

keeping rotation of crops, in its galled and worn-out appearance.

It is an established rule in all good farming, that not more than two exhausting crops should be taken from the soil, before some return is made to it, either in manure, an ameliorating crop, as red clover, or in sufficient rest; but not that kind of rest, as it is falsely called, when it is turned out to pasture and severely grazed.

No two-chaff bearing crops should follow in succession; but the farmer should fix upon such a rotation as will give the necessary proportion of ameliorating with exhausting crops, in order that the former may restore to the earth as much as the latter extracts from it; by attending to this rule, the soil will always be kept in good heart and even condition to improve, provided judicious tillage accompany the rotation.

In fixing on a rotation, a farmer should ascertain what crops are best suited to his farm, and in what succession such crops ought to follow each other so as to make the greatest possible profit, consistently not only with keeping his land in good heart, but in an improving condition. "A judicious rotation of crops is the ground-work of general improvement. If a judicious system be adopted and persevered in, it cannot fail. No modes of tillage or management can make up for a defective rotation. The same crops, which under one system would be unprofitable and injurious to the land, under another rotation, with intervening ameliorating crops, might not only be profitable, but might promote its fertility."

Selecting and propagating the best heads and ears of the most approved kinds of grain and seeds, is the surest method of preserving them in perfection. Seeds should be selected in the same manner that breeders are selected. Farmers, to improve their stock, pick out the fairest of the particular breed or variety they want to improve, and prosecute the improvement with these selected individuals. In the garden, and in every field of grain, select such individual plants as excel in vigor and productiveness and ripen earliest, under a moral certainty that such plants are peculiarly adapted to such a soil and climate. Some of the most distinguished farmers of our country have acted upon this principle and with great success.

By observing this principle, weeds and grain are prevented from degenerating, have been made to ripen earlier and to increase their prolific powers.

Liberality is the economy of agriculture.

Liberality in procuring good tools or implements for the hands on a farm is the economy of agriculture. Good tools are as essential to a farmer as to the carpenter or any other mechanic; and all know that complete work cannot be expected from the latter, in any branch or profession of their trade, without the requisite tools. Experience has long taught me that a greater loss results to the farmer from defective implements, than almost from any other cause whatever; the difference between a good and a bad implement, particularly in ploughs, is so great as to constitute an enormous saving on a large farm by the former; a good plough will save half the labor of a bad one, with the additional advantages of working with more ease to the team, and of doing the work itself better, thereby rendering the customary repetitions not only unnecessary, but pernicious.

Fore-sight is another item in the economy of agriculture. It consists in preparing work for all weather, and doing all work in proper weather, and at proper times. But in violation of this rule, nothing is more common than a persistence in ploughing, making hay, cutting wheat, and other works, when a small delay might have escaped a great loss; and the labor employed to destroy, would have been employed to save. Crops of all kinds are frequently planted or sown at improper periods, or unseasonably in relation to the weather, from the want of an arrangement of the work on a farm, calculated for doing every species of it precisely at the periods, and in the seasons, most likely to enhance its profit.

A third item in the economy of agriculture, is not to kill time by doing the same thing twice over. When a thing is done, let it be well done, and it will not require to be done soon again; this will invariably be found to be the best economy with respect to all the work executed on the farm.

In closing this article, I cannot do better than adopt the language of an eminent Agriculturalist. "Liberality constitutes the economy of agriculture, and perhaps it is the solitary human occupation, to which the adage, 'the more we give, the more we shall receive,' can be justly applied. Liberality to the earth in manuring and culture, is the fountain of its bounty to us. Liberality to slaves and working animals, is the fountain of their profit. Liberality to domestic brutes, is the fountain of their nature. The good work of a strong team, causes a profit beyond the bad work of a weak one, after deducting the additional expense of feeding it; and it saves moreover half the labor of a driver, sunk in following a bad one. Liberality in warm houses produces health, strength and comfort; preserves the lives of a multitude of domestic animals; causes all animals to thrive on less food; and secures from damage all kinds of crops. And liberality in the utensils of husbandry, saves labor to a vast extent, by providing the proper tools for doing the work both well and expeditiously. A pinching miserly system of agriculture may indeed keep a farmer out of prison, but it will never lodge him in a palace. Great profit depends on great improvements of the soil, and great improvements can never be made by

pernicious efforts. The discrimination between useful and productive, and useless and barren expenses, constitutes the true agricultural secret, for acquiring happiness and wealth. A good farmer will sow the former with an open hand, and eradicate every weed of the latter."

POLITICAL.

