BAL		STAR	S No	GUBO	<b>DINA</b>	BAZBTTB
THOS. J. LEM	IAY, Editor and Proprietor.]	"Porth Catolius—Powertul i	n intellectual, moral and physic	al cesourses—the land of our su	ees and the home of our affections.	" [THREE DOLLARS & Year, in Advance.
YOL 39.	SHOWER BATH	TLEMEN'S HATS.	करतीये, केलेव, जनवारी, गोर्विय, विदे करने वेज गोरिजी करी करी होगा की स्टेरीय ब्रह्म विदेव	EDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 184	when the second of black targonal we want has reput out to much- ter and the second of the much- ter and the part of parts of parts of the	a all a same and barrend, all and same general and all and

ANENTIRELYNEW ARTICLE FOR SHOWER BATHING. With Cold or Warm Water.

FainTa

A great and important improvement is made in this Shower Bath over all others, by throwing the this shower bath over an other body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being su-mbled to bathe with warm water, w. ich no other Shower Bath is adapted to-and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

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They have received the approbation of severa medical gentlemen-others are requested to cal and examine them.

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BATHING -Read What Armstrong says: Do not onsit, ye who would health secure The daily fresh ablation, that shall clear The sluices of the sking enough to keep The body sacred from indecant soil. Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce (As much as it does)to health, very greatly wo Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich The want of this is poverty's worst foe. With this external virtue, age maintains A decent grace; without it, youth and charms Are loathsome." 36-ly.

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The Publishers of the Scientific American respectfully give notice that the FOURTH YEARLY VOLUME of their Journal will ne commenced on Saturday, Sept. 22d, This publication differs entirely from the many mag azines and papers which flood the country. Is is a Weekly Journal of Art, Science and Mechanics, having for its object the advancement of the INTERESTS OF MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS and INVENTORS -Each number is illustrated with from five to TEN original ENGRAVINGS OF NEW MECHANICAL INVENTIONS, nearly all of the best inventions which are patented at Washington being illustrated in the Scientific American. It also contains a Weekly List of American Patents; notices of the progress of all Mechanical and Scientific Improvements; practical directions on the construction, manage ment and use of all kinds of MACHINERY TOOLS, &co.; Essays upon Mechanics, Chem istry and Architectore; accounts of Foreign In ventions, advice to inventors, Rail Road Intel. ligence, together with a vast amount of other interesting, valuable and useful information.-The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the most popular journal of the kind ever published; and of more importance to the interest of MB-CHANICS and INVENTORS than any thing they could possibly obtain! It is printed with clear type on beautiful paper, and being adapted to binding, the subscriber is possessed, at the

eud of the year, of a large volume of ,

Fall Fashion for 1848. R. TUCKER & SON. Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. Respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to exhibit for the inspection of 10 their friends the Fall Style for

A take to the loss the taket will be dry block

Gentlemen's Hats. We are enabled, this Season to present an entirely new and unique style, sur-passing in quality and finish any Hat ever offered this Market.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage heatowed on our establishment, and hope, by al-ways furnishing those who may call on us with a light, pleasant and durable Hat, to merit a connuance of the same. Raloigh, September 1st 1848. 36-

## REMOVAL, LABORATORY OF THOMSONIAN BOTANIC MEDICINES. PHI'M. LABRABEE. No. 20 South

Calvert street, Baltimore, has removed his Laboratory to his new building No. 24 and has at-ways on hand the latgest and most complete assortment of puse Botanic remedies in the United States, prepared under his special care at his La-boratory-being the first creeted in the United States for the special purpose of preparing THOM-SONIAN BOTANIC MEDICINES, All of the pulverised and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, or in bulk and reatly labelled, with directions suitable for retail ing, and upon better terms than the same article can be had for in the U.S. Every article in his line is warranted genuing the public can rely up-

on this. BTA liberal discoupt made to country me thatis, who are particularly requested to cell and, examine quality, &c. before purchasing, The various Trestises, embracing the most reputed authors, u on the Thomsonian or Botanic System of Mad cine, may slao be had at his es-System of Mad cine, may use single copy. tablishment, by the quantity or single copy. 26-4m

AGBIOULIVIBAL.

PROF. MAPE'S EXPERIMENT IN FARMING.

