

CHERAW GAZETTE

AND

PEE DEE FRAMER.

M. MacLean, Editor and Proprietor.

CHERAW, S. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1839.

Vol. IV. No. 18.

TERMS.

If paid within three months, 00¢
If paid within three months after the close of the year, 3 50
If paid within twelve months after the close of the year, 4 00
If not paid within that time, 5 00
A company of ten persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 provided the names be forwarded together, and accompanied by the money.
No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the editor till arrears are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents, each subsequent insertion.
Persons sending in advertisements are requested to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.
The Postage must be paid on all communications.

From the Cultivator.

CORN CROP.

Volney Oswego co., Nov. 27, 1838.

Mr. Buel—Sir—I saw in your March number of the Cultivator, a premium offered on several articles of agriculture; I therefore send you a statement of one acre of corn raised by me this season, hoping that if I do not prove a successful competitor, the cause of agriculture may receive an additional witness in its behalf. The soil is a warm gravel; the corn was the yellow variety. About the 1st of May, I carried on and spread, all over the ground, seven or eight loads of stable and barn-yard unfermented manure, ploughed before the manure dried; bushed and harrowed the ground well, being careful not to disturb the sod, which has lain to pasture four years; and on the 14th and 15th of May, planted the same, three feet and 3 inches apart each way. It was dressed with seven bushels of good unleached house ashes, mixed with one and a half bushels of plaster, when it made its appearance above ground. On the 10th June, went through between the rows both ways with cultivator; 18th June, cultivator both ways then thinned to four stalks in each hill, and hoed out the weeds. On the 3d July, cultivator both ways, and commenced hoeing; put no more earth about the hills than we took from them, but carefully cleaned out all the weeds from the hills. The seed was prepared by rolling in tar water and plaster. The corn was cut up the 1st of September, at the ground, and shocked in small shocks, and on the 25th it was husked and hoed.

The product is 110 bushels of first rate corn, and 6 bushels of second rate, making in all 116 bushels of corn, and four loads of stalks per acre.

EXPENSE OF CROP.	
Ploughing 1 day and board,	\$3 00
Bushing and harrowing 1 day,	2 00
Planting 1 1/2 days,	1 13
Hoeing 4 days,	3 00
Horse and hand with cultivator 2 days,	2 00
Cutting and shocking 2 days,	1 50
Husking and housing 8 days,	6 00
Ashes and plaster,	1 25
Interest on land at \$50 per acre,	3 50
Thrashing corn 3 days,	2 25
17 loads manure at 25 cents,	\$4 25
Carting and spreading,	4 25
	\$9 50
Deduct 2-3ds for succeeded-ing crops,	5 66
	2 84
Total charges,	\$27 47

VALUE OF CROP.	
110 bushels sound corn, at 6s. 6d.	\$59 37 1/2
8 do. soft corn, at 3s.	2 25
4 loads stalks, at 8s.	4 00
	\$65 62 1/2
Deduct charges,	27 47
Net profit,	\$38 15 1/2

WILLIAM INGALL
I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named William Ingall, and believe him to be a person of veracity, and that the truth of his statement may be depended on.

AARON G. FISU, Justice.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

A friend in Petersburg County, requested us to procure him some wheat that would not rust. Knowing that Mr. Jewett of Windsor, raised a valuable kind, we wrote to him respecting it, and received the following reply, which we think contains valuable information and ought to be made public. He will therefore, excuse us for publishing it.

If he will be so kind as to inform us, or rather the farmers through our paper, how he prepares his seed for sowing—quantity to the acre—kind and quantity of manure—general quality of the soil on which it is sown, and quantity produced to the acre, &c. he will perform a good act.

Windsor, Feb. 1st, 1839.

