

us the night the day, thou can'st not then be false to any man."

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

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## POETRY.

. Hope.

Never despair! The durkest cloud That ever loomed will pass away ; The longest night will yield to dawn-The dawn will kindle into day ; What if around thy lonely bark Brenk fleres and high the waves of sorrow Streach every oar?-there's land ahead, An I thou wilt gain the port to morrow.

When fortune frowns, and summer friends, Like buds that fear a storm depart; Some, if thy breast have tropic warmth, Will stay and nestle around thy heart -If thou art poor, no joy is won, No good is gained by sall repining: Gems buried in the darkened earth May yet be gathered for the mining.

There is no lot however sad, There is no roof however low, But has some joy to make it glad, Some latent bliss to soothe its woe The light of hope will linger near, When wil-lest beats the heart's emotion A talisman when breakers rear, A star upon the troubled ocean

The farmer knows not if his fields With flood or drought, or blight must cope, He questions not the fickle skies, But ploughs and sows, and toils in Hope, Then up! and strive, and dare, and do, Nor doubt a harvest thou will gather; 'Tis time to labor and to wait, And trust in God for genial weather

## ORIGINAL.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through your columns, to offer a few brief remarks upon the comments of the Editor of the "Columbia Phonix" on the letter of Ex-Gov. PERRY to that paper. As I am a plain farmer, have never held office, and am not now seeking one, and have never written an article for the columns of a newspaper, it will not be expected that I will make any great flourish in writing. I shall not be able to use such words nor as hetorodox opinions as the Editor; but my article will be dressed in plain homespun lan-

The Editor says: "We will pass over the Governor's reiteration of his own consistency in political life-all admit it; we will also forbear comments on the implied egotism in the assumption that he foresaw and predicted good faith. And in that case, it will be a all the dire evils which followed secession; for that the results of the late conflict happened to give him a right to the claim of a true prophet of evil, cannot be denied." So far so good. But then, the Editor says: "But pose the South had been able to successfully maintain the cruse she so manfully espoused and escaped all those evils; what then?"-"It was a supposable case, and had the supposition been verified, we imagine we would have heard nothing of the Clovernor's untoward prophecy." But as it is a "supposable case," let us suppose again. Let us suppose the Editor's supposition had been verified; suppose the South had been able to overthrow the government established by our forefathers, "what then?" As it is a "supposable case," my "supposition" was always that we would have been placed under the most obnexious little despotism that the world has ever produced. And, as it so happened that Governor Penny "is entitled to the claims of a true prophet" in part, let us see what his views were upon this point. I said to him in the Spring of 1864, "Suppose the United States would give up the wer and tell the South to go her own course; what sort of government would we have?" "Why," said he, "we would have a military despotism." Now, suppose all this had happened, does the Editor think he would ever have heard anything about Gov. PERRY's "untoward proph-In reply to the Governor's enumerations of the evils that we will bring upon us by voluntarily voting to accept the reconstruction measures of the Radicals; when he appeals to the people and asks if "the honor and pride of Carolina is sunk so low in the depths of degradation as to voluntarily accept such degrading terms;" the Editor says he seemed to reel under its weight and to conclude he might be wrong; but when he looks round and sees the mighty host of Generals and statesmen at his back, his nerves gain strength and he again stands erect and concludes he is right; or at least, if they are bringing disgrace and ruin on their country he is in good company. We would say to the Editor, with due deference in regard to the opinions of his backers, we too might "stagger" under this mighty weight of intelligence, did we not look around and see that it he was a secessionist he now stands in the same ranks that he did when they plunged the country into utter ruin. Before, he says, "they all acknowledge they made a mistake, and a grand mistake." May we not, therefore conclude, as they have ruined us once we had better not trust them again? We should remember too, that this is the same party that forsook our friends at the North in 1860, and aided the Black Republicans in bringing about the most dreadful oivil war that has ever been recorded

turning sense of justice" among the people of the United States; to that time when com mon sense shall have been enthroned and shall wield the scepter despite the misrepresentations of Black Republicans and Secessionists. said to a friend in the army, by letter, during the war, "That a departure from principle had tuined us, and if we were ever again to enjoy civil liberty, it would be by a return to principle;" it would be through the triumphs of the principles of Democracy." And I think so yet. The Editor says, "Governor ne ought to have let alone." Perhaps the Editor thinks one of the things was when he the Governor) said he sat in his office door and saw the College students marching in all pomp of aristocracy to some stand where seression speeches were to be made, and then saw them throwing their hats as denunciaions were hurled against that government, the administration of which, no person found fault, and could not help thinking of the Lord's prayer-" Father forgive them, they know not what they do." He further says that Governor PERRY, though a prominent man in the councils of the State, has mostly or always had a majority of the people of the State opposed to him." But should this lowor his claims in the confidence of the people? We should remember

"That numbers are no mark. That men will right be found, But few were saved in Noah's ark, While many millions drowned."