The value of Science to agriculture is well set forth in the following description of the Experimental Farm of Professor Mapes, in this vicinity, which is jurnished the Notional Intelligencer by a New York correspondent:- Newark adv

"Science is gradually making its way to the farm house, and lending its pow erful and important aid to agricultural pursnits. As an incentive to others to "go and do likewise," will state very briefly what a practical chemist is now doing in this vicinity in experimental farming. Professor Mapes, for many years a resident in this city, and well known as a good chemist and scientific man, concluded last fall to turn his at tention to agriculture. For this purpose he purchased a small farm of about

from present appearances, he will pro- of the readers of the Cultivator to prove plowman ar a lively pace can come at dace remarkable results. The science my mistake. of a succession of crops in the same

1. of W Thisman Red

GINLOW

eighteen hundred bushels, which will wherever found, indicates a soil remark- be done. be disposed of for seel at one dullar a ble for natural, durable fertility, and bushel. He calculates that he will have a hundred and twenty thousand ant-meg melons for market this season, that this earth is the cause of fertility, any item belonging to it. But I have

of his fences, but cultivates every inch gardeners around Augusta have a source snugto the fence. He sets out a fruit tree, of lime in the accumulation of bones that and midway between the trees a grape may be found just above your city, vine, which, as it runs and spreads, (Would it not be better to gather them will rest on the fence. In this way he up than to let them stay where they are? will soon have three miles of grape vives Phosphate of lime is one of our most and fruit our ground which ordinary fertilizing agents. By contrivances, farmers would let run to waste. He resulting from the manures of civiliemploys upon it about twenty hands zation, vast quantities of our best ma-

gives employment to eighty. Goldsmith says, in that sweet poem that if it were possible to restore to the "Deserted Village"-

A time there was ere Eugland's grief began. When every tool of ground maintained its man." But I think that Professor Mapes is in a fair way of proving that in this country, a rood of ground may be made to main tain quite a number or meu; and I hope it will do much to convince our farmers that scientific farming is of more imporfance to them than a great number of aeres."

## PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL

Mr. Editor: - In this essay, I do not need be lost, it should all be returned to in his field, with one end of it an inch expect to advance any new ideas, but the soil in the shape of solid higher than the other, if it was practi-simply to call the attention of furmers to and finid excrements of man, the boues cable to avoid it. one great error that is common to all in and blood of animals. But one thing this part of the State, viz: manuring the need be lost, the bones of men. These lands of Middle Georgia and South according to the custom of all civililized Carolina, wi h Putrescent Manures. It nations, must be put deep in the earth. is almost as bad as pouring water in a An exportation of cotton to Europe is.

The absence of putrescent vegetable it is my decided opinion, that the true

but says in a high state of . cultivation nures, (phosphates, &c.,) are wasted in sinks, rivers, &c. It has been estimated England the phosphates that have been carried into Thames, during the last fifty years, it would be equal to manuring with millions of tons of bones, and the produce of the land would be increased one-third, or double in eight of ten years, At present the importation of bones is

arly norizontel "as a

season, without impoverishing the soil, matter might well be considered the policy of the planter is, to make hill-is of vast imporance. The Professor cause of sterility by one who judged on side duches make a plenty of themsays that from a single acre he shall ly from lands long under cultivation. but make them small, and lay off the take off this season eight hundred bush- But though vegetable matter in sufficent drill rows perfectly horizontal; cross the els of potatoes, three thousand five hun- quantity is essential to the existence of ditches wherever the row strikes them; dred cabbages, and six hundred bushels fertility, yet will this substance be found and plow as doep as the soil will admit, of turnips, which are worth five or six inadequate to the cause. It abounds it without injury to the land. It this is hundred dollars at the lowest market is admitted; but it has also been furnish- done, there will not, in all probability, prices. His crops of cabbages this sea- ed by nature, in quantities exceeding all be two rains in a summer that will overson, he calculates at eighty thousand computation, to the most barren soils flow the furrows, and even then, so heads. He has a new variety of potato, known. But there is one ingredient, of small a volume of water will have ac which he calls the nutmeg potato, of which not the smallest portion can be cumulated before it reaches the safety. which he expects to raise this season found in our poor soils, and which, drain below, that very little injury will