Mr. Seavey—I received your lines yesterday respecting seed wheat. All I can say is, my wheat is the true Black Sea Wheat and when you see it growing you will know it from any other by observing about one sixteenth part of the heads being short and square as a square block with four or six rows on a head. The kernel is large and full. It generally makes from forty-seven, to fifty pound s of flour, whiter and better than any other kind I ever had. It has never been known to rust as yet; it has been sowed in almost all situations in this vicinity, side by side with other wheat, and the other wheat has been hardly worth reaping, but this was good and full, and not a par-

article of rust on it. I sold at Gardiner last year, what I could spare at \$3.00 per bushel. I will sell this year at \$2.50.—Maine Farmer.

J. JEWETT.

From the United States Gazette.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Letters received by the last packet from France, state that the sales of trees and cuttings of the *Morus Multicaulis* has ceased, in consequence of the greatly increasing orders from this country. The nursery-men there had not been prepared for such unusual and unexpected demands; and, after increasing their prices 200 and 300 per cent. they finally quit selling their plants, at any price in order to cut them up, to propagate an additional supply for next season. It has been frequently stated in the papers that the *Morus Multicaulis* is too tender to withstand the severity of the winters in Pennsylvania, and that the Alpine, and Moratti, or *Morus Macrophylla*, were better adapted to this climate. It is believed that this opinion is erroneous, as there are now growing, in the Bartram Botanic Garden, three miles S. W. from Philadelphia, several trees of the two last varieties, which were received from France ten years since (soon after the *Morus Multicaulis* had been procured from Manila.) The plants were slightly protected from the cold of the first winter, since which they have never been sheltered, nor suffered the least injury from the frost. The largest tree of the *Multicaulis* is 18 feet high, and ten inches in circumference. The leaves are larger than those of the *Macrophylla*, and of a smoother and finer texture;—they are preferred by the silk worms. Both varieties appear to be quite as hardy as the white mulberry (*Morus alba*.)

ROBERT'S SILK MANUAL.

Price per single copy, 371-2 cts.—to dealers who take 100 copies or more, a deduction of 33 1-2 per cent. discount will be made; to those who take a less number, 20 per cent. will be allowed.

Address E. P. Roberts & S. Sands, Farmer & Gardener office, Baltimore, Md.

CITRUS PUMPKIN.—This most excellent and delicious article was introduced into this country by Commodore Porter, who gave a few of the seed to Lieut. Gamble, then at the navy-yard in this city, who cultivated them successfully. Lieut. Gamble was transferred to the navy-yard at New York, at which place he continued the cultivation, and it gradually spread over Long Island and along the banks of the Hudson.

In the wheat growing districts of New York, it has almost entirely superseded the common pumpkin. It possesses all the good qualities of the pumpkins and squash it is neither watery nor stringy, makes a most delicious pie, far superior to that made of the former, and goes much farther. It is also served up at table with meat, in the same manner as the squash, and if not superior it is certainly equal to the best of the species. For all culinary purposes it is a superior article, and as it contains a vast proportion of saccharine matter, we are persuaded that it would be highly beneficial to cattle, especially milk cows. Another great and very decided advantage is that the citrus pumpkin may be readily preserved throughout the whole winter, provided they are kept free from the influence of frost.

The seed may be planted at the usual time of planting the pumpkin in the spring. William P. Jenney, of New Bedford, in a letter to a gentleman in this city on the subject, says, "They require a rich, moist soil; I planted in beds six feet across; they require considerable room, as they are great runners as well as great bearers. I have seen the ground liberally covered with them. With us they frequently grow to the weight of thirty to forty pounds, and I have no doubt that they would with proper attention in the culture reach the weight of seventy to eighty pounds. They are in deservedly high repute with us. They resemble in shape a melon, have no neck, are easily cultivated, and in great demand, all brought to this market last fall being immediately brought up."—Philadelphia Farmers' Cabinet.

GREASE FOR WHEELS AND MACHINERY. M. d'Arcy, the celebrated French chemist, and master of the mint in France, recommends the following composition as the best grease for wheels and machinery, viz. Eighty parts of grease and twenty parts of plumbago, (black lead reduced in a very fine powder, and intimately and very completely mixed together. A very little suffices.) So says a French paper.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

SILK.

