THE NORTH CAROLINA STAR.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, Editor. NORTH CAROLINA—"Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections." LEONIDAS D. LEMAY, Associate Editor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PROFESSION OF LAW.

The following admirable letter, written by that distinguished Lawyer and orator, the Hon. WILLIAM WIRT, to a young man, has been long before the public; but we regard it as so very good that we desire to spread it before our readers—especially the youthful portion of them who may be preparing for the law, or any of the other professions; for it has much in it that will apply to them all.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20, 1833.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter, dated "University of ———, December 12," was received on yesterday morning—and although it finds me very busy in preparing for the Supreme Court of the United States, I am so much pleased with its spirit that I cannot persuade it in my soul to let it pass unanswered. I were ever so well qualified to advise you, to which I do not pretend, but little good could be done by a single letter, and I have not time for more. Knowing nothing of the peculiarities of your mental character, I can give no advice adapted to your peculiar case. I am persuaded that education may be so directed by a sagacious and skilful teacher, as to prune and repress those faculties of the pupil which are too prone to luxuriance, and to train and invigorate those which are disproportionately weak or slow; so as to equalize just balance among the powers, and enable the mind to act with the highest effect of which it is capable. But to require such a precious acquaintance with the human heart, and the natural condition of its various powers in order to know which requires the spur and which the rein. In some minds, imagination overpowers and smothers all the other faculties; in others, reason, like a steady oak, throws all the rest into a sickly shade. Some men have a morbid passion for the study of poetry,—others, of mathematics, &c., &c. All this may be corrected by discipline, so far as it may be judicious to correct it. But the physician must understand the disease, and become acquainted with all the idiosyncrasies of the patient before he can prescribe. I have no advantage of this kind with regard to you; and to prescribe by conjecture, would require me to conjecture every possible case that may be yours, and to prescribe for each, which would call for a ponderous volume, instead of a letter. I believe that in all sound minds the germ of all faculties exists, and may, by skilful management, be roused into expansion, but they exist, naturally, in different degrees of health and strength, and as this matter is generally left to the impulses of nature in each individual, the healthiest and strongest germs get the start—give impulse and direction to the efforts of each mind—stamp its character and shape its destiny. As education, therefore, now stands among us, each man must be his own preceptor in this respect, and by turning in his eyes upon himself, and descrying the comparative action of his powers, discover which of them requires more tone—which, if any, less. We must take care, however, not to make an erroneous estimate of the relative value of the faculties, and thus commit the sad mistake of cultivating the showy at the expense of the solid. With these preliminary remarks by way of explaining why I cannot be more particular in regard to your case, permit me, instead of chalking out a course of study by furnishing you with lists of books and the order in which they should be read, (and no lists of books and course of study would be equally proper for all minds) to close this letter with a few general remarks.

