

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers."

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

FARM STOCK.

Report made by a committee of the Agricultural Society of Pendleton, S. Carolina. READ, NOVEMBER 12, 1818.

The committee appointed upon Farm Stock, beg leave now to Report: That this subject embraces a very important branch of husbandry and rural economy, and is very extensive when taken in all its relations, must be obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to agricultural pursuits. Your committee, believing that it was only intended by the society that they should lay before it such facts and observations as were calculated to shew the preference of one species of the same genus of domestic animals over another, so far as it respected the operations of husbandry, or the comforts and profits of the farmer, will confine their observations to such as are considered of the first importance, and endeavor to shew why the farmer should turn his attention to the raising and using one kind rather than another. The breeds of horses not being so distinct in this country as in some others, it is difficult to describe the race most valuable to the farmer as best suited to the business of agriculture. In some of the middle states, the large dray breed is used as best suited to their heavy market wagons; and in the eastern and all the southern states, a middle sized horse is preferred, on account of his not consuming so much food, his being able to endure much more fatigue, and perform more work in the same time. Your committee are of opinion, that, if horses are thought the most proper animal upon a farm, for the wagon, the plough, and the cart; those which spring from the common breed, and partaking a little of the blood-horse, are the best calculated to perform all the services of the farm horse, with the greatest ease and expedition, and with the least expense to the owner. But those which are necessary for its use, should, at any rate, be crossed with the best blood in the country, as such will not cost more, in the raising, than the coarsest, and will command a much greater price for the saddle or pleasure carriage. And if any particular breed of horses has shown its decided superiority, in the southern states, for vigor of constitution, activity and strength, it is that which has descended from the Genius stock, which has, from its make and qualities, become almost a distinct race.

It has long been a question, however, whether the horse or the ox should be preferred as a beast of the plough. It has been urged in favour of the ox, that he was capable of bearing great fatigue, was equally docile, lived nearly as long as the horse, subsisted upon less expensive food, and almost entirely without grain, and in the end was convertible into the most delicious food for man, and afforded valuable materials for his comfort and convenience. That if by accident he became lame or blind, still he would depreciate but little in his value, whereas the horse, under the same circumstances, would be worse than useless. To this it is answered, that although the horse is a more delicate and expensive animal, whose carcass is worth nothing, yet he more than compensates for these qualities, by the expedition with which he performs his work, thereby enabling the farmer to save much time, by doing so much more in the same space, and "time is money." Although the ox does not require so much grain as the horse, yet he demands a greater quantity of provender or long forage, and as he is certainly less capable of bearing heat than the horse, it seems that he is only suited to an elevated & cool country, which affords good pasturage and meadows; and therefore the ox can be worked to great advantage in any country, grass and hay must be first attended to. For these reasons, where the ox was formerly the common beast of the plough, the horse was almost universally substituted. To find an animal uniting most of the good qualities of the horse and ox, with but few

of the objections applicable to either, is certainly a great desideratum in agriculture. In the opinion of your committee, the mule is better calculated to answer the general purposes of the farm, than either the horse or the ox, as uniting the good properties of each with but few of the bad. Nothing but ignorance and prejudice could have kept the value of this useful animal so long from being known among us. But of what is ignorance & prejudice not capable? It is, however, very strange, that the most intelligent writers upon farm stock, appear, and acknowledge themselves to be ignorant of them as a beast of the plough, particularly as their great value has been long known in the south of Europe, Africa, Asia, and South America. In old Spain, the stock, from which they descend, is as much attended to, in point of pedigree, as the finest horses in England—there, a pair of good mules will cost twice as much as a pair of good horses, and in S. America, a mule is considered worth many horses, and in some parts of our own state, one good mule is valued equal to two-plough horses. These facts are stated, to shew that we are not singular in thinking highly of mules, and for this preference it is thought there are reasons sufficient to convince every calculating mind. The mule is more easily raised than the horse, more able to bear heavy burthens, equally strong for the draft, more patient, equally docile, will live twice or thrice as long, capable of enduring much more labor, will do as much work in the same time, and will not be more than one half the expense, as they will not eat more than one half the grain, will make use of long forage, which the delicacy of the horse will reject, and will bear the heat full as well, perhaps better. Besides all this, they are able to work sooner and are only in their prime when the horse has become an useless expense by age. From the smallness of their feet, they may not answer so well as the horse in deep, miry roads, but from the excellence of the hoof, they will never require to be shod, except upon long journies over rocky roads.

