

# 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 E. LEMAY, Associate Editor.

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1. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrangements are made.

3. If subscribers refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible till their bills are settled and their papers ordered to be discontinued.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from a carrier, or removing and leaving it uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.

WOOL-GROWING IN THE SOUTH.

The following remarks are taken from the "Horn" a paper published at Buffalo, N. Y., and devoted primarily to the wool-growing interest of the United States. It is true almost beyond a question in our opinion, as we have before said, that there is no region under the sun better adapted to "wool growing" than our own. There is a wide belt extending through the middle of the Southern States, in climate, in the adaptation of grasses, in cheapness of the lands, that is nowhere surpassed, in the inducements it holds out to the raising of sheep.

Nothing stands in the way of individual fortunes and national wealth but the removal of old prejudices, and an active and lively energy in this pursuit. It is, in a small way, within the reach of the man of moderate means—and the field is large enough to satisfy the aspirations of the more wealthy and ambitious.

"We have received some very fine samples of wool received from Mr. DAVISON, of Sulphur Springs, V. H. It is worthy of the attention it has attracted, throughout the whole length and breadth of the Southern States. It does seem to me that there is no region under the sun where wool can be raised so cheap as there. They have the climate and a vast amount of pasture land in a region where there is no stock a farmer can breed that will compare with sheep for profit. The fleece comes naturally with the sheep, and is not a burden. A warm climate, a nation to produce the most beautiful wool as well as the cheapest. Who does the painter go more into the business? We have often asked the question, how is it to be raised? On a great many plantations, it does seem to us that there would be no difficulty in inducing the negroes to give up their dogs, and keep a sheep or two in their place—a small premium for the dog or the hog, would make the sheep a more profitable article. It is not too late to say that the sheep is a more profitable article than the hog or the dog. We do not believe any thing. We think they would make the very best with a little instruction, and the older people who could not work hard in the field would do well with the sheep in their summer rambles."

## THE PROSPECTS AND PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

We have fine prospects of a corn crop now; also, pea crop. The cotton crop, though little is planted, never was better.

Unquestionable improvement in agriculture has been made in this State, more rapidly than elsewhere, however, within the last six or eight years, for which we are mainly indebted to Mr. Thomas F. Devereux, a look farmer—that is to say, he commenced, some eight or ten years back, without any practical knowledge, yet he succeeded admirably in reclaiming swamp lands, cultivating clover, and especially by sowing peas broadcast, and applying gypsum one bushel to the acre. His example is now followed by many others with unequalled success.

Lime has also been introduced, within the last four or five years, for more than forty years, and it gives me pleasure to assure you that it is gradually taking root in the Southern country, and that for the beneficial influence of party, would progress more rapidly. Georgia is taking the lead in manufactures, and especially railroads, of all the Southern States.

With best wishes for the success of your noble work, and a full remuneration of your labors, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your most obedient, &c.,

O. J. BAKER.

If North Carolina would throw away her old smoke-drill hoes and spinning wheels, and go in for policy, she would draw the steam or water power loom and the cotton gin, instead of coming down from a decennial increase of twenty per cent. to two; and sending away her sons in search of bread to Alabama and Mississippi, there to exhaust the lands as they have done at home, then would she grow and wax fat, as Mr. Devereux's hogs do in a pea pasture. Then would she manufacture millions of dollars worth of silk, and wool, and wine, and farmers' sons would remain at home to marry their neighbors' daughters. Instead of that, they continue still all at the plough, sending away their crops in search of distant markets, in pursuance of the old smoke-dried maxim, "Sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market," and spending more time and money on bad roads, transporting with imperfect machinery than would build mills, and coconeries, and wine-presses, to weave their own fleeces, and press their own wine, and manufacture their own silk. But what's the use of preaching to people who go about every three stringing the old Virginia vine—free trade, free trade—as blind as adders with corn prejudiced—Ed. P. L. S.

## SWEET CORN PUDDING.

Take three common sized ears of corn—split the kernels by drawing a sharp knife lengthwise of the ribs from but to top, and scrape off the corn with the back of the knife, leaving the hulls and cobs. Beat a couple of fresh eggs; mix three parts of milk, and salt to your liking. Bake from two to three hours. It should be eaten hot, with butter.

