

# CHERAW GAZETTE

AND  
PEE DEE FARMER.

CHERAW S. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1839. [1839]

Vol. IV. No. 7.

M. MacLean, Editor and Proprietor.

## TERMS.

If paid within three months, . . . 300.  
If paid within three months after the close of the year, . . . 3. 50  
If paid within twelve months after the close of the year, . . . 4 00  
If not paid within that time, . . . 5 00  
A company of ten persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 provided the names be forwarded together, and accompanied by the money.  
No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the Editor till arrears are paid.  
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents, each subsequent insertion.  
Persons sending in advertisements are requested to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.  
The Postage must be paid on all communications.

## South Carolina.

Alexander May Applicant vs. James C. Massey Sarah his wife, Pleasant H. May, James D. Cash and Mary B. his wife, the children of Wm. B. May Deceased, Hampton B. Hammond and Rosa E. his wife Defendants.

It appearing to my satisfaction that all the above named Defendants reside without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that the said Defendants do appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held for Chesterfield District, on Monday the 17th day of February next to object to the sale or division of the Real Estate of Peter May Esq. Deceased, or their consent will be entered of record.

TURNER BRYAN, Ordry.

Dec 16, 1838.

## South Carolina.

James Chapman vs. Rebecca Adams, Lewis Graves, Wm. Rickiis, and Nancy his wife, Richard Graves, Mm. Graves, Neil McNeill and Martha his wife, and Thomas Graves, Defendants.

It appearing to my satisfaction that all the Defendants above named reside without this State. It is therefore ordered that they appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held for Chesterfield District on Monday, the 17th day of February next, to object to the sale or division of the Real Estate of Richard Graves Deceased, or their consent will be entered of record.

TURNER BRYAN, O. C. D.

16th December, 1838.

## Sheriff's Sales.

On the first Monday in January next, will be sold by order of the Court of Ordinary at Chesterfield C. H. within the legal hours of sale the following property viz:

All the tract of land whereon, Duncan D. McRae of Chesterfield District, residing lying on both sides of Simms's Creek, adjoining the lands of Archibald McQueen and others, containing 307 acres more or less.

Terms.—The sum that will be necessary to defray the expenses of the sale will be required in cash on the day of sale. For the balance note and good security with interest from the day of sale payable on the first day of October next, and a mortgage of the premises if deemed necessary.

A. M. LOWRY, Sheriff C. D.

17th December, 1838.

## Marlborough Academy.

THE exercises of this flourishing Institution will recommence on the second Monday in January next, under the direction of Mr. Charles M. T. McCutley as Principal in the Male, and the Miss Simpson in the Female department.

In the Male department a general course of studies will be embraced, calculated to prepare young men for admission into any of the most respectable Colleges.

In the female department a thorough course of English studies, embracing a variety of Ornamental branches will be pursued, together with the French, and perhaps other languages if necessary, and music.

The scholastic year will embrace two sessions of 22 weeks each. The tuition for each of which will be required in advance; nor will allowance be made for any other than unavoidable withdrawals.

The rates of tuition are various according to grade, but perhaps more reasonable than at any other Institution of equal respectability in the State. Whilst Board may be attained in the best houses, Public or Private at from \$7 to \$10 per month.

These literary facilities presented in the Village of Bennettsville, distinguished for health, morality, sociability and refinement, the Board of Trustees confidently deem sufficient to induce extensive patronage.

To the surrounding country, to whose liberality and patronage each department of the Institution is already indebted for its commodious structure and eminent respectability the Board think it unnecessary to make an appeal, as readily might they suppose that a luxury when obtained would not be enjoyed; but to those who in absence of such facilities have to seek them abroad, this advertisement is more particularly directed.

JAMES C. THOMAS,

Secretary Board Trustees.

Bennettsville, S. C. Dec. 20, 1838.  
The Fayetteville Observer will please insert the above until next February and present its account to B. D. Toussend, Treasurer.

## Wanted.

A good draught and saddle horse. Enquire at this office.