If your *spirit* be as stout and pure as your letter indicates, you require little advice beyond that which you will find in the wa is of your University. A brave and pure spirit is more than "*half the battle*," not only in preparing for life, but in all conflicts. *Take it for granted that there is no excellence without great labor.* No mere aspirations for eminence, however ardent, will do the business. Wishing, and sighing, and imagining, and dreaming of greatness, will never make you great. If you would get to the mountain's top on which the temple of fame stands, it will not do *to stand still* looking, admiring and wishing you were there. You must gird up your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Hannibal scaling the Alps.—Laborious study, and diligent observation of the world are both indispensable to the attainment of eminence. By the former you must make yourself master of all that is known of science and letters; by the latter, you must know man, at large and particularly the character and geniuses of your own countrymen.—You must cultivate assiduously the habits of reading, thinking and observing. Understand your own language grammatically, critically, thoroughly; learn its origin, or rather its various origins, which you may learn from Johnson's and Webster's prefaces to their large dictionaries. Learn all that is delicate and beautiful, as well as strong, in the language, and master all its stores of opulence. You will find a rich mine of instructions in the splendid language of Burke. His diction is frequently magnificent; sometimes too gorgeous, I think, for chaste and correct taste; but he will show all the wealth of your language. You must, by ardent study and practice, acquire for yourself a *mastery* of the language, and be able both to speak and to write, promptly, readily, elegantly and with that variety of style which different hearers and different readers are constantly requiring. You must have such a command of it as to be able to adapt yourself, with intuitive quickness and ease to every situation in which you may chance to be placed—and you will find no great difficulty in this if you have the *copia verborum* and a correct taste. With this study of the language you must take care to unite the habits already mentioned—the diligent observation of all that is passing around you; and *active, close* and *useful thinking*. If you have access to Franklin's works, read them carefully, particularly his third volume, and you will know what I mean by *the habits of observing and thinking*. We cannot all be *Franklins*, it is true; but by imitating his mental habits and unwearied industry, we may reach an eminence we should never otherwise attain. Nor would he have been *the Franklin* he was if he had not permitted himself to be discouraged by the reflection that we cannot all be *Newtons*. It is our business to make the most of our talents, and opportunities, and instead of discouraging ourselves by comparisons and imaginary impossibilities to believe all things possible—as indeed almost all things are, to a spirit bravely and firmly resolved. Franklin was a fine model of *a practical man* as contradistinguished from a *visionary theorist*, as men of genius are very apt to be. He was great and in that greatest of all good qualities, strong, sound, common sense. A mere book-worm is a miserable driveller; and a mere genius, a thing of gossamer fit only for the wind to sport with. Direct your intellectual efforts, principally, to the cultivation of the strong masculine qualities of the mind. Learn (I repeat it) *to think—think deeply, comprehensively, powerfully*—and learn the simple nervous language which is appropriate to that kind of thinking. Read the legal and political arguments of Chief Justice Marshall, and those of Alexander Hamilton, which are coming out. Read them, study them; observe with what an omnipotent sweep of thought they range over the whole field of every subject they take in hand—and *but* with a scythe so ample and so keen, that not a straw is left standing behind them.—Bring yourself up to these great efforts. Strike for this giant character of mind, and leave pretnesses and frivolity for triflers. There is nothing in your letter that suggests the necessity of this admonition; I make it merely with reference to that tend ney to efflorescence which I have occasionally heard charged to southern genius. It is perfectly consistent with these herculean habits of thinking to be a laborious student, and to know all that books can teach. This extensive acquisition is necessary, not only to teach you how far science has advanced in every direction, and where the *terra incognita* begins into which genius is to direct its future discoveries, but to teach you also the strength and the weakness of the human intellect—how far it is permitted it to go, and where the pioneer of man is forced by its own impotence and the nature of the subject, to give up the pursuit—and when you have mastered all the past conquests of science, you will understand what Socrates meant by saying, that he knew only enough to be sure that *he knew nothing—nothing, compared with that illimitable tract that lies beyond the reach of our faculties*. You must never be satisfied with the surface of things; probe them to the bottom, let nothing go till you understand it as thoroughly as your powers will enable you. Seize the moment of excited curiosity on any subject to solve your doubts; for if you let it pass, the desire may never return, and you may remain in ignorance. The habits which I have been recommending are not merely for college, but for life. Franklin's habits of constant and deep exemplation cling to him to his latest hour. Form these habits now; learn all that may be learned at your University, and bring all your acquisitions and your habits to the study of the law, which you say is to be your profession and when you come to this study, come determined to master it—not to play in its shallows but to sound all its depths. There is no knowing what a mind greatly and firmly resolved, may achieve in this department of science, as well as every other.—Resolve to be the first lawyer of your age, in the depth, extent, variety and accuracy of your legal learning. Master the science of pleading—master Coke and Littleton—and Coke's and Plowden's Reports—master Fearne on Contingent Remainder and Executory Devises, till you can sport and play familiarly with its subtle distinctions. Lay your foundation deep, and broad, and strong, and you will find the superstructure comparatively light work. It is not by shrinking from the difficult parts of the science, but by courting them, grappling with them, and overcoming them, that a man rises to professional greatness. There is a great deal of law learning that is dry, dark, cold, revolting—but it is an old feudal castle in perfect preservation, which the legal architect, who aspires to the first honors of his profession, will delight to explore and learn all the uses to which its various parts used to be put; and he will the better understand, enjoy and relish the progressive improvements of the science in modern times. You must be a master in every branch of the sciences that belongs to your profession—the law of nature and of nations, the civil law, the law merchant, the maritime law, &c., the chart and outline of all that you will see in Blackstone's Commentaries. Thus covered with the panoply of professional learning, a master of the pleadings practice and cases, and at the same time a *great constitutional and philosophic lawyer*, you must keep way, also with the march of general science. Do you think this requiring too much? Look at Brougham, and see what a man can do if well aimed and well resolved. What a load of professional duties that would, of themselves, have been appalling to the most of our countrymen, he stood, nevertheless, at the head of his party in the House of Commons and at the same time, set in motion and superintended various primary schools, various periodical works, the most instructive and useful that ever issued from the British press, to which he furnished, with his own pen, some of the most masterly contributions, and yet found time not only to keep pace with the progress of the arts and sciences, but to keep at the head of those whose peculiar and exclusive occupations these arts and sciences were. There is a model of industry and usefulness worthy of all your emulation. You must, indeed, be a great lawyer, but it will not do to be a mere lawyer—more especially as you are very properly turning your mind also to the political service of your country, and to the study and practice of eloquence. You must, therefore, be a political lawyer and historian; thoroughly versed in the constitution and laws of your country, and fully acquainted with all its statistics, and the history of all the leading measures which distinguished the several administrations.—You must study the debates in Congress, and observe what have been the actual effects upon the country of the various measures that have been most contemptuously contested in their origin. You must be a master of the science of political economy, and especially of financiering, of which so few of our young countrymen know any thing. The habit of observing all that is passing, and thinking closely and deeply upon them, demands pre-eminently an attention of the political course of your country. But it is time to close this letter. You ask for instructions adapted to improvement in eloquence. This is a subject for a treatise, not for a letter. Cicero, however, has summed up the whole art in a few words: it is "*apte—distinct—ornate dicere*"—to speak to the purpose—to speak clearly and distinctly—to speak gracefully;—to be able to speak to the purpose, you must understand your subject and all that belongs to it;—and then your thoughts and method must be clear in themselves and clearly and distinctly enunciated;—and lastly, your voice, style, delivery and gesture, must be graceful and delightfully impressive. In relation to this subject, I would strenuously advise you to two things: Compromise much, and often, and carefully, with reference to this rule of apte, distinct, ornate; and let your conversation have reference to the same objects. I do not mean that you should be elaborate and formal in your ordinary conversation. Let it be perfectly simple and natural, and always in good time, (to speak as the musician) and well enunciated.