## CHILIAN CLOVER.

The Alabama Whig has been permitted to lay before its readers the following letter from Gov. Brown, dated Tallahassee, August 12, to a gentleman in that State, on the subject now attracting great attention among our planters, viz: the cultivation of clover in the South.

Dear Sir—I wrote to you on the 6th June in reply to your letter of the 24th May, and have now the pleasure to inclose the Chilian clover seed promised.

As the clover continued to blossom, I suffered it to grow, with the hope of securing the more seed. We had no rain here, to be of any service, from the first of April until about the last of June, during which time it continued to grow finely, and never failed in the hottest and driest time. About the first of July it began to rain, and I had the clover cut to save the seed—many having fallen off and many were still not maturing; and I regret to say that you will find what I send you not perfect, but they may serve to make an experiment.

Perhaps it would be well to plant some of the seed as soon as received, and some in the spring. I have found this clover not at all injured by the frosts we are liable to in this latitude. It grows well all winter, but possibly the frosts to which you are liable might be too severe for the clover plant before it has sufficient root. What I have planted in the spring, and it has continued to grow without intermission to this time, which is the fourth year, and it has certainly grown more luxuriantly than ever at any previous time, and I believe when once well set it would hardly ever require re-sowing. It is certainly the grass for this climate and soil, and I believe will prove valuable in all the South. The great difficulty will be in obtaining seed in any quantity for an immediate useful purpose, unless there can be some mode of saving the seed which I have not thought of. I send about a pint of seed, which I have distributed in small quantities to all who have applied for them in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. It is now in bloom again, and I shall continue to secure all the seed I can by picking it off with my fingers. Should you not succeed with what I now send you, I can send you some this fall that is better matured, if you desire it. I shall plant the seed you sent me this fall.

## YELLOW CLOVER.—Winter Pasture.

A late Florida paper also contains the following article on the subject of "Yellow Clover." We have been informed by an intelligent friend and planter from the country that there is a clover, called the yellow clover, which is grown to great success in the region of country contiguous to the Tennessee and Alabama rivers. We are anxious to call the attention of our planting friends in Florida to this subject, because, as we understand from our informant, it makes an admirable winter pasture, and does not interfere at all with the cultivation of cotton, even or other crops which it may be desirable to raise on the same land.

Our informant promised us a slip from some newspaper which he takes upon this subject, which when received shall be published in our columns for the benefit of our agricultural patrons. We are not able to present either to describe the new description of clover, or to state the mode and manner of sowing it down; nor are we able to say what kind of soil is best adapted to its growth and culture. We suppose, however, that in order to introduce it successfully into plantations where it does not exist it would be necessary to withhold the plough from the land on which it is sown at least one season, so as to give the young clover, which is a tender plant, time to take root, and deposit one crop of seed on the ground before any other crop shall be planted.

It is said that when once established you may plant and cultivate it, and in the autumn the young clover will again spring up, and furnish a rich and luxuriant pasture for the winter, which the frosts of the climate will neither destroy nor impair.

We would thank any of our friends who may have information on this subject to favor us with it.

## TO BECKLE EGGS.

Boil, distill of the shell, and place them in a large jar; pour over them scalding vinegar, saturated with ginger, garlic, cloves, whole pepper and allspice.

## TRIMMING THE EARS OF A HORSE.

A correspondent asks if it is best to permit this. Certainly not. The hair is placed there by nature, to protect the orifice and drum of the ear from insects, floating matter, and sudden changes of the weather; it should therefore be left untouched. Some persons are in the habit of singeing the hair in the ears, with a candle or hot iron. This is barbarous and cruel, for it cannot be done without burning the skin. If people will persist in removing the hair, let them cut it out with sharp scissors. This inflicts no pain. The hair on the legs of horses should be left to grow during winter, as a protection against the scorchings.

## WASHING BUTTER.

There is no peculiarity in the manipulations of butter making, which is held with as much tenacity among the feminine possessors of the art, as the good and bad effects arising from washing butter after churning and before packing. One set of laborious pains-taking house-wives insist on the necessity of washing the whey and curd out by the butter ladle, and honestly think that a drop of water used would ruin a lump as big as Chimborazo; while another equally reliable portion of the "last best goods" insist that there is no way to get good, quick and certain, as thorough washing with pure, cold water, which can be done in any weather, and with one-half the labor of the lade fashion.