We are no very easy believers in *mania*, having observed the fate of some, and read about that of others. Our country was once visited by a *merino sheep mania*. Have we now a silk *mania*? No. Great zeal is now manifested for the cultivation of silk, and mulberry trees command high prices. But on considering the quantity of silk consumed in the country, the prices paid for it, the increase of demand with the increase of population and diminution of price, the capacity of our country for producing silk, the profits of the culture at prices much less than those paid for foreign silk, the public utility of the culture in furnishing employment to those who most need it, and the productiveness and early maturity of the Chinese mulberry, which will afford

a silk producing plantation in the second year, we can see no *mania* in the prices now paid for mulberry trees. On the contrary, we see that eagerness to obtain them which is founded upon a knowledge of results demonstrated to be easily attainable. The prices paid for trees in New York, on Saturday last, as noticed by our correspondent in another column, may appear extravagant to those who have not examined the subject. But to those who have experience in the cultivation of silk, and know the productiveness of the Chinese mulberry, these prices are not beyond their value. Trees two years old were sold for four dollars. But the planter of such a tree will find that in next Autumn, its produce, in trees worth no more than 25 cents, will be worth five times this cost, clear of all expenses.

But we shall be told that if trees increase so rapidly, the whole country will soon be filled with them. Let us reckon. To produce all the silk now consumed in the United States, would require more trees than the whole stock now in the country would produce for the next five years. But shall we be able to produce silk enough for home consumption? Not in five years. But we venture to predict that in ten years we shall supply ourselves, and export largely to England and raw silk for her manufactures. The Middle, Southern and Western States equal China for the production of silk, and therefore any excel any part of Europe. Then what should prevent silk from becoming one of our exports? About forty-five years since, many thought that the United States could not produce cotton. Let cultivators of silk remember this, and persevere. We see no *mania* yet in the eagerness of farmers to purchase mulberry trees for silk orchards. When we do, we shall cry aloud and spare not, for we have no great respect for delusions.

TO PROCURE FLOWERS IN WINTER.

From a German Publication.

A branch proportioned to the size of the object required, is lopped from the tree, the flowers of which are to be produced, and plunged into a spring, where it is left for an hour or two, to give time for such ice as may adhere to the bark to melt and to soften the buds; it is then carried into a chamber heated by a stove, and placed in a wooden vessel containing water; quick lime is to be added to the water and left for 12 hours. The branch is then removed into another vessel containing water with a small quantity of vitriol, to prevent putrefaction. In a few hours the flowers will begin to appear and afterwards the leaves. If more quick lime be added the appearance of the flowers will be expedited; if on the contrary none be used the branch will vegetate more slowly and the buds and leaves will precede the flower.

Cure for Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tyrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith, of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the Western country, had been cured in the following manner: He was recommended to use strong potash, made of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards to cover with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if any pertuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them and the plaster again, until they shall disappear; after which, heal the wound with common salve. Caution and the knife had been previously used in vain. This treatment effected a perfect and speedy cure.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The above is going the round of the papers as something new under the sun.—Every physician knows that cancer is to be cured only by the removal of the diseased part; for which purpose the knife or cautery may be used according to circumstances. The chemist will see that "the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses" is only caustic alkali. Any other caustic destroying vitality in the same portion of the patient's flesh, and causing it to slough off, would have cured the cancer as effectually;—that is, would have removed it, and the sound flesh would then have healed.

Ed. Ch. Gaz.

SOMETHING NEW.

