"God-and our Native Land."

TERMS-\$2 IN ADVANCE

VOL. IX.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C., NOVEMBER 22, 1854.

NO. 4.

THE SUMTER BANNER

Every Wednesday Morning

Lewis & Richardson.

TERNAS.

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act time).

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Summerville, Oct. 25, 1854. To Mr. H. L. Pinckney, Jr.

DEAR SIR :- Under a resolution of the Sumter Agricultural Association, we were appointed a committee to request you to furnish the Society, with a copy of your eloquent address for publication.

The members of the Association who had the pleasure of hearing your address delivered, are very desirous of having the gratification of reading it, and of giving that pleasure to our members, who were absent, and to

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, yours, &c. W. NETTLES.

Sm'I R. CHANDLER, J. C. HAYNSWORTH. STATESBURG, Nov. 7, 1854.

To Messrs. W. Nettles, Sam't R. Chandler, and J. C. Haynsworth. polite letter, requesting from n.e. for publication, a copy of the Address I delivered before the "Sumter District support of humaniste, and the community of t GENTLEMEN: - I have received your fully put the manuscript at your ser vice, to be used at your discretion, and thank you for the flattering terms in which you have conveyed the request, under the resolution of the so

Vith my best respects, gentlemen, I am your obedient' servant, II. L. PINCKNEY, Jr.

Address DELIVERED BEFORE THE Sumter Agricultural As-

sociation, M. L. PINCKNEY, Jr.

MR. PRESIDENT .- In the beautiful

October 24, 1854. (PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION.)

'mythology of the ancients, we read the alegory of Antœus, the son of Earth. In his mortal combat with Hercules, it is said that he received art, that Royalty was practised in its new strength as often as he touched employment, and the 'Farmer King' the ground, and was invincible as long as he remained in contact with his mother, Earth; he was only conquered at last by being in the air, and crushed in the arms of his antagonist. If we read this fable aright, it evidently points us to the earth, as the natural object of our chief dependenceas the author of our prosperity and the source of our support. The wisdom of that old Philosophy taught, that the Earth was the mother of all things, and that man should forever draw his subsistence from the same generous bosom, from which he also derived his origin. To personify this thought, the Earth was represented as a Goddess, with many distended breasts, to signify her perpetual fecfundity; she also appeared crowned with turrets, holding a sceptre in one shand and a key in the other, while an unchained lion crouched harmless at her feet, as if to intimate that every part of the Earth can be rendered fruitful by means of cultivation .--Through the dim twilight of those heathen ages, we may perceive the respect defference that was everywhere paid to Agriculture, in the celebration of rites, and the institution of games and sacrifices, in honor of the divinities who were supposed to preside over the labors of the husbandman. Of all their deities, we find none more honoranost abounding in luxurient crops, all their efforts to encourage and prosoil, yet there we find the first record use by man. As the luxuries or necesthe particular province or interest he refinement of that rival Empire, and by a strange and bountiful provision was invoked to guard; thus Pomona justly ascribed it not only to her of Nature, whose sources, have cluded

was worshipped as the presiding deity of gardens and orchards, and Termi nus as the guardian spirit of the boun daries between neighbors, to protect the limits of their lands and to punish their encroachments. Yet through all this maze of superstition and imaginary worship, we may discover something of the progress of society in those far distant days; for as the pursuits of men, no less than their virtues and their passions, were the object of their idolatry, so we may discover, in the various offices and duties of their several gods, something of the habits and occupation of the people, the arts they studied and the From about this period, therefore, we industrial pursuits they practised. -There is no doubt that among those nations of antiquity, who attained to be organized communities, and whose histories have come down to us, that agriculture was their earliest and chief pursuit; and it is equally true, that the Georgic races, in every period of the world, have always far excelled knowledge inculcated by her profound the nomadic tribes, who subsist by est scholars; and what contributed the pasturage of their flocks and herds. most to its progation, was the great in every department both of arts and

To trace the history of any subject that engages our attention, is always as political leaders. Societies too a pleasing and instructive study. The human mind is never content merely to taste the stream where it happens to meet it, but is ever seeking to dis cover its source, and to drink at the fountain of its gushing waters. The earliest records make mention of the cultivation of the earth by man, and Cowper, 'the modest bard of England,' speaking of Agricultural labor says

