

CHERAW GAZETTE

AND

PEE DEE FARMER.

VOLUME IV.

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1839.

NUMBER XXXI

W. WOODMAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

If paid within three months, - - - 3 00
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.

To the Readers of the American Farmer.

Many years since, the undersigned established the old American Farmer. Without waiting for a single subscriber it was thrown before the public, in the confidence that the greatest interest of the country needed and would give support to a journal honestly devoted to its benefit. That confidence was fully justified by the result. The paper soon obtained a wide circulation, and became the vehicle for disseminating the discoveries of scientific research, and the results of practical experience. Men of the most careful observation and the highest order of talents, made it the medium for communicating their knowledge on every branch of agriculture and rural economy. No periodical that ever was published, could show among its contributors a more honorable array of names illustrious for every thing that can confer enviable distinction.

Practical Agriculture, therefore too much regarded as an unintellectual if not vulgar employment, soon took its just rank at the head of honorable pursuits. A thirst for dissertations on its various branches was quickly engendered, and success in any one of them was esteemed a high honor. Even the gallant Chauncey was made President of an Agricultural Society, and was proud to come in for the premium for the second best sow!

To gratify the appetite for agricultural reading, which increased by what it fed upon, other and more able periodicals sprung up and grew apace in various parts of the country, until at present they are to be found pouring light and knowledge, and leading to practical improvements, in every state in the Union. Many of them are conducted with an industry that never tires, and with consummate ability, and at a price to excite wonder how they can live. Under these circumstances the reader will naturally inquire, what motive could lead me to resume the conduct of the American Farmer, lately in such a contempt and in such hands? The answer is plain one, and the only difficulty in giving it is to obviate the appearance of egotism and obtaining private concerns and views on the public ear.

On the first of June I shall be relieved by the pleasure of the President, of an important public trust, confided to me it may be, longer than may have comported with my deserts, but I shall thank God, without any charge against my honor or punctuality. The want of employment is of all things the most irksome, not to say dangerous; it being said that an idle man's head is the Devil's workshop. Something must be done, therefore, as well from necessity as choice, and whether under adverse or prosperous fortune, no employment of the mind is so congenial to mine, as when it is engaged in enterprises and studies of general utility, embracing the interests and promoting the happiness of all classes—and especially as those enterprises and pursuits may be connected with Agriculture, and the sciences and internal improvements which may be made necessary to the dignity and profit of that pre-eminent calling; and hence my renewed connection with the American Farmer, and Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the day.

Mr. Roberts, who is one of the best men and best writers of his day, has been, more for amusement than profit, for some years past, conducting this paper. He has become engaged in pursuits which will be equally useful, and it may be hoped, for his own good sake, more profitable. The printer and proprietor, Mr. Sands, finding me laying on my oars, has applied to me to take the work in hand, and as it will bring with it Mr. Roberts' good will, I have consented to do it, poor passer le temps, and for the love of the thing! It is with better grace, therefore, that I can solicit the patronage of my friends and the public, for it will be bestowed not on me, but on a worthier man and a cause, which is the cause of the country.

I have recommended the proprietor to enlarge the paper, and to give it somewhat more of the appearance and character of a miscellaneous, and news-paper, without abridging the agricultural matter. Under my advice and management it will be dedicated most especially to the dissemination of information on Agriculture generally—and especially on the branches—Silk, the culture of the Beet, with a view to the manufacture of sugar, and of the Vine for the sake of the grape and wine. I shall also take measures that it contain the best information at home and from abroad, as to the prices of cotton and tobacco, and statistics of the trade in these commodities. All improvements in Agricultural Implements, and in the breed and rearing of Domestic Animals, will have their full share of attention.—When these subjects have been taken care of, the state and progress of our Internal Improvements will be noticed, and essays on the general principles of Political Economy will be admitted—but party politics, in which all distinguishing and fundamental principles have been too much lost sight of, will be carefully eschewed.

One thing of real utility may be promised to every patron of the American Farmer—a real bona fide, not a stereotyped, price current of the principal commodities which farmers and planters have to buy and sell, though this is a desideratum already supplied, on a scale much more extensive than we can or should think it necessary to do it, by our worthy friend Lyford, whose indefatigable industry in that line ought to be supported by all farmers as well as merchants.

