CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1839.

NUMBER L.

Je. Jelglean, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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If paid within twelve months after the close of the year, . . . . . 4 00
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TO THE CONDUCTER OF THE FARMER'S MAGA.

February 28 .- I am sending letters very frequently; but were I to do otherwise, one third of what I learn every day could not be communicated. The obligation conferred in sending me there is great indeed; and assuredly, if I am not taught farming he replied. There were just one hundred in all its branches sufficiently, it is not for lack of opportunities.

It was stated in a former letter, that Mr. Jamieson had several head servants, to whom his orders were entrusted. I am now well acquainted with them all, and shall at- Sir, two days before this one; and I am tempt a description of each, and their respective duties.

The first is the head ploughman. His name is James Elliot. He is a middle aged man, is a complete ploughman, perfectly capable of teaching an ignorant fellow to manage the plough in the best style, and in short qualified to execute every branch of field works He has eighteen ploughs under his inspection; seldom works himself, but accompanies the ploughs to the field, and sees every thing properly executed. He feeds the horses, has the charg of all work done by them, and of all the implements which appertain to that department.

The second head servant is Rulph Howard, who is a thorough judge of live stock. He has the charge of the whole sheep and every nerve to get his oats deposited in the cattle kept on the farm, and attends markets ground as speedily as possible. He inther for buying or selling. He has six | herds and feeders below him.

The third head servant is John Fairbairn, who superintends the stacking, thrashing and dighting of the corn; also the stoning of grassland, weeding the corn fields, gathering quickens, &c from the fallows, &c. &c. He has four men and five women constantly under his charge, and occasionally a greater number of the latter as may be called for by the work to be executed .machine is employed.

The fourth head servant is the clerk, whose work is the easiest in one sense, but most fatiguing in another. He writes out that are chiefly kept here, and they are the orders-posts the books,-rides upon business,-receives money,-and pays it away as ordered. Every night he gets re- observation. ports from the other head servants; and upon Saturday, settles accounts for the past | day : and when I tell you that three hundred week with Mr. Jamieson.

The fifth head servant is your humble servant, and the nature of his office is already explained.

You would be surprised, notwithstanding the number of people employed, and the multiplicity of the business executed, to see in what order and method every thing goes forward. In fact, every headsman may be considered as a separate farmer; with this beneficial difference, that his attention is in a great measure direct d only to one obiect; whereas, in ordinary cases, the attention of a farmer must be displayed upon multifarious articles of business, some of neglected. Mr. Jamieson insists, in the most pointed way, that none of us shall interfere with the business of his neighbor, or even go near each other during work hours, unless when directed by him. He maintains that these rules are not only necessary to support good government, but even to preserve unanimity amongst ourselves. I be-lieve he is in the right, and shall walk ac-

ing his horses to feed; and rings a bell placed much hurry and hazard avoided at that peon the top of the granary, which summors riod. This, to be sure, is a matter of imhis men to the stables to feed and dress the portance, therefore deservedly viewed in that horses; after which breakfast is taken. In the mean time, he goes to the office, and receives orders for the day, with which he instantly returns, and distributes among his with to be cleared, and the remainder of the ploughmen. In good weather this is an crop brought home, so as the ploughs may easy task, because the whole are usually be entered preparatory to the sowing of barkept together; but in bad weather, the scene is changed, and a greater division of orders becomes necessary. Howard, after receiving his orders, goes to his herds and turnip-feeders in the byres; Fairbairn to his barns; and me to my old fellows, who the turnip cattle are still on hand, and that jecting all the nubbins. While the corn assemble in a shade adjoining to the house, where their implements are deposited. Mr. all the turnips that remain; though, he adds, Jamieson goes where he pleases, and super. | they are losing their nutritive quality very intendents the whole.

the clerk's office, and give in our reports, vants, particularly Elliot, have shown a which are entered in the journal for Mr. Jamieson's inspection, who, from these vouchers, and observations made by himself, determines upon the orders for next day. When money is wanted as every a school. headsman pays the people employed in his

so large, where order and precision are neglected. You will be well pleased with these better barley upon the break that carried executing every kind of business.

