disorganizing doctrines here, are people who "peaceably assemble to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." But admit, for argument's sake, that in this I am wrong; when the people have assembled and petitioned, their constitutional privilege upon this subject has been fulfilled.—When the petitions are presented here, our privileges commence, and we have the right to dispose of them in any manner that we may think proper. What has been more common from the commencement of the Government than to lay a petition upon the table upon its first presentation, without allowing it to be debated, read, or referred? There is scarcely a gentleman in this House who has not voted to dispose of single petitions in this way; and, if it is constitutional thus to dispose of single petitions, why not dispose of a class of them, all relating to the same subject, in the same manner? Where is the substantial difference, in point of constitutional right, between refusing to receive a petition and refusing to consider it? And yet who has ever supposed the Constitution violated when a petition upon its presentation has been laid upon the table, without allowing a moment's time for explanation? The truth is, as was well remarked by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll,) at the extra session, undue importance has been attached in this country to the right of petition, by confounding it with the right of petition as it exists under Governments where the only political right that the people have is the right of petition. Do not gentlemen degrade their constituents when they attack so much importance to a right which is more properly the right of a slave than of a freeman?

There are other grounds upon which the twenty-first rule must be admitted to be perfectly constitutional. Few gentlemen on this floor will contend that Congress is bound to receive a petition the subject matter of which it has no constitutional right to legislate upon; and still fewer, I trust, who will contend that Congress has the right to legislate upon the subject of abolition. As regards the States, abolitionists and all admit that Congress cannot legislate. As regards the District of Columbia, all, I presume, but rabid abolitionists, will admit that we are bound, both by good faith and constitutional obligations, not to legislate upon the subject. As regards Florida, we are bound not only by the obligations of the Constitution, which will not permit us any more to destroy or injure the property of the citizen in his slave than in his horse or farm, but also by express treaty stipulation and the obligations of the Missouri compromise. So far as the twenty-first rule relates to the internal slave trade, that question, if I am not mistaken, is settled for us incidentally by the Supreme Court; and, if it is not, it must be evident to every gentleman that the power of Congress over commerce is conservative and not destructive.

I will allude to one more ground upon which this rule is defensible, and which, if I am not mistaken, I have often heard admitted by the gentleman from Massachusetts himself. It is this: "Petitions disrespectful in their language, or insulting to the House or to any of its mem-