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THE STAR,

And North Carolina Gazette,

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LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION, three dollars per annum—one half in advance. Subscribers in *other States* cannot be allowed to remain in arrears longer than one year, and persons resident without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

LETTERS to the Editors must be post-paid.

Notice.

Having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Cannon, deceased, at the August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Wake, *Notice* is hereby given to all persons having demands against the said estate to present them for immediate payment; and those *indebted* to the estate are requested to call at the store near the Presbyterian Church, and have a *settlement*, or I shall be compelled to enforce one.

HENRY J. CANNON, Adm'r.

Raleigh, August 23, 1833 — 36 4w.

RANSOM'S HOTEL,

RLAKELY, N. C.

End of Petersburg Rail Road, Roanoke,

Will be opened by the subscriber in September. This new and splendid ESTABLISHMENT will be furnished in a neat and fashionable manner, with new furniture, and every other necessary and comfort requisite for travellers and genteel company. The ease and facilities of good marketing from Petersburg, Norfolk (and if necessary, from the Northern cities) by Cars, &c. and the wealth and plenty of this neighborhood, together with the advantages of the products of the rich valley of our Roanoke, induces him to say, no location can be better supplied.—And he feels assured, that he has acquired a reputation and knowledge in the business, from having conducted for a long time, large and similar Establishments in this *State* and the *West*, that will ensure him success. He respectfully refers to the advertisement of the Petersburg Rail Road Company for the facilities afforded Travellers. Three Stages and Accommodation Coaches will leave Blakely every day, one for Fayetteville with the great Southern mail, and two *to*, and *by* Warrenton, going *South* and *West*. All gentlemen who are disposed to take the Rail Road at Blakely, may depend on having their horses well taken care of, and their gigs and carriages put under good shelter and houses built expressly. New Roads, and safe Ferry Boats are establishing and will be in full operation in a few days. Liquors and Wines, all laid in from the eldest makers and importers.—Ice houses, Mint beds, and Sturgeon pens, are erecting and will be in readiness. In fact, nothing shall be wanting as far as his limited means will go, to meet the satisfaction and comfort of all genteel company.

ROBT RANSOM & CO.

Blakely, N. C. August 24, 1833 — 36 1m

Notice.

I wish to sell the plantation whereon I now live, containing by actual survey 427 acres; a plat of which can be seen at Rigsbee's Hotel, in the city of Raleigh.

This land is one half cleared and in excellent order for cultivation, sufficient to work 8 or 10 hands to advantage. It is also situated immediately on the Halifax road, 18 miles east of Raleigh, on the waters of Little river. There are on the premises a DWELLING HOUSE, 36 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a T 28 feet long and 18 feet wide, containing 8 rooms below stairs, with 2 porches, one 12 feet square, and the other 6, commodious fire places, a Kitchen 20 feet, a Smoke House and Dairy, 4 Negro Houses, 18 feet square, all with excellent stone chimneys.—Also, 3 granaries, 20 by 28 feet; a well of excellent water, within 10 yards of the Dwelling House, through a solid rock, with a neat house over it. The yard and garden are also well enclosed. Also, a Store House within 200 yards of the Dwelling House, 20 by 28 feet, with 2 partitions, making a counting and store room, with a piazza 8 feet in front, a Black Smith shop with a new set of tools; also a Gin house 30 feet square and 2 stories high, fixed to run 2 gins upon the best plan—one of Mitner's Cotton screws, thought by the best judges to be one of the most improved plans of any in this country. There is also an excellent well of water at the store house yard. I have also on the premises, 2 excellent Grist Mills—runners 4 feet wide, 18 inches thick, and a set of first rate bolting cloths (Dutch) with a screw or crane nearly fixed for the purpose of taking up & letting down the runners. The mill house is 24 by 26 feet, & well finished. These mills have the advantage of four tributary streams of Little river, which enables them to grind throughout the summer, except it is unusually dry. The whole of the above improvements are nearly new. Cash or likely young negroes would be taken in payment, or if it suits the purchaser better, I will give a credit of one and two years. Gentlemen who wish a pleasant and healthy situation in the upper country, had better call early, as I am determined to sell at half cost, to go to the West.

BOLLING DUNN.