By the politeness of our old and valued friends, Dr. Moorman, of Greenbrier, and Dr. S. R. Campbell, of Rockbridge, we were sometime since supplied with a quantity of pills, obtained by boiling down some of our Virginia Mineral Waters. Those sent by Dr. Moorman were obtained from the water of the White Sulphur Spring, and were unaccompanied with any observation from our friend. Those sent by Dr. Campbell were obtained from the water of the Alum Spring. In an accompanying letter, he remarked that he supposed every property retained except the carbonic acid gas. Having no occasion for the use of any such medicine and being anxious to know the value of the pills, we have permitted others to use them freely. Thus far the testimony in favor of their efficacy is strong and decided. The pills, we believe, would, on a fair experiment, be decidedly preferred to the bottled water when carried far. Should the experiment succeed in either of these cases, it will, of course, introduce a new article of trade and must encourage the value

of the waters in our mountains, which are now so justly celebrated throughout the world. The gentlemen of the faculty, who remembered, us, have our sincere thanks.—Watchman of the South.

NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Gordon, the inventor of a new system of communicating intelligence by telegraph, is now in our city. He has made an experiment in the presence of many members of the council of the Second Municipality, the results of which produced a decided impression of the practicability of his plan. In a few days, arrangements will be made to try an experiment upon a more extended scale. Telegraphs will be stationed on the dome of the French Exchange, and at some point several miles below, on the coast, and communications will be carried on between the two stations. There can be no doubt of the success of Mr. Gordon. His system is evidently superior to any hitherto invented; and its general adoption in our country, will be followed by important advantages. The facility and speed with which intelligence can be transmitted from point to point, is truly astonishing. Only one hundred and fifteen stations would be required to establish a complete line of telegraphs between New Orleans and New York. Communications could then pass from one to the other, in fifteen minutes. In this way, even the President's message might be received here from Washington, in three or four hours after its delivery. The importance of the invention should commend it to public notice, and to the fostering care of our state and national authorities.—N. Orleans Bul.

NOVEL SALE.—A gentleman of Buffalo, has just sold all his real estate there for \$130,000, payable in instalments, without interest, at the rate of one dollar an hour. The advertiser remarks, "According to these terms the purchaser will have 14 years 34 days and 20 hours to pay in, at the rate of 8,750 per annum." Phil. Gaz.

A NOVEL OYSTER BED.—When the frigate Constellation was taken into the Dry Dock, in Charlestown, on Saturday last, her bottom was a sight to behold; entirely encrusted with a coat of oysters from stem to stern, the average size of which was about equal to those that are usually sold for half a cent. There was scarcely a vacant space of the size of one's hand on the entire copper under light water mark. The oysters were mostly single, but we counted a number of clusters containing from six to eight, and sometimes more. This frigate has been absent about three years on the West India station, when she unquestionably acquired these unwelcome appendages. Large quantities of eel grass were likewise attached to the oysters, hanging down in sires of from one to three feet long. The workmen say they never saw so foul a bottom. She is of a beautiful model, and when clean and in good trim, must be a fast sailer. The wonder is how she sailed at all.—Boston Post.

REPORT.

OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

(Continued.)

PART III. THE CORRECTNESS OF THE RETURNS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE PRESENT COLLECTOR AND NAVAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, RESPECTIVELY.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the returns of the collector of customs at the port of New York have not been correct, as they have not at all times embraced, as paid into the public Treasury, the moneys received by him for unascertained duties, and at no time for duties paid under protest.

2d. That said collector, in his returns, has violated the instructions of the Treasury Department; has put at defiance the duties assigned him by the Secretary of the Treasury; has repudiated the official decision of the responsible law officer of the Executive department; and is guilty of an illegal retention and use of the public money, in the amount then held by him for protest and unascertained duties.

3d. That the Committee has been prevented from ascertaining what is the extent of the illegal retention and use of the public money by the present collector of the port of New York, either in funds collected under protest, or for unascertained duties, or in other funds collected by him, because of his refusal to exhibit his own book of cash deposits in bank, or to permit the banks used by him as depositories to exhibit their accounts of his deposits.

4th. That the public moneys received by said collector are mingled with his own moneys on deposit, and are not kept by him, nor by his banks of deposit, distinct and separate from the individual moneys of the collector and of his "professional clients"; and his returns cannot, therefore, be founded upon them as a separate and independent fund, belonging to Government, though in his keeping.