## Assigned Estate.

SHADRACH MITCHELL deceased, died in his lifetime make an assignment to me of all his estate both real and personal of every description for the benefit of his creditors as set forth in the assignment. This is therefore to request all persons who are indebted to the said Shadrach Mitchell to come forward and make payment without delay and all persons having demands against him will bring them properly attested within the time prescribed by law or they will not be attended to.

D. S. HARLLEE, Assignee.

December 12th, 1838.

## A House and Lot for Sale.

A Subscriber offers for sale his residence, together with a tract of 50 acres of land, upon which it is located.

Society Hill, Dec. 10, 1838.

T. P. LIDE.

## Corn Meal.

A supply of fresh ground corn meal, constantly on hand, and for sale by  
D. MALLOY.

April 18th, 1838.

## Administrators Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late John T. Hinson, will please make payment to the subscriber forthwith; and all persons having demands against the intestate will present them properly proved, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Admr.  
Cheraw, S. C. Feb. 14th, 1838.

## Overcoats & Cloaks.

Just received by our Pole Boat, 4 dozen Ladies Cloaks (assorted qualities) also a general assortment of Gentlemen's Cloaks, Cloth and Blanket Overcoats, which will be sold on accommodating terms by

JNO. MALLOY, & Co.  
November 28th, 1838.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### AMERICAN SILK.

Can the cultivation of silk be profitably carried on in the United States? Such is the question that is almost daily asked by those who see that in engaging therein the people of this country, it which wages are higher than in any other part of the world, must compete with those of India, in which wages are lower than in any other part; and as it is a matter of some importance to come to a right conclusion, we deem it not amiss to our readers to offer a few remarks for their consideration.

The reason why the money price of labor is high in the United States is, that it is aided to so great an extent by capital, skill, and intelligence, and therefore produces a large quantity of the commodities for which other nations are willing to give gold and silver; and the reason why its price is low in India and France is, that there is an absence of capital, skill and intelligence, and the laborer produces a very small quantity of commodities to be exchanged with other nations for the precious metals. We do not pay a mechanic or a laborer high wages because he chooses to demand them, but because we know that we can exchange with others for the price that we have paid, and with a profit as compensation for our trouble.

In those countries in which the money price of labor is high, the capitalist is enabled to live well and rapidly to increase his means, as in England and in the United States. In those in which it is low, the capitalist cannot live so well, nor is there so rapid an increase of capital. Such is the case in India and in France. To the capitalist, therefore, the labor of the United States and England is cheap. It is not that he pays a high price for it, because it yields largely; while that of France and India is dear, although low priced, because it yields so little.

In confirmation of this view we will now call attention to the fact, that in the manufacture of cotton and in the sailing of ships we care nothing for the competition of India, or of the nations on the Baltic, where labor is low-priced and unproductive, but we do care for the competition of England whose labor is almost as high-priced as our own; and England looks with more anxiety to our competition in every department of industry than to that of any other nation of the world, although our labor is so much higher priced than her own.

Our competitors in the production of Cotton are the people of India and Egypt, the two countries in which labor is lowest priced, yet there is in fact hardly any competition. The whaling trade is open to all the world, yet that of the United States has steadily risen while that of all other nations has as steadily declined. The low-priced labor of France, or that of the north of Europe, cannot compete with that of New England, in which it is highest. The capitalist who pays these high wages lives on the profit of his ships, while the owner of the dull ships of the north of Europe finds it exceedingly difficult to improve his condition. The labor for which the latter pays is low-priced, but it is unproductive and dear, and allows him but a small return for his capital.

Our readers will now, we think, be satisfied that a high rate of wages presents no obstacle to prosecuting successfully the culture of silk, in which we may reasonably suppose that capital, skill and intelligence will produce the same effects that have been exhibited in every other department of production in which the people of the United States have engaged. When not driven thereto by Legislative restrictions. So far, indeed, are low wages of other countries from presenting an obstacle to its cultivation in this, that it will be due to the fact that we compete with such nations only, that it will for a long time be highly productive. When we undertake to compete with England in any department of production, any improvement that is made is immediately adopted by our rivals, who are thus enabled to produce as cheaply as ourselves, and vice versa; whereas years are required for its introduction in France, Germany, and Italy, because in those countries there is little capital, and a want of that intelligence which is required for the adoption of improvements. If England were the great cultivator of silk, we might be sure that she would always follow closely upon our heels, and that her progress would keep pace with our own; but in competing with France,