which certainly ought to average two conts a piece, which at that rate, would yield twenty-four hundred dollars. There is on the form a great variety cultivation, by the application of lime formers in western Georgia. In point the mighty and perilous ocean. We which certainly ought to average two and cure for barreness in our soils. I two neighbors, both intimate friends of yield twenty-four hundred dollars. There is on the farm a great variety of other vegetables and crops to which I make no reference. Unlike most farmers, he does not leave a strip of waste along by the side upon the point now in question. One of them plowing horizontally, the other giving an iuclination similar to that of his safety-drains; but after two or three years experience, he abandoned it a every way injuriaus, and adopted the horizontal culture, as is practicable in broken lands, (both their plantations are broken) and though 'we have had much rain and many heavy rains daring the summer, I am sure that fifty cents would pay the entire damage done to his plantation (say 200 acres) this year. And though I have not lately visited my other neighbor's farm, I be-lieve he has suffered equally little.

Now, I am persuaded, that instead of "an experience of three years more, and another visit to the farms of Holmes county,', effecting a complete change in ence of tess than three years, and a well tried experim sat upon the plan I have

mentioned would effect such a change in the views of Mr. Buort.Es, that you would never afterwards find a farrow able to avoid it. . . . . . . M. R. Marris county, Georgia, December, 1647.

South. Cult. From the Farmer and Mechanic.

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

he purchased a small term of about is almost as bad as pouring water in a forty acres in New Jersey, between two and three miles south-west of New-ine, in each case, but the work must is almost as bad as pouring water in a two forting solid excrement, as part of our soil; and three miles south-west of New-ark. He is now in the midst of his be done over every little while. A distinguished agriculturist has laid this place in company with some of the between the south of the purpose of each State and Ter-this place in company with some of the between the south of the purpose of each states to all the network states to all the network states to all the purpose of each states for the purpose of each wide and public men in our govern-

fluence and acts of individuals as such ploteman as a lively pace can come at or who have associated together, and it, as Horse-Shoe Robinson did. But formed clubs and societies for the promotion of this ojec? What has government done for agriculture, compared with what has been appropriated for o-ther much is s important purposes? We have as a nation, spent millions

to carry on an unproductive war, with a neighboring nation ; and we have founded and supported at great expense a military academy, which has sent forth its herees and captains, and generals, who by the knowledge they have thus obtained, and by their personal valor have wou unfading laurels and covered the name of Ameaican people with imperishable plory. We have al-so built ships and established a navy; and there is not one of us whose heart does not swell with exultation, when thicking of the great deeds of the daring, and of the noble and generous gress has done both for the army and gress has done both for the army and the unvy. Large as have been the ap-propriation of the public funds for these objects, they have thought them necessary, and it is even still greater their duty to protect the commerce and consult the reputation, and watch over the fair fame of their country. Hot is, we ask, agriculture always to be consi-dered as the last and least among the most important interests? On what labor of the farmer, and the proper cultivation of the soil, does the weath, and prosperity and support, and comfert and happiness of the community depend? Neglecting this, what must necessarily be the consequence to the resi? Can commerce or manufactures flourish without it, or rather do they not both derive from it those supplies which are essential to their very existence? What infatuation and folly, therefore, does it evince to be insensible to the just claims of our agricultual interest? We are glad, therefore, to find that in the hope that government might a wake to the proper consideration of this all important object, Roswell L. Colt, Esq., of Patterson, New Jersey, a gentleman whose efforts in the cause of agriculture entitle him to the esterin and gratitude of the public, and who by the applica-tion of his own personal wealth has in-troduced much that is valuable from abroad into our country, has petitioned Congress on this subj ct, and that the application is now before them. He has requested that a portion of the pub-

Territor and benef the start

HOUSES OF UNBURNT BRICKS.

land what we take from it.

one millon bushels, but it is not equal. One part of the crop is employed to fat ten animals, and thus consumed as food by man. Another part is used directly as wheat, potatoes, &c., but none of this need be lost, it should all be returned to

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REMOVAL. Shoe Thread Warehouse LARRABEE has removed to his new Warehouse, CORNER OF CALVERT & MERCER STS., and has now in store, of direct importation from the celebrated factory of Tittley. Tatham & Wa'ker, a fall assortment of SHOE THREAD, vis brown, green, half bleached, white and yellow, which he is prepared to sell by the bale or less quantity, on as good terms as the same q ality can be had for in the U States. Also a al assortment of SHOE TOOLS and FIND.