5th. That, as appears by the letter of Gorham A. Worth, the cashier of the City Bank, the present collector has deposited public moneys in his hands with a bank which could not, under the law prohibiting the selection of any bank as a depository which has issued notes under the denomination of five dollars, be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury himself as a depository of moneys carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

6th. That the mode adopted and practised by the said collector, of keeping and making returns of the public money collect-

ed by him for unascertained duties and under protest, in the language of the present Attorney General of the United States, "could never have been the intention of Congress;" and being "tolerated," it has made it, in the language of the same high officer, "the interest of the collector to postpone the ascertainment of duties, as in the mean time he would have the uncontrolled use of the money." It has, also, in fulfillment of the reasoning of the Attorney General, increased "the danger of faithlessness in the collector, by permitting large amounts of money to remain with him, and under his individual control, instead of being in the Treasury of the United States."

7th. That, in the language of the Attorney General, "the tenor and spirit of all our revenue laws seem to inculcate the idea that the intention of Congress has, at all times, been, that money collected for revenue should be promptly placed in the Treasury, and not be permitted to remain in the hands of the collector."

8th. That the returns of the naval officer in New York have not been correct, as it is found in the testimony of the present deputy naval officer, "that the naval officer, under his existing system, is not enabled, either to determine what amount of bonds has been taken by the collector for duties in any quarter, or who are the parties to said bonds, or the dates of said bonds, or when they are payable, or when such bonds are paid, or whether the collector does or does not account truly for such bonds."

PART IV. DEFALCATIONS AMONG RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The Committee, in fulfillment of that portion of the duty assigned them, by which they were directed to inquire into "any defalcations among receivers, &c. which may now exist," report to the House, that the limited period which they had for a thorough investigation of the subjects with which they were charged, and the time necessarily consumed in the examination of the cases of the late collector and district attorney of New York, have prevented a minute investigation of the extent, nature, and causes of the defalcations of receivers of public moneys, arising from the sales of public lands. The Committee have, however, prepared, from reports made by the Secretary of the Treasury at the last and present session of Congress, a tabular statement of the names of such defaulters, the amount due from each, when due, and the penalties of their official bonds, respectively; also, the correspondence had between the Treasury Department and file of the individuals whose names appear on said statement—the Committee having called for, and been furnished by the Department, with the answers of the receivers to the letters of the Secretary of the Treasury, as contained in House document No. 297. These fifteen cases are reported specially, so examples merely of the manner in which the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury have executed the laws in respect to the public money and other property of the United States in the hands of this class of public officers, and in respect to their official duty.

The law provides for the appointment by the Executive, with the concurrence of the Senate, of a receiver of public moneys at each of the places respectively where the public and private sales of the lands are to be made, who shall give bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust; who shall transmit, within thirty days, in case of public sale, and quarterly in case of private sale, an account of all the public moneys by him received, to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the registers of the land offices, as the case may be. He is allowed a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and a commission of one per centum on the moneys received; but his salary for any one year shall not exceed \$3,000. The Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the several receivers of the public money at the several land offices, a reasonable compensation for transporting to and depositing such moneys in any bank or any other place of deposit that may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. He is also authorized to prescribe such further regulations in the manner of keeping books and accounts by the several officers in the land offices, as to him may appear necessary and proper. It is made his duty, at least once in every year, to cause the books of the officers of the land offices to be examined, and the balance of public moneys in the hands of the several receivers to be ascertained.

The foregoing synopsis of the law relative to land receivers, and the correspondence with a portion of those who have proved defaulters and faithless to their trusts, are submitted, without further comment than that the facts and circumstances here exhibited show such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive department as calls loudly for searching examination into this branch of the public service, and for a thorough reform.

The practice, which the foregoing correspondence exhibits, of retaining men in office after gross and repeated violations of law in keeping and using the public moneys for private speculation, and the character of the correspondence itself, but too clearly point to the inference that such officers were retained in place because they possessed extensive political influence, and were useful, and active partisans. Whether such mal-administrative conduct is official corruption in those superior officers of the Executive department who keep and permitted to

their subordinates the conduct which has been referred to, is a question which the Committee submit to the House and the country to decide.