J. S. SKINNER.

The American Farmer, and Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the day, will be published every Wednesday, at \$2.50 per annum if paid in advance, or \$3 if not paid within three months, which will be strictly enforced—or \$10 in advance for five subscribers. Publication office, North st. opposite the Franklin Bank.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents.—Letters on business of the office, to be addressed to S. Sands, publisher.

Agricultural Agency.

J. S. Skinner, late Postmaster of Baltimore, and now again Editor of the American Farmer, and his son T. B. Skinner, offer their services to the Agricultural community, as Agents for the sale or purchase of Real Estate, Domestic Animals of improved breeds, Garden and Field Seeds, and Seed grain of the best kinds and quality—Agricultural Implements, Fruit Trees, and Morus Multicaulis Trees—Silk-worm Eggs, Machinery, and all things connected with the Silk Culture.

They will use their anxious endeavours to the end that those who employ them shall not be imposed on by spurious or ill made animals, seed grain, trees, machinery or implements. A moderate commission will be charged. All letters addressed, post paid, to either of the subscribers will be attended to, and answered with promptness and punctuality.

J. S. SKINNER, } Baltimore.
T. B. SKINNER }

From the Farmer's Register.

COLUMBIA, March 26, 1839.

THE TWIN OR OKRA COTTON.—I have a new species of cotton, of which I will some day try and give you an account. I know too little to venture to give any thing for the public; but I will give you a very short account of what I do know.

A Mr. Terry, of Autauga county, Alabama, some years ago, bought some Petit-Gulfe seed. A single stalk was observed in a field, without limbs, and having great numbers of bolls adhering immediately to the stalk, or in clusters on very short limbs. The cotton had all been picked out, except a single lock with nine seeds. From these seeds the variety has been propagated.—The seed sold in 1837, at 50 cents a piece. Last fall I bought at \$160 a bushel. The cotton examined by me exhibited a distinct variety. It had rarely any limbs longer than one joint, sometimes two; the bolls were two, three, and as much as seven in a cluster. I had one limb about four inches long, with seven good bolls opened on it.—The stems of all of the bolls shooting from one place, at the top of the short limb. The cotton was exceedingly fine, being, I think, two to four cents a pound better; being in color and staple the finest and softest short staple I have ever seen. It opens earlier. The field I examined was planted the 20th April. A very intelligent gentleman, living in the neighborhood, told me he planted similar land on the 1st April, and that the new cotton was open two weeks earlier than his. It grows in good land quite tall say six or eight feet; and in this, I fear, will be the greatest objection to it, as it may fall when heavily fruited towards the top; but perhaps this may be avoided by topping. Its advantage to an Alabama planter, if it succeeds in rich prairie lands, will be its early opening by which the worm will be avoided, a terrible enemy, which has eaten up full one-third of my crops for five years.—The appearance of the stalk is more like okra than any other—the leaf being a cotton leaf. The "humbug" succeeds I value it more than multicaulis, and will give you an account at some day. In the mean time, I remain, very truly,

Yours, F. H. ELMORE.

GREENE, (Ala.) April 11, 1839.

Though Virginia is a cotton growing state, and you consequently cannot feel the same immediate interest in our southern staple, that you do in many other productions of the soil better suited to your climate, still, from the position you occupy before the agricultural public, and the interest you naturally feel in all things connected with the subject of agriculture, I flatter myself, a few seeds of a variety of cotton recently brought into notice, which I take the liberty of forwarding you, will not prove unprofitable. It is styled, "twin" or "Aldridge" cotton taking its first appellation from the peculiar manner in which the branches originate from the stalk, I think, (for I have never seen it growing;) its second from the name of the gentleman who brought it before the public. Whence or how it originated, seems to be a matter of doubt. Some say that it accidentally, as it were, sprung up in a cotton field of Mr. Aldridge, the seed of which he carefully preserved.—Others that it was brought from Louisiana—&c. &c. All this is conjectural, and though evincing a pardonable curiosity, has but little to do with the intrinsic advantages of the article. Yet these have not been so fairly tested, as positively to be determined. Those of seed for it, however, are being better able to stand the effects of drought, not causing the squares however severe this may be; and from the extreme shortness of its branches, it will bear much closer planting; which, connected with the fruitfulness of each individual plant, render it a much more profitable variety than others. It is not contented, that the staple is of a very superior quality. 'Tis said to grow with great rapidity. From its recent origin, small being, and the price of the seed, fifty cents a piece, only its cultivation has been quite limited; and further experience is required to decide its rate. Whether it will eventually prove, that it has been brought into notice, as the price would seem to indicate, for the purposes of speculation, like many other articles, will ere long be determined. Yet, it is a singular variety, and I wish I could send you more of the seed, that you might give it a more extended test in Virginia; but I spare you more than half of a small parcel which a friend has just given me. There is no peculiarity attending its cultivation; and your climate, no doubt, is sufficiently favorable to promise success to your experiment—or, if it fail, it will be so limited as not to create any very serious shock.