Italy and India, the case is widely different. An improvement which would pass in a year or two throughout the United States, would require twenty years for its general adoption in France, and half a century or more for its adoption in India. The cotton gin has now been in use for nearly half a century, and yet the people of India use a small rude hand mill turned by women. Improvements in relation to the Silk culture, similar in their effects to those of Whitney's great invention in relation to cotton, are now, we understand, going on the United States, and we hazard little in saying that as the cost of cotton and of cotton manufactures has been reduced by the nations whose labor is highest in price, so will the cost of silk or silken manufactures be reduced, now that the production of raw material has been undertaken in a country in which labor is productive and wages are high. We see no reason to doubt that the same effect will be produced in the next half century that has been exhibited in the last fifty years in regard to cotton, by which silk will be rendered almost accessible to all classes of the community as cotton now is; a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

From the Maine Farmer.

### CARBONIC ACID.

A circumstance recently occurred in a neighboring town, which came well nigh being a serious accident. A man descended into a deep well for the purpose of cleaning it. After being there a short time, he signified to those above that he felt singularly, and that it was so dark that he could accomplish nothing. An attempt was made to let down a lighted candle, but it was extinguished before it came near him. No one suspected any danger, and the man was suffered to remain; but beginning to feel still more unpleasantly, he refused to say until the candle could be brought, and insisted on being drawn up. This was immediately done, and no doubt was the means of saving his life.

This subject may appear trite, but a few words will not be amiss, since there are always the young to learn, even if the old are not ignorant. It is the more important that it be thoroughly understood, because if one person is so unfortunate as to be struck lifeless at the bottom of the well, he rarely suffers alone. In the excitement of the moment, prompted by philanthropy or friendship, and suspecting no danger, second persons tend to render assistance, and falls; a third, still more excited by the melancholy catastrophe, follows his example and meets the same fate, until perhaps two or three lives are sacrificed.

It is generally known that a noxious gas is generated, during the combustion of charcoal; that the same substance exists in certain mineral springs, and is often so abundant as to lie upon the surface of the waters, where it proves deadly to all animals that are let down within its influence; and also that the same gas is occasionally found in wells, particularly such as are very deep and foul, and have been long disused. This is known in common life by the appellation of "choke damp." Its origin we need not stop to discuss. It is sufficient for our purpose to know, that it is heavier than common air—that it will not support combustion, and is eminently destructive to life. It is on the first named principle, that when it exists in wells, it is found near the surface of the water; and on the second, that a lighted candle be lowered into it, will always be extinguished and thus detect its presence. No person, therefore, should ever so far risk his life, as to descend into a well without having first made use of this test. If combustion cannot be supported, neither can animal life.

But supposing it be discovered that there is an atmosphere of carbonic acid on the surface of the water, is the well henceforth to be abandoned because it cannot be cleansed? Various expedients have been proposed for the purpose of removing the deleterious gas. One of the best means consists in drawing it out by means of buckets. These are to be let down, and filled with water as usual to dispossess them of common air—they are to be raised a little above the surface, and by means of a string attached to the bottom are to be overturned—the carbonic acid will take the place of the water, and being heavier than common air, it will remain, and may be drawn up, and poured like water upon the ground, care being taken that it does not flow back into the well.

The following method, it is believed, will prove equally successful. Every one conversant with chemistry knows the power possessed by recently burnt charcoal of absorbing almost any gas with which it is brought in contact. A piece of the best kind the size of a gill measure, absorbs of carbonic acid, about one gallon, or by volume, in the ratio of 1 to 35, and of other gasses, some in a less and some in a greater proportion. On this principle, then, it is recommended to let down into the well, keittles of ignited charcoal, of the hardest and most compact kinds. On reaching the atmosphere of carbonic acid, it is extinguished, and immediately begins the work of removing it, which it accomplishes in the course of a few hours.