Wake county, July 20, 1833 — 32 3m

Proclamation,

By the Governor of North Carolina.

300 Dollars Reward.

Whereas it has been made known to me by the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest, that Christopher Harrill, Junior, late of the county of Edgecomb, was recently murdered in the said county, and that Cullin Little and William G. Little stand charged with the commission of the said felony: And whereas it is represented that the said Cullin Little and William G. Little are fugitives from justice, and are believed to have fled beyond the limits of the State:

Now therefore to the end that the said Cullin Little and William G. Little may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine them in any jail within this State, or half that sum for the apprehension and confinement of either of them. And I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend or cause to be apprehended the aforesaid fugitives.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, the 24th day of July, 1833.

(L. S.)

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,

W. R. HILL, P. Sec.

Cullin Little is represented to be about twenty-eight years of age, five feet two or three inches high, to have a dark complexion, round jaws, dark beard and hair, a bald head, with a scar two or three inches in length commencing in the edge of the forehead, and running up the head, occasioned by a fall from a horse.

William G. Little is described as twenty-five years of age, five feet two or three inches high, spare built, dark complexion, dark hair and beard, very hairy about the neck, somewhat freckled in the face, lean jaws, and as answering fiercely when spoken to. — 31 3m.

Wake Forest Land for Sale

The subscriber being desirous to move to the West, offers for sale his Plantation whereon he now lives, situated in the county of Wake, twelve miles north of Raleigh, on the Powell road, leading from Raleigh to Louisburg, and on the waters of Neuse river, within 600 yards of Wake Forest Pleasant Grove Academy. This tract of land contains four hundred and twenty-seven acres, with a two story dwelling house, and other out houses. He has one other tract, within one mile of the Falls of Neuse, near the Falls road, that contains 188 acres, with a small dwelling house and some other out houses; and as to the situation for health and society in this neighborhood, it is inferior to none. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the lands, as there will be a bargain sold soon.

WM. B. DUNN.

August 20, 1833 — 35 2m

FACT vs. THEORY.

Not only has the price of coffee advanced since the repeal of the duty, the price of tea has also advanced—and we find the following in the Philadelphia United States Gazette:

"It is a fact well worthy the attention of the honest opposers of protection to American industry, that the principal articles of British manufacture which are admitted at a *reduced duty* under the altered tariff, have all *advanced in price in England*, so as to cost the consumer here more than when they paid a higher rate. Silk goods of every description, of which the consumption in this country is immense, and increasing, have advanced full fifteen per cent, and excise woollens generally from 20 to 125 per cent."

Has our Mr. Anti-Tariff, any calculations to make in explanation of these facts? If he has, we should be glad to be made acquainted with them. By the way, does the increased price we pay for Berlin wools or Leonese woollens benefit the leaders of the operatives of England?

On the contrary the price of woollens the manufacture of this country have no certain to complain. They, too, will increase their prices accordingly. Good lessons to the sheep grower, for wool has advanced in price. But where is the encouragement to it? Where be many of the forty bale theory? We hope Mr. Anti-Tariff will speak to these matters.—*Gen. Gaz.*

To what purpose are the above remarks made? It is to convey the idea that a diminution of duty on an imported article does not diminish its price; or that an increase of duty is not followed by an increase of price; and that this may be considered as a general proposition, on the truth of which the editors of the above named Gazette are willing to stake their characters as political economists? Or do they mention them as anomalous, extraordinary cases, out of the usual run of business, and which they can neither understand nor explain? It would seem to be the former with the Philadelphia journal, and the latter with the Cincinnati Gazette.

Had not the Philadelphia Gazette intended that its readers should draw such a conclusion, it would scarcely have recommended the facts stated, to the consideration of the "*honest* opposers of protection." We may therefore presume, that the Gazette wishes to be numbered among the "*honest*" friends of protection. We shall consider it as such, and will ask the Gazette, that if duties can be laid upon imported commodities without increasing their price, how comes it that there has ever been a load, by any [illegible] difficulty to raise any amount of revenue by duties upon imports, which the necessities of the State may require? and, also, how it comes that all the civilized nations of the earth have been desirous of a diminution of the duties upon imported articles? This, as a general proposition, is true, although there are portions of all nations who wish a continuation of duty on the commodities which may come into competition with the commodities which they themselves produce.