take a walk with him this foreneon, which I did with much pleasure. We went to a field where Elliot was orilling beans, his whole eighteen ploughs and six drill barrows being employed; and a noble sight they made. 'Elliot,' says Mr. Jamieson, 'have we a prospect of obtaining a good crop here? 'In my opinion,' replied Elliot, 'we have a fair chance of it; the land is rich and clean; and if the season is not against us, eight or ten bolls per acre may be expected. Pray, Mr. Jamieson,' I said, 'how many beans will you sow here ? for I could hardly see to the end of the field. To which acres in the break. which may require from 130 to 140 bolls of seed.' 'And what time may it take to plough and sow the whole of that quantity; 'Eliot' says Mr. Jamieson, 'how long have you been here?' 'Why, tolerably certain that in three days more, if you allow the whole strength to continue, we shall have the field finished.' As this was nearly an acre per plough per day expressed some amazement at the quantity of work executed; but Elliot said, that pair of good horses with a light furrow, such as should be given to covering beans, were unprofitably employed, if they did not turn over an acre per day, at two journeys of four hours and a half each. So much for the despatch given to business at this place.

We went from the bean field to the land intended for oats, which Mr. Jamieson thought to be in good condition for receiving the harrow; and added, that the moment his bean seed was over, he would strain formed me that his earliest oats, thou often of least bulk, were always more prolific those latter sown, and that a day at this season was of incalculable value. Here ended our walk; and I went to a detachment of my old fellows, employed at turning a compost midden, the remainder being with Elliot wheeling his bean drills.

Howard tells me, that he has got a few lambs and expects ten or twelve score more, before eight days are over. The ewes, I Draught's are often made from my corps to notice, have got a supply of turnips lately on assist him, especially when the thrashing their pastures, which Mr. Jamieson assures me, is absolutely necessary at this season. if good lambs are to be reared. It is the New Leicester or Bakewell sort of sheep quiet and docile in disposition, beyond any sheep that hitherto have come under my

March 20. Our oat-seed is finished this acres have been sown, you will allow that no idle bread has been consumed, either by men or horses. I noticed that thirty-six harrows were employed, and learn from Elliot, that above thirty acres were, on an average, finished in each day, a good part of it having to get four double times of the harrows. He added, that when grass land is not very tender, he makes it a rule to go over it two times in length, before he drives the harrows across; and this is done so as the furrows may not be pulled back, and the sward brought into its original position, which hurts the crop exceedingly. I understand that about one half of the early vawhich, of course, stand a chance of being rieties are sown, and the other half of the kinds called Angus and Blainslies. I ventured to inquire at Mr. Jamieson which of the sorts were most profitable; and he was so good as to inform me, that both had their properties, though as the ear y ones gener. ally yielded the greatest quantity of grain. he was partial to them; but that as the others produced most fodder, which was an important object with him, he was led to sow them in equal proportions; and that, Elliot is always first up in the morning, hav- in this way, his harvest work is divided, and

light by so celebrated a husbandman. Our turnip\_fed sheep are all gone off; and the field which carried turnips forthley. It seems that the charge of topping, tailing, and building of the turnips, is to be entrusted to me, and of course that my syuad is to be employed in these operations. Howard informs me, that about thirty of these, and the stock of ewes, will consume fast. Mr. Jamieson continues to favor me At night, after work is over, we go to with his approbation, and my fellow sersteady desire to give me every manner of assistance. In a word, my time here is not only usefully but agreeable spent, and I 33-64 bushels per acre. But this is far

. April 8. The barley after turnips is at department, we make out an account, last sown, though the work gave Elliot more

of "pay" is affixed, and we go to the clerk as he called it; so a cross ploughing was who takes our receipt at the foot of the ac- first given; then, after harrowing it, rollers count, and delivers the sum wanted. These were applied; and finally an ebb seed furaccounts are kept by the clerk till Saturday row: when it was sown with early barley evening, when Mr. Jamieson takes them off and grass seeds. The field looks well to his hand. By attending to these methods the eye, being finished in a most husbandof carrying on business, I am bold enough man-like style; but upon taking to Elliot to say that the affairs of this farm are regu. | concerning it, he shook his head, and said, larly conducted, and with much less bustle he seldom saw good barley after turnips, and confusion than on farms not a sixth part when the land required to be forced; and that he will pawn his word that we have particulars being a lover of regularity, and a beans last year, which he is forthwith to keen friend to systematic arrangement in seed-furrow. He sayss that he means to sow this field green or after the March 4. Mr. Jamieson des red me to plough, and not allow it to spire and lose braiding sap. The field to be sure is clean, and perfectly free of quickens; so I dare say the method meant to be taken is a good one. Fairbairn and his women, for several days, have been gathering stones on the break of clover intended for cutting; and my corps have digged a number of drains in the adjoining field intended for summer-fallow, into which the stones are deposited. Three carts are employed to drive the stones, which are instantly put into the drains : and while Fairbairn superintends the gathering process, the task of fill. ing in and covering up, is committed to your humble servant. We work five hours in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, and go merrily forward.