With regard to the style of eloquence that you shall adopt, that must depend very much on your own taste and genius. You are not disposed I presume, to be an humble imitator of any man. If you are you may bid farewell to the hope of eminence in this walk. None are mere imitators to whom nature has given original powers. The ape alone is content with mere imitation. If nature has bestowed such a portion of the oratory as can advance you to a high rank in this walk, your manner will be your own. In what style of eloquence you are best fitted to excel, you, yourself, if destined to excellence, are the best judge. I can only tell you that the florid and Asiatic style is not the taste of the age.—The strong, and even the rugged and abrupt, are far more successful. Bold propositions, boldly and briefly expressed—pithy sentences—nervous common sense—strong phrases—the felicitous audacity both in language and conception—well compacted periods—sudden and strong masses of light—an apt adage in English or Latin—a keen sarcasm, a merciless personality—a moral thrust—these are the beauties and idiosyncrasies that now make a speaker the most interesting. A gentleman and a christian will conform to the reigning taste so far only as his principles and habits of decorum will permit. The florid and Asiatic was never a good style either for a European or an American taste. We require that a man should speak to the purpose and come to the point—that he should instruct and convince. To do this, his mind must move with great strength and power: reason should be manifestly his master faculty—argument should predominate throughout; but these great points secured, wit and fancy may cast their lights around his path, provided that wit be chaste as well as brilliant, and the fancy chaste and modest. But they must be kept well in the back ground, for they are dangerous allies; and a man had better be without them, than to show them in front or to show them too often.

But I am wearying you, my dear sir, as well as myself. If these few imperfect hints, on subjects so extended and diversified can be of service to you, I shall be gratified. They may at least, convince you that your letter has interested me in your behalf, and that I shall be happy to hear of your future fame and prosperity. I offer you my respects, and tender the compliments of the season.

WM. WIRT.

TERRESTIAL MAGNETISM.

Some interesting investigations in terrestial magnatism, made by Professor Norton, of Delaware College, have recently been communicated to the American Journal of Science, which are of sufficient importance and interest, to have a more widely extended notice. The theory of terrestial magnetism embraced in the communication, is new. According to it, every particle of matter at the surface, of the earth, and to a certain depth below it is endued with a magnetic force acting like the magnetic force of an electric current, transversely to the ideal line connecting the particle with the magnetic needle; the intensity of which is portioned to the temperature, of the particle.