At first sight it may appear singular, that ignited charcoal, which generates this same gas, should the agent employed to remove it—but such at least is the theory founded on the above reasoning. It shows how near together poison and its remedy may grow.

A NEW CORN.  
The following is part of an episode from Mr. Grant Thorburn, to the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser. We copy it for the benefit of our fancy "corn growers," doubting, however, whether much has been gained by these fancy seeds.

"Mr. Jefferson says, the man who makes three blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is more the friend of man than he who conquers kingdoms. I think if Mr. J. had always preached such sound doctrine, he would have been the greatest philosopher of the age. Seeing then that his proposition about the grass is a self-evident fact, what think you should be done to the man who makes three ears of corn grow where only one grew before? Inasmuch as grass feeds the horse, and corn the man. But to come to the point at once:

"Some three years ago, a merchant in New York, while emptying a box of tea, observed therein a few grains of corn.—Concluding that corn from China must be something new under our sun, he had them planted, so they grew and multiplied.—Last spring I received from a worthy friend a portion of said corn. It's a new variety, so I give it the name of China's fall prolific, or tree corn; as it strikes off in two, three, and frequently four branches, in appearance like a small tree, and produces an ear at the head of each branch, whereas the common corn shoots out the ear from the side of the stalk; it grows from eight to ten feet high, produces an abundance of fodder, is a large white flint twelve row corn, and ears from twelve to fourteen inches long. I counted six hundred and sixty grains on one ear. It was planted on the 10th of May, and had ears fit to boil on the 10th of July. Its produce was much curtailed by the long drought, but notwithstanding I counted two thousand one hundred and twenty grains, the product of one stalk, being an increase of two thousand from one. The Dutton (which is an excellent corn) planted on the same day, on the same field, and receiving the same quantity of manure, cross ploughing and hoeing, did not produce one half. The patch, about two hundred hills, was examined by several respectable farmers, who all pronounced it something new and something superior.

"The corn may be had of G. C. Thorburn, New York, and at the store of William Thorburn, in Albany, price 25 cents per ear; the net profits to be given to some of the charitable institutions in New York and Albany. Now, if there is a farmer between Maine and the Rocky Mountains who would rather pay 25 cents for two gills of brandy, than to buy one ear of this corn, which will plant one hundred hills—I say, if there is such a man, he ought to be fed on nothing but sappaun and buttermilk as long as his little soul and big carcass will hang together. A stalk, having the ears on, to show the manner of growth, may be seen at the above stores.

"GRANT THORBURN.

"Hallet's Cove Sept. 24, 1838."

### MALAIRA.

"It is known to every one that the putrefaction of vegetable and animal matter produces a poison, which is capable of exerting an injurious action on the human body. But the extent to which this poison is generated, the conditions favorable to its production, and the range of its noxious agency, are not sufficiently understood and appreciated.

"It is a matter of experience, that during the decomposition of dead organic substance whether vegetable or animal, aided by heat and moisture, and other peculiarities of climate, a poison is generated, which, when in a state of high concentration, is capable of producing instantaneous death, by a single inspiration of the air in which it is diffused.

"Experience also shows, that this poison even when it is largely diluted by admixture with atmospheric air and when consequently it is unable to prove thus suddenly fatal, is still the fruitful source of sickness and mortality, partly in proportion to the length of time and the constancy with which the body remains exposed to it. Facts without number, long observed—such as the great amount of sickness and mortality in marshy districts; the fevers and dysenteries incident to armies on their encampment localities, several hundred men being sometimes seized with diseases in a single night, and great numbers dying within twenty-four or thirty hours; the dreadful destruction which occasionally took place in ships' crews, in ships in which cleanliness had been neglected, and especially in which the bilge-water had been allowed to collect and putrefy—sufficiently attest the presence, in certain situations, of a deadly poison. But this poison was too subtle to be reduced to a tangible form.—Even its existence was ascertainable only by its mortal influence on the human body; and although the induction commonly made as to its origin, namely, that it is the product of putrefying vegetable and animal matter, appeared inevitable, seeing that its virulence is always in proportion to the quantity of vegetable and animal matters present, and to the perfect combination of the circumstances favorable to their decomposition, still the opinion could only be regarded as an inference.

