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RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Farmer & Gardener.
GREAT CORN CROP.

We insert the following paragraph with pleasure, as we hope it will serve to stimulate our farmers and planters in the good work of improving their lands, instead of casting their eyes to the setting sun as their forlorn hope. With good management there is very little of the arable land of our country but might be made to produce, in seasonable years more than the aggregate below mentioned of the whole 79 acres, or even more than that of the best field of 22 acres, which was 100 8.11 bushels per acre. We think we can demonstrate this. Earl Stinson, of Saratoga county, N. Y., whose crop of corn exceeds 5,000 bushels, averages above 100 bushels to the acre; his land is naturally a light sand; he plants his corn 2.1-2 feet apart, each way. Now suppose we plant an acre 3 feet apart, and let four stalks stand in a hill and we know it would grow and mature at this distance, from the example mentioned above;—if then we plant at this distance and we allow each stalk to produce two gills of corn, it will give us 152 1-2 bushels to the acre. In an acre of ground there are 43,560 square feet which planted 3 feet apart either way being divided by 9, the square of 3, would give us 4840 hills of 4 stalks each and these yielding 2 gills each would make 1220 gallons or 152 1-2 bushels of corn. If we come down from the aggregate of acres to the product of stalks surely there is no one acquainted with the prolific character of this valuable grain but would at once concede all we have asked. We have before said and again repeat it that there are but few farms in the country that might not be brought to yield an average of 100 bushels to the acre, by the proper use of lime marl or other calcareous earth stable and barn-yard manure and the turning in of a few green crops, either of clover or buckwheat.

Great Corn Crop

Mr. Philip Reybold of Red Lion Hundred has sent us the following statement of the crop of corn produced last season in three of his fields. Mr. Reybold is probably the largest farmer in New Castle county, and the following results will show that he may fairly claim a rivalry with the best in the country:

One field of 22 acres,	2216 bushels.
Do. " 30 "	2249 and 3 pecks.
Do. " 27 "	1819 bushels.

79 acres, 6254 and 3 pecks.
It will thus be seen that in a field of 22 acres the yield exceeded 100 bushels of corn per acre. The whole crop on 79 acres, averages nearly 80 bushels. *Wilmington (Del.) Jour.*

From the New England Farmer.

WORMS IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.

The few but valuable remarks on the *astrosis ovis* and its progeny, which appeared in No. 4 of the current volume of the Farmer will, I trust receive the attentive and extensive consideration of agriculturists which their importance demands and that the prophylactic suggestion will be adopted, "an ounce of prevention," &c. The losses sustained in some parts of the country by sheep owners from the attacks of the insect are I believe much greater than is generally supposed and the cause is oftentimes wholly unknown.

Sheep affected by the "worm in the head" soon pine away and it is impossible to fatten them. A constant running at the nose commences first of a glary mucus which is succeeded by bloody and corrupted matter. They rub and sometimes strike their heads against fences, &c. and I have observed them particularly lambs, froth at the mouth and jump into the air until, exhausted they would fall to the ground.

Having in several instances succeeded in curing them even in the last stage of the disease I have thought the remedy I employed might be worthy of publicity—During the autumn of 1833, my flock consisted of about sixty sheep most of them recently purchased. During the fall and winter a number of them died; but not until in the spring when I had lost fifteen or sixteen ewes and as many lambs did I discover the cause. Opening the head of one to see what condition it was in I found several dark-headed white worms varying from one half to three fourths of an inch in length and one eighth of an inch in thickness. The cartilage of the nasal organ was in a sadly corrupted state. A number of the other sheep were apparently near their end from the same cause. Selecting three of the worst, I tried what I thought a desperate experiment, pouring a tea-spoonful of spirits of turpentine down each nostril. It evidently gave them considerable pain at

first but I soon had the satisfaction to see them quietly grazing. I then administered the dose to all the dirty nosed sheep in the flock, and do not now remember losing one that was full grown for many months. Last spring I found they were again affected and repeated turpentine potions mixed, however with an equal quantity of olive oil, which I thought would render it less liable to injure the sheep. The result was again successful: and though I had despaired of ever curing some of them this autumn the whole flock has gone to the shambles.