From the South Carolinian.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

The Administration—Congress—the South—and the Tariff.—Our elections being now over, and the annual session of Congress fast approaching, it becomes us, of the South, and especially of South Carolina, (upon whom all eyes are anxiously turned,) to consider well the position we occupy, and our proper course for the future. That course is clear, but it requires prudence, judgment, reflection, and energy, to pursue it. The first, and great point, is, to stand fast on our principles—immovable from this, by friend or foe. They must be sacrificed to no considerations of expediency—no motive of personal or party feeling, interest or policy, love or hate. Looking always to them, we must determinately support all, who support them, and oppose all who oppose them, no matter who.

Thus guided and directed, it is due to the present Federal Administration, and its party, that we give them an honest, and hearty support; so long as they are true to the great question at issue, and the important, imperishable Republican principles generally, set forth in the admirable Republican Address of their members of Congress, at the close of the last session. So long as they are true to those principles, we will be true to them,—through good report, and through ill report—prosperity or adversity—and so long, only. In this we have no choice—no safe or honorable alternative. By these principles, we of the South, must "stand, or fall, sink, or swim, survive, or perish." We have no other hope of safety, honor, happiness, or prosperity—no other refuge from dishonor and degradation, oppression, poverty, extermination. To others—the majority—the Constitution, which involves these principles, is as nothing: except as an impediment to their will and power—to us, every thing—even existence! And the voice of the South, must be, from the Potomac to the Sabine, Up with the banner of these principles, every where—in Congress, or our Legislatures—on our mountains, and in our valleys—at our public meetings, and our fire sides;—nail them to the mast, to swim or sink with them—

"And he who falters, is no son of mine."

But, it is also due to ourselves, that we guardedly and determinately retain our separate and distinct character, name and existence—free, always, to act for ourselves, in every emergency, on every measure. There must be no amalgamation—no breaking of ranks—no confusion. All must be in order and regularity, watchfulness, and preparation—every knapsack on, every musket in order, every sentinel and guard at his post—all ready to wheel or display into line of battle, on the instant—fixed to the front or rear, right or left, wherever danger may present itself, or an enemy, of any kind, show his front. We must not forget the lesson learned in our late separation from our disaffected "Whigs" the difficulties of drawing off from them, at a moment of sudden danger—their arms, and munitions left among them, for want of order and preparation—the temptations offered to the timid, selfish, and avaricious, to take advantage of such amalgamation and disorder, to consult their individual ease, comfort, aggrandizement, and fear of danger. This must be guarded against for the future. Our party lines and distances must be preserved, distinct and definite; and they who cross them, except on duty, and linger among or tamper with others, must be looked upon with doubt and suspicion, and narrowly watched at every moment of danger or alarm.

Yet, among those who yet their places in that sudden call to arms, and have since consequently become more or less estranged from us, were many who erred unintentionally—hesitated in the midst of the confusion; unprepared, and wanting time for reflection; and now hang back, from fear of the reproaches that may be given them by their old associates. To such, the look should be ever kind and encouraging, the hand ever open, the heart ever warm, generous, and welcoming. They may have been as true in faith and feeling, though not so fortunately ready; and such men are not the less firm and determined in their course, because they do not always decide on it so readily and instantly. Their great caution and patience are as desirable and reliable, at some times, to restrain the fiery soul, and impetuosity they are designed to check and balance in society, as over tardy and embarrassing, at others. Results, only determine when they are right or wrong.

As to our course in the next Congress: On the great question of a Constitutional Treasury, we and our allies, combined, are in a minority. We have taken our stand upon it, and our principles and objects are well known. We must adhere to them, firmly and decidedly; but our true policy is to make no leading move on them. The opposition have a fixed majority in the present Congress, and upon them, devolves the responsibility of proposing a remedy for existing difficulties. Let them do so, and show their hand, or take the consequences of rejecting the remedies of others, for alleged disorders and embarrassments and utterly refusing to assist, or propose any one of their own. On any positive, substantive measure of their own, they are divided and weak—their strength being obvious only in opposition. Let them propose a Federal Bank—the Federal Bank system—or the Special Deposite system—and at once they are in a weak and impotent minority—showing, that they are a combination or coalition of different small factions, powerful only for mischief, and utterly impotent for any positive good—aimed, only in the selfish objects of personal ambition, power, and office—the hope of victory, and of sharing the common spoils. But, let them attempt any measure of principle, or a public character,

or let once they were against one another, as they are now against us, and their true character is exposed to the country—their weakness, divisions, and unimproved condition, to obtain the Government, power, office, and honors of the country, and share the "spoils." They have combined to reject our remedy—yet, in their private conversations, or acknowledge their incapacity, inability, and unwillingness to the cause—their utter impotency for any thing but evil! If they cannot now manage efficiently and usefully the department of Government, combining the creative, active, guiding, directing, and propelling powers, what could they do with all?—what can be hoped of them, from their probable management of all? Let them now prove themselves "faithful over a few things," if they hope to be made "lords over many."