"It is the primal curse But softened into mercy, and made the pledge Of cheerful days and nights without a groan." Perhaps one of the oldest writers upon this subject, whose works are extant, is the Spaniard Columella, who flourished about two thousand years ago. In the introduction of his learned work, he says "that the art of

ages, have ascribed its original to God, as the Inventor and Oroamer of it; that the most civilized nations have always undeavored to promote and improve it, and have never filled

all who contributed to its advance

ment." The Greeks, the most polish edulation of antiquity applied them-selves very early to this study, and seem to have been proficients in many of its secrets. He said, the most ancient of their poets, was the first to fling around Agriculture the charms of poetry, and thus to instruct not only the men of his own times, but also succeeding generations; for the wisdom of his precepts lived long in the melody of his verse, and was transmitted down for the instruction of after ages. Other young men amongst them so improved the knowledge and dignified the reputation of this ancient became a title of equal pride and affection in those remoter ages. The patronage of Government, the wisdom of their siges and the example of their princes were all combined to extend and perfect it, and while that inquisitive people borrowed knowledge of all their neighbors, their wise men and their men of enterprise travelled into distant lands to study their culture and bring home their improvements. Thus early they acquired considerable skill in the culture of the earth, and while they were first among the nations in the art of war, they also excelled them far in the great

art of peace. By their intercourse and communication with Italy, the Greeks transmitted their knowledge of Agriculture into many parts of that beautiful and classic country. It is probable, however, that for several centuries after the foundation of Rome, very little progress was made in the prosecution of this study; nor did the Romans seem to be much acquainted with that regular system of tillage that was practised with so much success in Greece, and Asia, and other Eastern countries; but as they extended their dominions, and became more acquain ted with the pursuits, the comforts and refinements of neighboring nations, they also discovered the vast advaned than the Ceres of Attica and the tages of Agriculture, and its great Isis of Egypt, and consequently importance to their military Republic; throughout ancient history, we find so that their Generals, their, Senators, these countries, together with Sicily, and their gravest Philosophers used and paying most attention to the art mote it, not only by precept, but by of cultivation; for although Attica their personal example. With their was remarkable for the poverty of her own hands they worked the ploughshare in the mould, and reaped the of the invention of the plough and its ripened ear at harvest. But it was not until the destruction of Carthage, sities of life increased, we find other that the Romans seemed to have

commercial enterprise, but also to the improvement of her husbandry. They razed her walls and laid her beauty in ashes; but while smoking ruins marked the spot where her commerce. her magnificence and wealth had flourished, they saved her learning.— Her genius and her arts were transplanted into Rome and amongst other decrees of the Senate, we find the re-cord of one, ordering the twenty eight books of Mago, a Charthaginian General, who was styled 'the parent of husbandry,' to be translated into Latin, by the most learned scholars, for the education of the people.may date the origin of Agriculture, as a science, in the Roman Empire; and as Rome from her local situation, was not well adapted for commerce, she now directed all her energies and resources to the promotion of husbandry. Its operations were conducted

by the greatest statesmen, and its most to its progation, was the great number of books, both in Greek and in Latin, that were written upon this subject, by eminent authors as well were formed and public lectures were delivered for the information of the people, and under the quickening in fluence of this new and animating impulse, the blight and desolation of the civil fends soon vanished from the land. The name of Cato was revered by the people, not more for his justice and generalship in war, than for his rigid honesty and extensive learning: yethe was confessedly the best husbandman of his age, and Agri ulture can point to no prouder name, in her long list of scholars, than the inflexible censor. But while labour was thus plodding in her difficult furrow, and wisdom was teaching her lessons of practical experience, the magic swelled upon the air, and shed around the ploughman's path the fairy visions her narp, and the master hand of Virgil swept the chords. His rustic pipe discoursed sweet music to the weary farmer, and animated and refreshed

him in his toilsome occupation. The to acknowledge as public benefactors, crops, and her facest fields had been stripped of their verdure and drenched in blood. The hands that had titled them were turned to pillage, and her former hosbandmen were now the plunderers. But when his soft Areadian notes breathed out their harmony. the wilder passions of the wars were husbed, and peaceful industry regain. bandry were bright again with their busy work. The soldier no longer mixed his bread with blood, but now sweetened it with his sweat, and the fields, where carnage had lately rioted. were once more glad with the harvest, and blushed with ripening fruits. The vine, the olive, and pomiferous trees now spread their green branches to the happy sunlight. and the land was waving with luxuriant corn, where but lately the 'rank thistle had nodded in the wind.' Such was the persuasive influence upon the human heart of Virgil's

gentle but immortal muse.