## From the American Farmer. China Tree Corn.

There are few subjects on which such opposite opinions have been formed and expressed, as there have been in regard to this corn. Whilst in some places it is denounced as a humbug and a cheat, in others it is declared to be a valuable and prolific variety, and is considered worthy the atten- out of the milky state. tion of the farmer. We have heretofore published communications highly favorably to it from Mr. Sangston and Dr. Muse, and we present a second one this week from the pen of Ed. P. Roberts. Esq. who has ond testimony in its favor. We frequently the Eastern Shore of this State, are well hear of disappointments in the result of plan- pleased with their experiments. ting seeds, which in many cases are produc-

THE CHINESE TREE CORN. Chinese, Tree Corn, of the 31st of July last. that he had "planted two cars of the Chinese Tree Corn upon land well manured and limed-the result will prove it absolutely worthless, and more like a rush than a

from that excellent paper. " The Vankes Farmer," whose editor affirms, that "the China Corn is a complete deception practised upon the credulous and confiding public," and adds with great severity, -and if the Chinese Tree Corn was the worthless thing represented, with equal justice, that the author of the deception would be entitled to the severest reprehension. The same article contains the declaration of Mr. Howard, the able conductor of the Zanesville, Gazette, that it was not an early corn, and that some farmers " observe that it will require two years to mature this corn."

I have no doubt that each of those gentlemen have spoken conscientiously upon this subject, and I am equally certain, from the result of my own experiment, that they from his inability to do any thing for himhave been deceived in the variety of corn they have purchased as the Chinese Tree Corn; for it is impossible that results so different to my own, could, under any other circumstances have occured.

As I promised you in my former note that " in the fall I would measure my little patch, and give you a faithful account of its yield," I now proceed to redeem that pledge," and I do it with the more cheerfulness, as I conceive it but an act of justice due to Mr. Thorburn, that those at least with whom his corn has succeeded well, should speak of it as it deserves, in order that so far as their moral influence may go, his name may be rescued from the fate of those who practice " deception" either upon private individuals, or the public.

With these explanatory remarks, I will state its yield, and such other characteris. tic traits as it strikes me to possess.

My patch was planted on a plot of ground in my garden, 32 by 23 feet in dimensions, making 736 square feet. The soil was a deep rich loam, which, as I described to you, I highly manured. It had the benefit of good culture, and its working was always done at the right time. On the 15th of September, I gathered and housed my little crop, consisting of 254 good ears, rewas in the roasting ear state, as I observed in my former note, I pulled 24 good ears. If then, I add these to those I pulled on the 15th of September, it gives the product of 268 ears on 736 square feet of ground, and as there are 43,560 square feet in an acre, the yield calculating that each ear will shell half a pint of corn,\* was at the rate of 128 thank you once more for placing me at such short of the actual yield, as one of my cows found her way into my garden on the night

\* I measured an 8 inch ear, the yield of

its peculiar traits of character.

Its suckers branch out from the root, and after artiving at maturity, it is difficult to so nearly equal in size, and so alike in ap-

The stalks and suckers were from 9 to 11 feet high; not so thick as may be supposed from the number of suckers which were thrown out and permitted to grow, as the larger varieties of field corn, which are generally carefully suckered. From actual measurement, however, I can state that the suckers and stalks in my patch were from 8 3.10 to 4 1.10 inches in circumference, measured four inches from the ground. I planted but two grains of corn in each hill, and yet those hills had on them 10, 14, and in one instance, 19 good sized cars each.