The pressing dangers of the Administration, and the South, at this time is to be found in the financial condition of the Government. The revenue is decreasing, under the operations of the Compromise Act, and rapidly coming down to the constitutional and necessary wants of the Government; while no corresponding effects have been made by the Administration, to reduce the expenditures; and the opposition, apparently forsaking its weak point, has labored to the utmost to bring the matter to a crisis, by voting large appropriations, and at the same time struggling to withhold the means of meeting them. Its principles and policy, too, are in favor of a protective Tariff. Mr. Wadsworth, and several of the leading Whig presses, have indicated a determination to violate the Compromise Act, and advocate a renewal of the protection duties; and, by proposing expenditures, and withholding supplies, they hope to embarrass, disgrace, and break down the Administration, and at the same time create a necessity for higher duties, or a Federal debt. The continually increasing disparity between the receipts and disbursements, weighs greatly in their favor. A check must ensue, unless immediate and efficient measures of retrenchment and economy are taken to prevent it—indeed even that course be not too late. It is surprising that the Administration does not see its danger on this point, and guard against it; for this, certainly, is its weak point—the point of greatest danger. They who have read the Speeches of Mr. Calhoun, cannot fail to remember, that he has repeatedly, within the last two years, given warning to the Administration, and the country, of the impending danger, in this matter, but apparently all in vain. It cannot be neglected much longer. If the expenditures be not reduced nearly one-half, a new public debt must be created, or the Tariff duties must be renewed—either of which results, would inevitably be fatal to those in power.

The leading measure, then, of the next session, must be a provision for a rigid and efficient system of retrenchment, economy, and accountability; and all who oppose it must be set down as decidedly opposed to our principles, interests, and views. On this measure, the sincerity of the Administration will be tested, on the one hand, and that of our State Rights and "Whig" opponents of the South, on the other. To the latter, it will be one of the greatest political trials of their lives; for, woe, woe be upon him of the South, whose temporizing party policy may bring upon his constituents another oppressive Tariff, or large public debt.—"Whoever shall stumble upon this stone, shall assuredly be broken; but upon whomsoever this stone shall fall, it shall grind him to powder."

Without such a system, based on the great fundamental principle, that no more money ought to be taken from the People, than is absolutely necessary for the just and economical wants of the Government, it is vain to think of preserving our free institutions, or breaking the oppressive and debasing political and commercial yoke which has so long been on the neck of the South. Its adoption would at once open the road fairly and clearly for the introduction of a Constitutional Treasury, at the next succeeding session, and render its operation plain and simple, safe and easy; and without it, the difficulties of that "great measure of deliverance and liberty" would often be great, if not almost insurmountable. Indeed, the measure itself will have little chance of success, if this natural pioneer of it be defeated, for its final and irretrievable defeat, would ensure; the downfall of the Administration.

On this measure, then, there must be no compromise—no sacrifice of principles to expediency. To us, of the South, it is a life or death; for, if the Tariff duties should be renewed, or a public debt created—and indeed, in case of the latter, the former would follow of course, as before—"farewell, a long farewell to all our greatness"—all our hopes, efforts, and generous, patriotic imaginings of future deliverance, liberty, and peace. "They who are not for us," then, "are against us;" the end of their warfare is ruin, degradation, annihilation; and with all such, we have no hope but in uncompromising hostility.

These remarks are not the results of the moment, but of long and deep reflection, resulting in the strongest conviction; and we earnestly trust they will be considered, as they are penned, in a candid and impartial spirit, controlled by no personal or party feeling, and guided by a deep sense of public duty, and regard for the welfare of the country. Of the concurrence of our political friends, we cannot doubt. So far as we have been able to consult them, they decidedly agree with us; and we trust our new allies, and especially our opponents at the South, will ponder long and well on them, ere they unhappily commit themselves against them. In God's name let not the South be forever divided, especially on a matter like this, so apparently clear and unquestionable—in vital and important—involving every thing dear to us as a free people.

We have been informed by a gentleman who has just arrived from San Patricio, that a skirmish has recently taken place near the Nuecos, between a party of Mexicans and a body of Indians supposed to be the Comanches. The bodies of two Mexicans and of nine dead horses were found near the scene of conflict—one of the Mexicans was scalped. A quantity of paints and other articles were found burning near the spot when the party of our citizens who made the discovery arrived. Neither of the belligerent parties, however, were in sight, and it is not known which was victorious. The company of our citizens who made the discovery proceeded westward, and met a small detachment of Mexicans at the distance of