But, let me say in conclusion, in regard to lovernor Perry's opinions in regard to political matters, that I have been watching him for the last thirty-six or seven years, and I rave never found him wrong according to my judgment, unless it was when he accepted an office under the Confederate Government. I don't say this was wrong; but if Gov. PERRY ever went wrong that was the time,

G. W. McMAHAN.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

Mr. Editor: The "Rule or Ruin" party, er in other words, the opponents of Reconstruction, are trying to persuade the people that it is of no use to adopt and carry out the Sherman bill; because, they say, if that is done, it will not satisfy the Northern Radi cals, who are determined on confiscation anyhow, whether the Sherman bill is accepted or not. Now, to my mind, the case stands thus : The Sherman bill is the work of the moderate Republicans, who constitute a large majority of that party. It is offered by them to the people of the South as a finality, if the people of the South will accept it and carry it out in finality; because it will be made so by the moderate majority in despite of the extreme radical few. But there are a few extreme Radicals who demand more than the Sherman bill. They voted for the Sherman bill, because it was the "best they could get." are willing to take as far as it goes, but they want more. If the Southern people refuse the Sherman bill, or fail to carry it out in good faith, the moderate Republicans will be defeated in their scheme of Reconstruction. and, as a matter of course, can do nothing more than fall back upon the programme of the extreme Radicals. The people now have a chance to defeat the extreme Radicals by a prompt acceptance of the terms offered by the Sherman bill. Those who advise against this bill, are really hidding for the measures of the extreme Radicals. Will the people open their eyes, and see who are their true friends ?-THADDEUS STEVENS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and other extreme Radicals in the North, are doing and saying all they can to prevent the Southern people from accepting the Sherman bill as a finality, in order to give them a chance to enforce some of their measures; and strange to say, we have men in the South who are doing all they can to help them. STEVENS and PHILLIPS make speeches North, and set forth their programme, and their Southern blinded aiders and abettors publish them throughout the South. Whatever may be the object and intentions of those Southern men who are thus opposing the Sherman bill, they are really the worst enemies we have -worst, because they have power to do more harm. As a rebuttal to their advice, we need only say that Mr. WILSON, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, who has been denounced throughout the South, as one of the most radical of all the Radicals, in conclusion of his speech at Atlanta, Ga., May 10, 1867 used these words : "For myself, I will say, and I believe Congress meant it, that if the terms and conditions of the Sherman Act are accepted in good faith, and you elect men to

This, coming from the source it does, is sufficient to close the mouth of every one who opposes the Sherman bill on the ground that

Congress who can take the oath, your Repre-

sentatives will be promptly admitted."

it will not be a finality.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

DEAR JOHN: We have read your "Seraps for Children"-Nos. 1, 2 and 3-for which we are grateful to God for such instrumentalities as our dear Uncle John; also, for such means as pen, paper and ink, to communicate his thoughts to us across the State in which

we live. It makes our hearts glow with affec-

We wish our Schools were as flourishing. If aid of artificial grasses. (And all grasses are it would not be inimical to the fifth Commandment we would say our parents do not manifest that interest in our Sabbath Schools that they are under obligations to show. We are often sent to Sunday School by ourselves, when Pa's and Ma's presence would perhaps give fresh vigor to our efforts to learn the way to Heaven, where Jesus has prepared us a home-"a home eternal in the heavens;" Perry did and said a great many things that | and now is inviting us by many instrumentalities to come unto Him, believe upon Him, by loving Him with all our hearts, souls, minds and strength, doing His will on earth as Angels do it in Heaven.