For example: the woollen manufacturer of the United States will be very willing to see the duty on wool taken off, as he knows and confesses, that by admitting the wool duty free, he gets it at a less price than if he had to pay 10 cents a pound duty for it. The same with the indigo. Neither will he have any objection to get his sugar from Cuba, without the additional 2½ cents. So it is with the sugar planter of Louisiana. He would be very willing to get his woollens from Europe, but the woollen manufacturer tells him, we cannot consent to that, unless you will allow us to get our sugar from Cuba, without paying the 2½ cents duty on them. The sugar planters and the woollen manufacturer make their calculations, and they find, the one that he will get more by the increased price on his sugars produced by the duty, than he pays on his woollens; and the other, that he makes a similar gain on his woollens. They, therefore, come to the very natural conclusion, that low duties are very good things, to themselves, but high duties are the best for them.

This opinion of the increased price produced by duties on importations, although indirectly denied, as in the instance above, by the two Gazettes, is yet as indirectly, if not directly, acknowledged, by the whole course of the two Gazettes, and of their party generally. Why do they wish the duties continued, if those duties will not keep up the price; and why do they dread their diminution, if they do not feel that diminishing the duties will diminish the price?

There is also one other fact which, being universally received as a fact, will not be denied by the Gazettes.—High duties produce and increase smuggling. How could this possibly be unless the high duties increased the price? It is only by selling the commodity at an increased price, that the smuggler can carry on his business.—Lower the duty, and smuggling ceases. The risk of detection continuing the same, and the price of the commodity diminishing, he cannot any longer run the risk for the sake of the moderate profit of the diminished price. Increase the duty—the price rises, and the smuggler is again at his trade.

We put it to the two Gazettes. If the increase of price which has occurred in coffee and woollens contemporaneously with the modification of the tariff, is to be considered as a permanent rise, as produced by that modification—and as the usual result of a diminution of duty, why should a manufacturer be averse to a diminution of duty? There is no mode of getting over the difficulty. One of three things must be the case. The increase of price has nothing to do with the duty, or it is the result of an anticipated increased demand arising from the contemplated reduction, and will, therefore, not be permanent; or the manufacturers are opposing a measure which is to their advantage, and all their outcries about the ruin that will result to them from diminishing the duties, are false and deceptious. We leave them to take their choice of the horns of the dilemma.

As the Cincinnati Gazette asks an explanation of the facts, we will give it, and also an answer to its questions. As to the coffee, the increased price may arise from several causes. There may be an increased demand in other countries. There may have been a diminished supply. There may have been an expectation of an increased demand consequent upon the modification of the tariff. Any one of these may have been the cause of the rise, and all may have concurred to produce it. The last being the only one connected with the modification of the tariff, so far as the rise produced by that, it will be temporary. So far as the rise is produced by the other causes, it will be affected according to the general principles of supply and demand.—A rise in the foreign article was to have been expected as a matter of course.—An increased demand would be anticipated in proportion to the diminution of the duty. If the increased price produced by the anticipation, which we may call the speculative rise, should exceed or equal the diminution of duty, the demand will not increase, it will remain stationary, or diminish exceedingly as the rise increases or diminishes beyond the amount of duty taken off. If the rise should be less, there will be an increased demand for the commodity, until the price regulates itself according to the general ratio of the supply to the demand.—These are the general principles—our readers can apply them to the particular cases.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

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We yesterday showed how the reduction of the duty on coffee was followed by a rise of price in coffee, in woollens, or in any other article of importation. The facts stated show that this increase of price does not proceed from any principle adverse to free trade, as it may take place, and in this instance has taken place, in a commodity to which the principle could not apply, as we do not produce any of the commodity—to wit, coffee.

The question is asked if the increased price of woollens profits the farmer or the capitalists of Europe? Unquestionably it does. If it did not, why should the British capitalists and laborer be rejoiced at the reduction of our duty? He knows it will advance the price for a short period, and that although the advance may not be permanent, yet there will be an increased demand at the former price. And is that a matter of regret to us? Shall we refuse to diminish a duty because others will be benefitted by it as well as ourselves? This would be worse than the dog in the manger.