This theory, says a writer, proves to be adequate to the explanation of all the phenomena of the general action of the earth upon the magnetic needles—and serves also with the computation, with a very close approximation to the truth of the direction of the needle, and of the intensity of the force acting upon it, over all the parts of the earth. I has also achieved the signal triumphs of the first rational physical explanation of all the daily variations that occur in the earth's magnetic action by tracing them to the daily variations that occur in the temperature and humidity of the earth's surface. These investigations reveal the existence of unsuspected and very interesting relations between the thermal and magnetic state of the earth's surface, and show that the daily changes which take place in the action of the earth upon the magnetic needle proceed "*pari passu*" with the meteorological changes that occur.

It is certainly a novel and beautiful result that, in the disturbed movements and changes and force of a delicately poised magnetic needle, we can read the story at the same time of each passing change of temperature of the warm dew that steals noiselessly down at night, and of the rain that falls in consequence in invisible vapor at the awakening touch of the rays of the sun. In making these discoveries, Prof. Norton throws a deal of light upon much that has always been enveloped in the darkness of mystery.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week, a completely successful experiment was made with a new diving apparatus, invented by Mr. Wm. Kennish. The Tribune says:

Shortly after eleven o'clock, all being in readiness, Mr. Charles Tear, second mate of the pocket ship West Point, entered the machine and the cover was screwed down and made perfectly air tight above him. It was then lowered some 17 feet to the bed of the river, where it remained for upwards of one hour and ten minutes from the time it was lowered, the person within audibly making known to those above his wants and wishes during the whole time. It was then drawn up and the cover removed, when the party immersed came out as fresh, as little affected and as dry as when he entered. He described what he saw at the bottom of the river; and said he felt not the least affected while in the machine or at the bottom; that he could with the greatest ease have used a pick, crow bar or any other instrument, had it been necessary; that if he had had food and drink he thought he could have stopped there a week without the least difficulty. The machine is capable of containing four persons, so as to be able to work therein for several hours at a time. They can be so constructed as to contain ten or twenty men if necessary.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Your life may be called a succession of battles. The march, the counter-march, the siege, the sortie, the ambush, the advance, the retreat, the real face to face, open field, hotly contested, hand to hand fight—all, all make up the programme of the actions of every-day life: its' trials, its temptations, and triumphs. A man may look around him, no matter where, on every hand he meets something in the social field that touches somehow his interests, either domestic, pecuniary, moral, or intellectual, and his happiness, his welfare is involved—a diversity of tastes, feelings, sentiments, habits, different as the features of the human face, infuse their influence through the social system, weakening, strengthening, or multiplying the delicate fibres that weave together the elements that form the whole.

In this great field of infinite duties, relations, and interests of perpetual change or transition, we find ourselves placed to work out our social destiny, and to aid in shaping the destinies of those around us and especially those connected with us, with our limited influence, with our imperfect knowledge, and limited experience, we are to struggle to make ourselves happy, and to assist, by what we do or say, in directing the social fortunes of the world.

Mixed scene it is, too, where this lot is cast. On every turn, for wherever we find the one, we are sure to be met by the other, and opposing interests seem in conflict, dissimilar opinions; and often hostile, and like "Greek meet Greek in the tug of war." After all the counsels of STOIC and the suggestions of INDULGENCE, this life of ours is no trifling engagement. To keep up its holy watch-fires—to meet and perform its stern and pressing requirements—to gather of its wealth—to win its virtues and shun its vices—to nerve our souls and strengthen our arms to battle with temptation, and to enter with manly courage, the field of passion and long a-based propensities—to keep alive the sacred flame of affection, burning pure and bright on the sacred altar of the heart—to make ourselves respected and esteemed—to be good, true, and happy—this is no little conflict, no small matter.

Such is society, and such the realities of life. The Philosopher and Moralist have speculated for the last three thousand years, and have laid down rules, and marked out paths; theories perfect as "Utopia" have been formed, and Poets, catching their beauties, have pictured their charms with almost breathing life, and sung their praises in strains that have wrapt the soul in visions of the unearthly. All this may do well enough to read and talk about; a vivid and fanciful imagination is a pleasant thing; and so is Poetry, especially if it picture the beautiful and true, but it is not with the shadow of things, that we have to do, or with the ideal toys of fancy, but the stern, sober realities of every-day life.

