

is on the whole most valuable. In a country like the State of Maine, where we seldom have crops hurt by drowth, there will be but little land too dry. There are some plains that have rivers running thro' them, or North and West of them, that are somewhat so, which on that account yield sometimes poor crops. If you should imagine cracks in the earth, through which the water is let down from the highlands, and that there always is a tendency in water to rise as high as the fountain head, you will discover what plains are likely to be good for farming purposes.

A. B.

Winthrop, Dec. 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

Comparison between raising Black Cattle and Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—I live on a road where I see great numbers of young cattle driven to the Western market almost every day; and sometimes three or four droves in a day. I was the other evening setting by a good fire, when I fell into the following train of reflections. Said I to myself every middling calf at housing time cannot be worth in this section less than

Wintering the first winter	\$4,00
Tax	6,00
	25
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	\$10,25
Summering second summer	2,00
Wintering second winter	7,00
Interest on the \$10,00	60
Second tax	25
Risk or insurance two years	75
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	\$10,60
Summering third summer	3,00
Six months interest on \$20,85	62
Risk third summer	13
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	\$3,75

Total \$24,60
Now a fair profit to the grower over and above the cost ought to be 25 per cent on the cost, which is 6,15

\$30,75
Now, thought I, the \$30,75 would certainly raise three acres of wheat at 18 bushels to the acre, which was the average crop in the old County of Kennebec when Greenleaf wrote his Statistics of Maine. This would make 54 bushels—at \$2,25, the probable price this year, would amount to \$121,50.

The dead loss on the raising of the 2 1-2 years old creature, if I am right, is \$20,75. The profit on the amount that the 2 1-2 years old creature has cost if applied to wheat raising \$90,75—Difference to the farmer \$111,50.

It takes two years and a half to raise the animal and only one to raise the wheat. The quantity of land may be the same for the one as the other.

Mr. Editor, these are rough calculations, as they went through my mind. If there is any errors I wish them corrected. If I should make my brother farmers use their arithmetic a little, I shall be paid all I wish.

INVESTIGATOR.

Winthrop, Dec. 1836.

NOTE. Has not Investigator taken extreme cases for the basis of his calculations? Ed.

To Young Mechanics.

It frequently happens that capitalists, who look on and see young men industrious and willing in various ways to encourage and assist them. This they do with the real intention of assisting them, and yet with the appearance of business, as perhaps furnishing them with a stock on a credit, or recommending them to a friend, with the determination to relieve them when the payments become due, if they are not prepared to pay the demand themselves. Did the young man thus situa-

ted know the intentions of these men, he might perhaps rely upon it too much, and it is thought best to keep the intentions secret. Besides, young men just entering business, need to be tried, and to have their moral integrity put to the test; for there is no virtue in not yielding to temptation when none is offered. When therefore a young man is obliged to obtain credit in commencing business, let him do it honestly and openly, and say to the person, that he wants a credit, for the very reason that he has not a capital.

By doing business in this way, and by being prudent, industrious, honest, and just, almost any young mechanic may and will succeed.—To such we say—let your creditors be few in number, and if you cannot pay at the time, be sure and never shun them—don't be afraid, of your creditors, for if you are they will immediately, lose confidence in you.

We have known several instances in this city where men of capital have credited mechanics with stock for the very purpose of assisting them, and when the money due it was not ready nor any part of it for these men, finding they should not be able to pay the whole at the time and not possessing enough of that sterling virtue—frank and open hearted honesty—expended a few dollars here and a few there for stock and by false representations and weary promising, abused the confidence placed in them and of course the intended support was withdrawn. Had they paid what they could—had they frankly told their creditor the true situation of affairs, and solicited his counsel, these same men might have prospered under his protecting care and assistance.

We throw out these hints for the benefit of those concerned and if they take them up and apply them, our object will be obtained.

As a matter of encouragement however we will state that we know of at least two men; who came to this city with their families—they were poor and not only so but greatly in debt.—By a course of upright conduct they gained the confidence of wealthy men, and these men assisted them in business. They have both paid all their old debts and each worth a handsome little property.

Those who have not learned the importance of strict probity and the virtue of frankness may take a lesson.—*Mec. and Far.*

Pemaquid Point.

We believe it is generally agreed that settlements were made on Pemaquid Point, and at New Harbor near by, in the town of Bristol, in this State, as early as 1626.