That most useful and neglected animal the cow, has engaged the attention of your committee, and as this is believed, upon the whole, the most important stock for the farmer, much might be said on this subject, but it is thought unnecessary, upon the present occasion, to say more than to express an opinion, as to the kind which is the best for this country, and the reasons for that opinion. That the stock which is mingled with what is here called the English breed, and in England the short-horned or Dutch breed, is better than the common stock of the country, it is believed no one can doubt, who was present at the cattle show of this society, in September last, or who has, at all, attended to the improvement of this animal. There, several calves were exhibited, all of which, except one, partook in different degrees of this foreign breed of cattle. The one exhibited of the common breed, was certainly very large, and did great credit to its owner, and at the same time no one present could think that it was at all comparable to any one of the others. This was conclusive as to appearance, & if they are not more tender or difficult to keep than the common breed, they must be better. Those of the committee who have had the opportunity of judging from experience, upon this subject, think them not more difficult to keep; but on the contrary, think that they will look better, grow much larger, and take fat much sooner upon the same pasture. This observation relates to enclosed pastures, and they would not be understood to say, that this breed of cattle requires no more food than the common; but, on the contrary, they believe that cattle of all kinds require the quantity of their food to be in proportion to their size. Although this breed of cattle is thought more tender than others, in England, yet from its superior excellence, it has been increased in most parts of that country. Notwithstanding cows of this race give much more milk than those of the common yet much of their excellence does not arise from this circumstance, as they can only yield in proportion to the food which they consume. Their superiority arises almost entirely from their size, the smallness of their bones,

in proportion to their flesh, their inclination to take fat earlier, and to make fat upon the best parts. This inclination to take fat earlier, and to make it upon the best parts, is attributed by the most experienced breeders to the beauty of their form; and they are governed in their selection of stock to breed from, not so much by the size as by the smallness of the bone, and the beauty and symmetry of the form. It is much to be regretted, that this valuable animal, which contributes more largely to the comfortable subsistence of man than any other, is much neglected in our country, and left to bear every wind & rain which descends from heaven, without a shelter, and with no better allowance than straw or husks. If the farmer, instead of keeping up a large stock of impoverished cattle, which tend to impoverish him, and which can yield nothing to his comfort or his profit, would keep fewer, which would enable him to keep them better, he would, for all his additional kindness and attention, receive ample returns, in a rich variety of delicious beef, milk, butter and cheese.

However valuable and important a small stock of sheep must be to every farmer, for food and clothing, yet an extensive flock is not so valuable as in some other countries, where the carcass is in great demand, and the fleece commands a ready sale. But it is very desirable that every one who keeps sheep, should have the kind most useful for him, and suitable to his local situation. Some years ago, it was thought that wool of the finest kind, would be an article of the first importance in this country, and many men in our country were merino mad. But the bubble has burst, & many have learned, by experience, that this was a delusion, and now know, that a flock of sheep larger than is necessary for domestic consumption, is a useless expense. But this delusion of the day has been of great importance to the country, in causing much more attention to be bestowed upon this valuable domestic animal. It is believed that a mixture of the merino blood improves our native sheep both in the carcass and fleece. All crosses of this breed, make the stock retain its wool much better. We know but little of other breeds in this country; but perhaps if we could get the Bakewell or Dishly breed, which is so remarkable for its size and inclination to take fat, it would make a valuable acquisition to our farm stock.

A VIEW OF THIS COUNTRY, By a Foreigner.

The following letter, from Mr. Wm. Ward, who recently visited in the United States, full of ardor and enthusiasm, to establish Christian seminaries of learning in Hindostan, may be perused with interest on account of its local allusions. The charitable spirit which it breathes, and the liberality of the national opinions of Mr. Ward, will conciliate those who may disagree with him in point of faith.

To the Rev. George Barclay, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

LONDON APRIL 24, 1821.

