

AGRICULTURAL.



THE ADVANTAGE OF GIVING PREFERENCE TO THE CULTURE OF COTTON OVER SILK.

Mr. Editor.—Whenever a Northern speculation is to be got up, every one interested sets to work by writing, and talking, and preaching to the Southerner, who is always the victim to be bamboozled by calculations and assertions—by jokes and promises of profit, that in sheer self defence, and to get rid of importunity, he swallows the bait; and whether it is preserved East India yam ginger, morus multicaulis, or silk-worm eggs, made of fish roe, he takes the dose measured out for him, viz: all of the article that can be sold, and quietly pockets the loss, rather than be laughed at.

We are, or we have been morus multicaulis mad. It is possible some of our wise ones, who were cotton planters, may have cunningly anticipated their neighbors, and got a start of them (in the way of making millions of dollars) by at least a year. These folks are out of my reach by twelve months—they are too wise; and as I cannot overtake them with my humble advice, I must be contented to offer it to those who have not yet abandoned the homely culture of cotton, for the splendid article that furnishes brocades and satins—that clothes the monarch when seated on his throne.

I am about to advocate the old staple article of cotton, to advise those who have cultivated it heretofore, not to give it up, but to stick close to it as long as it will sell—which will be as long as the world lasts.

Just before cotton was planted as a crop in Georgia, where it first began in America, silk was for a while all the rage in the shape of silk gauze. The ladies wore nothing else, and villages of weavers grew up in Scotland, supported altogether by this fabric. This article first raised the town of Paisley. But the fashion changed and the poor silk weavers sunk as fast as they rose—it was the vision of an hour.

Well, years passed over, and again the fashion of silk came up in another shape—something soft, light, and graceful, for the Grecian was all the order of the day. It lasted a year or so, and silk and silk weavers were again left in the lurch by the silk weavers—who cast their coats like the chrysalis, and came out as the butterfly in new and more splendid array, of a different kind of stuff. Then silk sunk again!—so, for a third time, all in my memory, until old Gaffer's time, the greatest changing of all, brought round the long waists of a hundred years ago—and with them the brocades and damask of the olden days of Queen Bess.

As my object is to show that silk, as a culture, is not to be compared with cotton, I would observe seriously, to those who have not already changed, yet feel disposed to try silk, that while cotton is a substitute in a great measure for wool, either by using the cotton entirely in cloth, or by mixing it up with wool—silk cannot take the place of wool in any way. Again, while cotton has almost altogether taken the place of linen, throughout the world, silk cannot represent it at all. The great use of silk is for splendor, for velvets, damasks, lustrings, gros de Naples, and other fine affairs. These have at present their day, instead of fine Cotton Cambrics, muslins, calicoes, and so forth—but even the fashion itself is in duration and proportion to the usefulness. In sixty years I have remarked that silk has been universally worn for purposes of dress (I mean for splendor) about four or five times—each period lasting a year or two; while cotton in all its variety, and let me say in all its simple grace and beauty, has lasted all the intermediate times.

Forty years ago, cotton goods were about four to six times as high-priced, and not as good or as elegant in their texture and patterns. The fall in price, and the perfection with which they are now made—the infinite and beautiful varieties of the cotton manufacture, insure its continuance with the rich—its cheapness with the poor and middle classes. Within the last fifteen or twenty years, not a single yard of English manufactured cotton reached India, and now the export annually exceeds belief. All Asia may be said to be now wearing English manufactured cotton, and we all know that American cotton has been hitherto the support of these operations. From the first improvement in spinning and weaving apparatus, the use of cotton has been regularly advancing, and that as fast as the growth permitted it. The consumption has always been ahead of the growth; but this is entirely owing to its useful and substituting qualities—qualities which silk does not possess, and of which I wish in this paper to warn the cotton planters. Silk may do for the Northerners to raise, who cannot raise cotton—but it ought never to take the place of cotton where that can grow.

The first settlement of South Carolina, it was said, was with a view to cultivate silk—but the inhabitants speedily found they could turn their industry even then, to better account. It was quickly abandoned.

The quantity of cotton raised is often the subject of discourse—but if your readers will take my view of it—viz: the quantity of labor saved in other countries by its being substituted for linen, &c., they will perceive that we are employed as agriculturists in raising for them, that which they use instead of growing flax, and to a great extent themselves, while the population of these countries spoken of are employed in manufacturing our cotton, or raising grain for food. I allude especially to the North of Europe; to Germany, and even France.

