VOLUME VII.

By M. MACLEAN.

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AGBROULTURAL.

MAKING JOINTS WITH THE AXE AND JACK.

"QUID NUNC, what are you trying to that he could scarcely glance his eye to Meanwhile his fields are overrun with the shell; sprinkle them over with salt so to preserve a pound of butter two years. see who had called on him.

to catch some rain water," was his reply. of his domain; sheep, swine, and geese, and so on till your vessel is filled. Cover fore using. In putting down the butter. "The joints of my cistern were not made feed from the same trough, and occupy it over tight and put it where it will not use no salt between the layers. In packtight, and the earth has washed in and the same cote; and those that get the freeze, and the eggs will keep perfectly ing, great care is required to exclude the filled it.'

art!

our farmers; and among them too, some horses, cows, and calves, feed from the menced preserving them in this manner. are much in use, and are neat and conand economy. How striking the contrast about by the strong; the fat grow fatter, when we have a dozen or so more than immediate. Butter cloths are sometimes between such farmers, and the man who and the poor poorer; and before spring, he we wish to use, we put them in the cask necessary, and these cloths should be used spends his time, and exhausts his patience, like Mr. G., has a lot of hides for the tan- and sprinkle them over with salt; and for butter only. in constructing a vat to hold water with a ner. jack knife and axe.

the bone and the muscle of the land, lives suffers himself to be led about by the op- tions, to hasten the day when the farmer they are laid. pressive hand of the speculator, or the shall take the station which the great Jecash of the selfish nabob, as the patient hovah designed for his occupancy: when eggs as plenty in winter as in summer; ox is led to and from the stall, forgetting penury and want shall be driven from and farmers who make a business of sellhis superior potency, and unmindful that the land, and vessels and implements be ing their eggs, may easily calculate the he has horns that may hook, or "heels introduced, made by the real artizan, for profits of preserving them in summer and that may kick" his first agressor. The those that owe their origin to the axe and | selling them in winter. Eggs where I truth of the business is, too many of our jack knife. farmers "blunder along" through the world, with little or no order, bad management, bad calculations. Too many spend their time in the old routine of business, without regard to morovement or system; are always doing and never done; and never know into which vessel to pour periments, having been continued for a fluid, for the joints of all are made with many years, have wrought in me the full

the axe and jack knife. There is my industrious neighbor A., than whom a more systematic and econo. among the breeds or varieties, as there is mical man never lived, (as he thinks.) among cattle. Having tried a great and one who has always attached the number of different kinds, I have adopted greatest importance to economy, in door as my favorite, the Poland breed, or the and out. His father gave him a noble black topknots, as they are familiarly farm, which puffed him up with self-im- called. These, when pure or thoroughportance; he married the belle of the city, bred, are of a glossy coal black, with a or chant melodiously in unison with the top of the head, and are the most beautimatter has been, A's farm has been taken | never lay eggs. away by the merchant, ten acres at a time-his costly furniture, his china, and two cocks and fourteen hens. Early in silver plate, were sold at sheriff's salehis costly cottage was taken from him, continued laying, with occasional interand he learned, as many others do, when vals of from three to six days, all winter too late, that tight joints cannot be made and summer, till about the middle of Ocwith the axe and jack knife.

with hides. He is a practitioner of the selves the year round, I kept an account, staples. skinning system. He laughs at book and found that they averaged 260 eggs farming; scowls at agricultural journals; and wonders how farmers can content themselves with fifty or a hundred acres of land, and he obliged to keep so little ing one year, consisted, first of twelve of the milk. The pure milk itself posalways is. He was in a hurry; was oblig. twenty-five cents per bushel, and after- ing good butter, and if properly manued to do all things for the present, and not with reference to the future; must accomplish so much in a given time; keep so much stock on a given quantity of fodder: therefore, in the fall his straw was not properly secured, his corn stalks remained in the field, his roots not properly saved from the frost, and before spring, he is running about town trying to pur. the whole of this last winter. I have nev- and thence becomes tainted at its comchase, a little straw, to keep his cattle out er succeeded so well with any other breed. mencement, verifying the old adage, "as from starving. It is clear that Mr. G. and attended, will produce upwards of to see that impure milk must inevitably water proof cistern with the axe and jack knife.