PART V. FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE FOREGOING DEFALCATIONS, AND DEEMED MATERIAL TO DEVELOP THEIR TRUE CHARACTER.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot forbear remarking, that during their whole investigation, they have not found the case to which the laws, as they already exist, do not apply, or in which they are defective. The permanent provisions of the laws constitute every necessary check upon collectors, receivers, and disbursers of public money; and the checks which, by law, have been and may be created, in the discretion of the Executive, have only to be attended to and applied by those whose duty it is to superintend the execution of the laws, to ensure faithfulness and detect derelictions or defalcations in public officers.

Indeed, in all the new recommendations which have been proposed by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committee has found either what already exists, or what might have always been prescribed and enforced in the form of Treasury regulations, and which, if enforced, would have prevented the late defalcations; and these new recommendations can, indeed, be regarded as so many proofs of what regulations in respect to the late defaulting collectors, receivers, &c., have been hitherto wholly neglected by the present Executive and heads of Departments.

PART VI. MR. HOPKINS'S SPECIAL CONCERN IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, APPENDED THERETO BY VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE.

I have not had the requisite time for scrutinizing the report of the Committee with that care and attention which its length and importance deserve, and which I would have desired; and I should have preferred, for this reason, to have presented the journal of the Committee, without comment to the House of Representatives. But as conflicting opinions prevail in the Committee, and are to be submitted to the country in the shape of formal reports, I consider it my duty to say that I concur with the Committee in all the conclusions at which they have arrived, so far as those conclusions apply to the extent and character of the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout and William M. Price.

I should be faithless to my duty, and do violence to the most conscientious convictions of my judgment, if I did not also declare my entire concurrence in those conclusions of the Committee which relate to the conduct of the late naval officer of the custom-house at New York; to the late and present Solicitor of the Treasury; to the Secretary and accounting officers of the Treasury Department, including the late Comptroller of the Department; and in that part of the report which reviews the conduct of J. Hoyt, the present collector of the customs at the port of New York.

GEO. W. HOPKINS,

Member of the Committee.

THE SLAVE CASE. The Recorder yesterday gave judgement in the case of Calcia, the slave who was brought here from Porto Rico. His Honor decided that according to the constitution of the United States, and the laws of the state of New York, all slave brought into this state from any foreign country, become ipso facto free the moment that they land here. And that the laws which authorize the slave-holding states of this Union to bring their slaves, and hold them to labor here for the space of nine months, do not apply to the slaves brought here from any foreign country.

After his Honor had given this decision he caused an interpreter to inform Calcia that she was no longer a slave, but free, and might leave her master or remain with him, and stay in this country or return to her own, just as she chose.

Calcia in reply said that she had a husband and parents in her native land, and was determined to remain as her master's slave and return to her own country.—Journal of Commerce.

SANTA ANNA.

The National Intelligencer furnishes the following sketch of the public life of the individual.

Antonio Lopez De Santa Anna, is again President of the Republic of Mexico. What a chequered life has his been! First distinguishing himself in public life (in 1821) as the supporter of Iturbide, then in arms against him, and chiefly instrumental in his fall, and in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution; in a year afterwards, attempting and failing to obtain the title and power of Protector of the Republic; then for five years living in retirement, out of public eye; reappearing in 1828, on the news of Pedroza's election to the Presidency, raising the standard in favor of his opponent, Guerrero; then defeated, driven to the mountains, and outlawed; recalled almost immediately, and placed at the head of the army sent out to oppose him; then (in April, 1829) made Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Army; in that capacity repelling and conquering the ill-digested Spanish invasion under Buzaluz; soon after, driven from office with the President Guerrero; again in arms, driving Bustamante from power; then succeeding to the Presidency of the Republic, and, whilst President, in the midst of a successful mili-