It is lamentable when we reflect, what numbers of mankind treat life as a mere semblance, a sort of "play house" where we are to strut out our brief hours on the stage," and then pass off "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

We don't wish to be understood as denying the spiritualities of life, it has its sunshine, its moonlight, its starlight, its sweet flowers, its green fields, its enchanted forests, and its shadway vales; we would not have these viewed as the novelist views them, or the poet portrays them; but with the vision of sober reality—for when viewed in any other way, they beget hopes never to be realized, wants never to be satisfied, and discontents never to be allayed.

Life indeed has its trials, not as its end, but as its schoolmaster, discipline it to high and holy purposes: to realises make sure by experience, strength made firm by trial, and joys made dear by sorrow.

Temperance Ad.

WHAT IS POLITENESS?

It is every pretty thing; it is what every body likes to see; what every body talks about. It is a near relation to good, looks, and serves as a kind of introductory letter to almost every lady and gentleman in particular, and the bulk of society generally.

But in what does true politeness consist?—It seems to be misunderstood. Some seem to think the peculiar tie of a cravat, or the peculiar air with which one raises his hat from his head, or the graceful wave of the hand in passing a male or female acquaintance, or the pleasant smile or courteous speech, make up the sum total of politeness. To our view all these are but the mere externals of genuine politeness.

The true, polite man is he who abounds with desires for the happiness of others, who, is sometimes at least willing to forget self, his own ease and comfort, for the enjoyment of others, and who is ever ready with a kind word of encouragement, and seeks to manifest those little attentions which are so gratifying to the heart.

Show us such an individual as this, and you have our model of a polite man. We care not what sort of cloth his coat is made from, or how awkward his bow may be.

Many a so called polite man, who has his garments made at a fashionable tailor's establishment, and who has the assurance to enter the crowded parlor with the most elegant and easy air, is often the very embodiment of vulgarity, rudeness, and incivility, qualities totally at variance with urbanity and politeness.

The man who is ever ready to respond to the suffering cries of humanity, and whose heart abounds with kind feelings and good will to his neighbor, and desires to promote their comfort and happiness, is the truly polite man, and such an one needs not the appliances of white linen pocket handkerchiefs, kid gloves, or perfumery, to entitle him to the appellation.

The Egyptian Mummy was unrolled in Boston on Wednesday.

The Atlas says: her face was perfectly black, which Mr. Gliddon said, was evidence that the body had been dipped in the hardening bitumen. The eyes appeared glazed as if baked in the head; the arms extended down the sides, and met in front. The boiling bitumen had reduced the body to a crisp, so that it was as brittle as a burnt bone, and the features were nearly destroyed. The feet, in the process of unrolling, broke off at the ancles, and were submitted to a most rigid scrutiny by the board of medical gentlemen in attendance. The body is five four inches in height. A scarf was taken off the body about ten feet in length, with fringes on each end. The mummy, having been unswathed, was placed, together with the articles found on the person, in a glass case for the inspection of the curious. Mr. Gliddon was assisted in the process of unrolling by Prof. Agassiz, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Dr. Wyman, and Dr. Winslow Lewis.

VARIETIES OF BAD TEMPER.

Bad temper is oftener the result of unhappy circumstances than of an unhappy organization; it frequently, however, has a physical cause, and a peevish child often needs dieting more than correcting. Some children are more prone to show temper than others, and sometimes on account of qualities which are valuable in themselves. For instance a child of active temperament, sensitive feeling, and eager purpose, is more likely to meet with constant jars and rubs than a dull passive child: and, if he is of an open nature, his inword irritation is immediately shown in bursts of passion. If you repress these ebullitions by scolding and punishment, you only increase the evil by changing passion into sulkiness. A cheerful, good-tempered tone of your own, a sympathy with his trouble arising from no ill conduct on his part, are the best antidotes; but it would be better still to prevent, beforehand, all sources of annoyance.—Never fear spoiling children by making them too happy. Happiness is the atmosphere in which all good affections grow—the wholesome warmth necessary to make the heart-blood circulate healthily and freely; unhappiness—the chilling pressure which produces here an inflammation, there an excrescence, and, worst of all, who—mind's green and yellow sickness"—ill-temper.

[Bray on the Education of the Feelings.

CHARACTER AND INTEGRITY!

We have somewhere seen a notice of a Rotterdam thread merchant, who had accumulated fifty thousand dollars by his own industry, punctuality and integrity and it was remarked of him that he never let a yard of bad thread go out of his hands, and would never take more than a reasonable profit. By these means he acquired such entire public confidence, that his customers would as willingly send a blind man or a child to buy for them as to go themselves.