The ears have 10 rows of grain on them, are from 8 to 11 inches long, of medium thickness; the grain a beautiful pearly white flint, of great specific gravity, and from the sweetness of the roasting ears which we cooked, I have no oubt will prove an ex. cellent meal-corn, and be found to posses a very large quantity of saccharine matter. It makes as may be presumed, a very large quantity of fodder; and on that account is desirable to a very great portion of corn planters, most of whom rely in a measure upon their corn-fields to furnish winter provender for their stock

So far from its being a late corn, and requiring two seasons to mature it, I consider it an early corn, which opinion is borne out by the fact of my having gathered and housed mine on the 15th of September, a period when much other corn is scarcely

I have given the result of my own experience above, and will add, that two of my friends who made experiments with it also, speak in high terms of its productivences. Besides these gentlemen, I observe in your felt it due to Mr. Thorburn to give this sec. paper that Dr. Muse and Mr. Sangston, of

I have thus discharged a duty which I ted no doubt from unsuitable location, or owe to Mr. Thorburn, and will remark, that other similar circumstances, but there is as | in doing so I have no posssible interest, eithlittle doubt are as often from the want of er of a pecuniary nature, or of feeling, to in all human probability never will. But it is sufficient for me to know that he is a dis. J. S. Skinner, Esq. - Dear Sir, - In tinguished Seedsman, and that he is the orpublishing my note on the subject of the iginal of Laurie Todd, to make me feel solicitous about his fame, and willing, whenever you appended a note from a correspondent that fame may be assemiled with unmerited of Fairfax County, Virginia, who remarks, obloquy, to take up the gaunlet, couch a

I will conclude this, perhaps uninteresting letter, by stating, that I am so well pleased with the Chinese Tree Corn, that I have de-I have read also in your paper an article termined to plant no other kind next season

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.. EDWARD P. ROBERTS. Mulberry, Grove, Oct. 1, 1839.

The Farmer should Read and Think Shenectady, May, 1839.

J. BUEL-Dear Sir-We learn from the most skilful anatomists, that the brain of all vertebral animals is of rapid growth and in. crease, from conception to birth, when the brain of all such animals in the sca e below man, is complete and full as at maturity of age. Some evidence of this may be obser ved from their activity and facility of helping themselves to food, &c. With men it is otherwise, which may also be observed self in infancy.

The brain in man, is also of the same rapid growth from conception, but is not complete at birth. It continues the same rapid increase in volume and improvement till the seventh year of age, when it is also complete, and is fully developed, as at mature age, with little increase to seventy years. All the increase and volume of the brain after birth in man, is wholly wanting in all other animals. This fact shows plainly the beneficience of the great Creator, in bestewing on man greater gifts than on any of his creatures.

When the brain has become complete in man, at his seventh year, it is like a large blank book full of leaves ready to receive impressions. He now becomes a moral being, with capacity for intellectual improvement, as well as physical. He is now to learn his relations to his God, as the great and beneficient giver; to himself, as the immediate field of operation; and to his neighbor as the comfortable and convenient fellow associate, in the mutual uses and improvement of the immense good gifts of the great Creator in the relations here, and of the infinitely greater gifts and provisions for a better existence hereafter, beyond our vision, but of full and perfect faith.

From all these blessings, it must be evident to every rational and reflecting man that all these superior gifts were intended to be improved and accounted for, like the talents bestowed by the "man travelling into a far country, who delivered to his ser. vants his goods. To one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another oneand who after a long time, returned and reckoned with them."-Mathew xxvi. 14.

Can man, on whom such great bounties have been conferred, fulfil all his duties, by the good gifts of Providence—in wealth, have been very successful, and we learn

be with the highest justice, too.

the scythe and the cradle in harvest. They each potatoe? should recollect, that the first and most ity and profit, and call it degrading? He does so, and it is because he is idle, and ignorant of the great gifts, of almost infinite uses of application in science, in the performance of the various duties of the good on his farm in that county. The potatoes husbandman.

To be a good and profitable farmer, requires the man to be as scientific, as to be the good and skilful physician. He is to duct, extracted from the letter which accomshould learn how they feed, and on what aliment they thrive most rapidly.