> We want the good spirit to teach us to remember the 4th Commandment, and keep the Sabbath holy-and that our memories may be improved so that we may not live forgetful to keep all the Commandments of our Heavenly Father. We know we are weak and sinful, and need a continuance of your " Seraps " in addition to all the other helps and means used for our benefit. Remember us in your prayers. When you visit our District come to our homes so we can renew our love face to ASBERRY,

PETER. BERRY, HARRIET, JAMES. FANNIE, and others.

June, 8, 1867.

FOR THE COURIER.

Will some Teacher or other gentleman salve he following problem:

A, B and C bought a Grindstone 3 feet in diameter, 4 inches on the face, and tapered regularly to the center, 'till it was only 2 inches thick. They agreed that each should take in turn. A grind off his portion of the grit first, B next, &c. It is required to give the diameter of each one's portion.

Give answer through the " Courier."

From the Laurensville Berald. To the Agricultural Society at Pendletor. GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your direcion I have prepared the following article on the Grasses for the South, not from my own knowledge or experience, but culled from a Report I find in the Post Office Report of 1860, written by the Rev. C. W. Howard, Associate Editor of the Southern Cultivator, Kingston, Georgia. The experimental farm on which he operated is located in Cass County, Georgia, between latitude 34° and 35° As his experiments were thorough and various, many of which proved worthless,) I will give you an account of his failures, as well as his successes, knowing that failures are often as instructive as successes.

The author, in the first part of his report goes into an examination of the causea who the land in the Atlantic States is so much cheaper than land in the Middle and Northern States. And, after a pretty thorough examination of the question, he comes to the conclusion that it results from the mode of

culture. The cotton-planting States choose to raise cotton, corn, and latterly sorghum, all exhausting crops, without having as yet arranged any regular supply, by manure or grasses, to reinstate the land with what the crops have taken from it. The general plan has been to clear a field, wear it out, and elgar another. Thus continue until the exhausted plantation will no longer make a full support; then sell out and remove to the West. Besides, our people are so afraid their firewood and rail timber will give out, they usually keep a large proportion of their land in woods, which not only brings in no income, but detracts more or less from the products of the part cultivated. Without a change this course will go on from bad

Mr. Howard does not propose a chan; in the products heretofore raised. He proposes a change of management, by which each farm can be able to produce, within itself, a re-supply for the exhaustion from the crops raised on it, and by which its productiveness can be increased even beyond its original fertility .--The change proposed is to incorporate a feature in our agriculture, by which crops for the improvement of the soil shall receive as regular and constant attention as crops for family supply or for sale. Prominent among these crops are the grasses. And he contends, that the price of lands in all countries rises just n proportion to the attention paid to the artificial grasses. As proof of this he refers to Europe where this statement is verified. Land n Spain the lowest, rises in France, still more n Belgium, and greatest in Germany, which is almost a continuous meadow. Take a comparison nearer home: The best bottoms in Georgia do not sell for more than \$50 per acre. Kentucky is younger than Georgia, nearer to lands of the West, climate not so gool, yet land often has sold there, and that upland too, at \$100 per sere. There every sere in a farm, including woodland, produces something of value; in Georgia do not contain within themselves the means to repair the damage done by the crops grown. The rice lands and Sea Island of South Carolina and Georgia sell for \$100 per sere, and why? Because they have within them to keep up their fertility to an

consilered artificial which require to be sown.) Here then is opened the true secret of the valne of grasses.

Now, then, to an examination of the grasses that will suit the South and will answer this end. And first, those which will not

1st. Sanfoi!.- The plants lived, life sickly 2d The star Pimpernal—Is green all the winter, but does not grow high enough to

Bd. Lupine-This grew well but an insect lestroyed it that destroyed nothing else

4th. Fetch-Grew well, but does not proluce as much as field peas. 5th Scabious or Mourning Bride-Will

not stand grazing. 6th. Chickory-Grows with vigor, but is propagated too slowly, and requires too much

7th. French Crimson Clover-Is beautiful in bloom, on rich land thrives well during winter and spring. As a fertilizer would be valuable sown with wheat already in good

8th. Randal Grass-This the author has not tried-some of his neighbors have-the hot summer sun has been very huitful to it.

9th. Blue Grass-Will grow upon any land in the South having a clay foundation. On very rich land, if not pastured in the summer will afford some green food during the winter. Its chief value is when sown with Orchard Grass, filling up the intervals between the bunches. . Should not be let grow in meadow land designed for h y. On rich bottom land will overrun almost any grass but Bermuda.

