

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

"North Carolina—Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources the land of our sires and home of our affections."

[THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, *in Advance*.]

VOL. XL.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1849.

NO. 47.

Dr. Joseph J. W. Tucker.
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity. He may always be found at the residence of Rufus Tucker, Esq., May 8, 1849.

\$20 Reward.
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about 11 miles west from Raleigh, his negro man, Frank, about 30 years of age, rather inclined to be tall, thin visaged, dark color, and weighs about 150, small and rather dull eyes. He was purchased of Rodd, Wynn's estate, and has a wife at Mr. John Earp's. He will probably endeavor to make his way to the Rail Road, and escape from the State through that channel.
I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, at my residence, it taken in, or thirty dollars, if out of the county.

JOHN SOBRELL,
Wake County, Nov. 20, 1849 46—31 pd.

Travelling Agents Wanted,
FOR WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET

One of the best and most popular Magazines of its class in America. To gentlemen who possess the qualifications of a good agent, the publisher will offer terms which cannot fail to secure a handsome income. Applicants for the agency are required to produce reasonable testimonials as to character and general efficiency, and to invest the sum of \$20 in bound volumes of the work, which sell readily at a large advance. The Cabinet is not so common in its character, and is equally popular among all denominations, and in every part of the Union. Price of the Magazine \$1; of the bound volume, each \$1.50. From 50 to 75 gentlemen, in addition to those now in the field, can be profitably employed in different sections of the United States. Now is the best time to obtain subscriptions for the new volume. The initial number, beautifully embellished, will be sent to agents GRATIS, in advance of its publication. Full particulars respecting the agency will be given on inquiry. Apply immediately, (if by letter, post-paid,) to
D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher,
133 Nassau-st., New York, 46—31.

Drawing—Architectural & Mechanical.

As this is the season for young mechanics and others to apply themselves to the attainment of the greatest aid to eminence in their various pursuits, viz: a thorough knowledge of Geometrical Drawing.

We would call their attention to "Minie's Text Book for Self-Instruction," being a complete manual of Mechanical Drawing, including ISOMETRIC DRAWING and PERSPECTIVE; illustrated with 36 steel plates, and explained in a familiar manner, requiring the attainment of the art easy and agreeable.

(From the New York Scientific American)
"It is the best work on Drawing that we have ever seen; no young Mechanic, such as a Mechanic, Engineer, Cabinet Maker, Millwright or Carpenter, should be without it."

(From the Baltimore Western Continent)
"He, who having sufficiently mastered this book, cannot make any of the ordinary drawings of the kind, may well despair of ever being able to accomplish such a result."

(From the National Intelligencer)
"Indeed, one who patiently and carefully goes through it could not be said, so far as principles and methods are concerned, any longer to want a master."

(From the American Rail Road Journal)
"It is commended to those best qualified to judge of its merits, as being the most thorough and complete work of the kind ever published in this country."

It has received universal commendation from the press, and we believe it fully merits all that has been said in its praise." Price \$3.00.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
We will forward a copy of the above work, free of expense, to any part of the Union, on the receipt of three dollars, which may be sent per mail at our expense.

W. M. & Co have also published an abridged edition of the above work for the use of SCHOOLS, containing all the principles that are contained in the large work, illustrated with 48 steel plates, Price \$1.25. Published and for sale by
WILLIAM MINNIE & CO.,
114 Baltimore-st., BALTIMORE, 46—6m.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University of N. C. will be held at the Executive Office on Thursday the 13th day of December next. At this meeting the Board of Trustees will proceed to fill the vacancy in the Professorship of Rhetoric, Logic, &c. occurring by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Green.

By order,
G. L. HINTON, Secretary
Raleigh, Nov. 20th, 1849.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, Nov. 5th, 1849.

TO enable me to answer certain enquiries addressed to this Department, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, I shall be glad to receive from the owners of Mills, all the Cotton Factors in this State, information on the following points:—

1. The name of the Factory, and where situated,
2. Amount of Capital invested,
3. Number of Bales of Cotton consumed annually,
4. Number of Spindles, and Mules and Looms.