When the farmer has acquired sufficient knowledge in botany and chemistry for profit, to guide him in his husbandry, he will know that all fiving substances, that is, al organic bodies possessing the gift of life whether of the animal or vegetable kingganized matter, that is from animal or vegetable todies in a state of decomposition after death. The earth is a scene and footpath for locomotives, in seeking their food and pleasure. It is the foot-stool and support of the vegetable tribe. No animals or vegetables can derive nutriment from other living organized bodies. The stomach of no living animal has any digestive power over any living animal or vegetable in it. Bu, so soon as life is extinct, all animal and vegetable matters, become food, to digest and nourish all living organized bodies, both animal and vegeta-

Although the human stomach has no digestive power on living matter, yet its own gastric secretions will digest even its own, the same stomach that secretes it, so soon as the subject is dead. The living princigenuineness in the seed. As we are anx- subserve. He is a gentleman that I know ple protects all living bodies from decompoous to do justice to every one, we most not except by reputation. I have never had sition and digestion. But the moment the cheerfully give place to the communication the slightest correspondence with him, and living principle has departed and become extinct, it is subject to both decomposition and digestion. So the vegetable feeds on decomposed animal and vegetable matter, as does the animal kingdom.

All the nourishment of animals and vegetables is derived from organized matter, that is, from matter once possessing the lance, and run the hazards of a tourney in living principle, and that has suffered death, or the cessation of the living principle. The air, water, lime, alkali, caloric, silex, phosphorus, carbon, light, oxygen, hydrogen. nitric and electric fluids, and the thousand o her fluids and gases yet beyond the knowledge of man, all lending their aid in promo ting animal and vegetable life and growth the earth being the vehicle and support.

What a wide field is here opened to the vigilant and intelligent farmer! And will the husbandman continue to waste his leisure hours of morn and eve, and rainy days in idle talk and sleep, when his profession suffers so great loss from his ignorance?

If the farmer would begin to read he would soon acquire a taste for reading more; and his thirst for science would urge him to notice that most valuable injunction, "gather up the crumbs that nothing be lost." How many crumbs of time are lost to the farmer, which, if employed in reading, would make him intelligent and honorable among men, and skilful in his occupation. Can all this useful knowledge of the growth of vegetables be understood by the self-suf acient, but ignorant farmer?

To become a scientific and successful husbandman, requires more knowledge in natural science, than to be the most improved mechanic. Although the skilful mechanic must learn the principles and rules of his operation from the laws of nature, by reading, and the application of industry, yet his task is more easy, because more visible and tangible.

The husbandman, although he cannot perfectly understand the process by which his vegetables' increase in growth, yet he sees that they have grown and produced a rich load, and he reaps the most bountiful harvest from his improved and scientific cultivation. The numerous reports of scientific farmers, recorded in the Cultivator

The principles of husbandry must be the same every where; but different soils and different climates require a diversity of treatment and culture. All these man must law, that he "shall eat his bread by the sweat of his brow," has not been repealed. Nor will Divine Wisdom ever repeal that law because it is not for many that he cause it is not for many that is, has not the prominent good qualities of its species to descend to it through both lines of ancestry, or through the several converging lines, without a cross from animals of inficient that is that is that is the converging that it is the converging that is the converging that it is not been repealed. law, because it is not for man's good to be idle. If he were not obliged to labor, he would soon perish in filth and sloth, and not learn gratitude to God, who gives him all things ric.ly, in goodness and mercy.

I must defer saying more till another opportunity, as this will occupy too large a space in your useful Cultivator, to the exclusion of more interesting matter. Respect.

folding his arms in idleness? If he be rich -several farmers in the vicinity of this city, unimproved stocks.

pleased to order payment, the pencil mark drought, the ground turned up with a heel, of the 25th of August, and destroyed a con- | health and intellect, shall he say that he has | from the Somerset Herald, that Mr. W. W. siderable quantity. Besides this, my chick-ens depred and largely upon it. Having ease? We read, "to whom much is given, tained 846 lbs. or 15 bushel, and 6 lbs. alspoken of its yield, I will proceed to state of him much will be required;" and it will lowing 56 lbs. to the bushel, and which if sold at the price which was paid for the said But, farmers in general, have chosen to degrade their own occupation, by calling it 25—and that Mr. T. G. Dashiel from two distinguish them from the main stalks being a life of drulgery and igrance—thinking it small tubers weighing about a half a pound enough if they know the horse from the ox, produced 112 lbs, or two bushels. Mr. D. can plough, sow their seed, swing the exe, has sold some of his crop at 50 cents for

We copy the following from the National honorable employment appointed by God Intelligencer as shewing the success which to man, was to dress the flower-garden, has attended the culture in another section and till the ground. And shall man despise of the state, which proves that it may with this noble employment, under such author- confidence be relied on as suited fer our meridian.