We refer to the case not to intimate that we have no such instances among themselves, but for the purpose of suggesting the great value to any business man of such a character, and the exceeding agreeableness to dealers with him of the confidence he inspires. And we affirm nothing extravagant in saying, that the character for strict integrity acquired is of as much real worth to its possessor as the pecuniary savings of his industry. Let such a man lose by any misfortune all his money, he is still a man of capital, of weight, of influence, and is the superior, on mere business calculations, of many a man of large moneyed means.

But the beauty of the thing is this, that any man however small his business and limited his capital, has just as good an opportunity of winning confidence as a millionaire. Integrity in small things is even more impressive than integrity in great things. And after all that men may say in praise of the enterprise, skill, shrewdness and tact of particular business men, there is one character towards which all minds instinctively render their reverence—and that is, the man who had rather be honest than wealthy; and who prefers integrity to gold.

SINGULAR DISPLAY OF COURAGE.

An exhibition of a novel and attractive character has just been opened at Hyde Park, Corner, London. Mr. Roudeyn Gordon Cumming, a young gentleman of property in the Highlands and as keen a sportsman as the Highlands, has ever produced, has filled the old Chinese Gallery with the trophies of skill—the produce of five years shooting in the far interior of Southern Africa, many hundred miles beyond the farthest point hitherto reached by any white man. "When we state," says the London Atheneum, from which we get these facts, "that Mr. Cumming has killed eighteen lions, twenty-eight specimens of the black rhinoceros, seventy-six hippotami, and one hundred and five elephants, our readers will know what his daring is, and what his success has been. His lions skins are, the finest we remember to have seen—worthy coverings for the king of beasts. He has at least one thousand pounds worth of ivory in the room—and a pair of elephants' tusks measuring nine feet—the largest known.—The whole gallery looks like a combination of a baronial hall and a farmer's shop. Antlers of the largest size and the most elegant proportions arrest the eye at every turn. The fore feet of an elephant (exhibited on the dais,) afford a noble idea of the enormous size of the herds of elephants which he had the luck to fall in with. Mr. C. would realize Charles the Fifth's idea of a hero. He knows not fear. His coolest moments seem to have been in confronting half a dozen lions, or an enraged lioness with her young—or lying at his ease at night near to fountains where lions are slaking their thirst and making the desert roar with the deep thunder of their voices."

The above statement looks very much like the author was accustomed to "lying at his ease."

A GIANT OF THE OLDEN TIME.

A human skeleton of unusual size, was discovered the other day, at Harsimus, in New Jersey, by a Mr. Bliven, who was grading near the house of Judge Garretson. The Jersey City Telegraph says:

"It was found about nine feet under ground imbedded in several bushels of exceedingly large oyster shells, much larger than any to be found in our waters at the present day.—They are doubtless the remains of an Indian of immense stature, as from the appearance of the skeleton, he must, when living, have been over eight feet high. The skull measures fifteen inches from the root of the nose, over top, to the base of the occipital bone, and is two feet in circumference; it contains a full set of teeth, (except one,) very even; sound and white. Mr. Bliven informs us that he has found a great number of skeletons in that vicinity, similarly buried, (in a sitting posture,) but none as large as this."

"This mode of burial is conclusive evidence that they are remains of Indians, but *when* they were interred is a question for antiquarians to answer. This section of New Jersey was settled by the whites in 1624; and the "red men," it is probable remained there not very long after that event."

AGRICULTURAL.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMING.

BY SOLON ROBINSON.

Having heretofore given some items of the products and expenses of cotton, sugar, rice, and wheat culture, I will now give, by way of comparison, the amount of expense and sales of a corn plantation on the Roanoke River.

The tract contains 1,785 acres, valued at $13 per acre. About 1,250 acres of it are open land 650 usually in corn, the remainder in grass or "resting." It is composed of rich alluvian bottoms, which are liable to overflow, and "high land ridges," that are comparatively poor. The corn is usually planted upon the richest land, 1 foot by 5, and on the upland, 4 ft. 9 in, by 3 ft. 3 in, one or two stalks to the hill. The average yield, last year, 29 bushels to the acre. The land is deep plowed with two or three horses or mules, and almost exclusively worked with plows particularly upon the upland, and at last working, sowed with peas. These are fed off by cattle and hogs, of which more are kept than enough for plantation use, though the proprietor is of opinion that keeping cattle upon a grain farm, is poor business. His cattle only pay six percent. Hogs should only be kept to just that extent required for home consumption and to eat the offal. Feeding corn at 50 cents a bushel, makes dear pork. Hogs are considerably fattened upon peas and oats, the latter being sown in large quantities to furnish pasturage for hogs and horses. Corn is usually planted the last of March or first of April, and is ripe enough to commence gathering the second week in October. [!]