My dear Brother: I went to America to be edified by its religious character and institutions, and not as an economist or politician: you will not expect, therefore, any thing which has relation to these subjects. Yet I may observe, once for all, that the roads, the culture, the style of building in general, the vehicles, the extent of every kind of improvement—these come short of the same things in England. And who ought to wonder at this, when the age of the two countries is considered? The winters in America are long and severe, and the summers hot.—On the sea board the variability of the climate is very great, and pulmonary cases are very numerous and fatal. Yet, still it remains true, that most of the deficiencies and faults of America are the deficiencies and faults of youth. After visiting the states of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Maine, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, &c. and the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, I was quite amazed at the progress of society in the United States: these towns, these colleges, these courts of justice, these scientific and benevolent institutions, the extent of country cultivated, these state governments, this army, this navy, this powerful general government! Why, my dear brother, when I considered that the other day this whole continent was a forest, the exclusive abode of half naked savages and wild beasts, all this scenery appeared before me absolutely as the effect of enchantment. I may here give you impressions made on my mind in

passing through the State of Connecticut, and of which I made a memorandum at the time: "That country must be a happy one, in which the poor can obtain a respectable education for their children for nothing; where each man of good character, without regard to his sect, can become a legislator; where provisions are exceedingly cheap; where, except in particular towns, taxes are few; where there are no tythes, nor the galled feelings arising from the unwise elevation of one part of the people on a religious account, over the other part, and where the people (as I had just seen them in Boston) meet in convention to amend the constitution of the state, with the same good humor as men go to the annual meeting of the humane Society in London. I saw several Baptist Ministers in the above convention, as well as among the legislators of the State of Maine. This may suffice for these subjects.

Many places of worship in America, among different denominations, have wooden steeples; which, however, when painted, look nearly as well as stone.—Among the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the vestry, or session house, is a separate, & sometimes a distinct building; the small vestries, as in England, opening into the chapel, where the minister can retire, and see his friends and deacons, are very rare in the states. The minister goes at once into the pulpit, and puts off his great coat or cloak, & throws it over the side of the pulpit. In the winter a pan of coals in a box is ready for him to set his feet upon. The services are conducted nearly the same as in England—but I was very sorry to observe that our custom of lining out the hymn as sung, scarcely exists; and that singing, in many cases, was profanely abandoned to the choir, as though praise, at any rate, might be done by proxy; or, as though the Object of the Christian worship was partial to such and such tunes which the congregation could not acquire. How any person can blame cathedral worship as popish, and admire these exhibitions in the front gallery, I know not. Notes entreating the prayers of the congregation for the sick, &c. are, in many places, sent up into the pulpit; and, directed by these notes, the ministers visit the sick during the week. The reading of the Holy Scriptures does not commonly, I regret to say it, make a part of the sanctuary. Doctor Watts generally supplies the forms of praise to the American people. I have seen selections, the greater part, however, the compositions of Watts, by Dr. Dwight, Dr. Livingston, Dr. Worcester, and Mr. Winchell. American editions of Dr. Rippon's selection are not uncommon. The reading of their sermons prevails; I apprehend, to a considerable degree among the Congregational Ministers, if not among others also. The services are, in many places concluded, in the evening at least, with a doxology, the congregation standing. Blacks are members of the churches of the whites and sit down to the Lord's table with the whites wherever I travelled.

Elders, as the scripture name of ministers, is much used in some parts. Black cloaks are generally worn by the ministers in the New-England States; and I saw several ministers wearing pig-tails.

The number of religious institutions in America exceeds, if possible, those of England. Bible, Missionary, Tract, and Sunday School Societies, are very numerous. The American Bible Society is a noble institution, doing great good. The Orphan Asylum at New York has been favored with such remarkable instances of the Divine care, as to remind one very strongly of the institution of Professor Frank, in Germany. The Deaf & Dumb Asylum, at Hartford, Connecticut, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, prospers exceedingly. I spent some hours at the Asylum, enjoying a flow of feelings so sacred and so refined, that I can never lose the recollections of this visit. Regular prayer meetings confined to females, held at each other's houses, are very common in America.