But it will be said the writers is prejudiced and narrow minded—that an enlarged mind would see things in a very different light. I therefore give you the opinion of one of the best writers on the agriculture of Italy, on the subject of silk. One, whose mind was as capacious as cultivated; and who, as far as we are concerned, may be considered as disinterested. He says: "But the manufacture of silk (he writes in 1800) for a length of time has been on the decline. The peasants continue to raise the silk-worm only because they cannot summon resolution to break through their old habits, nor to substitute fruit trees for those of the mulberry, and yet for years past, the profit has not paid them, by much, for their labor—even when no calamity befalls them—and when they, in addition, bring into the account the litter from the silk-worm, which makes a very excellent manure! but these worms are subject to so many diseases, and so many accidents: the smallest neglect is so fatal; the heating of the litter kills them—rats, poultry, rain, thunder, all prove so destructive and to such numbers, that the peasant ought to esteem himself happy, if in four years he has been able to succeed in three.—The cocoon, which formerly sold for 35 & 40 sols the pound, have fallen for years past to 24 and 25 sols—while all the expenses are doubled in value."

This excellent and intelligent writer goes on to say: "The culture of the mulberry and rearing the silk-worm (Education du ver a soie) were an object of the greatest importance to Tuscany. In the valley of Nievole alone, these last consume in common years, eight millions of pounds weight of mulberry leaves, and produce 400,000 lbs. of cocoons. The capital in circulation from this manufacture reaches nearly 122,000 Florentine crowns.—The silk produced annually, before it is sent to Florence to be operated upon by other hands, has already required in its preparation in the valley of Nievole, 458,400 days work.—Having given you, Mr. Editor, these details confirmatory, I again call the attention of your readers to the facts I have stated, and am, respectfully, your old correspondent in your second volume. SENEX.

Two notes (de Sismondi) Tableau de l'agriculture Toscane.
137,600 lbs. de coccons.
4,000 lbs. de soie.

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LARGE SALE OF MORUS MULTICAULIS.

We learn from the Philad. papers that about three thousand persons were in attendance at the public sale of 250,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees which took place on Wednesday at the Highfield coconery, Germantown, the property of Mr. Physic. The trees were sold by catalogue as they stood in rows, and most of them were purchased by individuals from other States. They averaged about three feet in height, and the sales amounted to about \$73,000. The following are the lots and prices: 25,888 for St. Louis, at 30 cents per tree; 46,850 for do, at 37 1-2 cts. 21,248 for Illinois, at 25 cts. 16,940 for do, at 32 1-2 cts. 11,044 for Mobile, at 32 1-3 cts. 23,327 for do, at 30 cts. 13,453 for Illinois, at 27 1-2 cts. 11,071 for Natchez, at 32 1-2 cts. 11,276 for Galena, Ill. at 35 cts. 6,360 for Delaware, at 27 1-2 cts. 10,555, at 30 cts. 12,131 do, at 32 1-2 cts. 10,795 at 37 cts. 12,102, at 25 cts. 5,810, at 32 1-2 cts. 990, at 22 1-2 cts. 8,368 at 17 1-2 cts.

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Remedy for hard times—more ploughing on land banks and less discounting in paper banks.—N. E. Farmer.

NEW STAGE LINE, From Fayetteville to Warsaw DEPOT.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE, which has been established by the late J. J. Lott, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad at Warsaw Depot, and running to the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other Route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boat for Baltimore. On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, Leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared on this line to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839.—21f Proprietors.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

August 3, 1839.

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LOTTERIES.

Under the Management of D. S. GREGORY, & Co.

FOR OCTOBER.

Land Ho! Land Ho!

Amidst the severe pressure that has lately existed, the exertions and active measures pursued by S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, to relieve the community have had the most beneficial effect, and at a period when the overwhelming torrent was at its height, threatening to engulf all, S. J. Sylvester stretched forth his hand, and by his timely aid rescued many who without his assistance, must have been carried away in the vortex, distributing with an unsparing hand, for the sake of those who relied upon him in the hour of peril having actually sold during the single month of August, capital prizes to the amount of \$68,000 Dollars. Thus by his enterprise and perseverance, removing the general gloom which prevailed, and enabling his friends to discover and give the cheering cry of Land Ho! S. J. Sylvester determined to follow up this course and to convince all that land ahead is Fortune's land, and he the skillful Pilot for those who trust in him. He now presents for the month of October, another brilliant series, which have never been surpassed for brilliant capitals and well distributed chances. Remember all prizes paid in "A-H!"—Early application is recommended, and great care in addressing all communications to

S. J. SYLVESTER.

130 Broadway, and 22 Wall St. N. Y.

GRAND SCHEME.

TOWN HALL LOTTERY of Maryland.

Class 2 for 1839.—To be positively drawn at Baltimore on the 23d of October next, under the superintendence of Commissioners.—78 numbers, 13 drawn ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 PRIZE of \$50,000!

1 PRIZE of 2,000 Dollars,

1 PRIZE of 1,000 Dollars,

1 PRIZE of 500 Dollars,

1 PRIZE of 300 Dollars,

1 PRIZE of 1,000 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 300 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 250 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 200 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 150 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 100 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 50 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 25 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 10 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 5 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 2 Dollars,

50 PRIZES of 1 Dollar,

50 PRIZES of 50 Cents,

50 PRIZES of 25 Cents,

50 PRIZES of 10 Cents,

50 PRIZES of 5 Cents,

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50 PRIZES of 1 Cent,

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