In several of the heads I examined I found a long white worm not thicker than a common knitting needle evidently of entirely a different genus; and on one occasion I washed with a syringe and warm water from the nose of a lamb a mass of them that would have filled a cubic half inch. The lamb died under the operation.

Be so good as to inform me if the *astrosis ovis* deposits its eggs "from the middle of August to the middle of September."—How do the worms get into the nostrils of lambs in the spring?

Very respectfully,

SAM'L ALLISON.
Yardsville, N. Y. 10 mo. 10th, 1835.

[From the Tennessee Farmer.]
SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SPADE.

I have discovered a much easier and more speedy method of digging garden ground, than that performed with the spade, which is merely to substitute in its stead, the common manurefork,—one, however, made square at top for the foot to rest on, would be better. Mine is a coarse 3 pronged fork the tines 8 inches long, 1-4 inch wide, and 1-2 inch thick at the shoulder, and tapering to the point, and 7 inches in breadth, bent as much as a common spade—the handle straight or nearly so, and 4 1-2 feet long. The advantage in working is that it is easier forced into the ground than a spade, and the upper end of the handle being thrown forward to nearly arm's length, the fork descends perpendicularly into the earth—then instead of lifting and turning, the process is rather rolling the lump over by lever power, first breaking it loose, then as the handle with one hand near the end and the other about the middle descends, the arm rests on the knee and the forward hand becomes the pivot of the second lever, of less power than the first and sufficient with a little forward motion, if the ground is somewhat adhesive to turn over almost a cubic foot at once. If it inclines to turn backwards drawing the fork partly out will generally obviate that difficulty but sometimes the old method of lifting and turning must be resorted to.

Ground dug in fall or winter, I conclude should be left rough as presenting more surface to the action of the frost and air, it is in better condition in the spring than if made smooth though finely pulverized.

Very respectfully yours,
G. H.
Dec. 12, 1835.

SEE TO YOUR BARN.—Every farmer ought to visit his barn himself occasionally, unless he has somebody to attend to it who understands the business better than himself. Do not trust too much to small boys; when amusements engage their attention, or the cold weather incommodes them, they will usually do their work in haste and not as it should be. They must have their education in this business and should be assisted by those of better judgment. It requires much practice and a wise head to determine what quantity of fodder is just sufficient to keep cattle in a good condition. Every part of the barn should be examined to see that it is in good order and that each creature has a comfortable situation.—*Yankee Farmer.*

WATERING CATTLE IN WINTER.—Perhaps it would excite the surprise of many of our readers, should we assert that cattle generally suffer more from thirst in winter, than during the heat of summer. Yet there is strong reason to believe that this is to a great extent the case. Cattle whose winter food consists entirely of hay, straw, and other dry materials, need a plentiful and frequent supply of pure fresh water. This may do not obtain, as nearly all running streams are covered with ice, and cattle are obliged to wade a considerable distance from the yard to the watering place, through deep snows or over a slippery path, exposed, to the annoyance of dogs, or to be gored by other cattle, and rather than endure this, they often suffer much from a want of water. It has been ascertained that a bullock, who has water at command, will drink it eight times a day. It should always therefore be of easy access to cattle at all times; and not on a distant part of the farm, or in the open road, so that in order that cattle may help themselves to it, you are obliged to leave your gate open, or barn yard bars down, and thus your yard is thronged with vagrant colts and other ill-bred animals, who take possession of whatever fodder they can lay their mouths upon, and pay no regard to the rights of *meum* and *tuum*. Dr. Anderson says that he knew a man who became very rich by being great in little matters, that is in attending carefully to things which other men consider of too little consequence to claim their notice; and this man always made it a point to see that his cattle, particularly his milch cows, should have a constant supply of the purest water.

When confined, or when simply roosting, in an enclosed house, hens are apt to become infested with lice, in the warmer months. Dry wood ashes, put on the ground where they dust themselves, will very soon free them.

Mr. Clay has recently imported for his farm at Ashland, Ky., 8 or 10 of the finest cattle that have been seen in that state.