There is my friend S., who has just begun in the world, but at the outset he imbibed the idea that cultivating the soil was a drug, and that the mercantile business was just the thing for him. He sold his farm, went in partnership with a friend as inexperienced as himself, and the consequence has been, his draw was made with the axe and jack knile, and his money all

shpped through. And here is his neighbor D., who is in come on. He let out his teams during the worked for their keeping, tight room ten feet square, where by their the winter to be worked for their keeping, to see my barren vineyard become quite to see my barren vine the winter to be worked for their keeping, and they are now wholly unfit for work, contiguity they could mutually impart this is fairly illustrated by the fact, that

down. He, like too many others, loved manifest to the most incredulous. to be independent in regard to threshing The only disease of consequence that

advance for advertisements. When the number half-built, dangerous machines, is like scale may be caught on the lower side of and jack knife.

Mr. F. is a pretending, but in his own

The honest farmer, who is the spine, cannot be made with the axe and jack knife. salt is uninjured. But mark! the eggs ECONOMIST.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER-I have been requested to give you and your readers, some account of my success in the management of domestic fowls. My exconviction, that there is as great a difference and as much ground of preference for she could drain neatly on the piano, large tuft of long white feathers on the guitar : but the organs of hearing were ful domestic fowl probably, that can be sadly pained at the vibratory tones of the found in this country. Their excellence frying pan, or the harsh notes of the dish consists mainly in their disclination to kettle-it was too condescending to wait set till they are three or four years old, on the dinner table-she must parade in and when well fed, continuing to lay eggs the parlor or lounge on the sofa-or ride the whole year, except during moulting in the chaise with her consort, and with time. This generally commences in the the velocity of Jehu dash about town to month of October or November, and occumake her fashionable. The upshot of the pies about six weeks, during which they for with a good attendence of the male,

Last year I kept of the black top knots, December, 1840, they began to lay and tober, 1841. The whole number of eggs Here comes Mr. G. What has he on produced, I did not ascertain; but of the board? Ah! he is going to the tannery eggs of three hens, that laid by them. York, that it may be considered one of its each. Only two of the fourteen hens important article of northern production showed the least disposition to set during is made poor from negligence in attendthe year. The food they consumed dur- ing to the common and obvious qualities The result was in his case, as it bushels of damaged which I purchased at sesses all the qualities requisite for makwards twelve bushels of oats, also at factured, there would be no variation in twenty five cents per bushel, amounting the quality of the butter, except that aristo six dollars. This, with a supply of ing from the different qualities of cows or fresh water every day, kept them in good | their pasturage. condition, and caused them to produce large eggs; for all fowls lay larger and This is the great difficulty. The milk heavier eggs when well fed, than when in all its stages of progress to butter is they are poor. My fowls have also laid subject to the influence of foreign matter.

has not learned that he cannot make a 1850 eggs in a year, besides two broods of make impure butter. chickens. But the common hens I for merly kept, always fell much short of this

> Were I to describe as the result of my experience, what I think the best food for fowls, I should say a plenty of grain, not dows, to taint the air of the room, which much matter what kind, either boiled or ought to be kept at a temperature of from soaked in water, and in winter mixed with 50 to 66 degrees, and to accomplish this grass strong and green, they must also boiled potatoes, fed warm, twice a day. desirable object a thermometer is recom-It is also of great importance that they mended. have a warm sunny place to stay in diring winter, for if left without care to find their roost here and there in an open barn or shed, they will produce no eggs. water in the making of butter, as it washes

his grain. So he purchased a two horse I have observed among my fowls, has machine, with which he could thrash been the pip, which is a kind of horny when he chose, and with his own hands. scale growing on the tip of the tongue. The issue was, he could not thrash as and by which they are liable to be attackmuch with his machine, as the hand re- ed late in autumn and early in the winter. quired to tend it, could with flails; and When attacked with this, they appear further, it was always out of order, and a stupid, stand by themselves with no inclicomplete kill-horse. One word as to nation to move about, refuse all food, and threshing machines-don't trust these if not attended to in two or three days pepper mills." Five and six horse ma. they die. On discovering these sympchines are the only ones that should go toms, they should be immediately caught, into a barn. Threshing with these little and with a knife or the thumb nail, this making a water tight vessel with the axe the tongue and peeled off, when they will immediately recover.