16th. English Ryc Grass-Has been tried and abandoned.

lich. Italian Rye Grass-Most beautiful of all grasses. Its winter growth on rich land is enormous. It is often annual, and therefore is recommended more as an ornament than a utility-it disappears in Summer. 12th. English Meadow Soft Grass-Did well in the winter, but was killed out last

12th. Frather Grass, Paris Grass or Volof Gruss-Rejected as unworthy. I th. Deer Park Grass-Resembles the

Tesil grass, but is inferior to it. Joth, Meadow Vernal Grass or Varnilla This no merit which is not exceeded by

16th. English Fox Tail-Rejected on tri-

17th. Musquit Grass-Green during winter, but does not stand grazing as well as oth-

18th. Rescue Grass-This is annual, and altogether inferior to common rye for winter 19th. Neapolitan Clover-Closely resem-

bles the preceding-both are annuals, 20th. Spurry-This has been called the clover for sandy lands-growth with him meagre and valueless. 21st. Millelot-Found on the battery at

Charleston, S. C. Grows luxuriantly, but is 22d. Narrow Leaved Plantain-Orows pretty well in winter, is a useful constituent

of winter pasture. Its growth is encouraged on his farm

23rd. White Clover-This is an invaluble plant in Southern culture. It springs naturally where ashes have been thrown. Its benelits are not generally appreciated, because cattle are so fond of it they never let it grow to its natural height when they can get to it. On manured land it will grow high enough to mow if not grazed during winter and spring. It thrives on any rich land, either sandy or elay. Is of much use as fetilizer, and allowed to go to seed becomes as natural to the soil as Crab Grass. The process of subsequent improvement is easy. It should be sown with other grasses. It combines admirably with Bermuda, as it comes in the fall when the other dies, or rather sleeps, for it never dies. The extensive cultivation of this apparently strongly advised.

24. Red Clover-This he also thinks invaluable for the South. Careful experiments and observation show that it will grow any where in the South on tich bottom land that is dry. Will not grow well on wet subsoil however rich the top soil may be. It will thrive well on any of our upland, made rich and plowed deep. On land destitute of clay it is useless to attempt its culture. It will die out if grazed in summer, but may be grazed the fall and winter. One of its peculiar advantages to the farmer and planter is for a hog pasture in the spring to last till stubble fields are open. It meets the wants of that season admirably. It will grow well in woods well thinned out. This we have seen very fine near Pendleton, at our neigh bors, Mr. E. Adger. And Mr. Robert Ad ger has sown it successfully on large fields of an old plantation, manured of course. Dr. J. B. Adger, Mr. E. Adger and Mr. Latta, during his life, have proven that the growing of Red Clover is a success in this region, both on bottoms and upland. Dr. Broyles, too, when living near Pendleton, and myself, have experimented with it successfully. And I have t now growing, both in bottom and upland. Mr. Howard says, as a fertilizer in a rotation of crops, it has no superior.

25th. Lucerne-On many accounts this is one of the most bountiful gifts of nature to the Southern farmer and planter. No forage or grass plant will yield near as much hay at the North as Lucerne will at the South. On unlimited time—the rice lands by flowing in winter, and the Islands by the sea marsh all good land and good seasons can be cut four or down meadows and pasture lands to grass will good Lucerne will afford hay and green food conclude this compendium.

quisite in planting Lucerne are, the land must be good upland, made very rich and very clean. Land in cotton, cultivated late and clean and then made rich, is in good condiup very deep; recommends a four-horse turntwo-horse subsoil to break the ground eighteen or twenty inches deep. Early in autumn, or in Feb., are the times to sow ten pounds of seed to the acre. Seed should be sown broadcast, lightly harrowed in and the ground rol! ed; then nothing more is required, except that every third year after the Lucerne should be top dressed with ashes, or some other fertilizer free from seed of any grasses. It grows earlier in the spring than Red Clover; it is therefore a fine adjunct with clover for hogs. This long account of Lucerne is given because it is remarkably adapted to our climate. and is beyond all comparison the most valuuable plant for hay making and soiling to the Southern planter and farmer.