The remains of many habitations, evidently the labor of civilized man, have been laid open by removing the rubbish which nature for two centuries had thrown over them, and several articles never known to have been used by savages, taken from the ground. Some implements of husbandry, as scythes of a peculiar kind, and axes, together with copper coins, pipes, and some mechanic's tools have been found. It would seem also, that horses were brought here, as the subsequent settlers found a drove in that vicinity, wild and fierce—the origin of which could not be accounted for, on any other principle than that they were introduced when the settlements aforesaid were effected. The horses were all pacers—and were numerous and annoying to the early settlers. Appearances indicate that this early colony had a peculiar kind of milling establishment, conveniently located near their settlement, for the purpose of grinding their corn, &c. The pieces of the two mill stones broken asunder in the middle, are still there, bearing evident marks of extreme old age. There are also to be seen the remains of a tannery, whose site was advantageously selected for locality and convenience. But still more—this settlement of the unknown and long forgotten people of Pemaquid and vicinity, left as a memorial of their love of society and acquaintance with civilized life, a canal evidently excavated for their convenience, and through the centre of their settlement, a paved street. Visitors to these remains are unanimously agreed that such marks of improvements as are still to be seen, are strong indications of the labor of civilized man.

Whatever may have been the fate of this settlement, is yet shrouded in uncertainty, and will probably never be known. Tradition, however, tells the story thus:—A part of the settlers being pressed by the savages, retreated to the island of

Mombegan, and sustained themselves by fishing—that on a certain occasion, while the men were engaged in that business, the unfeeling wild men of the woods made an assault upon the island, and destroyed all the defenceless women and children, and waiting the arrival of the men, killed some of them as they landed; and that a part, by some means went to New Jersey. The probability however is, that they all fell a sacrifice to the neighboring savages.

It is often inquired, who were these settlers, and where did they come from? With many other circumstances in relation to them, these facts will probably never be known. Many things, however, tend strongly to corroborate the truth of the tradition that the people were Germans.—The Dutch scythes and Dutch copper coins which were found, together with the manner of arranging their house lots, are said to give strong evidence of the national character of the inhabitants.

Subsequent settlements, though at a very early date, have been made at Pemaquid. As early as 1665, according to Sullivan's history, a settlement was effected, and possession held of the place about fifteen years; during which time a fort was built for the protection of the inhabitants. This colony is said to have come here from New York.

In 1692 a fort was built here by Sir William Phips, and called William Henry.—But notwithstanding the protection of the fort, the inhabitants were severely harrassed by their wild neighbors; and in 1696, the French with the assistance of Indians from Mount Desert, came upon them and routed the whole colony. More than 20 years after this, the savage held undisputed possession of the place. In 1718 the settlement was recommenced. Through hunger, and cold, and danger, the few inhabitants for 11 years suffered the annoyance of the Indians, until a Col. David Dunbar, from Ireland, having obtained from the crown of Great Britain some title to the soil, repaired the dilapidated fortification and gave protection to the people. He changed the name of the fort to Fort Frederic, and called the place Harrington. He laid the plan of a city and commenced operations on an extended scale. It is said that on the repairing of the fort, the enthusiasm and joy of the people were so great at the prospect of being defended from their enemies, that in one day no less than a hundred rude dwellings were hastily thrown together. Each settler was allowed a city lot of two acres, and from forty to a hundred more remotely situated. The payment of "a pepper corn annually," was the easy condition by which each settler should be secured in the possession of his premises.

In this vicinity decayed human bones and grave stones of long standing have been found. One stone faintly bore the date of 1646 roughly cut out.—*Eastern Argus.*

Smoking Meat.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber at Cincinnati:

"How 'doctors disagree.' I entirely differ from one of your correspondents about smoking meat. I would have a perfectly air tight smoke-house, preferably of stone or brick—if of log, plastered, and the meat kept constantly in the dark. If it contracts a slight mould, so much the better. No insect will breed in such an atmosphere. There is no occasion of putting meat intended for smoking into pickle. Let it be properly salted, and before hanging it up let it be washed in hot lie. Let it hang till it is dry before smoke is made under it. Green hickory wood is best to make smoke. I have never had any spoiled meat. Besides, it will be found the least troublesome way, and very safe, as but little fire is required to have smoke enough."—*Genesee Farmer.*

Voiture Moulin.

A mechanician of Paris, has lately invented a machine which he calls *voiture moulin*, destined to follow armies, and grind and bolt all kinds of corn. It is with two wheels, one horse, and is driven by a man who sits like a coachman, and can stop the mechanism at pleasure. The impelling force is the movement of the wheels. When it stops, however, it may be worked by the hand or by water. In action the whole day, it can grind two hectolitres and a half, with one man; five with two; and nine with a horse.—*N. E. Farmer.*