weeds; his fences scattered to the four as to fill the interstices, and then put in when at any future time we wish to take One word in closing. Let us then ex. should be put down before they become

> Every man by this process may have live, sell frequently in summer at eight cents, and in winter as high as thirty seven and a half cents per dozen. view of these various considerations, it must be evident that no investment that a farmer can make, will yield so great a profit as a few dollars in domestic fowls. They will cost, probably in no case, more than fifty cents each per year for their food; the trouble of taking care of them is fully counterbalanced by the pleasure they give; and they will, or may be made to, produce each on an average from 200 to 250 eggs, besides an occasional brood of

chickens. The theory of your correspondent B in your March No., respecting animal food being necessary to the production of eggs, does not correspond with my observation of facts. I have for years been obliged to shut up my fowls during most of the summer, where they could neither get insects nor any kind of animal food, and yet they continued to lay as much as any I have ever known that run at large.

The banishment of cocks too, which he recommends, I have tried, and abandoned it as unnatural and worse than useless; say one to six in summer and one to four or five in winter, I have always found the hens to be the most profitable. H. A. P.

Buffalo, March, 1842.

BUTTER-POUND CAKE. MESSES. GAYLORD & TUCKER-Butter is so extensively made in the state of New-

It is a surprising fact that this most

Mark the above expression-made poor Buffon says, a common hen, well fed the twig is bent," &c., thus it is easy

A cellar of about ten feet is most fitting for a milk room; be careful to have no sink or hen roost near the room, nor any plants of strong odor, such as eatnip, onions, tomatoes, growing near the win-

Flat stone or clay make the most suita. ble bottom for a milk cellar.

Let there be a total abstinence from

ders it flat and tasteless.

Cream will rise sufficient in thirty-six in the greatest heat. short time strew on the salt and continue upon it for ten years." working until the buttermilk disappears; then put the butter in a cool place for twenty hours; at the end of this time the salt being dissolved, the ladle may be again used to advance. If the same care and patience were bestowed in working the milk from the butter, that is usually bestowed in mixing pound cake, there would be but few complaints of poor but-

ter. The ingredients of the pound cake KEEPING EGGS .- Having tried many in general, must be admirably preportionestimation, an able jurist. His daily ways of preserving eggs, I have found ed, but how deplorable do we often find walk is to the store, where he keeps gen. the following to be the easiest, cheapest, the proportion of salt and butter! An tlemen's company. He rants exceeding- surest and best. Take your crock, keg ounce and a half of the former is gener. ly ; pronounces freely on the expediency or barrel, according to the quantity you ally applied to a pound of the latter, and of such and such topics of legislation; have, cover the bottom with half an inch from the manner in which butter is usualtalks of Shakspeare; peruses Gibbon's of fine salt, and set your eggs in it close ly worked, the article would be intolera-Rome; makes now and then a journey to together on the small end; be very par- bly rancid with a less quantity of salt; construct with your axe and jack knife?" the county seat, and struts along the path | ticular to put the small end down, for if | but if thoroughly worked, three quarters said I to my diligent and economical with all the pomposity and ostentation of put in any other position they will not of an ounce of washed and well pulverizneighbor, who was so busy with his work a blue hen with a speckled chicken. keep as well and the yolk will adhere to ed rock or Turk's island salt is sufficient

Butter firkins should be of heart ash or "I was trying to construct a reservoir, winds of heaven; his cattle are the rulers another layer of eggs and cover with salt, white oak, to be soaked twenty hours bemost are best fellows. Here is rigid e. fresh and good any desirable length of external air, exposure to which is highly O economy, thought I, what a jewel thou conomy practiced on an extensive scale; time. My family have kept them in this injurious; firkins, therefore, are preferafor the trough being made with the axe manner three years, and found them all as ble to open tubs or pots, as they can be Here we have it, Messrs. Editors, exac- and knife, what falls through, the hogs good as when laid down. I believe we securely headed. Tubs with tight slip tly the modus operandi of three-fourths of and geese will pick up. In the next yard, have never had a bad egg since we com. on covers, to hold 12 to 15 lbs. of butter, who are constantly harping on calculation same rack; the weak ones are driven The trouble is comparatively nothing, for venient for a small quantity of butter for