But there is perhaps no country of the World that offers matter of more curious speculation than the land of Egypt. From her earliest records. learning and refinement had filled her palaces; powerful under the Pharoahs and wealthy under the Ptolemies, she was the mother of the Arts and the Sciences, and the teacher of Wisdom to the Greeks and Hebrews, from whom, through the Romans, it was transmitted to the nations of modern Europe. Her wonderful monuments, covered with the mysteries of her long lost learning, her cavern temples and funeral grottees have for ages emloyed the labors of the antiquary, and retted the curiosity of the scholar .-But to the Agriculturist, the peculiar means of her productions suggest reflections of equal interest and wonder. With a soil, naturally barren, surrounded by hills of rock upon the one side and deserts of sand upon the other, and never visited by the rains of heaven, she is yet highly fertilized by the annual overflow of the mysterious river, upon which alone she is dependent for the purposes of irrigation, and produces in luxuriant abund ance, not only the ordinary fruit and grains of other countries, but also often yielding two crops within the year, without any perceptible dimination of her extraordinary fertility .-She thus stands out to the world an agricultural curiosity, exhibiting in herself the single in tace of a land, divinities successively introduced, turned their attention seriously to sterile in its formation, yet converted each to protect by his especial power, this subject. They saw the superior into the abode of perpetual verdure,

the search of science to the present

From Italy, Agriculture crossed over into England, shortly after the invasion of Julius Casar. In the rude and simple barbarism of the original inhabitants, the roots and herbs and spontageous products of the earth, seemed to have supplied their principal subsistence. But although the rapid succession of dynasties that filled her early history and the constant wars that occupied her people, interfered and diverted their attention from this subject, yet they learned much, from their foreign intercourse, of the knowl edge and practice of continental culture; for France was formerly much more advanced than England, in the principles of husbandry, having re-ceived, by tradition and her neighbor-hood to Italy, many of the precepts of the Roman writers, in process of time, however, Agriculture became one of the Lading features of the Enghish nation, and the wisdom and ob-servation of her intelligent people, aided by capital and fostered by protection, gradually laid the foundation of the most beautiful and berfeet system the world has ever seen. Her soil not naturally rich, he's get been so highly improved by a wise and generous culture, through successive years, that it is said to be more profile at this day than when first reclaimed one general name of Corn, but I be from its virgin wilderness. With the lieve that that which we know as Corn, energy and perseverence that has an improved grain from a native of marked her character, she has devel oped every source and employed every appliance of skill and art, in the successful prosecution of this important subject, and as the generous earth will ever reward the hand that feeds it, so Sir Walter Raleigh, and is now cultithe system of fertilizing and careful culture, with all the ingenious implements of an intelligent industry, has crowned the labours of the farmer there with the ripe fullness of plenty.

From England, Mr. President, we have derived our birth, our religion and our laws, but not corragioulture. The discrete is as natural of its cause as it is evident in its effects. There is the full population and a slimited coa, they are compelled to pursue the plan no make the plan in the pla

of model farming, a nice preparation of the soil, highly manuring and skillfully working it, so that every foot of grand may be made to bear its grant