"But modern science has recently succeeded in making a most important step in the elucidation of this subject. It has now

been demonstrated by direct experiment, that in certain situations in which the air is loaded with poisonous exhalations, the poisonous matter consists of vegetable and animal substances in a high state of putrescence. If a quantity of air in which such exhalations are present, be collected, the vapor may be condensed by cold and other agents; a residuum is obtained, which on examination is found to be composed of vegetable or animal matter, in a state of high purification. This matter constitutes a deadly poison. A minute quantity of this poison, applied to an animal previously in sound health, destroys life, with the most intense symptoms of malignant fever. If, for example, ten or twelve drops of a fluid containing this highly purid matter be injected into the jugular vein of a dog, the animal is seized with acute fever; the action of the heart is inordinately excited, the respiration becomes accelerated, the heat increased, the prostration of strength extreme, the muscular power so exhausted that the animal lies on the ground wholly unable to stir, or to make the slightest effort; and after a short time, it is actually seized with the black vomit, identical as to the nature of the matter evacuated with that which is thrown up by a person laboring under yellow fever. By varying the intensity and the dose of the poison thus obtained, it is possible to produce fever of almost any degree of mortal power.

"It is proved further, that when this poison is diffused, in the atmosphere, and is transported to the lungs in the inspired air, it enters directly into the blood, and produces various diseases, the nature of which is materially modified according as the vegetable or the animal matter predominates in the poison. In the exhalations which arise from marshes, bogs, and other uncultivated and undrained places, vegetable matter predominates; such exhalations contain a poison which produces, principally, intermittent fever or ague, and remittent fever.

"The exhalations given off from the living bodies of those who are affected with fever, especially when such exhalations are pent up in a closed and confined apartment, constitute by far the most potent poison derived from an animal origin. The room of a fever patient in a small and heated apartment in London, with no perfusion of fresh air, is perfectly analogous to a staiding pool in Ethiopia, full of the bodies of dead locusts. The poison generated in both cases is the same; the difference is merely in the degree of its potency. Nature, with her burning sun, her scorching and pent-up wind, her stagnant and teeming marsh, manufactures plagues on a large and fearful scale. Poverty in her heat, covered with her rags surrounded with her filth, striving with all her might to keep out the pure air, and to increase the heat, imitates nature but too successfully; the process and the product are the same; the only difference is in the magnitude of the result."—Dr. Southard Smith.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Extract from the message of Gov. Clarke to the Legislature of Kentucky.

"During the present year much labor has been bestowed upon the various works of Internal Improvement throughout the State; the different turnpike roads are rapidly advancing to completion, and the latter part of the season has been particularly favorable to the progress of the works upon the rivers; a minute account of which will be reported by the board of internal improvement. When the present contracts are finished, there will be completed, within the State, one thousand one hundred and twenty miles of turnpike roads, and three hundred and eighty miles of slack water navigation. The expenditure of the State in the construction of these roads, up to the 19th Oct last (including two hundred and one thousand nine hundred and three dollars paid the Lexington and Ohio railroad,) has been one million six hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and six cents; and the amount required to complete the same is about eight hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars. There has been up to the same period, expended upon the three rivers, Green, Kentucky, and Licking, six hundred and sixty seven thousand two hundred and ninety five dollars and seventy five cents; and the amount required to complete the works upon these rivers, now under contract, is about one million five thousand six hundred and nine dollars and twenty five cents. The estimated cost of the works already completed, and those at present under contract when completed, is four millions one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and five dollars; of which sum two millions three hundred and forty nine thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and seventy five cents have been expended, leaving the sum of one million eight hundred and twenty two thousand nine hundred and ninety three dollars and twenty five cents, necessary to their completion. The total cost to the State of the improvements upon the roads and upon the Kentucky river, from its junction with the Ohio to the Three Forks, a distance of two hundred and fifty seven and a half miles—upon the Licking, from its mouth to West Liberty, a distance of two hundred and thirty one miles—and upon Green and Barren rivers, from the mouth of Green river to Bowling green on Barren river, a distance of one hundred and seventy five miles is estimated at about seven millions three hun-

dred and thirteen thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars—a small amount when compared with the expenditures of other States upon similar objects.