CHAS. MANLY,
November 5th, 1849. 45 Sw.

FRUIT TREES!!!

THE PROPRIETORS of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, have now on hand ready for transplanting, 2,000 apple trees, and a small supply of Peach, Cherry, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Strawberry, &c., of the finest known kinds, mostly proved fruits, selected with the greatest care from the best nurseries in the United States. Catalogues obtained at the N. C. Book Store, of H. D. Turner, or direct of the Proprietors, Case Creek, Chatham Co., N. C.—One of the proprietors will be at Raleigh, time of February Court, with a few assortments of trees. Orders may be sent direct to us, or to H. D. Turner's Book Store Raleigh.
Nov. 1849. 45 St.

Female Classical Institute.

THE Annual Examination will take place at the Institute on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 21st and 22nd inst.

The Senior Class will receive the honors of the Institution on Wednesday evening, (21st,) at half past six o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The friends of Female Education are invited to attend.
The next Session begins on Monday, the 7th January.
B. T. BLAKE, Principal.

SEED WHEAT.

A few bushels of ETRURIAN WHEAT may be had at \$2 a bushel, by an early application to Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1849.



AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

The following article from the Southern Planter applies as fully in North Carolina as Virginia, and we commend it to the serious consideration of our readers.
In our last we promised, in answer to a letter from a correspondent, to give a form for guidance in the getting up of Agricultural Societies and Clubs. We have many of the Constitutions and By-Laws of many Societies, before us, and it would be easy to publish from them one which might suit the purposes of some of our friends. Upon reflection, however, we adhere to the opinion we first expressed, "where there is will and heat among the members of a Society or Club it does not matter much what be the form of their constitution." The good sense of members will suggest the necessary rules.

Some gentlemen are speaking of making an effort to revive, or more properly speaking to initiate, the Virginia State Agricultural Society, which was formed (on paper) in the month of January, 1845. Should they do so, they have as auspicious a time before them now as they can expect. From the address then adopted we make the following extract:

"The interchange of opinions and collection of useful experience which must grow from the successful operation of a State Agricultural Society will tend gradually but certainly to the correction of defective systems of husbandry, the introduction of improved breeds of cattle and the best and cheapest implement of agriculture, and the general diffusion of valuable, interesting and profitable information where ignorance, indifference or obstinacy now retard the progress of improvement.

"Experience has demonstrated that self-interest alone, strong as it is, is not sufficient to make men change even from bad to good systems of husbandry, and that other aids are necessary to call forth the full development of energy, skill and ingenuity. The bestowal of premiums and other honorable distinctions have been found to be most valuable and indispensable auxiliaries. A State Agricultural Society can put these auxiliaries into operation on the most extensive and beneficial scale by offering premiums for new inventions in machinery, valuable experiments in the theoretic branches of agriculture, the improvement of the different breeds of stock, useful essays on various agricultural and scientific subjects, and the general encouragement of prudence, economy, thrift, and skill in practical husbandry.

"The formation of such an Association by creating a spirit of inquiry and a desire of agricultural information among the farmers will elevate them, as a class, in the estimation of the community. At present husbandry is regarded by many as a laborious and plebeian occupation, and unfit for the scientific and well educated man. We must remove this erroneous impression and exalt the intelligent farmer to the rank he deserves to hold in public estimation.

"The establishment of a State Agricultural Society will bring together into consultation the cattle raiser of the West and the grazer of the Valley, with the tobacco planter and grain grower of the East, and teach them that their interests instead of being antagonistic, are dependent on each other; and while their united efforts and combined influence cannot fail to give a weighty impulse to the welfare of both, Virginia will see her people bound together by the strong ligament of mutual wants and mutual efforts—a consideration which addresses itself not to the farmer alone, but to every patriotic son of the Old Dominion.