The following tables of expenses and sales will be found interesting. It is to be presumed that a full supply of wool for clothing the negroes is grown upon the place, and that the proprietor never bought an article of provisions. The usual average number of hogs, about 200 head, and cattle 100 head. Horses, mules, and colts, 30, sheep 100. Stock winter in the corn fields. All the land, except some wet spots, is cultivated upon the clevel system." That is, the ground is plowed as deep as it can be and then furrowed with a two-horse plow and planted in the bottom of the furrow, and covered with plow or cultivator. Great benefit has been derived from ditching, draining, and *deep plowing*; and that, the proprietor believes, will improve almost any land; and increase its productiveness as it will be seen has been done upon this.

1844.—PLANTATION EXPENSES—25 FULL HANDS, 19 PLOWS.

Overseer's wages,	$160,00
Hire of 8 hands,	210,00
Clothes and taxes for hired hands,	50,00
Bagging and rope,	91,56
Iron, salt, and plows,	45,00
Clothing bought,	25,00
Hats and blankets,	35,00
Taxes on negroes,	50,00
Physician's bill,	40,00
	$707,56

80 acres of cotton made this year, yielded 1,500 lbs. an acre of seed cotton. Interest on $31,500 capital, 6 per cent., $1,890. Amount of sales, $4,840,25, or a fraction less than 16 per cent, on capital.

1845.—22 HANDS—14 PLOWS.

Overseer's wages,	$200,00
Hire of 4 hands,	158,00
Nails, spades, shoes, &c.,	13,00
Salt $12, taxes, $55,	67,00
Physician's bill,	45,00
	$483,00

Capital same. Sales $4138,78. Credit plantation for articles at selling prices. $298,34. Total, $4,437,12. Crop all corn, 540 acres, 12,975 bushels, or 2,595 barrels, sold for $2,58 a barrel, at home. Net to hand, $181,75. over 15 per cent on capital.

1846.—24 HANDS—15 HORSES.

Overseer's wages,	$225,00
Nails and salt,	17,63
Plows, scythes, &c.,	54,67
Clothing and leather,	20,52
Hats and blankets,	52,02
Cotton cloth, plows, &c.,	53,25
Cotton yarn, $13, taxes, $60,	73,00
Hire of one hand,	50,00
Physician's bill,	80,00
	$626,09

Sales, $4828,18. Corn at $3,64 a barrel. Crop lost by flood on low ground. Net to hand, $173, and over 14 per cent, on capital.

1847.—26 HANDS.

Overseer's wages,	$250,00
Hire of one hand,	40,00
Salt $16, leather, yarn &c., $21,50,	37,50
Nails, leather, cloth, and sundries,	100,36
Cutting oats, $10, taxes,	$70,00
Blacksmith's bill,	68,62
Physician's bill,	52,25
Lard kegs, $3,88, plows, $15,	24,88
	$643,91

Sales $5,083,16. 600 acres of corn, sold at $2,46 a barrel. Net to hand, $205,65.

1848.—28 HANDS—CAPITAL $42,765.

Overseer's wages,	$275,00
Hire of two boys,	102,00
Salt, $14, taxes, $68,	87,00
Cloth, leather, hats &c.,	136,17
Cutting oats and wheat,	12,00
Shoes, $9, blankets, $32,	41,00
Iron and plows,	68,00
Physician's bill,	47,00
Blacksmith's bill,	65,92
	$840,39

Sales, $5,006,51. Corn $2,12½ a barrel—650 acres. Net to hand, $148,75.

The proprietor has just commenced the use of lime and is of opinion that it will pay a profit upon the expenditure more certain than any other outlay he can make. The Roanoke Bottoms, that are overflowed upon an average once in seven years, will yielded eight and a half barrels of corn to the acre, including years of loss. The average value of such land is about $15 an acre. The uplands, may average $2,50 an acre, and yield about two barrels, (ten bushels,) to the acre. The best corn land on the river will average 10 barrels.