frames on is trained to the study and practice of his future calling, happy it he can succeed to the inheritance his father tilled, with little prospeets of enlarging its limits and growth, while the beauties of rural em bellishment and tasteful care commend its comfort and suggest its wisdom. Not so with us. With a boundless country, of easy and tempting feltility, with a sparse pogulation utterly insuf ficient to develope its resources, while our rivers on one side run down gold and our valleys on the other teem with the riches almost of enchantment, and vie with the classic vale of Tempe in the floral beauty of their virgin charms, the forest has abundantly supplied what a careless tillage has expended, and hitherto the axe seems almost to have been substituted for the plough, Where is the wonder then that our enterprising sons fly from the fields their fathers have exhausted, and seek amid the treasures of the West the golden fleace' of fortune & But a better and a brighter day is beginning to dawn, and our stripped and hungry fields that have long turned their bar ren faces to heaven 'as if to implore that help from above which man has denied them below, are beginning to smile again under the genial influences of a kinder treatment. Science has touched them with her wand, and flowers are blooming now, where the thin grass shivered on its slender stem, and the reaper now binds his full cared sheaf, where but yesterday the lark had song her matin to the morn unscared. I was a beautiful sentiment

of the British poet: England, with all thy faults, I love thee still, My country! and while yet a nook is left Where English minds and manners may be found,
Shall be constrained to love thee—though thy

climo
Be fickle, and thy year most part deformed,
With dripping rains, or withered by a frost
I would not yet exchange thy suiton skies
And fields without a flower, for warme France
With all her vines; nor for Ansonia's groves

Of golden fruitage and her myrile bowers. And shall we, sir, have the advanage of possessing a country, which God and nature have adorned with all the attractive excellence of sky, and air,

"Where brighter suns dispense serener light." Shall we, sir, who possess this favored realm, squander the blessings that lie thick around us; and, having beggared the soil by our

and richer clime, to gather sudden wealth by the same ruinous policy that has blighted and impoverished out fields at home? Oh, no-rather, return again to your paternal grounds, or revive their energies, and renew their youth-pile thick your wealth a d strength upon them-curich them with your care, and adorn them with your taste, and leave this monument to your sons; to say 'my father tilled that field this tree was planted by his handthought that vine to grow,-gather up the resources that are scattered all around you, and employ with no stingy hand the wonder'ul agents that cience is offering at your doors .-Then will your abandoned and forsak en fields resume their long lost ver-dure, and the scandal of those waste and desolated places be wiped from our country; and while generous crops will reward your toil, bright flowers will spring up in your path, and the happy harvest moon will shed her gentle influences upon your work well

Of the several plants that now form the staple products of our country, our Corn and Tobacco are perhaps the only two that are indigenous to America. In England and the Continent, where the smaller grains constitute the chief articles of food among the people, they are all included under the frainn appellation of the island where it was first discovered. It is said to have been introduced into England by vated with considerable success in many portions of the Eastern Hemisphore. Rice is an article of very ancient use. And almost universal growth. We read of it in Horace, two thousand years ago, and its name Secins to Arabic v

Naturalist, is said to of Civilization, Society and Law; he mention it as a plant of India and says the art of agriculture by a reguother Eastern countries, even before lar connection and consequence, introthe Christian era. But the early histo duced and established the idea of a ry of our great staple, Cotton, is involved in something of obscurity .than had hitherto been received and Its name seems to be derived from a adopted. It was clear that the earth Latin word, cottoneum, that signifies would not produce the fruits in suffichiefly anxious to increase its fertility.

The consequence of this system, now cit was thought to bear to the down upon the quince. That it is a very pains of tilling it if another might seize upon and only the products of his from the accounts of the authors who to civil society, which brought with it mention it. Pliny, in his Natural a long train of inseparable concomi History, relates that 'Juba, who was tants, States, Governments, laws, and king of Numidia, in the time of Casar, says that Cotton groweth about the branches of trees, called Gossampines, and the linens thereof are far better than those of the Indians,' from which we may infer that the Indian plant was in its weed similar to our own .-Here we have mention of Cotton being woven into cloth more than two thousand years ago, and as being of general use among the people then as an article of clothing. In a recent publication of much interest and instruction, we find it stated that in the year 1664 there was Indigo, Tobacco and Cotton in the province of Carolina, that in 1748 seven bags of Cotton were exported from Charleston, and that in the year 1784, an American vessel that carried eight bags of Cotton was seized at Liverpool, on the groun that so much Cotton could not be pro. duced in the United States The seed of short staple Cotton was originally introduced into this country from the rediterranean, and the Cotton cultiva. ted in Carolina was most probably imported from Cyprus and Malta. In reference to Sea Island, or black seed Cotton it is stated that it began to be raised in G. orgia, in experimental quantities, in the year 1786 the native place of the seed is believed to be Persia, and it is designated as the Science to our youth, and public Persian Cotton in the West Indies,