"Nor is the farmer alone concerned in the improvement of agriculture. The merchant, the tradesman, the professional man, the statesman, will all find their interests promoted by the advance of improvement and intelligence among the farmers. They depend on us for their food, their clothing, their very livelihood. What we have we share with them—what promotes our welfare promotes theirs—and what injures us will ruin them. We, therefore, appeal to all classes of the community to lend a helping hand to the improvement of agriculture."

The organized conversational club, however is unquestionably the first preparatory school for all agricultural improvement. It is there, where restraints are removed, that the farmer's most valuable knowledge is made known and made useful. We extract the following remarks on the subject from the Working Farmer:

"Every one who has paid attention to the subject of education has found it difficult to induce those to study in middle or after life, who have not been accustomed to it in their youth. A general rule, those who have arrived at the age of manhood without previous study can seldom be induced to apply themselves to books, and, therefore, they pass through life with-

out availing at all of the knowledge of others. It is erroneously supposed by many that it is more difficult to study, or rather to retain what we may learn, in manhood, than in childhood, mere words, it is true, may be more readily retained by a child; but the truths imparted by words can be more easily understood, and, therefore, more permanently impressed on the mind, in after life. Such truths as apply to our business are seldom or never forgotten; and therefore, we find our greatest jurists, and indeed our most original men of all kinds among those who are styled self-educated, having improved their minds after arriving at the age of manhood. A child may commit a whole book to memory at the rate of one or two pages a day, and thus in twelve months be able to repeat the words. A man may read the same book through in one or two days, and although he may not remember *verbatim* a single passage, still his general knowledge of the subject of which the book treats, will be infinitely superior to that of the child; for impressions made on the mature mind of the man are independent of the mere words by which the idea was originally received. But notwithstanding this fact, we are answered that men will not read, and that it is even difficult to induce them to attend lectures. All this is true, and so far as the lectures are concerned, we are not surprised at it, for lectures generally become tiresome from their endeavor to exhibit their own erudition rather than to instruct their audience. Under these circumstances, the question naturally occurs, How are we to induce men to improve their minds?"

The article then goes on to lay down a plan, which we omit.

DYED IN THE WOOL.

The editor of the Maine Farmer tells the public, in his last number, that he has seen a communication in the *Roston Cultivator* recommending the shearing sheep only in alternate years; and also stating that wool may be dyed on the sheep—for instance by dipping a sheep this fall into a die tub it would be colored a beautiful blue, while the succeeding year's growth would be white, and thus mixed yarn might be easily obtained by manufacturing the wool thus dyed. It is proper to state that the Maine Farmer has no faith in this kind of growing or dyeing. It will do well enough for people who keep no sheep and know no difference between them and lap dogs.

We once heard of a clover farmer who would compel his old gobbler to sit on the hen-turkey's eggs while she was laying another litter; but this dying the wool on the sheep's back and letting it hang there until there was another year's growth is entirely new.
This scheme reminds us of the man who thought he could draw out punch ready-made in his sugar maple tree. He grafted his tree with a scion from a lemon bush, and wound a grape vine so close about the limbs as to make the sap of all three mingle together. Thus he obtained the juice of the articles that make brandy, sugar and souring, and he did not doubt he could tap his maple tree in March and draw out punch in abundance all mixed to his liking.

REMARKABLE FARMING.

The Suffolk (N. Y.) Gazette, after quoting a condensed notice of the article on farming profits in Eastern Virginia," by Mr. Ruffin, speaks as follows:

We can vouch for the accuracy of the above statement, for Mr. Ruffin deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best practical farmers in the state of Virginia. The principal means used by him to improve his land are lime and clover, and every effort to improve the worn out lands of Eastern Virginia without the aid of the above named articles have either failed or proved unprofitable. And Mr. Ruffin's statement strengthens the opinion that we have long held, that lime and clover are the cheapest, best, and most permanent fertilizers that our Long Island Farmers can use. There are certain peculiarities about the soil of Long Island that has a striking resemblance to that of Eastern Virginia—one of these is the total absence of lime in it. Mr. Ruffin analyzed the soils of Eastern Virginia and wrote a work on calcareous manures which we believe is the only one ever written on this side of the Atlantic. In that work he shows that Plaster of Paris (Gypsum) did not benefit clover before liming, and produced a marked improvement afterwards, in the experiments that he made. We would give our readers an account of his system and views, had we not previously presented them to the attention of the farmer through the columns of the Cultivator, and American Agriculturist. We expect in a few weeks to give our readers some statements showing the benefits of lime to Long Island land by some of our well known practical farmers. We think that the farmers of Long Island should ask of the State an appropriation for the purpose of establishing an agricultural school and experimental farm. Such an institution properly conducted would be of incalculable benefit to Long Island.

We should always be employed at some business.

THE WAY GEORGIA DOES THINGS.

Georgia seems determined to develop the energies of her people, and the resources of her soil, to the utmost and nothing short of the *ne plus ultra* kind of improvement seems to satisfy that enterprising State. About two weeks ago, a mammoth agricultural fair came off at Stone Mountain, one of the most beautiful sceneries in the world. Nearly half of the State had congregated together, crowding the hotels to suffocation,—many of the visitors finding ample accommodations at *Sprawl's*, who "turned no man off," by *sprawling* on floors, benches &c. Every sort of mechanism and handiwork was exhibited. Buggies, harness, saddles, power looms, fire engines &c. were presented for premiums, and all kinds of stock, cows, horses, hogs, &c.—a small pig, weighing only 650 pounds—and another *shout* at whose weight could not be told, as the weights were exhausted in trying to weigh him.

The ladies were strongly represented, and their handiwork was an important part of the *show*. Every variety of needle work, vests, worsted work, quilts of thousands of pieces, and then again entire of silk, piano covers, paintings, drawings, and even butter and wine crackers, and corn meal pound cakes were all submitted for inspection. "Get out of the way" of Georgia, and let her "bear the palm alone." A fit of progress is on her, and she will agonize it through.—*Camden Journal*.

BRUSHING AND PRESERVING CLOTHES.

If woolen clothing is very dusty hang it on a "horse" or line, and beat it with a small rod or cane. Lay it on a clean board or table and brush it well, first with a stiff brush in order to remove the spots mud, if any, and the coarsest of the dirt, and then with a softer one, to remove the dust and properly lay the nap. If the clothes are wet and spotted with dirt, dry them before brushing and then rub out the spots with the hands. The hard brush should be used as little as possible, and then with a light hand, as it will, if roughly and constantly employed, soon render the garments thread bare.

Should there be spots of grease or tallow on the clothes hold a piece of ignited paper, a hot iron or coal of fire, directly over them sufficiently near as not to scorch the cloth, and they will immediately disappear by evaporation; or lay a piece of thick, brown paper over the spot, and press it with a hot iron. If the oil or grease stains the paper, put on another piece and repeat the operation till it ceases to become soiled.

After the clothes are brushed, they should hang up in a clean place, free from dust; if intended to remain unused for some time, they should be laid away on the shelves of the clothes press or wardrobe, the place of which should always be in the driest situation possible as otherwise, they would not only acquire an unpleasant smell, but gradually become mouldy and rotten.

V. B. PALMER'S BUSINESS MEN'S ALMANAC FOR 1850.

This is emphatically the year book of the Universal Yankee Nation, however bounded; for its excellent astronomical calculations are adapted to all meridians and latitudes, and its statistical and geographical information is of universal interest. And what a vast amount for so small a space! And more yet, how large a space for the price! You have first a volume condensed into a pamphlet of 64 pages, by a double condensation of style and type. Then that pamphlet, which only filled with verbiage set in long primer or pica, one would expect to sell for a quarter of a dollar, is sold for 12 1/2 cents! This achievement in the art of printing and publishing, could he have foreseen it—how it would have rejoiced the heart of Franklin! Under the enlightened, well digested and vigorously administered system of the worthy publisher, this rich and useful annual will reach every village, hamlet and almost shanty of this wide country, and its environs, from the homes of the Blue Nooses to the tents of the Gold Diggers, and from the wilds of Minnesota to the tame rice of Georgia and Florida, before the great half century year of our Lord, 1860, commences. It is comfortable to think how such sterling, valuable, veritable information it will diffuse.