"To enter now upon an elaborate argument to prove the importance of a system of Internal Improvement, or to attempt a detail of the incalculable advantages that must inevitably result from the improvement of the country after what has been done in Kentucky, would be supererogatory in the extreme. Its advantages and its policy are not now mooted questions. The system is already adopted. The wisdom of previous legislatures, who, in their laudable zeal to advance the interest of the commonwealth stepped forward to contend with and overcome the opposition that uniformly presents itself in the incipency of all great enterprises, has left you only the duty of expanding and prosecuting to completion, a policy so well calculated to enrich the State. It is well that the system has been commenced; had Kentucky slumbered to the present time, listless and indifferent to this great work, she would ere long be forced to its adoption by the irresistible influence of surrounding circumstances—by the energy that characterizes the age, and by the example of other States that are, under the influence of the system, so rapidly advancing in wealth, in commercial, and political importance. Kentucky cannot stand still; she must sustain herself in her commercial and political relations, and in her social intercourse with her sister republics, not only by adopting, but by carrying out similar measures; otherwise she becomes tributary to those States, and in the same ratio that they advance in prosperity, must she degenerate in physical and political power."

From the National Gazette, Dec. 13.

LETTER FROM NICHOLAS BIDDLE, ESQ. TO THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1838.

My DEAR SIR: The general resumption of specie payments presents a fit occasion to close our correspondence with an explanation of the course of the Bank of the United States in regard to that subject. This shall be done briefly and finally.

On the 10th of May, 1837, the banks of New York suspended specie payments, and their example was immediately and necessarily followed by the other banks in the United States. The country was thus placed in a situation of extreme difficulty, from which it could be extricated only by instant and vigorous measures for its relief. The dangers were total prostration of its credit and character abroad—the depreciation in prices of all its public securities and its staple productions—and, last and worst, that the defensive remedy of suspension might be protracted until it became itself a disease. It was manifest too that the calamity had outgrown the capacity of mere politicians—that the country must take care of itself, and rely only upon itself; and in times of peril, the voice of the humblest citizen may sometimes be heard above the tumult, my own personal position seemed to justify the assumption of instant and deep responsibility. Accordingly at the very moment when this national misfortune occurred, immediate measures were adopted to mitigate and to repair it. Of these in their order.

1. Aware that the first intelligence of the suspension would degrade the character of the country, and subject to the reproach of bad faith and insolvency, I addressed to you a published letter, which went to Europe at the same time with the news of the suspension, in which I ventured to pledge myself for the fidelity of our countrymen.—In that letter, of the 13th of May, 1837, I said: "In the event of a time of great duties devolve on the bank and the country. The first regards foreign nations; the second our own. We owe a debt to foreigners, by no means large; for our resources, but disproportionate to our present means of payment. We must take care that this late measure shall not seem to be an effort to avoid the payment of our honest debts to them. We have worn an eighteen and drunk the produce of their industry—so much of all perhaps—but that is our fault, not theirs. We may take less care, but the country is dishonored unless we disclaim that debt to the uttermost farthing.

For this purpose—the early and total discharge of our debt to foreigners—the whole power of the Bank of the United States was devoted. In such a crisis it was evident that if resort was had to rigid curtailments, the ability to pay would be proportionally diminished; while the only true system was, to keep the country as much as possible in its debt with its safety, so as to enable the debtors to collect their resources for the discharge of their debt. For the same purpose the bank, though entirely out of its course of business, and in some degree of collision with its own exclusive interests, assumed an active agency in collecting the debts of the Bank of England, gave facility for the recovery of all debts, and stimulated our countrymen to this duty by earnest and constant appeals to their honor and their true interest. With what a generous emulation that appeal was answered you will know; for it touched a chord which lies deep in all American hearts. If the universal distress which pervaded our country could not be witnessed without a painful sympathy, its melancholy was relieved by the high and manly spirit which it roused throughout the country. For never, on its most glorious fields of battle, was there displayed a more lofty