

# The Sumter Banner.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

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"God and our Father Land."

TERMS—Two Dollars Per Annum  
In Advance.

VOL. IV.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C. JUNE 19, 1850.

NO. 34.

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Two Dollars in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty-cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

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Rev. FREDERICK RUSSELL, is a travelling Agent for this paper, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

## Agricultural.

### Corn for Fodder.

How many of our readers have prepared a peice of ground on which to plant corn either in drills or broad cast for fodder? Let us advise such as have not, to look about them for a suitable lot, proportioned in size to the stock to be fed through the next winter. There is time enough yet. We planted last year in July, and the ground we intended planting the present year, has now a crop of Barley growing on it. It yielded early two crops, may be, but this we could not advance, however, it may be the best crop by seed, and given to the land, or fed off on it. We are not quite certain that two crops, cut off when the corn has come fully into tassel, would be more exhausting than one crop the grain being allowed to mature.

We have never made an estimate of the weight of provender made in this way per acre, but have seen various statements, ranging from eighteen to one hundred tons in a green state.—But suppose we can only make ten tons, of which we have no doubt from our own experience—would it not be a better business than to pursue the old and undoubtedly injurious practice of stripping the blades from corn? We say the undoubtedly injurious practice—it may be doubted by some, but not by any one who has made an experiment to test the matter as we have done. An account of the experiment, alluded to, was published a few years since in the *Greenfield Mountaineer*, and re-published in other papers—but as many of our readers in all probability never saw it, we will here give all that is essential of it:

Mr. BURTON:—I promised you a statement of the result of an experiment made to ascertain what loss corn would sustain from being deprived of its blades at the usual time of taking fodder; and, also, whether cutting the corn at the roots, after the blades become dry to the ear, would lessen the product.

Twelve short rows, as nearly equal in appearance as could be found in the field, were set apart for the experiment. Of the twelve rows, Nos. 1, 4, 7 and 10 were left with the blades on until they were generally dry to the ear, and on some stocks even to the top, then cut off at the roots and "shocked" on the field until the other corn was gathered, then hauled in and shocked from the stalk. Nos. 2, 5, 8 and 11 were left with the blades; and Nos. 3, 6, 9 and 12 were stripped of their blades as late as is usual with us. Now for the result:

Nos. 1, 4, 7 and 10, when shelled measured 4 pecks, 1 gallon, 2 quarts and 1 pint, and weighed 70 1-2 lbs.

Nos. 2, 5, 8 and 11, measured 4 pecks, 1 gallon, 2 quarts, and 1 1-2 pint, and weighed 71 1-2 lbs.

Nos. 3, 6, 9, and 12, measured 4 pecks, 1-2 pint, and weighed 55 lbs.

The fodder that was taken from the last numbers was carefully cured and kept to itself, and weighed eighteen pounds, which, added to the corn from which it was taken, amounted to seventy-three pounds; but one and a half pounds more than the corn alone from which no blades were taken, and two and a half more than that cut off at the roots. The experiment proves conclusively to my mind, what I long since believed, that by pulling fodder we deprive the corn of the weight, or very nearly so, of the fodder when cured.—And furthermore that we would be better employed in making hay than in taking fodder from our corn. I neglected to men-

tion in its proper place, that the corn was all well, and equally dried before being measured and weighed.

As stated in the extract this experiment was conclusive to us, as we believe one carefully conducted by any other person would be to him.—But not withstanding this, we have continued to pull some fodder, gradually decreasing in quantity as our substitutes, such as above recommended, grass and clover have come in to supply its place. By this it may be inferred we are not of those that believe grass and clover cannot be raised at the South. It such as have bumps of credulity so small as to require them to see before believing will honor us with a call, we will give them an ocular demonstration on more than one farm in the vicinity of "Old Pendleton."—*Planter & Farmer.*

### Good Advice to Farmers.

Consider your calling the most elevated and important; never be ashamed, nor afraid of the old hat or the working close apron. Put off no business for to-morrow that can be done to-day.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a peice of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties—attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never "run in debt" without a reasonable probability of paying at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars of the farmer's prosperity.