The two foregoing extracts from private letters, seem to refer to the same new variety of cotton; and as each correspondent enclosed a few of the seeds, we shall be enabled to rear and compare the plants. Deming the information as not only curious and interesting, but as promising much value to the agricultural interests of the south, we wrote immediately to ask leave of the first correspondent to publish his preliminary statement, in advance of the more full information he had promised. This he kindly accorded, and therefore we are authorized to give, what is always so desirable, the writer's signature to his statement. Time did not permit a like application to the other and more remote correspondent; or care would also have been asked of him to publish what he designed to be private; and therefore, in taking the liberty, the name of the correspondent is withheld. The high authority which we attach to the opinions of both of these gentlemen, offers to us a much better assurance of the superior value of this new kind of cotton, than the enormous price of its seed. Still, it would seem, there is no mode so effectually to introduce a new thing, whether it be of most valuable kind, or the most palpable humbug and cheat, as to ask for it at a price of the most unheard-of enormity. If, according to the here offered liberal and universal procedure of southern agriculturists, the first holders of this variety of cotton, had offered to give away, seeds; or to sell them at a merely a full remunerating price, few persons would have cared to plant them. But by pursuing the contrary course, and asking 50 cents a seed, the anxiety to obtain them has probably been increased in the ratio of the advance of price. All this is well, if confined to real improvements; and if such cannot be introduced by operating by means of reason and sound precept, it is certainly desirable that it should be done by operating on the credulity and folly of the recipients. But, unfortunately, it has come to be considered that the high price asked for new seeds, &c., is alone sufficient evidence of their intrinsic value; and hence dupes are continually made by the vilest and grossest impositions that can be imagined. Thus Grant Thorburn's "Chinese corn," at 25 cents, and latterly \$1 the ear, has been sold as readily as its alleged superior qualities were supported by the most indisputable evidence, instead of by none whatever, except the price.

But let us not quarrel with the workings of folly, if they lead to wise and profitable results; and we may bear even that dupes should be made, (as they prefer this mode of instruction,) by the sellers of Chinese corn and multicaulis seed, in consideration that the same kind of folly will introduce and establish the culture of the Rohan potato, (recently selling at 25 cents the pound,) the okra cotton, (if it should be what it is supposed,) the morus multicaulis, and what will be of incalculable value and importance to the country, the great industry of the silk culture. For our countrymen closed their ears to all the arguments in favor of entering upon this culture, until the plants to feed on rose to three cents the bud; and now, thousands are about to feed worms, induced at first solely by the high price of the morus multicaulis; and we entertain no doubt that this most valuable culture will now be speedily and surely established.—Ed. F. R.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Monticello Planters Society held 4th May last, the following Resolutions were passed.

1. Resolved, That being an association of planters, organized with the view of promoting the great interests of agriculture, we should use all fair and honorable means to attain so desirable an object, and the suggestion therefore of the Pee Dee Agricultural Society recommending a Convention of planters, from all parts of the State, to assemble at Columbia in November, next, during the first week of the next Session meets our warm approbation.

2. Resolved, That our continued effort to procure State legislation, in favor of agriculture, having proved unsuccessful, we yet expect such final legislative action as will contribute to the honor and well being of every class of our fellow citizens, and to accomplish this purpose, much might be done by aid of Conventions, where public opinion would be concurred in and properly directed.

3. Resolved, That the Committee constituted in March last, to represent the Legislature, and for that and other purposes, be hereby appointed delegates to represent this Society in said Convention, and that they be empowered to do all such acts in improving and energizing every branch of husbandry as in their judgement may be necessary and proper.