26th. Orchard Grass-This grass succeeds on a clay subsoil and on all oak and hickory land. In the flat sandy lands it is said not to perfect its seed. It is of little use at the wood, leave acorn and nut trees and persim-South for hay, but is of great value as a win-Should not be pastured from June to Christmas. It grows well in the shade, and is therefore well adapted to winter | burned; if it can be sown during rain or on pasture; does best when sown with Red and the snow, no brushing is necessary. No stock White Clover, as they all blossom at the same should be allowed to run on it till the grass time. Should be sown in fall or spring.

27th. Timothy-On rich bottom land this grass succeeds well at the South. Recent exrily on rich uplands. Other grasses will yield more hay and better winter pasture. It is advised to confine its use to rich bottom land

28th. Tull Meadow Out grass, or Sanford upland the seed stems, grow from four to five heavier than any other grass, except the Italinn Rye Grass The writer has been informed could get, this grass certainly stands at the Howard gives the following authorities for that opinion : Dr. Mulenburg, of Pennsylvania, and Taylor, of Virginia, consider this the when in blossom, and found the seed stem four-and-a-half feet long—the latter month is superior to the seed crop. Another writer Having fini bed the history of Rev. Mr. says it is best for pasture, another that it is best for hay, and another says when the seeds erop of hay better than the first, having the G. W. Waring states that on a peace of ground ninety feet by ten he cut and weighed of dry hay from this grass two hundred and ten lbs. five tons. On the whole, he recommends Southern planters and farmers to make exreful and judicious and yet vigorous experiments with the Tall Meadow Oat Grass: Mr. F. R. Seed can be obtained from Philadelphia .-To be sown fall or spring. In June cut with the scythe weeds and grass, and next year

20th. Terrel Grass or Wild Ryc-This grass is found wild in Georgia, from the sea coast to the mountain; and he has received samples for inquiry from South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas—all the same grass. It is admirably suited for winter pasture, and may be known by having on the head long beards on the seed like rye. Will grow well in woods pasture.-One bushel of the seed should be sown to the

acre, either in fall of springs; 30th. Bermui'a, or as I have been told Bar Buda-translated the Grass of God-The author winds up his report of experiments on the Bermuda Grass, and has reserved for it most of his laudation; says public opinion has greatly changed of late as to this grass .-Many cotton planters are now setting it out in their farms. It will grow on lands to poor for other grasses, will stop washes in old fields, is a fertilizer quite equal to Red Clover, and on sandy lands can be easily destroy ed by turning it over with a twister in the South of the mountainous parts of the Southern States, if this grass is not postured in the sammer, although the tops of the grass may be nipped with the frost, there will be sufficient green grass underneath to keep stock during winter. This being the case, it must stand unrivalled as a grazing grass in the Southern States. On rich land it grows tall enough for mowing, and the hay of it took the premium at the Georgia State Agricultu

31st. Resenc Grass-Having many kinds

superior to it in Texas. 32d. Blue Musquit - Excellent winter grass and is perennial.

33d. Gama Grass-Very good for meadow, but will not bear pasturage. 84th. Big Musgit-Planted with Gama Grass in a meadow will last a century. Both

perenoial but not to be pastured.

Red Clover, four quarts White Clover, one peck Herds Grass and one peck Timothy, at the same time, either fall or spring. The ground should be well plowed and harrowed tion for this plant. Ground must be broken and the seed brushed in. All this may be sown, if in the fall with wheat, or if in the ing plow, followed in the same furrow with a spring, with oats, and should not be pastured until the grass has dropped a coat of seed.

> ficient of itself. But those who are afraid to plant this, plow the ground you intend for success passure in Kebruary or March, and Crab Grass will be the next best. For spring, autumn and winter pastures on

For summer pasture, Bermuda Grass is suf-

upland, sow a mixture of Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Orchard, Terrel Grass, Red and White Clover.

For pasture on low land the same, and if it be wet add Herds Grass.

. But the great desideratum, and of the first importance is to turn the wood land into pasture; and this should be the farmer's first and chief reliance. All the above grasses but Bermuda will grow in the shade. The preparation necessary is to take rail timber enough to fence it, take out useless timber for firemon, and grab out the undergrowth. Then plow as well as you can, sow and brush in the seed, scatter the ashes well of the timber has dropped a coat of seed.