In the case of the woollens, we have little doubt but that the rise is the consequence of the reduction made by the bill of June, 1832. The effect of the subsequent modifications made at the last session has not become visible, and will be so gradual as not to be perceptible until years shall have passed.

"If the rise in woollens the manufacturers of this country have no cause to complain."

True! Why then do they complain of the cause of the rise? If the effect be good, why complain of the cause? There must be either folly or deception in the complaint. "They, the manufactures, will raise their prices also." Do they complain of that hardship?—"Wool has advanced in price." Why then need the sheep owner be dissatisfied? Strange, indeed, it is, that all these beneficial effects are to result to the manufacturer and to the wool grower, from this reduction of duty, yet they tell us it will ruin them. Is not this folly or deception? "But where in is the consumer profitted?" It is here intended to produce an inference in the reader's mind that no benefit will result to the consumer—and the inference is not to be confined to the individual cases, but to embrace the general proposition, that a rise in the price of commodities will always follow a reduction of duties, and that this rise will be permanent. For if the rise be merely temporary, and to be followed by a reduction in the producing country to the old price, the objection entirely vanishes.

Will, then, that be the case? Will, for example, the increased price produced by an increased demand on our part, be permanent, or will the price, if increased eventually, be not increased equal to the reduction of the duty? In either case the consumer must be benefitted. The only condition of circumstances that could render the rise of price permanent, would be the increased demand exceeding the power of foreign countries to supply. Is there any likelihood of this being the case? At the present prices of woollens for instance the British manufacturer makes a fair profit. An increased demand of such an amount as ours will be, he can supply, and will be willing to do so, at the same profit. If the demand comes on him rather faster than the supply, he, of course, will ask and obtain a proportionate advance. This is the necessary law of trade. He will increase his operatives. The demand for wool will increase the production of wool, and the rivalry of capital and labor devoted to producing the commodities will soon reduce them to the fair average price, that will pay the average profit of labor and capital. And if other things remain the same, this price will be just what it was previous to the increased demand; or, if there be a little advance in the producing country, it will be small in comparison with the diminution of duty—and consequently small, compared with the diminished price to the consumer. It is thus that we will be benefitted. The importing merchant *may* have to give a little more to the foreign producer, but not as much as would equal the amount which he would have to pay to the Government previous to the reduction of duty; he can, therefore, sell to the consumer at a less price than previous to the reduction of duty. It is thus that the consumer is benefitted.

The Gazette asks what, under these circumstances is to be "the result of the forty bale theory?" If the editor of the Gazette had reflected a little, the question would not have been asked.—The facts stated have no connexion with that theory. Its truth or falsehood are not affected by them.—*Ib.*

AGRICULTURAL

From the Harbinger.

GAMA GRASS—its culture recommended—some remarks upon the genus *Tripsacum*, and its species.

The grass which passes under this popular name, and which is known to botanists under the names of Tripsacum dactyloides, and T. monostachyon, has acquired a considerable degree of celebrity, and promises to become of no little value to the agricultural interests of the southern States. While the northern and western portions of our country are provided with a variety of valuable grasses, suited to their climate and soil, the other portions of the Southern States are entirely destitute of these useful auxiliaries: for, I believe, that neither clover, timothy, herd's grass, orchard grass, nor any of those valuable grasses derived from northern climates, can ever be provided, for ever will prove entirely beneficial. The consequence is, that throughout this extensive portion of country, no hay [illegible] for the only native product relied on as provender for horses and other cattle is the dried blades of Indian corn.—Hence the planter's stock is generally stinted during winter, and the products of his dairy rendered extremely meager; and butter, cheese, and even hay for horses, are imported from the North into the Southern towns. On the contrary, the *Guinea grass*, so much valued in the West India Islands, would probably prove but an *annual* plant in this climate—that is, the roots, as well as the stem and the leaves, would die from the effects of frost.—The same circumstance destroys the value of our crab-grass, (Digitaria sanguinalis,) and our crow-foot grass, (Eleusine indica,) for these are both annuals. They perish with the approach of winter, and are renewable only from the seed. Under these circumstances, the Gama grass presents unusual claims to our attention. It is a native of the alluvial soils of the Southern States, grows well in every variety of soil, yields a most abundant crop, and is a *perennial* plant, that is, its roots preserve their vegetative powers through the winter, and the crop is renewed, for several successive years, without the necessity of replanting. The zealous advocates of this grass have assured us that it will yield from 70 to 90 tons of *green* hay, or from 20 to 30 tons of *cured* hay to the acre. But if there should be any exaggeration in this, we may reduce the estimate *one half*, and the product will still remain ample enough to make its cultivation highly profitable. Ten tons of cured hay is equivalent to twenty-five ordinary stacks of our fodder, and thus the product of five acres of Gama grass would equal 125 stacks of corn-blade fodder! which is more than is obtained from 300 acres of corn on common soils.

It appears that the attention of the American public was first drawn to this grass by Dr. Hardeman of Missouri, and Mr. Magoffin of Alabama. These gentlemen represent it as wonderfully prolific: and recently W. B. Meares, esq. an enterprising and skilful agriculturist of this State, who has undertaken the cultivation of it, confirms, in a great degree, the previous statements of those gentlemen. Mr. M. has tried it in stiff pine lands, and in loose sandy soil, manured, and found it to grow well in both situations. The seed, when planted, should be put in drills, from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and ploughed once, or oftener if necessary. In the course of the first season they spread and cover the whole surface. During the second year, it may be cut once a year from May to November. I do not know for what number of years the same roots will continue to yield fair crops, but probably for three or four—perhaps more.

The genus Tripsacum, to which the Gama grass belongs, according to Nuttall, is exclusively North American, and consists of only two species, T. Dactyloides and T. Monostachyon, indigenous to the Atlantic coast and the prairies of the Western States; thus rejecting the species mentioned by Michaux under the name of T. cylindricum, having hermaphrodite flowers, and growing in Florida. I find mentioned, however, in Loudon's "Encyclopedia of Plants," a species under the name of Tripsacum hermaphroditum, said to inhabit the West India Islands, and to be used there as provender, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it is identical with the T. Cylindricum of Michaux, having hermaphrodite flowers.

The characters of this genus are very accurately given in Nuttall's "Genera of North American Plants," and may be rendered thus: Flowers monoecious, disposed in spikes (with an articulated or jointed rachis,) which are solitary or aggregated: upper flowers masculine or sterile, brought together by pairs: the lower fertile, the exterior valve indurated, closing the excavation in which the seed is imbedded, but perforated by two small holes at the base, and a two-parted apex for the egress of the *two* styles, which are plumose and exserted. The species T. dactyloides is thus described by Elliott: "Spikes numerous, (3 to 4,) aggregate: florets sterile near the summit, fertile at the base:" and in his extended description thus:—"Flowers in terminal spikes: spikes three to four, bearing flowers on one (the interior) side. Fertile florets two to four, at the base of the spike, sitting in the excavations of the jointed, [illegible] triquetrous rachis." This description does not mention the spikes as terminating the branches of the stem, and contains some errors. It may be given more correctly thus: Flowers in terminal spikes: spikes of the stem aggregate, two to four, bearing flowers, some [illegible] on two sides, some [illegible] on one, the exterior, side. Fertile florets [illegible] at the base of the spikes: spikes of the branches solitary, and somewhat cylindrical, [illegible] precisely the type of the T. monostachyon.] These *aggregate* spikes are round, cylinder-clowen into two or more pieces, and when brought together recompose a somewhat cylindrical body like a single spike of T. monostachyon.

The spike of T. monostachyon appears to differ from the preceding only in having *all* its spikes *solitary* and nearly cylindrical. Elliott indeed represents it as smaller, and its leaves less scabrous or rough; but these are not very important characters, and may be caused by circumstances. Accordingly Pursh has suggested that T. monostachyon is but a variety of T. dactyloides; and although Nuttall and Elliott have not recognized the propriety of the suggestion, yet there is strong probability of its truth. Mr. Herbemont, of Columbia, S. C., in a recent publication, has advanced the opinion that these species are one, and grounds it on the following facts: He received some seeds, (all from one source,) and planted them, one portion in his garden, and another in his farm, where the soil is not so rich as in his garden. On examining the plants, he found some with solitary spikes, and some with aggregated spikes terminating the stem, while those of the branches were solitary. At the farm, the proportion of single spikes was greater than in the garden; and again, the proportion at the farm varied with the quality of the soil! thus apparently establishing the fact that one of the species (as they have been supposed) *runs into the other;* and that therefore they are not distinct species. Mr. Herbemont proposes therefore to abolish both of these specific names, and to substitute a third, suggesting for that purpose, *Tripsacum Gama*, in honor of the Spanish gentleman who is said to have introduced its culture into Mexico. For myself, I have a preference for *characteristic* names, and as we know so little of the person to be commemorated, I would suggest the appropriate name of *Tripsacum heterostachyon*, in allusion to the diversity of its spikes.

This plant appears to possess a surprising adaptation to variety of climate, as well as of soil, growing spontaneously in the prairies of the West, and along the Atlantic coast from New England to Florida, (see Nutall, Elliott, Eaton.) In this State it has been found on the Neuse, near Newbern, by us, and on the Cape Fear river in the counties of Brunswick, New Hanover and Bladen. It can be propagated by its roots, as well as by its seeds.

H. B. C.

Newbern, 25th Aug. 1833.

Remarks.—We had been collecting materials for an article on the Gama Grass in this paper, when the above communication, from a correspondent who, with taste and talent for these pursuits, has associated the embellishments of an extensive acquaintance with literature and science with the character of the professional gentleman and planter, came to hand. It supplies all that was wanting in regard to the botanical history of the plant; but as the arguments it contains are addressed especially to the population of the lower, it may not be amiss to state particularly to the farmers of the midland counties, the claims the Gama Grass has to their attention.

Amidst the profusion of delightful prospects with which the traveller is presented in those counties, there occur certain dark and unsightly spots—*the old fields*. How often as we have hurried past them have we inquired whether this work of devastation and ruin is to go on forever; tract after tract to be disforested, exhausted and thrown aside until the whole shall have become a waste desert? There is no room for doubt that it has been the tendency of our tillage during the century it has been under cultivation, to *impoverish* the soil. Nor until recently has any remedy of *general application*, and competent to arrest the progress of the evil, presented itself.

It has appeared to us that the only prospect of extensive and permanent improvement was to be found in the discovery of some plant, which, rising early in the spring, should cover the earth during the whole summer, affording, if possible, food for stock, and furnishing in the fall a large body of vegetable matter, answering the purpose of manure. It has further appeared that a plant in order to be altogether suited to our purpose, must be native to our latitude. If from a lower latitude, it would not endure the rigours of our winter; if from a higher, wanting the cool and moist atmosphere that is natural to it, it would require, as an equivalent, the very best of our soil, as Timothy, Orchard and other Foreign grasses are known to do, succeeding but indifferently after all. We indulged the hope, therefore, that when Mexico, California, China, Thibet and Persia came to be laid open to the unrestrained researches of botanists, some vegetable would be discovered, whose seed, scattered over our old fields, should convert them into rich pastures. We had no idea that the great desideratum was just at our door.

If any farmer shall be doubtful in regard to the utility of the Gama grass, let him think what would be the addition made to his means if the old fields that have been thrown out as not worth the trouble of keeping up the fences, were to acquire the power of yielding, both summer and winter, food—and with the necessity of so much labor only on his part as should be required for collecting it—to large herds of neat cattle. If this were to occur generally throughout the country, would not its agriculture be completely revolutionized? Fat beef, milk and butter would be rendered abundant in a degree hitherto unknown, and whilst engaged in preparing them for the market, a vast amount of manure would be a necessary product, to be employed in rendering that portion of the soil still cultivated with the plough beyond comparison more productive than before.

It is the distinguishing characteristic of the Gama Grass that it will grow with vigour upon a dry and meager soil; and that vegetables may have this property, no person will doubt who has seen the long-leaved pine flourishing on the sand hills, nor when it is claimed for it that it will cover our high ridges with a luxuriant vegetation, do we represent it as differing by any means, as widely from every other grass, as the pine does from the cypress.

It will not, therefore, in most instances, be necessary for the farmer to give up any part of his land that is now under tillage, to this new culture. If the grass have one half of the valuable properties that *appear* to belong to it, he will produce magnificent fat bullocks on those old fields, over which a single miserable cow may now be seen to cast a melancholy look, and stand debating the point with herself whether it be possible for her to pick