Farmer & Gardener.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Announcing the offer of the French Government to pay the Indemnity.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Charge d'Affaires of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two Nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good-will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the People who have confided to us their power is not to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self-defence as to afford no inducement to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our seacoast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time inevitably elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and, if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions, that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now, fortunately, so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt; and, if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are, at all times, 'ready for war.'"

ANDREW JACKSON.

February, 22, 1836.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE.

Washington, Jan. 27, 1836.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, has been instructed to state to Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State of the United States, that the British Government has witnessed with the greatest pain and regret the progress of the misunderstanding which has lately grown up between the Governments of France and of the United States. The first object of the undeviating policy of the British Cabinet has been to maintain uninterrupted the relations of peace between Great Britain and the other nations of the world, without any abandonment of national interests, and without any sacrifice of national honor. The next object to which their anxious and unremitting exertions have been directed, has been, by an appropriate exercise of the good offices and moral influence of Great Britain, to heal dissensions which may have arisen among neighboring Powers, and to preserve for other nations those blessings of peace which Great Britain is so desirous of securing for herself.

The Steady efforts of His Majesty's Government have hitherto been fortunately successful in the accomplishment of both these ends and while Europe, during the last five years, has passed through a crisis of

extraordinary hazard without any disturbance of the general peace, His Majesty's Government has the satisfaction of thinking that it has, on more than one occasion, been instrumental in reconciling differences which might otherwise have led to quarrels, and in cementing union between friendly Powers.

But if ever there could be an occasion on which it would be painful to the British Government to see the relations of amity broken off between two friendly States, that occasion is undoubtedly the present, when a rupture is apprehended between two great Powers, with both of which Great Britain is united by the closest ties; with one of which she is engaged in active alliance, with the other of which she is joined by community of interest and by the bonds of kindred.

Nor would the grounds of difference on the present occasion reconcile the friends and well-wishers of the differing parties to the misfortune of an open rupture between them.

When the conflicting interests of two nations are so opposed on a particular question as to admit of no possible compromise, the sword may be required to cut the knot which reason is unable to untie.

When passions have been so excited on both sides that no common standard of justice can be found and what one party insists on as a right the other denounces as a wrong, prejudice may become too headstrong to yield to the voice of equity; and those who can agree on nothing else may consent to abide the fate of arms, and to allow that the party which shall prove the weakest in the war shall be deemed to have been wrong in the dispute.

But in the present case there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States. In the present case there is no demand of justice made by one party, and denied by the other. The disputed claims of America on France, which were founded upon transactions in the early part of the present century, and were for many years in litigation have at length been established by mutual consent, and are admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments. The money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and has been placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States.

But questions have arisen between the two Governments, in the progress of those transactions, affecting, on both sides, the feelings of national honor; and it is on this ground that the relations between the parties have been for the moment suspended, and are in danger of being more seriously interrupted.

In this state of things, the British Government is led to think that the good offices of a third Power, equally the friend of France and of the United States, and prompted by considerations of the highest order, most earnestly wish for the continuance of peace, might be useful in restoring a good understanding between the two parties, on a footing consistent with the nicest feelings of national honor in both.

The undersigned has, therefore, been instructed by His Majesty's Government formally to tender to the Government of the United States the mediation of Great Britain for the settlement of the differences between the United States and France, and to say that a note, precisely similar to the present, has been delivered to the French Government by His Majesty's ambassador at Paris. The undersigned has, at the same time, to express the confident hope of His Majesty's Government, that if the two parties would agree to refer to the British Government the settlement of the point at issue between them, and to abide by the opinion which that Government might, after due consideration, communicate to the two parties thereupon, means might be found of satisfying the honor of each, without incurring those great and manifold evils which a rupture between two such powers must inevitably entail upon both.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Forsyth the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

CHARLES BANKHEAD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 3, 1836.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note of the 27th ultimo, of Mr. Charles Bankhead, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, offering to the Government of the United States the mediation of His Britannic Majesty's Government for the settlement of the differences unhappily existing between the United States and France. That communication having been submitted to the President, and considered with all the care belonging to the importance of the subject, and the source from which it emanated, the undersigned has been instructed to assure Mr. Bankhead that the disinterested and honorable motives which have dictated the proposal are fully appreciated. The pacific policy of His Britannic Majesty's cabinet, and their efforts to heal dissensions arising among nations, are worthy of Great Britain; and the success of those efforts is as honorable to the Government by whose instrumentality it was secured as it has been beneficial to the parties more immediately interested, and to the world at large.