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see what sort of a start he had made in our soils is caused by their being desti- can be obtained and returned to the ment, how or in what manner this can his new parsnit. The result was high- inte of cohesive earths. &c. 2d, The field from whence it came, his new porsnit. The result was high-ly gratifying, and left the impression that this little experimental tarm would give a valuable stimulous to the agri-culture of the country. The basis of the soil is principally a disintegrated sandstone with a mixture of clay. This past by a mechanic, who had paid but inttle attention to it, and was in a low state of culturation, thus making it a little attention to it, and was in a low ing them calcareous. It has been state of cultivation, thus making it a shown, that all fertile soils contain not Horizontal Plotoing-Hill side Ditchfair field to test the results of chemical less than fifteen elementary substances. farming. in varions combinations with each other.

On our arrival we were seated awhile It is, therefore, obvious that such prin-

these cattle at about two hundred dol-lars a yoke, 'and cheap enough at that' said the Professor. One pair weighed about 3,800 pounds. We then went this the field to see them plough and the overflowing of the industry and patience of man can accomplish, most of our wordlands are poor ; and Pressuring regranded is call.
P. LARRADEZ, No. 21 could Calver and Base and the Professor. Give pair weighted about 3500 pounds. We then went imic base table of user, sindle, all deat, is a distance of our wordlands are poor; and base table of user, which we next followed with sind the Professor. Colle pair weighted about 3500 pounds. We then went imic to a breast with which they pulled the plonging the thesoil steeme angine than of a loaning base table. We can be user to be and the time table of the to be of a line of the soil into the dirth base with sing the thesoil steeme angine than of a loaning to be provided for the soil into the soil into the dirth base of the soil into the soil into the dirth base of the soil into the direth base of the soil into the di

ing. Mn. EDITOR : - I waited the recep-

furming. On our arrival we were sented awhile in the Professor's sung Parlor, where the gave us a general account of the farm, the nature of the soil, the sources and the mode of procuring, preparing and applying manures, the effects of various chemical actions in the compos-tion of manures, and their influence upon vegetation. In short, it was an after working for years, give up the farm to see what be bad done and what he was preparing to do. At the farm to see what be bad done and what he was preparing to do. At the farm to see what be bad done and the West. Why is it that the lands of some parts of Europa have been un-tion to the west the work of some parts of Europa have been un-tion to the was preparing to do. At the farm to see what be a done and the West. Why is it that the lands of some parts of Europa have been un-tion to the work of the to the was preparing to do. At the farm to see what be a done and the west. Why is it that the lands of some parts of Europa have been un-ton the tothe the tothe was preparing to do. At the the West. Why is it that the lands of some parts of Europa have been un-ton the tothe was preparing to do. At the west what he was preparing to do. At the the West. Why is it that the lands of some parts of Europa have been un-ton the tothe the tothe tothe was done to the tothe der heavy cintivation for thousands of BROYLES for the latter - so that each years, and we hear no complaints that furrow may conduct away the water, their natural fertility cannot be kept up (if any) that may not be absorbed by plicable, could we not readily trace it to ROFOM. ROFOM. BOFOM. To Structure and the case of second se en I have ever seen. "Where did you find such cattle?" "Self she rear all arbs and tork him to go out and look for them, direct-ing time isolates one words which have been manured him to go out and look for them, direct-set to y a second state take of Section in a same treatment? Why "The result was that he brought back" "The result was that he brought back" "Where did you find such eattle?" "I will ask Mr. BROYLES one question in advance. If each furrow is to con-are entrusted thecares & reponsibilities experiments with ether chloroform, and such as the use of your hill, interest is cared for, and fostered, or at least is made the subject of repeated and coutinual discussion in the coun-body maybe rendered meansible to pain without affecting the brain. "The result was that he brought back"

he best, and most effectually promoted.

study, and of useful experiment as well ing becomes in a short time so hard as as profitable production. But the num-ber that have turned their attention to age without cracking or needing re-

bor that have turned their attention to age without cracking or needing re-it is comparatively small and the en-couragement given to this department and lime mortar is sufficient; papering of business, or this specific avocation is the walls when dry.

## TO MAKE A LOOKING-GLASS APPEAR BROKEN.

Take piece of sonp and draw a curved stroke on the glass from top to bot-tom, and it will look exactly as if the glass, was shivered. Many a tricky youngster has plogued his careful maiden sunt with a piece of soap rub-bed over an old favorite looking-glass.

A dr. B. and

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