A glance at its contents will simply justify our expectations. Over and above its complete astronomical tables, it has a single table worth to any man twice its price—a table which gives at once the areas, populations, banks and bank capital, rates of interest, times of election, produce of wheat, oats and corn, miles of railroad, debts and tonnage of all the States and territories.—And where is the live man who does not need to have at hand the knowledge of these things! It has also, among other things scarcely less important, but too numerous to mention, carefully prepared, full and yet highly condensed articles on Banking—in America and in Britain—Cotton, Broadstuffs, Foreign Trade and Navigation, Canada, Cuba, California, Postage and Postage Reform,—foreign and domestic—Common Carrying, Coal Trade, Iron Manufacture, British, Irish and Continental railways, Biographical Sketches of Greeley, Mazzini, &c. And last but not least, the PHILOSOPHY OF THE PRESS,

Those who carefully study this last department of Mr. Palmer's instructive manual, and have a business which is good for any thing, will learn how it may be increased to any desirable magnitude.—We might say without exaggeration that for this golden key to "Fortune's gifts" alone, the Almanac is worth a voyage to California. But the best of it is, that while Mr. Palmer's mission enriches all the industrious, enterprising and intelligent of the community who will listen to him, it does nothing less for that most meritorious but heretofore neglected portion of the community to which we have the honor to belong, the press. It is therefore from self-interest as well as conviction, that we say what we do, and we would hint to our brethren of the types—diurnal or hebdomadal—that if they are or good terms with their own bread and butter, they will be sure to help Mr. Palmer's Almanac to its destination—every body's business and bosom.

Having said thus much, we have by no means parted—for postage or otherwise—with our right to criticise. The work is open to that, in some particulars. For one, it carries in many of its articles—in spite of its obvious tight joining to the contrary—a small leaven of the tariff nonsense. This ought to have been absolutely excluded, for it casts a savor of doubt over the facts and figures. Yet in a country where Whigs and Democrats, saints and sinners, are soaked and steeped in this nonsense, it is not likely to give great offence or hurt the sale of the work.

POINTS OF THE HORSE.

A point of great importance in the fore leg of a horse, is the proper "setting on of the arm, which should be strong, muscular and long. By the length of this part in the fore-limb, added to the obliquity of the shoulder, she can extend her fore-parts farther than any other animal of her size; in fact, she strikes nearly as far as the greyhound that pursues her, by the help of this lever. The proper position of the arm of the horse, however, is the result of an oblique shoulder. When issuing from an upright shoulder, the elbow joint, the centre of motion here, will be inclined inward; the horse will be what is termed "pinned in his elbows," which causes his legs to fall powerless behind his body.—A full and swelling fore-arm is one of the most valuable points in a horse, for whatever purposes he may be required.

If sportsmen were to see the knee of a horse dissected, they would pay more attention to the form and substance of it than they generally do. It is a very complicated joint, but so beautifully constructed, that it is seldom subject to internal injury. Its width and breadth, however, are great recommendations, as admitting space for the attachment of muscles, and for the accumulation of ligamentous expansions and bands, greatly conducive to strength. The shank or cannon bone, can scarcely be too short. It should be flat, with the back sinews strong, detached, and well braced. This constitutes what is called a "wiry leg." Round legs are almost sure to "fall."

As to the size of a horse, it may be remarked that no very large animal has strength in proportion to its size. That the horse has not, the pony affords proof, if any other were wanting. There have been many instances of horses, little more than 14 hands high, being equal to the speed of hounds over the strongest counties in England. For example, Mr. Wm. Coke's "pony," as he was called, many years celebrated in Leicestershire.