The sentiments upon which this policy is founded, and which are so forcibly displayed in the offer that has been made, are deeply impressed upon the mind of the President. They are congenial with the institutions and habits, of the People of the United States, and it has been the constant aim of their Government, in its conduct towards other

powers, to observe and illustrate them. Cordially approving the general views of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the President regards with peculiar solicitude manifested by it, for the welfare of the nations to whom its good offices are now tendered, and has seen with great sensibility, in the exhibition of that feeling, the recognition of that community of interests and those ties of kindred by which the United States and Great Britain are united.

If circumstances did not render it certain, it would have been obvious, from the language of Mr. Bankhead's note to the undersigned, that the Government of His Britannic Majesty, when the instructions under which it was prepared were given, could not have been apprized of all the steps taken in the controversy between the United States and France. It was necessarily ignorant of the tenor of the two recent messages of the President to Congress—the first, communicated at the commencement of the present session, under date of the 7th of December, 1835, and the second under that of the 15th of January, 1836. Could these documents have been within the knowledge of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the President does not doubt that it would have been fully satisfied that the disposition of the United States, notwithstanding their well-grounded and serious causes of complaint against France, to restore friendly relations and cultivate a good understanding with the Government of that country, was undiminished, and that all had already been done, on their part, that could in reason be expected of them, to secure that result. The first of these documents, although it gave such a history of the origin and progress of the claims of the United States, and of the proceedings of France before and since the treaty of 1831, as to vindicate the statements and recommendations of the 1st December, 1834, yet expressly disclaimed the offensive interpretation put upon it by the Government of France; and while it insisted on the acknowledged rights of the United States, and the obligations of the treaty, and maintained the honor and independence of the American Government, evinced an anxious desire to do all that constitutional duty and strict justice would permit, to remove every cause of irritation and excitement. The special message of 15th January last, being called for by the extraordinary and inadmissible demands of the Government of France, as defined in the last official communications at Paris, and by the continued refusal of France to execute a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by the United States it was tranquilly enjoying important advantages, it became the duty of the President to recommend such measures as might be adapted to the exigencies of the occasion. Unwilling to believe that a nation distinguished for honor and intelligence could have determined permanently to maintain a ground so indefensible, and anxious still to leave open the door of reconciliation, the President contented himself with proposing to Congress the mildest of the remedies given by the law and practice of nations, in connexion with such propositions for defence as were evidently required by the condition of the United States and the attitude assumed by France. In all these proceedings, as well as in every stage of these difficulties with France, it is confidently believed that the course of the United States, when duly considered by other Governments and the world, will be found to have been marked, not only by a pacific disposition, but by a spirit of forbearance and conciliation.

For a further illustration of this point, as well as for the purpose of presenting a lucid view of the whole subject, the undersigned has the honor to transmit to Mr. Bankhead copies of all that part of the message of December 7, 1835, which relates to it, and of the correspondence referred to therein, and also copies of the message and accompanying documents, of the 15th of January, 1836, and of another message of the 18th of the same month, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, and certain documents connected with the subject. These papers, while they bring down the history of the misunderstanding between the United States and France to the present date, will also remove an erroneous impression which appears to be entertained by His Britannic Majesty's Government. It is suggested in Mr. Bankhead's note that there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States, and that there is no demand of justice made by the one party and denied by the other. This suggestion appears to be founded on the facts that the claims of the United States have been admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments; and that the money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States. But it is to be observed that the payment of the money thus appropriated is refused by the French Government unless the United States will first comply with a condition not contained in the treaty and not assented to by them. This refusal to make payment is, in the view of the United States, a denial of justice, and has not only been accompanied by acts and language of which they have great reason to complain, but the delay of payment is highly injurious to those American citizens who are entitled to share in the indemnification provided by the treaty, and to the interests of the United States, inasmuch as the reduction of the duties levied on French wines, in pursuance of that treaty, has diminished the public revenue, and has been, and yet is, enjoyed by France, without all the other benefits of the treaty, without the consideration and equivalents for which they were granted. But there are other national interests, and in the

