

Farmers' Gazette,

AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VI

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

NUMBER 6.

By M. MAC LEAN.

TERMS:—Published weekly at three dollars, a year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum.

Two new subscribers may take the paper at five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty.

Four subscribers, not receiving their papers in town, may pay a year's subscription with ten dollars, in advance.

A year's subscription always due in advance.

Papers not discontinued to solvent subscribers in arrears.

Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents each subsequent time. For insertions at intervals of two weeks 75 cents after the first, and a dollar, if the intervals are longer. Payment due in advance for advertisements. When the number of insertions is not marked on the copy, the advertisement will be inserted, and charged till ordered out.

The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURE.

EUROPEAN CATTLE.

The Lower Canada Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, some time since, addressed several queries to the Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and other distinguished Agriculturists of Great Britain, the answers to which have been published in the Quebec Mercury. We copy those by Sir John Sinclair, as follows.

Query 1.—What in your opinion is the most celebrated breed of milch cows in Great Britain?

Answer.—The improved dairy cows in the western counties of Scotland are certainly, now, the most celebrated and valuable breed of milch cows in Great Britain, or any other part of Europe. Such is the opinion of one who has carefully inspected all the different breeds of cattle in Scotland, in many of the counties of England, as well as on the continent, from Paris to the Texel. The cows in Cheshire are not of a uniform breed, but a mixture of those in the neighboring counties, and of Scotch and Irish breeds, all crossed and blended together. And as they are not so well fed and treated as the dairy stock in Scotland, they are inferior to them in general character, and in milking. The Durham or Teeswater breed are superior, as dairy cows, to any other breed in England; and if they were as well fed and treated as the Scots dairy stock, they would equal them in beauty and good qualities. The cattle in Holland have often been mentioned as excellent dairy cows, but from the quality of their pasture, and the way they are fed in winter, the Dutch cows have strong bones, coarse shanks, and do not yield so much milk in proportion to their size, as the dairy cows in the western counties of Scotland. For the history, shapes and qualities of that breed, the Society are humbly referred to the account of the Dutch Dairy Cattle and Husbandry, in the tour through that country, sent with these answers.

Query 2.—What quantity of milk would a cow of such a breed give per day?

Answer.—There is such diversity in the quantity of milk, that some cows yield more than others of the same breed, and still more in what every cow will give under various changes of circumstances, that it is not easy to fix the proper average of the returns of any breeds. Cows sprung from the same parents, and reared and fed together, will often vary considerably in the quantity of milk they yield. Cows give less milk when young, or when they are too old, than they do from four to eight years of their age. Cows that are lean give less milk, and that of an inferior quality, than the same cows will give when they are in a good habit of body. Cows generally give more milk for two or three months after calving than they do afterwards. And the manner in which they are fed and treated has a powerful effect on the milking of cows.

But without going into particulars, or mentioning extraordinary returns that some cows have made, it may be stated, with entire confidence, that the fair average of the annual returns of milk, given by thousands of the best of the Ayrshire dairy cows, when they are in good condition and well fed, and when they drop their calves about the end of the month of April, will be nearly as under.

First	50 days,	12 Scots pts. pr. day	600
Second	50 days,	10 pints or 20 quarts	500
Third	do	7 pints per day	350
Fourth	do	4 do do	200
Fifth	do	4 do do	200
Sixth	do	4 do do	150
			2000

Some of these cows give still greater returns, and very many that are of inferior sizes, or worse fed, do not give near so much milk as stated above. But the society may depend upon the fact, that all the proper dairy cows, when in good plight, and well supplied with proper food, will, in general, yield 2000 Scots pints, or 4000 quarts of milk every year. And it is equally certain, that 14 or 15 quarts of that milk will generally yield 22 or 23 ounces of butter; and that from 55 to 60 pints (110 or 122 quarts) of that milk, with its cream, will yield twenty-four pounds avoirdupois of full milk cheese.

Query 3.—What would be the price of a cow of such a breed from two to three years old, and in calf?

Answer.—The prices of milch cows vary so much from diversity of circum-

stances that it is not easy to fix the price for any length of time. The scarcity of fodder from a very dry summer—the failure of pasture herbage from the same cause, from the weather being cold and stormy in the months of May and June, which frequently happens in the changeable climate of Scotland, will sometimes lower the price of milch cows, ten, twenty, or thirty per cent, while a more favorable season will raise prices considerably. These cattle are twenty or thirty per cent cheaper in harvest than they are in May or June. The crops having been abundant, and the summers fine for three years past, the prices of milch cows are considerably higher than they have been for several years before. Some milch cows of the best sort, and in good condition, have been sold as high as £25; but young cows, from two to three years old, and in calf, may be procured of the best sort, at from £10 to £12 each, or still cheaper.

Query 4.—What would be the price of a bull of the same breed, from eighteen months to two years old?

Answer.—Bulls also vary much in price. Some of the best dairy bulls have been sold at from £150 to £200; while one of an ordinary description may frequently be procured for £9 or £12. It would be proper to select a bull for Canada about two years old, as the best looking calves frequently alter so much in their shapes and character before they come to maturity, as to render it unsafe to trust to what they may turn out, until they are two years old. The dairy bulls, that have most of a feminine aspect, are preferred to those that are most masculine. A dairy bull of good shape and qualities may be procured for about £14 or £15.

Query 5.—What is the most celebrated breed of cows in Great Britain, or elsewhere, for the production of butter?