On the motion of William J. A'ston, Esq., the third resolution was amended, so as to authorize the President to nominate a sub-committee, who will suggest to the meeting the names of seven other delegates to be appointed in addition to those embraced in that resolution. The vote being taken on the resolutions, as amended, they were unanimously adopted; and Chancellor Harper, Wm. J. A'ston, Jno. H. Means, Wm. K. Davies, G. O. Lighter, Burrell B. Cook, Thomas Lyles, Jr., Rev. Wm. Homes, John M. Robertson, and David Elkins, were appointed the delegates to represent this Society in said Convention.

The following resolution was then introduced; and on motion, adopted by the Society.

Resolved, That the delegates of this as-

sociation to the Convention, to be held at Columbia in November next, be required in the mean time to accumulate all the facts relative to the growing crops of the district, and such other agricultural statistics as may be connected therewith; and that the Secretary be directed to urge the same on the delegates of other districts to be represented in said Convention.

JAMES ALSTON, President pro.
B. F. Davis, Rec. Sec'y.

THROAT DISEASE.

The following article respecting a remedy for a disease which has become quite prevalent in this country, will be read with interest. It came under our notice yesterday, in the Nashville Wing, the editor of which journal says, in republishing it, "The remedy and accompanying remarks of Dr. Cooper, we are assured by one of our most experienced physicians, are worthy of attention and, in his opinion, of the most confidence." The disease is somewhat similar in its effects on the system to consumption, and, if not properly treated, quite as fatal in its result.—Balt. Amer.

Chronic Bronchitis.—We conceive the annexed remarks of Dr. Cooper, of sufficient weight to recommend to the consideration of those who labor under this distressing disease. They are taken from the New York Commercial Advertiser:—

The late lamented death of Dr. Rush, from that form of consumption known as chronic bronchitis, painfully reminds me of a duty the subscriber owes to his profession, and to society, of making known a simple form of treatment that has never failed him in curing this form of consumption, so destructive to the clerical and literary professions. This treatment is of nearly equal efficacy in catarrhal phthisis, and is a valuable remedy for consumption in all its forms, when in its chronic stages, and free from any inflammatory symptoms. This treatment is based on the pathology of consumption, as the generic name for disease.

Under the name of consumption are included that variety of diseases of the lungs attended with expectoration of purulent matter from the breathing surface of the lungs, connected with oedema, hectic fever, and its concomitants, night sweat, colliquative diarrhoea, &c. All the forms of consumption act on the general health from one common cause—the presence of matter accumulating upon absorbing surfaces, and thus producing those symptoms known as hectic fever. It is the presence and violence of this symptom of consumption that prostrates the patient, until it more or less ends in death. It is the consequence of this hectic fever, and not the immediate disease of the lungs causing it, that forms the source of fatality from consumption.

The treatment I now with reluctant diffidence submit, I have successfully used for more than twelve years, and during that period of medical practice I am not aware of having lost more than four or five patients, from all the various forms of consumption, and these were mostly passed to that stage of disease where the structure of the lungs had become so extensively diseased, as to preclude the use of more than palative treatment. Cases of chronic bronchitis were in every instance cured by it, even when the purulent expectoration amounted to pints daily, with the hectic fever, diarrhoea, cold sweats, and entire physical prostration.

The treatment is the administration of the sulphate of copper in nauseating doses, combined with gum arabic, given so as to nauseate, but not ordinarily to produce vomiting. The usual dose for this purpose is about half a grain, and five grains of the respective ingredients, in a teaspoonful of water—to be taken at first twice, and in the convalescent stages once a day.

In cases of chronic bronchitis a gargle of the sulphate of copper alone is superadded. In this latter form of consumption this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptoms in a few days, and the disease rapidly advances to its final cure.

In cases of the more proper forms of consumption the treatment must be intermitted frequently, and again resumed to: and whenever soreness of the chest, or other symptoms of inflammatory action exist, the treatment should be suspended—a pause in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful—that state in which the condition of the general system, as symptoms easily involved, but omits the general morbid symptom; and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up of its sympathetic action of the diseased lung on the more healthy tone of the stomach, and increasing its digestive powers, and likewise, causing, during menses, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these effects of its action. But every part, that is presented based on more than ten years' experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of morbid and purulent expectoration.