We have received from a subscriber in sent to us are of enormous size and weight, being also perfectly sound. The following information concerning this valuable prolearn and understand that all vegetables panied them, may be useful the many readmust feed, as well as all animals do. He ers : " The Rohan potato, latterly introduced into this country, is remarkable for its large size, extraordinary productiveness, fine flavor, and farinaceous qualities as a late or winter table potato, or for stock. For experiment, I planted separately two potatoes, weighing each a cound, (being about half the size of the accompanying) and I raised from them 143 lbs. which is dom, must derive their sustenance from or. rather more than 24 bushels; and I have reason to believe my whole crop (about 3000 bushels) will fully equal this increase. They are certainly a most valuable introduction, and I doubt not will be universally cultivated—giving an increase of more than seventy fold."

In order to accomdate our friends who desire to cultivate the Rohan, and to ensure to them a genuine article, the publisher of the American Farmer expects shortly to receive from Mr. C. N. Bement, of Three Hills Farm, near Albany, a small quantity, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. American Farmer.

Management of Horses. Desultory Observations on Breaking Breed. ing and Managing Horses and Treating some of their Diseases. To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer;

-I have often thought that the horse was much neglected here, in comparison with ny other stock. I do not speak of the race horse, which is not, in my opinion, of any use to agriculturists or farmen; but as being only the means of gratifying the national taste, rather more innocent or ngreeable than the Bull fights in Spain .--About forty years ago, horses were generally handsomer and better in Kentucky, han they are now; but as soon as our attention was turned to raising mules, the horse was neglected. In Europe, horses were divided into three classes-the draught or work horse, including the carriage horse, the horse of burden, and the riding horse or poney. Draught or work horses must be of a strong make, taller than the others, and yet be active and supple in their movements his height 15 or 16 hands. The horse of burden must be smaller, say 13 or 14 hands, and is preferred by many for his superior strength. The riding or saddle horse must be slender and elegant in all his limbs and may be within 15 hands. It would be advantageous for every rich farmer to own a stud horse for his own use, and of a strong breed of the draught and riding classes combined. If among his colts here should be a racer, as it might happen, he would be sold as such and would be an extra profit without any risk. The stallion thus kept for the farm, and therefore limited to a certain number of mares, would have a hardy and strong progeny, far superior to the weak offspring of a worn out sire. The animal himself would preserve his strength a long time unimpaired and even be worked with great advantage to his owner. The extreme plurality of mares, bred to one horse, is one of the causes of the degenera.

cy of horses. The choice of mares is still more important than that of the horse; for many colts resemble their dams, more than their sires; and this is another cause of degeneracy." The education of horses, like that of men, begins in their infancy. The care that is given to the mare naturally enables a person to touch and caress the colt itself, which looses its shyness, and becomes gentle and easy to break to his future labor. But although he may be broke even at two years old, he should never be rode or worked un-

\*The parent which has had any quality good or bad deeply impressed upon the consti by inheriting it through a long line of ancestry will commonly transmit this quality to the of-spring. Therefore if one of the parents is well red; that is, has had the prominent good qualition so far as we have seen or heard, in color, and generally also in form, so far as the former can be judged of at so early an age, notwithstanding the great diversity in the color and form of the dams. The principle of which we speak is also strikingly exemplified in the Devon cattle, the ROHAN POTATOE.

The Rohan Potatoe has answered admirably in this state, as far as we have heard several farmers in the vicinity of this city.

Strikingly exemplified in the Devon cattle, the oldest of the improved stocks, and of course that in which the peculiarities of the stock are rendered most thoroughly constitutional by leng inheritance. The peculiarities of the stock invariably predominate in the helf, and svan in the quarter bloods, especially when the cross is with