Answer.—The quantity of butter yielded by cows, depends more on the food given them, than on any peculiarity of the breed of cattle; and the quality of the butter is greatly influenced by the mode of feeding, and still more by the manner in which the butter is manufactured. Cows that browse on natural pasture, or what is called old turf, do not yield so much milk as the same cows would give when fed on clover, turnips, cabbage, and new herbage, but the milk of the former is of better quality, and yields more and richer butter, from any given quantity of milk, than that of cows fed on clover, &c. Some individual cows of every breed give richer milk, and of course more butter in proportion to their milk, than other cows of the same breed, and when reared and fed in the same manner. Milk, as it comes from the cows, consists of oily matter, of which butter is made, lactic matter, which forms cheese and serum, or whey; and the milk of particular cows of every breed differs considerably in the proportions it contains of these respective substances. But it is doubtful if any particular breed that can be pointed out, uniformly yields more butter than any of the other breeds, except in so far as they yield more milk, or are influenced by climate, the mode of feeding, &c. Much butter, and that of a superior quality, is made in Holland, and particularly in the Province of Friesland. This seems to proceed from the cattle being fed on meadows where the herbage is of natural growth, and very rich.—The Cows in Holland give less milk in proportion to their size, than the generality of the Scots dairy cows; but the milk of Dutch cows is richer than the other. In Holland the milk is not allowed to stand more than 18 or 24 hours, to cast up cream, while in Scotland, the inferior cream, which makes inferior butter, is collected and churned with the other. And above all things, the great attention paid to cleanliness in Holland has a powerful effect on the quality of their butter.

Query 6.—What quantity of butter would a cow of such a breed produce per week?

Answer.—From what has been already stated as to the diversity of the quality and quantity of milk, the society will readily perceive that it is not easy to answer this query on general principles: A cow, kept by William Cramp, of Lewis, in the county of Sussex, is mentioned in the fifth and sixth volumes of the communications to the Board of Agriculture, as having yielded, in the year 1805, 540 pounds avoirdupois of butter, in 1807, she gave 675 pounds, and in 1808, the same cow gave 466 pounds, avoirdupois, of butter. The Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, mentioned a cow kept by the Reverend Mr. Heckett, of Beckingham, near Newark, that yielded nineteen pounds, avoirdupois, of butter in one week.—But he added, that six, seven, or eight pounds per week were the common returns of cows in that part of England. Mr. Vancouver states, in his report of Hampshire, that a cow of inferior size, kept by Anthony Grave, Symington, yielded from fifteen to sixteen pounds, avoirdupois, of butter per week, for some part of the season. A cow of the Ayrshire dairy breed, kept by Mr. White, on land in Lanarkshire, situated in 800 feet of altitude above the level of the sea, yielded, for several weeks in summer, 1833, sixteen pounds, avoirdupois, of butter per week. And the Rev. Mr. Alpin, of Skarling, obtained at the rate of thirteen pounds of butter from one of his cows that year per week.

But although many such instances of produce could be pointed out, they are

far above the ordinary or medium returns of dairy cows. It is certain, however, that thousands of the Scots dairy cows yield 4,000 quarts of milk in the course of one year, as has been mentioned; and it is equally certain that sixteen quarts of that milk uniformly yield, on an average, 24 ounces of butter, so that the average return of these cows, when of good quality, in right condition, and properly fed, is 375 pounds, avoirdupois, of butter, per cow, per annum.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty, and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical juncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede and those we require from others; these accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and Government a standing in the great family of nations of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse for which this Government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent right.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last Annual Message, you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey, promised by Great Britain, had been received, and that a counter-project, including, also, a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through the Minister here since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States, and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox.—That Minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the

matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede complicated negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long-standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco-trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, through the medium of our Minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Columbia have not yet been satisfied by the separate Governments into which it has been resolved.

The Charge d'affaires of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the *Mecedonian*, for American property seized in 1819; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them, have according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last, to reassemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the mer-

idian line thence to Red river. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the People and Government of the United States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing Treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and, in this respect, the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars of the public moneys, were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April, and July, of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the People, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on our merchants' bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of duties have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these, the charge upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the People, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States have in deposit with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the most gratifying, is the consciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the requirements of the Constitution; and thus to present, when most needed, a rallying point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well to the interests as to the morals of the People.—There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the Government, at the critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances

or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the People sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, in a community like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its immediate operation.

The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and subsequently in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders is one which is in every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the States and the future industry of their citizens been indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of European Governments to the amount of twelve millions annually to pay the constantly accruing interest on borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenues of the whole United States. The pretext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs, if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is believed, the only Government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable to our national character, should be an object of earnest solicitude.

Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic, with the Governments of foreign creditors, who, however well disposed they may be to cultivate with us, in general, friendly relations, are nevertheless, by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and permanence of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassments consequent upon such a condition.—Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a Government, habitually dependent on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans, by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their gains in the rise and fall of Public stocks; and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the Public, but the real objects of which are too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known necessity which so many of the States will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very cogent reason why the Federal Government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the People would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the Government with all the means asked for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can at all events, be no justification for the creation of a permanent debt by the Federal Government. Its limited range of constitutional duties may certainly, under such circumstances, be performed without such a resort. It has, it is seen, been avoided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the adoption of the Constitution, and one also remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditures.

But, to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensable; first, that the action of the Federal Government, be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders; and, secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constitutional, and the expenditure of them also, be subjected to a standard of rigid but well-considered and practical economy. The first depends chiefly on the people themselves, the opinions they form of the true construction of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political senti-