Having left a profession that more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humanity, but which has nearly ceased in this country to be honorable or profitable, I have little motive in exposing myself to that certain ridicule that follows the announcement that consumption may be cured, but the assurance of practical experience, and the desire of making public a means of saving life in one of its most frequent and unwholesome exits. Edw. C. Cooper, M. D.

MULTIPLYING SWARMS OF BEES.

All who have read the Georgics of Virgil, will recollect the story which the old poet relates, of manufacturing swarms of bees by beating a heifer to death, and leaving her carcase to breed bees. This mode will do much better in poetic theory than in sober practice. By studying nature, and following or applying the laws which are unfolded to us by careful research, many things can be accomplished which were before considered among the impossibilities. This is proved by the researches of Mr. Weeks, of Salisbury, Vermont, into the natural history of bees. He has become so familiar with their manners and customs, that he thinks nothing of taking a few spare ones from any hive, shutting them up by themselves, and after compelling them to raise to themselves a queen, sets them to raising up a swarm of their own. At first we were a little inclined to doubt this; but after reading his treatise, which is full of practical instruction in the business, and having some correspondence with him, we have come to the conclusion that it must be so.

The following extract from a letter received from him, dated March 25th, will be interesting to our readers:

"I am indebted to a gentleman who had travelled in Italy, for my first thoughts of compelling bees to make queens. I devised means instantly to try the experiment, and succeeded. I tried again and again, and in various ways and under various circumstances, and never failed in a single instance.

I have had them robbed, but never until after the young queen had made her escape from the cell where she was raised. That the birth of the queen is hastened so that she hatches several days sooner than her sisters, (Larvæ) there can be no doubt.—The fact is obvious to every close observer. Now whether it is the difference in food, or change of position, from a horizontal to a perpendicular one, which changes her nature to a queen, is more than I can tell.—But one thing is certain: their nature must be changed, it changed at all, before they have obtained their entire growth, for I chrysalises, with which I have any knowledge, become perfect—entire—before they reach this period of their existence. It is no mistake, all naturalists agree to the following fact, which is this: 'The peculiar jog which constitutes a male or female in the insect tribe, is produced while in the larvæ state'; but by design, however, in many, as in the honey bee tribe."

In regard to the multiplication of swarms, he observes:

"The bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, there is not a doubt. Compelling the bees to make extra queens is the foundation of the whole business.—And this may be done in a country favorable to the raising of bees.

"The most northern latitudes are not so favorable to more colonies of bees without swarming, as in a more mild climate, and where the seasons are longer. I have tried this experiment several times, and have not yet failed. I have divided them in received a swarm from one of the divisions the same season. I have transferred and divided in the same season with perfect success, and thus far I have not failed in a single trial, when the experiment was made in accordance with the rules set forth in my manual. Bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, with which seasons are favorable to the object. In this latitude the seasons are too short to make very rapid advances.

"Artificial heat is not as favorable to the breeding of the bees, nor to their health and lives, as natural heat. I have set them to breeding in January, but I found that the heat produced by the fire, though moderate, in the course of two weeks caused death in many of the old bees, and a still destroyed the larvae, and I was compelled to relinquish the winter enterprise, as unprofitable business. I am inclined to think that a room may be so constructed and so warmed by heated air, that swarms may be forwarded in the spring to great advantage."

We trust that Mr. Weeks will pardon the liberty we have taken, in publishing so much of a private letter; but the information is so novel and interesting, that we deemed it a duty to lay it before our readers.—Maine Farmer.

From the Cultivator.
EXPERIMENTS WITH LEACHED ASHES.
East-Hartford, Conn. Feb 1839.

Friend Buel—As your motto is for the "improvement of the soil and the mind," permit me through the medium of your widely circulated and valuable journal, to give publicity to a discovery in the preparation of leached ashes, or soap boiler's waste, so as to make them equally valuable, and perhaps more so, to the farmers of our vast interior, as to the cultivators on Long-Island, where they are bought up at an expense of 35 to 50 cents a bushel, and considered a profitable investment at that. The vast quantities brought annually in this country, (where they are considered of little value, and of none on clayey land,) and shipped to Long-Island, induced me to think that the saline matter in the soil and atmosphere, was more the cause of their wonderful effect upon vegetation, than any inherent quality in it. To give theory the test of experience, I mixed ashes with common salt, but the salt was too coarse and too long in dissolving to combine chemically; so the next was to sow the salt and the ashes

afterwards: this did better; my next to wet the dry leached ashes with a strong brine, and after standing a sufficient time to spread readily with a shovel, applied them as a top dressing to turnips and potatoes. In this last experiment the success met my highest expectations; the potato crop was quadrupled, and the difference in the turnip yield still greater; but the soil as in the application of all high stimulants, should have a moderate dressing of some kind of manure, and it will be found in excellent order for grass or grain afterwards.