Butter is frequently conveyed to mark-When shall we all learn that tight joints them out, they are accessible and the et and to exhibition for premium, in very improper vessels and unsightly cloths, which prevent a quick sale and good beneath his rights and his dignity. He ert our influence; use our utmost exer- stale, say within a week or ten days after price, and frequently the loss of a premium when otherwise entitled to reward. MAGNOLIA.

> New Machine -- The Genesee Farmer has a cut of a machine for sowing all kinds of grain by horse power. A horse is harnessed in a plain vehicle with two common wheels, on the axle of which a chair is fixed, in which sits a man with whip in hand; and the movement appears to be a fast walk, or a slow trot. or two bushels of grain are placed in a box on the shafts, midway between the man and the horse; and machinery, by the motion of the wheels, scatters the seed, as from the hopper of a corn mill. The machine costs \$40, and 25 acres per day, may be sowed with it.

> Discoveries in Agriculture.- A Paris paper, called the Phalange, states that no manure is found to be so beneficial to a plant, as its own decaying leaves and branches. Thus the straw of wheat, scattered over a field, in which the wheat is to be sown, makes the best manure that can be procured. Vine dressers in France, who have mingled the leaves and twigs of the vine with the earth about the roots, have thus produced the most hardy and prolific grape vines known.

Mr. Krebs, of Secheim, thus writes, in German periodical:

"My vineyard has been manured in this way for eight years, without receiving any other kind of manure; and yet more beautiful and richly laden vines could scarcely be pointed out. I formerly followed the method usually practised in this district, and was obliged, in consequence, to purchase manure to a large amount. This is now entirely saved, and my land is in excellent condition.

"When I see the fatiguing labor used in manuring vineyards, I feel inclined to say to all, come to my vineyard, and see how a bountiful Creator has provided that vines shoul I manure themselves, like trees in a forest; and even better than they!" The foliage falls from trees in a forest, only when it is withered; and it lies for years before it decays; but the branches are pruned from the vine, whilst still fresh and moist. If they are then cut into small pieces, and mixed with the earth, they undergo putrefaction so completely that, as I have learned by experience, at the end of four weeks not the smallest trace of them can be found."

Wilhelm Ruf, of Schriesheim, writes: "For the last ten years I have been unable to place dung on my vineyard, because I am poor, and can buy none. But was very unwilling to allow my vines to decay, as they are my only source of support in my old age; and I often walked very anxiously amongst them, without knowing what I should do. At last my necessities became greater, which made me more attentive; so that I remarked where the branches of the vine fell, than on those where there were none; so I thought upon the matter, and then said to myself-" If these branches can make the be able to make my plants grow better, and become strong and green." I dug, therefore, my vineyard as deep as if I would put dung into it, and cut the branches into pieces, placing them in the holes, and covering them with earth. In

hours; it must be sweet when taken off "All my neighbors wonder very much and sweet when churned. The butter in how my vineyard is so rich, and that I coming from the churn must be well obtain so many grapes from it; and yet worked with a wooden ladle; after a they all know that I have put no dung

To the People of South Carolina. Fellow Citizens :- The State Temperance Society, assembled in Convention at Greenville, would most respectfully, and, at the same time, affectionately, address themselves to your understanding and your hearts, in hope of removing

prejudices against, and enlisting your naturally

ADDRESS

generous impulses in favor of, the great Temperance Reform.