But there are some institutions existing in America, which I have not heard of in other countries: At Boston, and in other places, a missionary for the town and neighborhood is maintained and employed; his work is to carry the gospel to the poor; to preach in cellars, in garrets, and amongst those who, by their poverty, or their peculiar circumstances, or their disinclination, are excluded from the public means of grace. I met two or three of these interesting missionaries.—Societies of ladies exist for assisting poor Christian students by purchasing cloth and making them clothes. Other ladies are united to work together one day in a week, fortnight, or month, devoting the produce of their sewing, &c. to some good object. One of the party reads for the edification of the rest. Societies of girls, and separate ones for boys, are numerous—these have meetings, and devote a quarter, or a half, or a whole dollar a year each to some Christian object. In the church under the care of the Rev. Mr. Poyson, of Portland, a number of married females have associated, under a solemn engagement, that the survivors will, as much as possible, seek the spiritual good of the children from whom any mother

in this association may be removed by death.

The different denominations in this country come together in delightful harmony, and co-operate without being obstructed by those impediments which exist in other countries. The Sunday School Union, in New York, exhibits a noble specimen of the true Christian feeling; and the Union flourishes accordingly.

In short I found more places of worship in the large towns in America than in similar towns in Britain, and much genuine piety among the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Evangelicalists, the Baptists, the Methodists, and the Unitarians; and, as far as my journeying extended, I observed a cheering exhibition of Christian progress. As in England, all denominations of real Christians are increasing; and are all growing better. The revivals in different sections of the Union are greater than ever I have made special enquiry into the nature of these revivals, and find, that the far greater portion of those who commence a religious profession under these impressions, continue till death to adorn the doctrine of Divine influence. Christian missions, too, begin to be more and more popular, and the duty of the church to identify them, as an integral part of its institutions, begins to be more generally felt and acknowledged in this highly favored country. What a cheering sight it was to see, on the 9th of last month, coach and wagon loads of missionaries coming into Princeton, on their way to the Indians; the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them. And how still more astonishing that these Indians should be made willing to devote to the education of their children all the dollars paid them by annual instalments, for food, by the government of the United States.

Blessed be God! the appearance in all Christian countries indicate, that we are rapidly passing into a new order of things. Indeed, all the great events of our own times seem but the harbingers of His appearance, who is the desire of all nations.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS FOR SALE

At the Raleigh Depository. THE subscriber has just received from Andover a handsome assortment of Religious Tracts which he offers for sale at his Store on Fayetteville Street. Tract Societies and benevolent individuals wishing to purchase for gratuitous distribution can be supplied at the Northern prices, viz. a mill for each page (one cent for 10 pages.)

Also for sale, Fifty Copies of Professor Stuart's Letters to the Rev. Mr. Channing, and a few Copies of Dr. Wood's Letters, addressed to Unitarians. WM. SHAW, agent for the Andover Tract Society in N. Carolina. N. w. 9. 55 ct

RAN AWAY.

MY Negro Man HARRY. He is pretty well known on the Stage Road from Warrenton to Raleigh, having frequently travelled with me, and twice this Spring drove a wagon along it with two grey horses in it. He eludes suspicion, by pretending to be looking for a purchaser. He is about 45 years old, stout and well made, very likely and quite a sensible man for his color; has a slight impediment in his speech. He is hankering about Dr. Verrell's in Franklin. I expect no attention will be paid to any Letters or Pass he may have with him. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to any person who may lodge him in Jail and let me know it. All persons are forewarned harboring him—and masters of vessels from taking him away. JOHN R. LUCAS, Brunswick C. H. Virg. Oct. 4.

A PROCLAMATION.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by Joel Vannoy, Jailor of the County of Wilkes, that a certain LARKIN CARLEY, who stands charged with the crime of murder, committed upon the body of one Jehu Barbee, made his escape from the Jail of the said County on the night of the 24th of September last.

Now, therefore, to the end, that he, the said Larkin Carley may be brought to justice, the above Reward will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine the said fugitive in any Jail in this State, so that he may be brought to justice. And I do moreover hereby enjoin and command, all officers, civil and military, within this State, to use their best endeavors to apprehend the said Carley and bring him to justice.

Carley is represented to be a stout man, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 30 years of age. In testimony whereof, I have caused the great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1821. J. FRANKLIN.

By the Governor, WM. H. HARRIS, Sec'y. PRINTING Of every description neatly executed at this Office.