It may be observed of crops manured and dressed in this manner, that the leaves appear of a bright pea top—while the tubers of the potato, and the bulb of the turnip, showed the whole stretch of the plant to have centered there. To carry the analogy still further, I have given the land a liberal dressing of plaster after the ashes are prepared, but not the least benefit to the crop could be perceived, any more than if it had been used within a mile of the ocean—of course it was labor lost.

The object of this communication, Mr. Editor, is not for the purpose of telling what I have done, or what I can do, to enrich and beautify this footstool of the Almighty, or I am but one amongst millions, and the least in ten thousand; but to draw the attention of my brother farmers of our vast and limitless interior to the preparation and use of an article hitherto considered a drag and a nuisance.

It is very desirable that some enterprising farmers of each county in the western part of your, and of other states, where leached ashes are in abundance and useless, to try the experiment of wetting them when dry, with strong brine, no matter how old or stale, (if the price of salt is so high) and communicate the result in the Cultivator. The lands found best adapted to this kind of manure on Long Island, are the poorer description of sandy and gravelly soil, and this agrees perfectly with my short experience here; so far then, nature is true to her own laws, and no doubt every farmer in our wonderfully active climate and productive soil, will find the same striking analogy verified by experience. The season is approaching for the proper time of trial—let it be upon corn, potatoes, grass, upon spungy wet land, or newly stocked down, corns and wheat in autumn, and should it come up to the writer's expectations, I shall thank my past life not wholly spent in vain.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL EASTON.

REMARKS

The experiments detailed in the above communication are worthy the attention of the farmer and the chemist. Two facts have long been known, the causes of which have never so far as factually explained. One of these facts is, that leached ashes are found to operate as a beneficial manure on Long-Island, as well as on the other side of the water—leaving it to be inquired, that it was not the potash which the ashes contained that induced fertility. The other fact is, that leached ashes operate more surely and beneficially within the influence of the marine atmosphere, than they do in the interior or—thus inducing the belief, to adopt the language of our correspondent, "that the saline matter in the soil and atmosphere, was more the cause of their wonderful effect upon vegetation, than any inherent quality," which they possess. The experiments of Mr. Easton go to warrant his conclusions. But how they exert this agency, is a question worth investigating; and we commend the matter to the notice of some of our chemical correspondents.—Cont.

CULTIVATION—CURIOUS FACTS.

[From the Genesee Farmer]

The history of some of our common agricultural products, furnishes a useful lesson respecting the beneficial effects of careful cultivation. The husbandman who reads in the case of the potato, that it is not merely the effects produced in the introduction of new and improved varieties, but the improvements resulting from

the speech of Col. Knapp, in reply to the premiums awarded by the American Institute to individuals residing in New-York, embraced many curious facts, which will probably be read with profit by intelligent farmers. We quote a few paragraphs.

"Every thing in this country, (said he,) has been wrought forward by protection. In this bleak climate, but few of the sustaining fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Indian corn so often considered as native here, was with difficulty acclimated. It was brought from the South, and by degrees was coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude. The aborigines who cultivated it, taught the pilgrims how to raise it; they plucked the earliest ears with the husk and braided several of them together, for the next year's seed, and their care was rewarded by an earlier and sure crop.

"The pumpkin brought from Spain, was first planted in Rowley, Massachusetts, and it was several years before they came to a hard, knobby shell, which marks the true yankee pumpkin such as are selected for the golden pies of their glorious thanksgiving festival.

"Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated.—That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall, but the season was not long enough here to ensure a crop; it was then sown in the fall, grew under the snows in winter and catching the warmest growth of spring, yielded its increase by mid-summer.

"Asparagus, which is now the delight of