The proceedings of this meeting will inform you that our sole object is to persuade people to his own account. Let him ascertain the be sober. We have no political views whatever: annual cost of the wine, beer, ale, cider power and place are wholly foreign from our object : we labor " without money and without price" for the good of our fellow men. This end we hope to attain without any other aids than such as we can claim from knowledge and love. We seek first to inform the people of the true principles of Temperance, and then to claim their co-operation on the principle of love to their kind, which in every uncorrupted, sober man, prompts him to do all temperate drinking, and he will find it a the good he can. To carry out this expectation, we are anxious that people should "search the dif. Dr. Franklin, "a penny saved will be a ferent Temperance publications daily," that they penny earned," if he becomes one of us should attend our meetings, and hear the different | " who touch not, taste not !" addresses. To our bitterest enemies, we would, in the language of the great Athenian, say, strike but hear." If, after searching our publications and hearing our addresses, there be any thing wrong found in them, then we are willing to abide the just condemnation: but if, on such examination, there be nothing found which is wrong, then fellow-citizens, suffer us to stand before you in the character of Philanthropists seeking to do you all the good we can! The Temperance Associations in South Caro

lina now number in males and females, nearly 12,000 members ; this great body of the followers py ; not only men, but women and chilof Temperance is taken from all classes of society; dren. In this way it is, we expect that the rich and the poor, the wise and the simple, the high and the low, the preacher, the lawyer, the doctor, the farmer, the merchant and mechanic are here all united together, as one family, among land. whom there are no distinctions. What beautiful, practical simplicity is thus presented? Here too there is no sectarianism! In the temple of Tem. perance, all the worshippers take each other by the hand as brothers.—Is it not beautifully illustrative of that time when " the lion shall lie down ith the lamb, and the leonard with the kid But we present you a still greater claim to confidence when we say, among us you will find hun dreds of reformed drunkards, who were once like

How have these results been accomplished?-By persuasion merely! We have not been helped by either law or force.—Such a thing as the drunkard in his worst condition. To prove compelling men, by law, to be sober never entered this, in the language of our fathers we say, " let into the head of any Temperance man. True, facts speak!" Enter into the homes of the thoumany of our members, as citizens and magistrates, sands of the Reformed Drunkards in these United have thought, and still will think, that the whole States, and they will tell you, that in cold water, license system should be destroyed, and that pub. they have sunk and overcome their deadlicst foe. lic tippling should be ended. But, as a body, the Their wives and children are no longer in rags State Temperance Society now disclaims all de. and poverty: they are no longer in wretchedness pendance upon legislation in any shape, form, or and woe: they are now clothed and surrounded manner.—The laws as they are, or as the good of with abundance; their faces are radiant with joy the people of the State may will them to be, are and gladness. Who will, who can retard this sufficient for us.

had the power, would, like Mahomet, convince people by the sword. We have all been reared in that noble schoool of liberty, our free country, where freedom of opinion, political and religious, is as unrestrained as the air we breathe. Thus reared, it would be strange indeed, that we should attempt to force men to think as we do!-If, however, we would, we cannot do so. For no enact. ment of that kind, in Carolina, would be worth the paper on which it would be written. The Constitution would at once abrogate it. So, fellow-citizens, your liberty can be in no danger parent and nurse of freedom. Where people are sober there will be found liberty: where they are drunken, there will be seen the demon slavery, stealing upon his revelling victims, until like the armed Cyrus, bursting into the chamber of Belteshazzer, he says and compels them to serve or die. When your noble forefathers prepared for that deadly contest, which was to win for them constitution and liberty, or to consign them to bloody graves, and their country to desolation, they did it so by Fasting and Prayer! An arm. ed nation, the Scots at Bannockburn, were seen prostrated before the Lord of Hosts: and like them arose to victory, because God helped them. This was the fruit of sobriety : and their whole contest of privation, suffering, daring and victory. was marked by the same calm spirit. They never dreamed that they were fighting the battles of liberty to make you the slaves of drunkenness : they fought for the noble privilege of governing themselves. Can that be preserved in any other way but in the temperance of the People? The question is asked, and we think the answer so plain, that the grass was longer in some spots, that every man woman and child can answer it for themselves!