Take some good family newspaper and pay for it in advance. Also an agricultural paper.

Never carry notes in your pocket book, for the bank or trunk is a more appropriate place.

Keep them on file and in order, to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have use for it.

Keep a place for your tools, and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day idle, repair whatever wants mending, or post your accounts.

By driving your business before, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in the luxury of well applied leisure.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own at hazard.

When interest or debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not.

Never ask him to "wait till next week," but pay it. Never insult him by saying "you do not want it." Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and strict honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your present existence years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself.

Should you think of building a house, be not in a hurry, but first have every material on the spot, and have your cellar as large as the frame.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes, whether received or given—all moneys received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts—pay your shop bills and your mechanics, if not promptly done at the time.

On the first of January reckon with yourself, and reckon honestly—bring into view all debts and credits, notes and accounts. Ascertain to what amount your expenses were the last year, and the loss and gain—make out a fair statement and enter the whole into a book for the purpose.

Having arrived at this important knowledge, you will imitate the prudent traveler who always keeps in view where he is next to move. You will now look forward and calculate in what way you shall best meet and prosecute the business of the ensuing season.

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall arrest your out-door labors, and the chilling blast shall storm your dwelling, let your fireside be for yourself and your wife, and your children, the happiest spot on earth; and let the long evenings, as well as the short days, be appropriated to the mutual preparations for that "eternal spring," which sooner or later shall open in all its freshness to those who have "done justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with God."—*American Agriculturist.*

## Political.

### Letter of the Hon. Joseph A. Woodward of S. C.

To the people of the Third Congressional District.

Fellow Citizens: Sixty-three Southern members of Congress, Senators and Representatives, thought it a solemn duty to appeal to the people of the South on the importance of establishing at Washington a press devoted to the defence of Southern rights and institutions. Other members approve the movement, who, for certain reasons, did not think proper to unite in it.

It is not my purpose to attempt an explanation of the state of things which made this course necessary. It would take many pages to do so. If you cannot rely upon the solemn declaration of so many Senators and Representatives as free of motives to deceive as men could be, it would be vain for me to resort to proofs and exposition. But I cannot forbear to submit to your good sense, a few reflections.

If you will patiently reflect upon the situation of a party editor at Washington, you will see how impossible it is that he should defend the local interests of the party at the North. By becoming the organ of the whole party, he contracts equal obligations to the Northern and to the Southern division. Party faith binds him to neutrality, in all matters of difference between the two divisions. An organ could not otherwise fulfil the ends of its establishment. A different course would endanger the harmony of party, which it is the business and proper function of an organ to preserve. And except the editor meant to do so, he would be bound by every principle of good faith, to resign his post. As long, therefore, as he continues in that position, it would be absurd to expect him to maintain any position that all allies might not occupy. If he fail to persuade the North to adopt views consistent with the rights of the South, he must needs endeavor to prevail on the South to fall in with the North, on the best terms they may be able to make. And however degrading these terms might be, a regard for appearances, as well as sound party policy, would make it indispensable to persuade the injured portion that all was right, and fair, and honorable.

It seems, then, that a principle of good faith and honor—party faith and honor—binds the conductor of an organ either to give up his position, or serve his party on whatever conditions the party may require. And if good faith were an insufficient guaranty, the high pecuniary advantages involved, would render a breach of party faith next to impossible.

Reflect upon this, fellow citizens, and see how ridiculous it would be for you to turn from your own responsible Representatives and commit your rights and liberties to a "Party Organ" at Washington! To an editor more dependent on your enemies than on you—who dares not offend your enemy lest he should be forced "to drink the cup of poverty to its dregs."