In connection with this subject, I give the following statement of another place near Tarborough, upon which the principal crop is cotton. The average number of full hands, 25, and average amount of expenses per annum, $650, of which $300 is for overseer's wages. It is worthy of remark, that the same overseer has been in the same employ fourteen years. The proprietor took possession of the place in 1844 and the sales that year amounted to $1500.

In 1845, $2,500. 1846, $4,200. 1847, $4,500. 1848, $4,600. 1849, $4,200, leaving still on hand about $400 worth of surplus.—During the same time, complete new buildings and fences have been erected, and the value of the land more than doubled, and more than quadrupled in productiveness.

Now how has this been accomplished? By ditching and draining swamp land, naturally rich, but too wet to produce any crop; by using improved plows and plowing the old fields up deeply; by *creating* manure for the poor barren sands; but principally by digging and spreading immense quantities of marl, or rather, sea-shell deposites, which, until now, had lain idle and useless; while the former owner was starving. This marl containing about thirty per cent, of carbonate of lime, and in some instances been used at the rate of 600 bushels to the acre, so that from being one of the poorest, this farm has now become one of the most productive in the country. His average to the hand, last year, was $222, and although cotton brought a high price her pound, his crop was unusually light—200 acres produced 53,000 pounds. He makes all his provisions, and nearly all his clothing. His rations are five pounds of pork per week, for all field hands, and all the bread and vegatables they eat. He now averages six barrels of corn to the acre upon land, that, before it was marled, would not average two. Plants cotton last of April and corn first of May.

American Ag.

CHEAP PAINT.

As this is the season of the year when the good housewife delights in furnishing up the homestead, and making it and all its appendages look almost as good as new, we republish the following receipt for making a cheap paint. It is by Col. Boyle, of Annapolis, a gentleman, who, notwithstanding the incessant claims upon his time in his legal profession, still devotes a portion of it to rural occupations, and has, in times past, very acceptably occupied our pages, much to the edification and delight of our readers.—*Amer. Farmer*

TO MAKE PAINT.—Having been so frequently applied to for the following receipt, until it has become troublesome to give copies of it, I request you to publish it.

JAS, BOYLE.

To make paint without white lead and oil:

2 quarts skimmed milk,
2 ounces fresh slacked lime,
5 pounds whiting.

Put the lime into a stoneware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, the balance of milk is then to be added, and lastly the whiting is then to be crumbled and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the fancy.

It is to be applied in the same manner as other paints, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. An other coat may then be added, and so on, until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity, and possesses a slight elasticity, which enables it to bear rubbing even with a coarse woollen cloth, without being in the least injured. It has little or no smell even when wet, and when dry is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by sulphurous or animal vapors, and is not injurious to health. All which qualities give it a decided advantage over white lead.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering 57 yards with one coat.—*Annapolis Republican.*

TO PRESERVE FRUIT TREES IN BLOSSOM FROM FROST.—Surround the trunk of the tree in blossom with a whisp of straw or hemp.—The end of this sink by means of a stone tied to it, in a vessel of spring water, at a little distance from the tree. one vessel will conveniently serve two trees; or the chord may be lengthened so as to surround several before its end is plunged into the water. It is necessary that the vessel should be placed in an open situation out of the reach of any shade, so that frost may produce all its effects on the water by means of the chord communication with it.

TO PRESERVE APPLE TREES FROM BLIGHT. By washing the branches with quicklime it will preserve the trees from blight, and ensure a crop, those which escaped washing suffered from the blight whilst the other produced a good crop. So says a correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier.*

TO DESTROY GRUBS AND WORMS ON ALL KINDS OF FRUIT TREES.—Take spirits of Turpentine and rub the trees well with it. Use a painter's brush.

TO PRESERVE PEACH TREES.—The following mode securing Peach tree from injury, and promoting their bearing fruit plentifully, has been practised with uninterrupted success for many years. As soon as the blossoms appear in the spring, fine ashes are scattered over them and the young leaves, by means of a tin box, perforated with holes, and fixed on the end of a pole. The process is easily performed and in the power of any one. It should be done if possible on a moist day, and when the wind is still.

EVIDENCES OF FOLLY.

Asking the publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week.

Making yourself disagreeable, and then wondering that no one will visit you.

Getting drunk and complaining next morning of the headache.