judgment of this Government, national interests of the highest order, involved in the condition prescribed and insisted on by France, which it has been, by the President, made the duty of the undersigned to bring directly into view. That condition proceeds on the assumption that a foreign Power, whose acts are spoken of by the President of the United States in a message to Congress, transmitted in obedience to his constitutional duties, and which deems itself aggrieved by the language thus held by him, may, as a matter of right, require from the Government of the United States a direct official explanation of such language, to be given in such form, and expressed in such terms, as shall meet the requirements and satisfy the feelings of the offended party, and may, in default of such explanation, annul or suspend a solemn treaty duly executed by its constitutional organ. Whatever may be the responsibility of those nations whose Executives possess the power of declaring war, and of adopting other coercive remedies, without the intervention of the legislative department, for the language held by the Executive in addressing that department, it is obvious that under the Constitution of the United States, which gives to the Executive no such powers, but vests them exclusively in the Legislature, whilst, at the same time, it imposes on the Executive the duty of laying before the Legislature the state of the nation, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, no such responsibility can be admitted without impairing that freedom of intercommunication which is essential to the system, and without surrendering, in this important particular, the right of self-government. In accordance with this view of the Federal Constitution has been the practice under it. The statements and recommendations of the President to Congress are regarded by this Government as a part of the purely domestic consultations held by its different departments—consultations in which nothing is addressed to foreign Powers, and in which they cannot be permitted to interfere, and for which, until consummated and carried out by acts emanating from the proper constitutional organs, the nation is not responsible, and the Government not liable to account to other States.

It will be seen, from the accompanying correspondence, that when the condition referred to was first proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, the insuperable objections to it were fully communicated by the American minister at Paris to the French Government, and that he distinctly informed it that the condition, if prescribed, could never be complied with. The views expressed by him were approved by the President, and have been since twice asserted and enforced by him in his messages to Congress, in terms proportioned, in their explicitness and solemnity, to the conviction he entertains of the importance and inviolability of the principle involved.

The United States cannot yield this principle nor can they do, or consent to, any measure by which its influence in the action of their political system can be obstructed or diminished. Under these circumstances, the President feels that he may rely on the intelligence and liberality of His Britannic Majesty's Government for a correct estimation of the imperative obligations which leave him no power to subject this point to the control of any foreign State, whatever may be his confidence in its justice and impartiality—a confidence which he has taken pleasure in instructing the undersigned to state is fully reposed by him in the Government of his Britannic Majesty.

So great, however, is the desire of the President for the restoration of a good understanding with the Government of France provided it can be effected on terms compatible with the honor and independence of the United States, that if, after the frank avowal of his sentiments upon the point last referred to, and the explicit reservation of that point, the Government of His Britannic Majesty shall believe that its mediation can be useful in adjusting the differences which exist between the two countries, and in restoring all their relations to a friendly footing he instructs the undersigned to inform Mr. Bankhead that in such case the offer of mediation made in his note is cheerfully accepted.

The United States desire nothing more equal and exact justice; and they cannot but hope that the good offices of a third Power, friendly to both parties, and prompted by the elevated considerations manifested in Mr. Bankhead's note, may promote the attainment of this end. Influenced by these motives, the President will cordially co-operate, so far as his constitutional powers may enable him, in such steps as may be requisite, on the part of the U. States, to give effect to the proposed mediation. He trusts that no unnecessary delay will be allowed to occur, and instructs the undersigned to request that the earliest information of the measures taken by Great Britain, and of their result, may be communicated to this Government.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr. Bankhead the assurances of distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

CHARLES BANKHEAD, Esq.,
Charge d'Affaires of His Britannic Majesty.

MR. BANKHEAD TO MR. FORSYTH.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1836.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, with reference to his note of 27th of last month, has the honor to inform Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, that he has been instructed by his Government to state that His Britannic Majesty's Government has received communication from that of France, by which it is wished that His Britannic Majesty should offer his mediation for