But do not understand me to intimate that you have anything like a certain assurance in the fidelity of your Representatives. They are but men, and some of them not the best specimens of men. More of them, however, are weak and vain, and infirm, than positively dishonest and false. There is a delusive imagination that, as a member of the House represents 70,000 people, he is, therefore, magnified 70,000 times in his intellectual and moral proportions. That, embodying in himself all that he represents in others, he is by a plain rule of arithmetic, 70,000 times wiser, more virtuous and patriotic, more interested in and devoted to the rights of his constituents, than any one private individual. This is a great delusion. Being a member of Congress in no degree enlarges one's moral proportions, or invigorates his patriotic impulses. He differs from one of you only in this, that he is under greater temptation, and has it in his power, as you have not, to maintain a living and a reputation, by becoming false to you. Nor is his interest in the property of his constituents equal to that of all of them put together. His interest is in

that which belongs to him individually. A good office that belongs to him, is worth more to him than all the property in the world that does not belong to him. You have scarcely ever had a President who would not have made a good bargain to have exchanged all his property for the Presidency. Since the days of Jefferson, there has been perhaps but one exception. General Taylor's fortune is probably worth more than the office he holds. And if he were forced to make a present sacrifice of the one or the other, it might be better to sacrifice the office. But it must be remembered that the questions that now agitate the country, do not threaten the instant and entire destruction of Southern property, but only place it in jeopardy; and great as the jeopardy is, all must admit that the emoluments of the Presidency are a four-fold compensation for the risk run. I say nothing of the honor and distinction conferred by office—objects eagerly sought after by most men, and more so by some men, than property itself.

These observations are made not with a view to reflect on any President or any set of public men, but simply to make you sensible of the extreme folly of supposing that your rights and liberties are safe in the hands of any set of office-holders or office-seekers, dependent for the highest offices upon a Northern majority, who are hostile to you, and who believe it their interest to destroy you.

Except the proposed press be sustained by you, I do not know how it will be possible for you to be so much informed of the state of affairs at Washington, or as to what it will be necessary for you to do in order to defend yourselves against encroachments by your enemies, or betrayal by those to whom is committed the defence of your rights. The debates in Congress can be relied on only to a limited extent. They are restricted by rules of propriety to the discussion of questions before the body, and are also limited in duration by the necessity of coming to a decision upon numberless bills and resolutions in the course of a single session. There is, too, a great variety of matters to which it would be indelicate for a member to allude in debate, and which, yet, it is all important should be known to the public.

So far as the House of Representatives is concerned, it is hardly correct to say that the privilege of debate exists at all. The "previous question" is employed to cut off debate whenever it suits the majority to do so, and the majority never fails to do what it suits them to do. I now venture to predict that the friends of the so-called "Compromise Bill," fatal as that is destined to be to the South, should it become a law, will attempt to "whip it through" the House under the gag. But where the "previous question" is not employed to stifle debate, the rules of the House limit each member to a single speech upon a question, and limit each speech to a single hour, and whether a member shall be allowed the floor at all rests with the presiding officer. The consequence is that the most unwarrantable assertion and the grossest misrepresentations go uncontradicted for weeks or months.—And when opportunity is afforded, as it frequently never is, a member will find that he has not time to discuss the question under debate in a manner creditable to himself, or satisfactory to his constituents; much less to refute a mass of misstatements that has been accumulating for months. While, therefore, the Senate can be but partially relied on for the prompt or full development of affairs at Washington, the House of Representatives can scarcely be relied on at all. There is, however, a voice which goes forth every morning or evening, and which is daily heralded by the public post to every part of the country—and that is the voice of the press, and newspaper correspondents; and when the franking privilege, by which you receive free of postage, communications from your Representatives shall be abolished, both you and your Representatives will be left at the mercy of these classes of men.

Seeing, then, that public opinion, is but the product of the press, and government itself being but the product of public opinion, how plain is it, that you can enjoy the right of self-government to no greater extent than you possess the control of the press?—But it will be said that one portion of the press is enlisted on one side, another on the other side, and the consequence is, full discussion and justice to both sides.—There is a delusion in this. The country is divided two ways. It is divided into Whigs and Democrats, and also into Northern and Southern people.—Now the questions which at present agitate the country, are not between Whigs and Democrats, but between the Northern people and Southern people; and the party press cannot, from its very nature, take sides in these questions.—On the contrary, their proper business is, if the North will not concede your rights, to reconcile you to the aggression of the North. And to do this they must either treat the controversy as of no "practical" importance, or else make it appear that some insulting "compromise" does you ample justice. And lest you should prove too sharp sighted for the imposture, they omit a variety of patriotic declamations to exalt your imaginations, and obfuscate your intellects? Such as, "harmony and brotherly love!"—"comprehensive patriotism!"—"expanded views!"—"enlarged nationality!"—"nobly rising above local prejudices!"—"knowing no East, or West, or North, or South, but my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country," and the like. These men talk of harmony and brotherly love; but they do not mean brotherly love between Whigs and Democrats. The idea would horrify them. They are the fomenters of turmoil and strife, and billingsgate calumny between fellow-citizens of the same community. All they intend by harmony and love is that the South should quietly submit to the North. Beware, fellow-citizens of the men who, at this time, instead of uttering words of warning to the North, and sounding the alarm to the South, seek to fascinate you by such oratory as I have described. There is deep treachery at the bottom!