and by the merchants of England.' Hence it appears that the earliest cotton planted in our State was about two-hundred years ago, that it contin ned to be raised in small quantities until about fifty or sixty years ago, when it began to atract more general attention. It now wields an influence tar mightier than the sword upon the destinies of the civilized world, and, like the Hal you of former days, it broods over the waters of three frac noble race, yet she has put her shouldtions of the globe, and clothes the nations in the garb of Peace.

Within a few years past, Mr. President, a spirit of agricultural enterprise seems to have been awakened in our Association, though so recontly organ State, that promises the most happy results. A bold and novel effort was ful improvement, by which similar of but lately made to cultivate the arc- forts have been every where iswarded! prodigal waste, seek, in strange matie to plant, and to naturaliza it to I have thus endeavoyed, Mr. Prese-

author, yet the very effort itself, so and Progress of Agriculture. It is a skillfully presented, forms an era of theme that Poetry has embellished interest in the history of our husband with her loftiest flights and genius has ry. And now another pioneer has launched his boat upon the tide of Experime tal Industry and ere long we may see the hill top of our State crowned with the greet glories of the Vine and teeming with its rich libations. Chemistry has analyzed and exp ained to us the mysteries of the earth; and Science has explored and revealed to us the arcana of nature; upon every side we see the evidences of a lively and awakened spirit, and the impulse of success has quickened the energies of Industry. Enterprise has winged her flight to unfrequented isles of the ocean and, as with the talisman of the Eastern genii, has struck from their barren rocks the gathered treasures of unnumbered ages. The eye of the patriot delighted to linger on the prospect, and to revel in the vision of luxuriant fields that live each succeeding year will witness, in its increasing fruits, the happy consequences of your skilful toil: in beauty, dressed in the mantle of perenial green; for, Sir, the true foundation of a country's greatness is her Agriculture. It matters very little about her exhaustless mines of gold; or her unfathomed caves of pearlevery stream that sends its sparkling tribute to the Ocean might be a Pacto lus, and every lake might glitter with the wealth of Omari's fabied waters yet upon her agriculture at least depends her prosperity and success.— Look at Spain. Scarcely more than a century ago, Fortune poured into her lap the untold riches of her Western dominious, and filled her coffers til they burst with gold. Inflamed with the 'greed of gain' every industrial pursuit was neglected in the mad desire of rapid wealth, and while her streets were glutted with the precious-

metals of the earth, her people starved for bread; and now feeble and enerthe state of and energy and the state of second the poor and the state of the sta her people. The philosophic Black-stone ascribes to Agriculture the origin

more permanent property in the soil

improving the experience of their

former years and the young are trying

the experiments of modern systems!

But nothing, sir, has contributed more

one of the favorite objects of the pa-

tronage of government, and in our own

Republic i. has attracted the attention

of our Federal Legislature, in the es-

tablishment of departments devoted

to its study and the diffusion of knowl-

edge for the improvement of the peo-

ple. Auxiliary to this, the formation

of Agricultural Societies, throughout

the several States of the Union has

been very rapid and extensive, and

now almost every State can point to

her bureau, or her county Society, to

attest her interest in ilis vital art .-

Private munificence also has endowed

Professorships in our Colleges to teach

intelligence i as marked out the policy

of establishing 'Industrial Universi-

ties.' It is true indeed that in South

Carolina, public interest, as evinced by

the formation of public bodies, has

been but slowly aroused to this im-

portant subject. Her first Agricultur

in the year 1839, and now she num-

six or seven distinct societies. But,

sir, though she has enteree late in this

er to the wheel with a right good will,

and seems now resolved to harness

fortune to the plough. May that aus-

picious day soon come, and may our

ized, be the harbidger of that success.

The consequence of this system, now care was along to the consequence of this system, now care was along to the pursued for centuries, is that the eye upon the quince. That it is a very pains of tilling it if another might seize upon and enjoy the products of his industry, art and labour! Agriculture then begat property, recourse was had.