These brief observations will we think remove your prejudices; we ask you now to " come and go with us." To persuade you to do so, we would say, do you wish to serve your country? If you say yes, we ask you again, is sobriety or indulgence in intoxicating drinks that which will best qualify you for her service?-We know that you have too often scorned the drunken public officer, to believe that captain of which, it may well be imagined,

and must be lifted up whenever they lie | warmth, their improvement would be | icd placed on a plate of good butter ren- | year; and now my vines grow splendidly, | you wish to be the useful citizen, "proviand remain the whole summer green, even | ding for your own household," and doing good towards your fellow men? Be sober-drink not at all of the intoxicating cup, and you will be blessed! Do you wish to be healthy? Swallow not poison, for alcohol, the intoxicating quality of all spiritous and malt liquors and wine, is poison-the most deadly poison known to medicine. Do you wish for length of days? The intemperate man is cut short before he has half run his course! The sober man, the man who drinks no intoxicating drink, doubles his chances for long life. Do you wish for wealth? Is it to be found in the profusion and waste of the man who drinks intemperately? No! is the answer on every lip. Let the temperate drinker, however, calmly examine and spiritous liquors which he drinks or gives to his friends; the amount even to the most economical will be startlingto this let him add the time lost in drinking, the annual bills for medicine and medical attendance, which he incurs by diseases caused directly or indirectly by sum worth saving. In the language of

> Do you desire to be happy? It is well known that intoxicating drink is, in no shape, an ingredient in the cup of human happiness-it belongs to wretchedness, to poverty and to crime. But water, clear, pure, cold water is God's own beverage bestowed upon man, for his benefit and blessing, and is typical of that " water of which if any man drink he shall never thirst again!" It is to this element we invite you to return, to drink and be hanthe sigh of the heart-broken wife, and the wailings of the worse than orphan children of the drunkard, will cease in the

Do you wish crime to cease? Every man answers enthusiastically, yes! We reply, destroy the parent! Give up intoxicating drinks, and crime will cease. Men will cease to quarrel, to fight, and to slav, when the spirit of discord-intoxicating drink is withdrawn from among them !

Do you wish drunkenness to cease in the land? Yes, oh yes, is the answer of mothers clasping their the man who came out of the tombs "exceeding. ragged children to their bosom : of children, who ly fierce, so that no man could tame him," but are crouching down around their heart-stricken they are now like him, after the Saviour had cast mother to avoid the demoniac glance of their out of him " the legion," " clothed and in their drunken parent; of men who love God and eschew evil! To them, to you, to all men every where, we say, in total abstinence from all which can intoxicate, is found that charm which saves good work? Who can be so unfeeling as not to We have no reformer among us, who, if he unite in this excellent attempt to save noble and erring men? Fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, can you resist the drunkard's appeal when to you he stretches out his arms as he sinks in the flood of intoxicating drink and cries, " save me or I perish?"-Mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters, can you look on with indifference at the effort which is making to save all who are dear to you, and with their safety to secure your own? We cannot, we will not believe it! We look forward with confidence to the co-operation of men, women and children, in this great and glorious work, which will make South Carolina one and undivifrom Temperance. Instead of it, she is both the | ded from the seaboard to the mountains; which will make her banner of freedom the banner of Temperance, and under its ample folds place all her people in innocence and security.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL, Pres'dt. of the State Tem. Society in Convention assembled.

A HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE.-The steamship Britannia, on her last trip to Boston, says the Daily Mail, encountered a dense fog off the Banks of Newfoundland, and a close watch was kept as usual at the bow. While the passengers were at the lunch, a loud shrill cry was heard from the watch of "helm hard down!" They rushed on deck, and directly ahead a small fishing schooner, the skipper and crew of which were standing with their arms elevated, the very picture of fright and despair. The helm was placed hard down, and the ship obeyed it in a twinkling; but so close was she to the schooner that in describing the curve to avoid it, the stern of the ship came within three feet of the little craft. Had the man at the lookout turned his eye an instant from the watch, or had the noble steamship been less ready to obey her helm, the schooner must have been struck amidships, and gone down without a soul to tell her fate. The tears streamed from the eyes of the skipper, and a loud exclamation of "God bless you!" escaped from his lips, as the steamship floated on, and he found himself safe. There were not many dry eves on board the Britannia, the humane