If a pasture be intended for winter use no stock should go on it in summer, and if for periments indicate that it will grow satisfacto- summer use none should go on it in winter. No grass will stand both summer and winter pasturing, nor should any pasture ever be grazed too closely. From experience, it is for hay, which it makes of very excellent qual- | believed a woodland pasture will pay an interest annually of more than 850 per acre.

In our present condition the improvement Wild Outs, or Smythe grass, or Utahor Or- of the soil is the point to begin at, and this -These are all the same grass. On rich | can only be effected permanently, by the manure of domestic animals and deep plowing. feet high yields a large amount of hay; on Commercial manires answers only a temporabottom, much larger. Its winter growth is ry purpose and leaves no lasting improvement in the soil, and cattle can only be sustained in any increased numbers by grasses. Our it s ands winter grazing very well, but does cultivated lands are generally too much exnot speak of this grass from his own experi- hausted to raise grass without manure, and to But, from the best information he make manure in any appreciable quantity we must have an increased number of stock; and head of winter grasses for the South. Mr. to keep that increased number we must have grasses. Now, the only solution to this difficulty is to plant woodland pasture. In the woods the grasses will grow and flourish withmost valuable of the grasses. Judge Buel out manure, and will thus feed the cattle to says it possesses the advantage of early, late make the manure needed for crops. Thus, and quick growth; has measured it in June, you begin a system that may be permanent, and if persevered in, spread to the enriching

Howard's experiments with the different grasses, and his directions for preparing and plantare ripe cut the tops off high to get the seed ing meadows and winter and summer pastures, with a cradle then cut it close for hay; and I can add, as a verification of what he has about the last of August you have another said of the Bermuda Grass, my own experience with it for the last twenty years, which best of all pastures for colts and calves. Mr. fully confirms all he has said as to its excelfor a summer pasture. The Bermuda will root out sedge and almost all other grass-

But Dr. J. W. Simpson, at Laurens C. making to the acre the enormous amount of H., has his front yard set in Bernuda, and a Votch grow in the same soil in admirable harmony, and produce a continuous summer and winter pasture that is hard to excel. This vetch, for it is luguminious, lies dormant from Stanford, of Habersham, Georgia, has been spring till fall under the Bermuda, springs up raising it successfully for a number of years! in September, and affords a green pasture till spring, then goes to seed and dies out. This certainly is a vetch Mr. Howard has not tried, for it does not answer the description of the comes a good crop of seed; then save the one he mentions, and seems, from the trail I seed as above described. have seen made of it, to far exceed any Vetch known for its winter growth, and grows too

> And there is a South Carolina grass that by description far exceeds most if not all the grasses above mentioned. I allude to the Means Grass.

I have taken especial pains to ascertain the naximum of food per sore the grasses used in Germany and all the grass growing parts of he United States will afford. That informaion gives this answer, that in-Holland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, the best grass lots will not keep more than one grown ox to the acre in a fattening condition during summer. I have a letter from the lariented Ex-Gov. Means which says, seventy held of cattle, cows and younger stock, were kept in a fattening condition on ten acres of bottom set in the Means Grass. And I have another from a gentleman in Mississipdi, saying that an acre of the Mississippi bottoms set in Bermuda Grass will keep three grown oxen in a fattening condition during summer. Now, Mr. Howard says, an acre of meerne will keep five horses during the year.

Thus, you have a fair criterion to judge of he value of the different kinds of grasses, and of the perfect adaptation of most of the very est varieties to the soil of South Carolina .-Thus we have the Means Grass, not known to be grown anywhere but in South Carolina; the Lucerne, sown by myself in the garden at Laurens C. H., of Mr. John Garlington, dec'd, thirty-five years ago, growing as flourishingly during the past summer as when first planted; the Bermuda, the next best, and the Clovers and Terrel Grass, the Herds Grass, Timothy and Clama. Besides these, we have a grass believed to be the male of the Means Grass, which bears no seed, now growing in Mr. R. A. Maxwell's garden in Pendleton, and on Mr. Van Wyck's farm close by, that may be made almost as valuable as the other, without danger from its seed. I have the letters of Gen. Means and J. A. Black, dec'd, both de-

on the pages of history. They are now aidting the said party in riveting on the country
the galling chains of Black Republicanism for
all time to come. The Editor seems to speak
lightly of Governor Penry's hope of a "relightly of Govern