About the nour of one osnock, the company assembled in the Temperance Hall. After an appropriate praying then begat property, recourse was had. the huge Shanghae. the public exercise of religious duties.' If then such is its great importance, is classical and eloquent address. it not a matter of congratulation that Immediately after the address, on motion of J. M. Caldwell, Esq., it was it is beginning to receive the attention it deserves? that the wise are now Resolved, That a committee of three studying its theories, and the practical are developing its tacts, the old are

be appointed to request of Mr. Pinck-ney a copy of his address for publica-Under the above resolution, the Chair appointed the following gentle-

men to constitute that committee, viz: Col. Wm. Nettles, Gen. S. R. Chanto the advancement of this art, than the formation of Agricultural Societies, iler, and Dr. J. C. Haynsworth, where mind and thought are brought in contact and brightened by attrition. The umpires were then instructed o examine stock, &c., and made their In the countries of the old World, the improvement of their Husbandry is

In about two hours the meeting was again called to order—the various committees submitted their reports; wing to the lateness of the hour, and the absence of a large majority of the members, who lived some distance from the village, and were compelled to leave early, the transaction of further business was postponed until the

Summenvilue, Nov. 8, 1834. Pursuant to notice, the Association net, and was called to order by the President, and Geo. W. Lee was appointed Secretary pro tem,

On motion of Dr. R. S. Mellett, Resolved, That J. D. Blanding, Esq., Secretary of the Association, be requested to regulate and adjust the books and premiums of last year, and report to the Association, especially as to the amount of funds on hand.

The meeting then proceeded to the al Convention was held in Columbia distribution of premiums awarded at their exhibition on the 24th ult., as fulbers within her borders not more than

To Col. J.: B. Moure, for the liest acre of Cotton, the yield being 2023 lbs., a cup, value of \$10. For the best acre of polatoes, \$5: best one year old colt, \$5; best wrought from harrow, \$2.

harrow, \$2.

Mr. Joseph T. Cummings, for the best acre of corn, the yield being 75 1.2 bushels, a cup, value \$10; hest specimen seed corn, \$1; hest boar, \$5; fattest tog on exhibition, \$3.

Mr. O. P. McCorn, for the long.

our soil; and although it may not have dent, to sketch with a hasty and im realized the sanguine hope of its perfect pen, something of the History dignified with ennobling thought. The age we live in, is eminently distinguished of all others by practical discoveries in the arts of life; and first among them is the art of Agriculture. While them is the art of Agriculture. While others beautify and adorn, this is the very life-blood of society; it supplies to commerce the rich material, with which her argosies are freighted, and furnishes to the mee anic arts the subjects of their skill—the powers of science are becoming triburary to its cause, and the energies of the noblest intellects are being devoted to its adintellects are being devoted to its advancement. In a cause, then, so honored in its study and so vital in its ends, let our word be onward—let us be up and doing; let no obstacles retard, no failures discourage you, and

For the Sumter Banner. Sumter Agricultural Associa-

The second Annual Meeting of this Association was held on the 24th alt., at the Temperance Hall, which, together with the enclosed lot, had been kindly tendered by the order of the Sons of Temperance for the tise of the Association.

From the want of more general no. ice of the day of meeting, the assemblage was not as large as had been anticipated .- Still, the attendance was quite numerous, embracing persons from almost every part of our extensive District. The exhibition of Stock embraced fine specimens of domestic animals, both of the native and improved stock. The collection of tamples of Grain was quite large and attractive, showing an increased energy on the part of the members of the Association to improve in that branch of Ar culture the raising of Bread-

Lus domestic department, though small, embraced some articles which would have suffered nothing from a comparison with any articles of a similar discription at any exhibition;

The long line of coops, well filled with the feathered tribe, could not have failed to have given entire satisfaction to the most fanciful admirer; for really it was a funcy show, embrabeautiful sprightly little Bnatam to

Henry L. Pinckney, jr., the anniver-sary orator, was introduced by the resident to the audience, and enlisted their feelings and chained their attention for near an hour, by a chaste,