For the *Norristown Herald and Free Press*.

SALT AS A MANURE.

MR IRIDDELL:

Sir—I notice that a very animated discussion is now going on in several of our agricultural Journals as to whether SALT is, or is not to be regarded as a manure. Some very learned disquisitions have been offered both pro and con, but few of the writers appear to have progressed sufficiently far in their investigations to be able to speak practically on the subject. For my own part I consider theoretical reasoning good in its place; but there are subjects which must be treated practically, and this I hold to be one of them. I had just returned from a stroll through my cultivated grounds, when an article purporting to explain the action and ascertain the value of this mineral as a stimulant of vegetable life met my eye, in one of the publications forwarded me from the "City of Notions." With the views and opinions of the author of this famous production though he assumes to occupy a high niche in the temple of fame, I have nothing to do, and allude to the articles having arrested my notice merely as an excuse for presenting the following article, which contains some account of my experiments with salt as a manure.

In the spring of 1842 I planted a piece of Indian Corn which I manured partly with old, well rotted manure in the hill, and partly with salt. In order fairly to test the relative value of the latter, I applied it on a strip extending through the centre of the field, bestowing one handful of about a gill and a half, to each hill. It was not placed in immediate contact with the seed, as I feared that its properties would prove fatal to its vitality, but on one side—the whole being covered carefully with the hoe. At harvest, equal portions of the crop on both sections of the field, were weighed, and

there was found to be an advantage of ten per cent in favor of the salt. The grain was also heavier and sounder and at least one week earlier, where the salt was applied, than on those portions where manure was used. There was also a perceptible, though not great superiority in the amount of fodder. Most persons are perhaps aware, that when applied in small quantities, salt acts as a *septic*, and, in large quantities, as an *anti-septic*, restraining, or preventing, putrefaction, and thereby acting injuriously on both crop and soil. With the philosophical arguments, and hypothetical reasonings of the agricultural literati, touching this mineral, and its action or influence on the vegetable physiology, I have, as I before said, nothing to do; it is sufficient for me to have demonstrated, not in this instance only, the fact that it does sometimes, act beneficially on vegetable life, and that it produces all the effects of the best and most salutary manure.

On asparagus, a saline marine plant, salt acts with highly energetic power, and in the interior of the country, say ten or twenty miles from the sea-shore, it cannot be raised with success, without its assistance. It also acts with energy on plum and peach trees, and I have applied it with success to vines, and indeed, to almost all the varieties of vegetation, which, for their successful cultivation, and the full development of their specific excellencies, required the assistance of manure. Damaged salt can often be obtained in cities at a very reasonable price, and this, for agricultural purposes, is almost, if not quite as valuable as that which is uninjured. By spreading it on the manure heaps, or over the surface of the yards, in the spring, just before removing excrement to the fields, and during, or immediately before a rian the saline particles will be intermixed with the constituents of the mass, and economised more rapidly and successfully, than in any other way.

Since writing the foregoing, I have had the pleasure of conversing with a friend who has long made it a common practice to mix salt with all his manure intended for corn, wheat, potatoes, and garden vegetables generally. He has, in some instances, applied as much as 40 bushels to the acre; but this he thinks an unnecessarily large application, as the crop on the soil thus abundantly manured, was less healthy and vigorous, and yielded considerably less per acre than the same soil well manured only with 20 or 25 bushels. He has, for many years, made it a practice to apply salt around his plum and apple trees, say half a bushel, sown broad cast on the surface of the soil, immediately around the stem of each tree, in the spring, and is sanguine that by this usage he has succeeded in obtaining a happy and entire immunity from the attacks of the alligorous insects which so frequently, in his section of the country, prove fatal to this species of fruit. He has now in course of preparation, a compost, to be applied next spring, to his corn land, one of the principal ingredients of which is common salt, and of the effects of which, on the corn crop, we shall be made fully acquainted in due time.

Yours Respectfully, STILRO.

COTTON STALK CUTTER.

The Rev. