

# RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARP'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

VOLUME XXXIV.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1833.

NO. 40.

## THE REGISTER.

By Joseph Gales & Son,  
Raleigh, North-Carolina.

### TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum; one half in advance. Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication; those of greater length, in the same proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.



### GAMA GRASS.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Sampson County, July 20, 1833.

Mr. Hale: When we were together a short time since, I promised to send you some account and description of the GAMA GRASS, with the result of such experiments as I had made with it.

The first notice I saw of this Grass, was by Dr. Hardeman of Missouri, whose account of its wonderful production, and valuable properties, may be found in the 3rd vol. of the American Farmer, page 244. I considered the calculation he made of results, visionary, and had forgotten it.

It, however, attracted the attention of Mr. James Magoffin, of Alabama, who procured some seed, and has, now, been cultivating it several years. The results of his experiments may be seen in the 13th vol. of the American Farmer, pages 50, 143, and 215. Also, in the 4th vol. of the Southern Agriculturalist, pages 312 and 475.

Further experiments with this Grass are detailed by Mr. William Ellison, in the 4th vol. of the Southern Agriculturalist, page 404, and the 5th vol. of the same work, page 5. To these several communications, I would refer such of your readers as have those works, for a better and more particular description of the Grass, than I can give them. [N. B. Such Farmers as can afford to pay the cost of the American Farmer, and Southern Agriculturalist, and neglect to subscribe for them, or one of them, do not deserve the benefit of any improvement or discovery in Agriculture.]

The combined results of the experiments of these gentlemen shew, that the quantity of hay which this Grass yields, is far greater than any heretofore tried. That the quality of the hay is equal to any other, and that both, when green and when cured, it is greedily eaten by stock of all kinds. Mr. Magoffin informs us, he has actually made at the rate of ninety tons of green hay per acre in one year—equal to between 20 and 30 tons of cured hay. Dr. Hardeman states, that a single root, covering a circle, the diameter of which was two feet, yielded at one cutting 52 lbs. of green hay, which when dried weighed 20 lbs.; and consequently, that an acre of ground, filled with roots equally productive, would yield more than 275 tons of hay. However exorbitant these accounts may appear at first, the high standing of these gentlemen leaves no room to doubt their accuracy. My own experiments induce me to believe, that under circumstances, in all regards favorable, they may be realized.

Of the immense value of this grass, to us, in a hot climate, and on a sandy soil, no doubt can exist.

I have ascertained the following facts, with certainty. That it grows spontaneously and luxuriantly in our country, on alluvial bottom, & rotten limestone lands. I have planted it in a poor sandy loam on a clay foundation (such as is the general quality of the stiff pine lands of our country) and on a sand hill, originally as barren and as arid, as the deserts of Arabia. These soils, well manured, produce it abundantly. Even the long drought of 1832 (which, with me, continued from the 23d May to 1st August, with the exception of one slight rain on the 9th of July) did not materially affect its growth. It may be cut as early as the 1st of May, and the cutting repeated every thirty days, until frost. It ought to be planted in drills three feet apart, and two feet space between the roots. An acre will then contain 7,350 roots. A single root, of the second year's growth (on the dry sand hill) at three cuttings, has this year already yielded 74 lbs. of green hay, and will with our double yield at least as much more before frost. At that rate, an acre of pine land hills, well manured, would yield 55

tons of green hay, equal to about 18 tons of cured hay, of a quality as good as the best blade fodder.

In January last, I drilled some seed, in drills two feet apart, with seed dropped at intervals of six inches, intended for transplanting next fall. The whole ground is now covered with a mass of grass 2 1/2 feet high. On the 20th of this month I cut and weighed the product of one drill 35 feet long. It yielded 25 lbs. of green hay, which, when cured, produced 8 lbs. of delightful fudge. At this rate, an acre would yield 15,750 lbs. of green hay at one cutting. It may yet be cut three times more, and consequently, the product would be 65,000 lbs. of green hay, from seed planted in January last. The product of old roots is from two to three fold. These seeds are planted on pine land, with a poor sandy loam on the surface, with a clay foundation—well manured. I have not made any experiment with this grass, on any other soils than those above specified, but I know, it grows much more luxuriantly on alluvial bottom, and rotten lime stone lands.

Mr. Magoffin is certainly mistaken, when he supposes this grass is found indigenous, only, in the Western prairies. He furnished me with a few seeds of his own raising. I also procured some from Mr. Ellison of South-Carolina, which grew in Fairfield District, and some from General Owen, which grew spontaneously on his plantation in Bladen county in this State, on the alluvial soil of the Cape-Fear.

They are all planted near each other, and are, unquestionably, the same species of grass. There is not the least difference between that found in this State, and that from South-Carolina. That sent me by Mr. Magoffin, from Alabama, is a little different in color, being of a paler hue, and of a little finer texture.

This grass is, without doubt the 'Tripsacum' of botanists. In Elliott's Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia, vol. 2d, page 552, two varieties are described:—

1st. Dactyloides.—Root perennial.—Stem 4 to 5 feet long.—Leaves large, 3 feet long, 1 1/2 inch wide.—Flowers, in terminal spikes.—Spikes numerous.—Very rare—have only been seen growing on the margin of the Ogeechee river.—Flowers from May to July.

2d. Monostachyon.—Root perennial.—Stem 3 to 5 feet long.—Leaves 1 to 3 feet long, 8 inches wide. Spike solitary.—Flowers in terminal spikes.—Grows abundantly on the Sea-Islands, (particularly on Paris Island) and along the margin of the salt water.—Flowers from August to October.

For any practical purpose, there is no difference between these two varieties.—They are found growing together. The following characteristics will render this Grass obvious to common observers:—

It grows in tufts or bunches, measuring about two feet across and three in height, which tufts are composed of numerous branches, springing from a common root, which is tuberous in its form for about three inches, and terminates in many small but strong radicles. These branches, in their origin, form the common root, and have a peculiar arrangement; being produced from two opposite sides of the tuberous portion only, and departing from it at an angle in opposite directions, gives to this part of the plant a flat shape. The leaves which (previous to the period of flowering) all issue from the root, are of a deep green color, from 2 to 3 feet long, and from 1 to 1 1/2 inches wide, are shaped like a blade of fodder, but are sawed or rough on the edges, particularly towards the point. The leaves commence in a sheath, at the bottom, which incloses and covers the origin of several other interior leaves. About the last of May, a number of flower stems shoot up from different parts of the bunch, and grow from 3 to 7 feet high, and terminate in one, two, or more finger-like appendages (called by botanists, spikes). The upper end of the spike, resembles a single spike of the tassel of Indian corn, and has a blossom (farina) on it. The seeds (which vary from 8 to 6 on each spike) are imbedded immediately below this tassel, and when flowering, each has a single tag of a deep purple color, resembling the silk of Indian corn. The tassel drops as soon as it has shed its pollen, and then the seeds ripen, one by one, and drop off. The seeds are imbedded on opposite sides of the stem, and attached together, after the manner of the rattles of a rattle snake.

The flower stem is jointed and clothed with leaves, much shorter than those which proceed from the root, the sheaths of which embrace the stem, to within a short space of the next joint. It is channelled on alternate sides like a stalk of corn. When full grown, it puts out branches at nearly every joint, which terminate and produce seeds like the main stem. I have been thus particular in my description, to enable persons to search out this grass. I am satisfied it will be the source of much wealth and comfort in our

\* A well known writer in the Newbern Spectator of the 19th inst. (H. B. C.) states that during the last year he found the Gama Grass on the shore of the Neuse river, and that a gentleman in Florida assured him that he had found it in that Territory.—Editor of the Observer.

country particularly. It is certainly the spontaneous product of our own State. I know it grows in New-Hanover, Brunswick and Bladen counties, and has been informed it is found in Craven and in Orange, and may, probably, on any of our alluvial bottoms.

Now is the time to search for it. It is in bloom and more readily identified, by the peculiarity of the seed. When not in bloom, it very much resembles some other grasses which are different in their nature, and not so valuable. I might add much more regarding it, but again refer your readers to the essays above referred to.

Very respectfully, yours,  
WM. B. MEARES.

### FENCES.

Extract from General Wm. H. Harrison's Address to the Hamilton County Agricultural Society.

"In noticing the improvements in rural economy in our own neighborhood, it is painful to observe how little has been done towards substituting more durable fences than those which are in common use. The old worm fence, unsightly and disfiguring as it is to our farms, and withal insufficient and costly, from its great waste of timber, still continues to be the favorite. A change, however, must soon take place, for the country will not much longer supply the materials for constructing it. If any fence composed of rails is used, the best is certainly that of double posts, confined with a cap, and having a worm of one foot to prevent the rails from passing each other. It is much cheaper than the single post fence, more lasting, and more easily repaired. If posts or stakes of locust or mulberry can be procured, they will last many years. But the wood of the *Catalpa* affords perhaps a more lasting material than either, is of very quick growth, and easily cultivated. This valuable tree is indigenous to the lower part of Indiana, and grows to a very large size on the Wabash and some of its branches. Its ability to resist decay has been sufficiently tested in the neighborhood of Vincennes, both under ground and in contact with it.

Over the little stream of the Desha, five miles from Vincennes, one of these trees had fallen, before any emigration had taken place from any of the States to that place. It was certainly lying there in the year 1785, when a colony of Virginians, from the south branch of the Potomac, emigrated to that place, and for many years served as a foot-bridge over the stream. I was informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that it was only partially decayed a few weeks since. The same gentleman (Dr. Hiram Dickson) informed me that a bar post, which was made by his father, and put in the ground at a little stockade work, which was erected in the year 1770, and which has been taken up and removed to his own farm, by his brother-in-law, Maj. Andrew Purcell, is still sound, and answers the purpose for which it was originally intended.

The *Catalpa* is much esteemed as an ornamental tree, but I do not know that it has been used as a timber anywhere but in the vicinity of Vincennes. It is now growing very luxuriantly on Mr. Short's and my own farm, raised from the seed."

### THE REMEDY OF THE SPLIT FOWL.

Among the most disagreeable things attending the practice of that most arduous of all professions, medicine, are the prejudices the physician must constantly meet with, either in the mind of the patient, or in those of his friends. It is easier to cure the bodily complaints of a hundred persons than to eradicate the prejudices from the mind of one. Absurd, and ridiculous, and hurtful notions, which have as it were grown up with them, and adhere to the mind, in spite of all the efforts of reason to root them out.

Visiting a patient a short time since, (for it is my misfortune to be a physician,) I perceived a very disagreeable smell, like that of putrid meat, apparently issuing from beneath the bed-clothes at the foot of the bed; and inquired what it was.

"Why," said the good wife, who was attending on her sick husband, "it is nothing but a dunghill fowl he's got on the bottoms of his feet, poor man."

"A dunghill fowl!" exclaimed I, with no little amazement.

his soul—which, in spite of all I could do turned to an inflammation of the lungs, and he is now in his grave, poor man."

"But why put into your head this shocking remedy of the split fowl?"

"Why, it has been in my head ever so long, Doctor. My grandfather was cured by it, of a peevish fever, as I've heard my mother say. My father was likewise cured by the same remedy, of a dreadful rebellious fever; but just as he was getting on his feet again, he had a prolapse, which carried him off. Besides these, my cousin, Jonathan Jenkins was cured of an inflammation of the bowels in the same way. Then Mrs. Thistlesifter, who you know is very skillful in roots and herbs, and so forth, says there is nothing in the world so good for a fever as a split fowl."

"A split fowl! I was going to say: and indeed if all fowls were so, who would wish that which they know nothing about, the world would be better off. Did you give Mr. Tozer the medicine I left him?"

"No, Doctor; Mrs. Thistlesifter come in here just after you went away, and I couldn't do less than to insult her in her impotent crisis; and we come to the conclusion between us, that it was best not to give the medicine you left; but to put the split fowl upon his feet, poor man, and drench him well with peppergrass tea and a little gill-worm-over-ground and smartweed with it."

"So you didn't give the medicine I left then?"

"No, Doctor; Mrs. Thistlesifter and I thought in such an impotent case, that the split fowl was the principal thing to be relied on. Besides, to tell the truth, we were afraid there was mercury in the medicine, as we noticed a white powder in it."

"Indeed I and so because you and Mrs. Thistlesifter noticed a white powder in the medicine, you threw it aside, and split open a live fowl!"

"Yes, Doctor; I do think that mercury is a dreadful bad thing. It saves people's lives, to be sure; but then it gets into the bones, as Mrs. Thistlesifter says, and there's no getting it out again as long as you live. Oh! I wouldn't a had Mr. Tozer, poor man, to take it for any thing."

"And so, by following your own and Mrs. Thistlesifter's foolish notions, you've lost your husband."

"Lost him! did you say, Doctor—lost my dear Mr. Tozer."

"Ay, I grieve to inform you that he went live forty-eight hours."

"Not forty-eight hours, Doctor! not live forty-eight hours! And I've only been married to him a year."

"I'm sorry to say there's no hope for him."

"And I did not so much money for my wedding clothes only a year ago! And the dunghill fowl gone too! The latest rooster in the barnyard! O miserable me, that I should be a widow again so soon!" Saying this, the good woman wrung her hands and took on bitterly.

Oh could I find any one to perform this office for me!—but there is no time to lose: I myself may become the victim if I spare him."

With these words he drew a pistol from his pocket, and, with a trembling hand, took aim at his faithful servant.—He turned away in agony as he fired, but his aim was too sure. The poor animal falls wounded; and wretching in his blood, still endeavors to crawl towards his master, as if to tax him with ingratitude. The merchant could not bear the sight; he spurred on his horse, with a heart full of sorrow, and lamented he had taken a journey which had cost him so dear. Still, however, the money never entered his mind; he only thought of his poor dog, and tried to console himself with the reflection, that he had prevented a greater evil, by despatching a mad animal, than he had suffered a calamity by his loss. This opiate to his wounded spirit was ineffectual: "I am most unfortunate," said he to himself; "I had almost rather have lost my money than my dog." Saying this he stretched out his hand to grasp his treasure. It was missing—no bag was to be found. In an instant he opened his eyes to his rashness and folly. "Wretch that I am! I alone am to blame. I could not comprehend the admonition which my best and most faithful friend gave me, and I have sacrificed him for his zeal. He only wished to inform me of my mistake, and he has paid for his fidelity with his life."

Instantly he turned his horse, and went off at full gallop to the place where he had stopped. He saw with half-averted eyes, the scene where the tragedy was acted; he perceived the traces of blood, as he proceeded, he was oppressed and distracted: but in vain did he look for his dog—he was not to be seen on the road. At last he arrived at the spot where he had alighted. But what were his sensations! His heart was ready to bleed—he cursed himself in the madness of despair. The poor dog, unable to follow his dear but cruel master, had determined to consecrate his last moments to his service. He had crawled, all bloody as he was, to the forgotten bag, and in the agonies of death, he lay watching beside it. When he saw his master, he still testified his joy by the wagging of his tail—he could not move—he tried to rise, but his strength was gone.—The vital tide was ebbing fast: even the caressing of his master could not prolong his fate for a few moments. He stretched out his tongue to lick the hand that was now fondling him in the agonies of regret, as if to seal his forgiveness of the deed that had deprived him of life. He then cast a look of kindness on his master, and closed his eyes forever.

SAMUEL M. JACKSON,  
Master in Equity:  
July 26, 1833.

### PENSION OFFICE.

Fayetteville, July 26, 1833.

NOTICE is therefore given, that all persons interested under said clause, in the Testator's Will, are required to produce before me evidence of their interest and of their identity as children of the said brothers and sisters of the testator, on or before the first Monday in January next, at which time, the Auditors will proceed to settle and determine upon their rights according to the decree.

When an executor or administrator shall apply for the pension due to a deceased person he must furnish a certificate of the Clerk of the Court, stating that he is duly authorized to act in that capacity, on the estate of the deceased pensioner, and that it has been proved to his satisfaction, that there is no widow, child nor children of the said pensioner living.

In all cases of deceased pensioners, the original pension certificate, must be surrendered, or other substantial evidence of the identity of the person to whom the pension claimed was due, must be produced, in case such certificate cannot be obtained for surrendering, and his search and inquiry have been made for said certificate, and that it cannot be found. The date of said pensioner's death must be proved before a Court of Record. A certificate of facts proved, must be obtained from the Clerk of the Court; it is not necessary for the Clerk to give the evidence in detail, but only to state the facts that have been proved, and certify under his seal of office, that the testimony was satisfactory to the Court.

When the pensioner is placed under guardianship the guardian applying for a pension, must in addition to the evidence of the pensioner's identity, deposit a certificate from the Clerk of the Court, that he is at that time, acting in that capacity, and also, satisfactory evidence, that his ward was living at the date the pension claimed became due. The identity of the pensioner in such cases, must be established under the form as follows:

State of North Carolina, }  
County, }  
Be it known, that before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_ and made oath in due form of law, that the said \_\_\_\_\_ is still living, and is the identical person named in the original certificate, in his possession, of which (I certify) the following is a true copy.

[Here insert a copy of his certificate of pension.]  
That he now resides in \_\_\_\_\_ and has resided there for the space of \_\_\_\_\_ years past, and that previous thereto he resided in \_\_\_\_\_  
Sworn and subscribed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1833, before me, \_\_\_\_\_ J. P. S.  
\*Insert the former place of residence.

These regulations have been prescribed by the Accounting Office of the Treasury Department, and will take effect from and after the 31st September 1833. JOHN HUSKE, Agent, 29th St.

The Editors of the Star, Raleigh; Bathurst Spectator; W. A. Mason's Standard; Speculator; Spectator, Newbern; Star, Elizabeth City; will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to the Agent at Fayetteville.

HADLOCK'S VEGETABLE POWDER.  
For sale by J. GALES & SON.

### TO PRINTERS.

400 Pounds of Superior PRINTING INK, in convenient sized Kegs, just received from the Philadelphia Factory, and for sale by JOSEPH GALES & SON. Raleigh, June 24.

### Office of Commissioner in Equity.

Georgia, Richmond County, Between Grace Howell, Complainant, and Valentine Walker and Gen. L. Twigg, surviving Executors of Edward Howell, deceased; Valentine Walker and George L. Twigg, Executors of Howell R. Marshall, deceased; Mary Howell, Elizabeth Foreman, Nancy Rowell, Milly Rowell, Sarah Rowell, Benjamin Rowell, Hannah Rowell, Peggy Rowell, William Rowell and Edward Rowell, (children of William Rowell) Eliza Williamson, Catharine Rowell, Sarah Rowell, Randolph Rowell, Mary Rowell, Dorcas Rowell, Jane Rowell, (children of Benjamin Rowell) Mary Davies, Benjamin Strange, Patsy Foreman, Randolph Strange, Elwell Strange, Hubbard Strange, (children of Charlotte Strange, formerly Charlotte Rowell) Elizabeth Sibley, Mary Westbrook, Rebecca Jackson (children of Benjamin Marshall and Nancy Rowell) Lucy Baly, John Stanley, James Stanley, John Horton and Elizabeth Horton, his wife, Jesse Westbrook and his wife, Susannah Westbrook, William Combs and his wife, Winifred Combs and Nathaniel Stanley (children of Winifred Westbrook), Defendants.

### Bill for Discovery and Relief.

In this case, the Court having decreed to the Complainant one moiety of the Estate of the Testator, and that auditors be appointed to settle the several sums due the residuary legatees, under the fourth clause of the Will, which is in the following words: "My will and desire is, that my Executors do sell all the rest and residue of my estate, whether real or personal, and that the proceeds of the same be equally divided, share and share alike between and among all the children of my half brothers and sisters, to whom I give the same to them and their heirs forever."

NOTICE is therefore given, that all persons interested under said clause, in the Testator's Will, are required to produce before me evidence of their interest and of their identity as children of the said brothers and sisters of the testator, on or before the first Monday in January next, at which time, the Auditors will proceed to settle and determine upon their rights according to the decree.

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In all cases of deceased pensioners, the original pension certificate, must be surrendered, or other substantial evidence of the identity of the person to whom the pension claimed was due, must be produced, in case such certificate cannot be obtained for surrendering, and his search and inquiry have been made for said certificate, and that it cannot be found. The date of said pensioner's death must be proved before a Court of Record. A certificate of facts proved, must be obtained from the Clerk of the Court; it is not necessary for the Clerk to give the evidence in detail, but only to state the facts that have been proved, and certify under his seal of office, that the testimony was satisfactory to the Court.

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Be it known, that before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_ and made oath in due form of law, that the said \_\_\_\_\_ is still living, and is the identical person named in the original certificate, in his possession, of which (I certify) the following is a true copy.

[Here insert a copy of his certificate of pension.]  
That he now resides in \_\_\_\_\_ and has resided there for the space of \_\_\_\_\_ years past, and that previous thereto he resided in \_\_\_\_\_  
Sworn and subscribed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1833, before me, \_\_\_\_\_ J. P. S.  
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HADLOCK'S VEGETABLE POWDER.  
For sale by J. GALES & SON.

GREENVILLE, June 25, 1833. 34 (15)

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS For Sale at this Office.