On looking at the subject philosophically, we incline to the washing theory, for many reasons. In the first place no bad effects can arise from the use of clean, cold water. Butter is strictly an oleaginous compound, in which is very soluble in water, while every part of the residuum, after the butter is consolidated, is decidedly so, and by diluting it with water, any particles left are not as concentrated and liable to decompose and pass through the cheese fermentation, as in their original state. Second, it matters not how much water is used, as it does not enter into combination with the oily mass of butter; and if the

## THE PROPER MODE OF FEEDING CATTLE.

An English writer observes that two great points in feeding cattle, are regularity and a particular care of the weaker individuals. On this last account, there ought to be plenty of rack room, that too many may not feed together; in which very common case the weaker are not only trampled down by the stronger, but they are worried, and become cowed and spiritless; from which there cannot be a more unfavorable state for thrift. Besides, they are ever compelled to shift with the worst of the fodder. This domineering spirit is so remarkably prevalent among horned cattle, that the writer has a hundred times observed the master herdsman running from crib to crib, and absolutely neglecting their own provender for the sake of driving the inferiors from their stalls. It is, much oftener than is suspected, the chief reason of this difference in a lot of beasts, after a winter's keep. It is likewise, he says, a very shameful sight, in a dairy of cows, to see several of them gored and wounded in a dozen places, merely from the inattention of the owner and the neglect of coupling the horns of those that butt. The weaker animals should be kept apart; and a crib feeding it in some cases a good method to tie up the master beasts at their meals. Dr. Dean says there should be more yards than one to the farm where divers sorts of cattle are kept. The sheep should have a yard by themselves, at least; and the young stock another, that they may be wholly confined to such fodder as the farmers can afford them.

## CATCHING RATS.

GOVERNMENTS have offered bounties for the destruction of bears, wolves, and foxes, while the rat, the most injurious to the interests of man of all quadrupeds, is allowed to pursue his marauding career entirely independent of legislation.

It is not a very easy matter of exterminate rats; they are endowed with more sagacity than they generally have credit for, and under the promptings of self-preservation, often take pains which are lost for their captors. A friend of the writer, quite distinguished as a successful hunter, has frequently been heard to make the remark, that he could catch a fox easier than he could catch a common house-rat.

A writer in the *Ayrshire (Scotland) Agriculturist*, appears to understand the business of rat-trapping, and gives some directions on the subject which we think worthy of remembering. He recommends the round and square wire traps; and in order to take the rats, he states that "in the first place necessary to remove their suspicions, to get the better of their cunning; in short to throw them off their guard." He thinks this can be most effectually done by "fastening the doors of the trap open for a night or two, so that the rats may have free ingress and egress." He supposes that rats, as well as many other animals possess the power of conveying intelligence to each other; and when one has found a delicious morsel, he will convey the intelligence to his comrades. As bait, he prefers bacon, fried till it is a newish turned, with plenty of grease. He recommends that the traps be visited early in the morning, for if the rats remain long in the traps so that it will be difficult to catch them.

"Fish," he says, "when only be resorted to in such places as are inaccessible to any other live animal. It can easily be applied in sewers, drains, and such like places, and should always be combined with some savory bait. In this instance, again, feed for a night or two, and by mingling the poison in the food they will thus lose suspicion and commit their lives to it. I may here observe that common bait cooks, cut in very thin slices, will kill rats, and will be readily devoured. Phosphorus has been recommended, and so has broken glass. For my own part, I detest poisoning, and prefer the trapping system. Either when using trap or poison you will find your success immeasurably enhanced by using a few drops of the following mess, used as bait. This is a preparation generally employed by professional rat catchers, and is one which they have imparted such wonderful success—such as decaying the venous system, and then destroy them wholesale. I must, however, confess that I have both sought and met with some of the most talented and successful professors of the art of rat-catching without witnessing such miracles.

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## HOME-MADE CANDLES.

If you manufacture your own candles, immerse the wicks in lime water, in which a little niter, (saltpetre), has been dissolved, and dry them before dipping. The light from such is much clearer, and the tallow will not run.

## TO PURIFY MOLASSES.

Boil and strain your molasses before using it. When applied for culinary purposes, this is a prodigious improvement. Boiling tends to drive off its unpleasant, strong flavor, and renders it almost equal to honey. When large quantities are made use of, it is convenient to prepare several gallons at a time.