But it has been objected to the proposed paper that it will generate sectional views and feelings. Now there is in this more of provoking and heartless insult than in any thing I have ever heard. The Northern States unite confessedly as a section, and they tell the South, the other section, that their institutions must be restricted within their present limits; that they can have no part of a vast region, conquered by the arms and at the expense of all—nor any part of any future conquest; and it is asked of the South to submit to the sectional aggressions of the North, in order to avoid engendering sectional feelings among themselves. Sectional aggression is quite a harmless thing; sectional defence is the thing to be reprobated! If the South be assailed as a section how can she possibly defend herself except as a section? The North will not aid in your defence, who, then is to defend you? Who? No, fellow-citizens, all self defence by a people assailed from abroad, is unavoidably sectional defence; and those who deprecate sectional action, only mean that you are never to act at all. Take that for granted.

But it is no small part of your protection to hear fourteen sovereign States designated as a "section," a "locality"—their State pride and self respect called sectional prejudices; their institutions and internal interests called "local" interests; as though some town or village or boat landing upon a river bank, were spoken of. How different the ideas and language of the framers of the Constitution. So great was their regard for the sovereignty and equality of the separate republics, and so careful were they to preserve the federative principle of the Union, that the little County State of Rhode Island was, in the Senate, put on a footing of equal grade and dignity with the great Empire State of New York. And yet, now a-days, those who affect to be the uncompromising enemies of consolidation, know no more honorable designation for

fourteen sovereign States, than "a section of the country," and no better name for the fealty and allegiance of their people than "contracted views and feelings." These men should be reminded that he who provides not for his household is worse than an infidel; that next to his household comes his neighbor; next to his neighbor, his people; and next to his people, all neighboring people, who have a common interest and honor with him to defend, and a common enemy to repel; and who must with him experience a common destiny, whether for weal or for woe. Patriotism and liberality of view are not to be measured, as you would measure the surface of the earth, by the square mile; but by the principles of right, justice, and liberty that enter into them. The enslaved inhabitants of the great Persian Empire were far less expanded in their views, than the republican citizens of little Attica. But those who have made up their minds to sell the South for the best price they can get, do well in persuading you to adopt a measurement of patriotism that would necessarily take in the market in which they expect to dispose of you, and that would give to their ambition the widest range of hope.

The paper we propose to publish will reflect the views of more than sixty-three Democrats, and Republicans.—Whether any impression is to be made upon the North by this means, it is impossible for me to say. Some think it can be done; and feel that it is our duty to exhaust all moral and constitutional means, in the Union? How has the North been brought to its present state of unanimity? In a great degree by the Southern press at Washington.—For three years past they have been engaged in efforts to destroy every public man who ventured to admonish you of the danger ahead, stigmatizing them as "agitators," "ultras," "factionists," "disunionists," "Calhounists," classing them with Abolitionists as the "two extremes," "fanatics, North and South," "Nullifiers and Abolitionists." I have seen in Abolition papers extracts from Southern organs, Whig and Democratic, going to show that the South was not in earnest in its opposition to the Proviso, and cared nothing about it. Northern men have reasoned among themselves as follows: John C. Calhoun holds the balance of power in several Southern States, and both parties there are obliged to talk pretty strongly on the negro question, to prevent him from throwing his weight against them; but let his head be once laid low, and there will be no further disturbance. Such language has been used in my hearing.