## TO BURNISH BRITANNIA WARE.

In burnishing Britannia ware, rub the surface gently, in the first place, with a woollen cloth, dipped in sweet oil; then wash in turpentine, rub with soft leather and whiting—Articles burnished in this way retain their lustre till the last, if carefully used.

## MILK CELLARS.

Farmers about to build a dwelling should know that, by carrying up a large flue (twelve inches in diameter and circular is the best) in the chimney-stack from the cellar, and having a window or two opening to the north, or cold side of the house, out of the cellar, they can have as good a "milk room" under their house as could be had over a spring, that may be perhaps two hundred yards or one-fourth of a mile off, which is also pleasant to go to in bad weather, especially by the female portion of the family.

The floor should be flagged with stones, as they can be kept sweeter and are colder than either bricks or cement, which absorb "spoil milk" and thus ruin the atmosphere. The walls and ceiling should be plastered, to facilitate whitewashing and cleansing. Nothing but milk and cream should be kept in the room, as a pure atmosphere for cream to rise in is absolutely essential to the making sweet butter.

What is needed to have a cool, sweet cellar is a current air, which will be secured by the above said flue and the open windows—as a strong current of air is at least ten degrees colder than the same air at rest.

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## A SHORT ORATION FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY FOR UNPREPARED ORATORS.—A Western orator being "unexpectedly" called upon at a 4th of July dinner, delivered himself as follows:

Fellow citizens—the great bird of America liberty's fabled aloft, and soaring upon the wings of the wind, is now hovering high o'er the cloud capped summits of the Rocky Mountains, and when he shall have penetrated the unknown regions of unlimited space, and then shall have flown downward, and lit on daddy's woodpile, I shall be led to exclaim, in the grand, the terrific, the sublime language of Paul, the apostle, in his celebrated epistle to the Aborigines—"root little pig, or die!"

"The chief art of learning," says Locke, "is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flights frequently repeated; the most lofty labors of science are formed by the continued accumulations of single propositions."

Forgiveness.—My heart was heavy, for its trust had been abused, its kindness answered by a foul wrong, so turning gloomily from my fellow men on Sabbath day, I strolled along the green grounds of the village burial place; here I was reminded how all human love and hate find one end level, and how, sooner or later, the wronged and the wrong doer, each with a mottled face and cold hands folded over a still heart, pass the green threshold of a common grave, whither all footsteps lead—whence none depart. Aweed for myself and pitying my race, one common sorrow, like a mighty wave, swept all my pride away, and trembling I forgave.—Whittier.

From China, there is a very interesting report to the effect that the emperor is about to tolerate Christianity in his dominions.

The Boston Post thinks a man would make a good deal of money in Boston by minding his business, because he would have little competition.

"So you would not take me for twenty and a young lady to her partner, while dancing the polka, a few evenings ago, "What would you take me for then?"

"For better or for worse," replied he.

Why is a News paper like a tooth brush? Because every body should have one of their own, and not borrow.

## OFFICIAL.

BOENY LAND BILL. The passage of the bill granting bounty land to officers and soldiers of the last war with Great Britain, and the several Indian wars, is giving rise to an unprecedented number of applications to the Third Auditor's Office for information. It is deemed advisable to state that copies of the rolls of the war of 1812 cannot be furnished, for various reasons; one of which is sufficient—namely, the utter impracticability of doing so.

If an agent has a right to copies of the rolls, so have twenty thousand; and all the clerks in the employ of the Government would not furnish such copies. Besides, there is no authority for doing so.

All applications must come through the Pension Office, (under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior), according to published instructions, and regular certificates of service will then be furnished to the Commissioners of Pensions, by the Third Auditor, as is now the practice in regard to all claims for pension or bounty land, in which the officers or soldiers served in the war of 1812.

This course is necessary to prevent frauds and interminable difficulties.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, Third Auditor.

## NEW MAIL ROUTES.

The following new Mail Routes have been established in North Carolina, by the late Congress.

From Joy to Longmire's, Washington county, Tennessee.

From Marion to Limestone.

From Wilmington, via Whitesville, Fair Bluff, Marion Court-house, Mar's Bluff, Bradleyville, and Sumperville, to Manchester, South Carolina.

From Burnsville to Elizabethtown, Tennessee.

From Grassy Creek, via Toe River, Cranberry Forge, and