Now, whether public opinion at the North can be changed to any considerable extent is questionable; but what means can so properly be resorted to as a newspaper, which, not being fed out of the Treasury through Northern hands, shall express truly and fully your views. We can think of no other means. If you can, we submit to your choice. We have declared to you that something must be done, and beg you either to give efficiency to our means, or else to resort to some other.

The tri-weekly will cost \$5 a year, the weekly \$2.50. I shall be happy in attending to communications from my constituents, or from any citizen of the State.

I cannot conclude without adding a word as to the state of the great question before Congress. There is no hope that any concession will be made to the South, or, to speak more properly, that any portion of their rights will be left in their hands. The North has fully made up its mind to take all. We have grown too despondent to make an effort to produce a contrary result. The only competition among members seems to be, who shall devise a measure that shall best conceal from you the fact that you have lost everything. The lucky individual who shall succeed in this, is destined to become a distinguished character and it is not impossible that two years hence, the Northern majority in some Baltimore or Philadelphia Convention, will commend him to you as a benefactor; in being the person to whom you are to stand indebted for the comforts dependent on the truth of the say-

ing, that "ignorance is bliss." I cannot, however, undertake to stigmatize those who may acquiesce in the bill before the Senate; I mean the compromise bill. There are imaginable reasons why they might think it advisable to vote for this bill. Honest men may be blind enough to suppose that some future conjuncture will offer a more promising occasion for rallying the South to a determined stand. There may also be among those who, looking upon the South as hopelessly doomed, think it no good reason for neglecting their private fortunes, that your hopes are dashed; deeming it a bad wind that blows nobody any good—who consider themselves under no moral obligations to continue useless efforts for the South, when they might be making useful efforts for themselves. I do not venture to say that an honest man might not reason in this way. There is a great variety in the human intellect and character. There are also varieties of glory, and one glory different from another glory. There is one glory of the country, another of party, and another of the individual man. And if the glory of the country should be lost, or, purchased of the country and party both, a man might take it into his head that he was not bound, for that reason, to forfeit his own glory. Be this as it may the human intellect is a very subtle thing, and under straightened circumstances sometimes puts very puzzling questions to the human conscience; which being a thing of mere instinct, cannot reasonably be expected always to get the better of argument.

But I will proceed to give you a brief analysis of the "Clay Compromise."

The people occupying the gold mines not far from the Bay of San Francisco, with some scattering settlements, are to be admitted into the Union as a State. They claim to have dominion over a country six times as large as South Carolina. The country does not belong to them, but to the people of the United States. Their constitution prohibits negro property from being brought to their place of habitation, or being carried to any part of the "vast domain." This State is to be called California. New States will hereafter be erected in the territory, but the inhabitants mentioned, have already declared that no slave property shall go to those new States.

Territorial Governments are to be provided for Utah and New Mexico, without the Wilmot Proviso. But why? A large majority contend that to exclude slavery. And it is pretty well ascertained that the majority of the Federal Court will so decide. If, however, a slaveholder should be foolishly enough to go there under such circumstances and stand a law suit, and the court should happen to decide in his favor; no one doubts that the Proviso would at once be put upon the whole country. He who tells you the contrary of this, deceives you wickedly and wilfully.

Such is the disposition to be made of all the country acquired from Mexico. But the most remarkable feature of the bill remains to be described.

The bill provides that about one-third of Texas shall be annexed to New Mexico and have the same constitution and laws. In this territory, also, the majority, with Mr. Clay contend, the laws of Mexico will be of force, and the court will so decide; and a slaveholder would go there under the same hazards that he would go to Utah. But as the bill is called a "Compromise" you will naturally suppose that some show of concession has been made to the South, and will ask what that concession is? It is this: If the United States will pay to Texas ten or fifteen millions, to execute a quit claim to the North for the territory cut off, the free soil agitation shall cease! Do not misunderstand me. I do not say that the bill provides that the agitation shall cease. I only mean to say that the friends of the bill entertain hopes that it may cease; and will at all events have the satisfaction of having made the experiment, whether it will or not. Of course the large body of Northern members who will vote against the bill, because its language is a little merci-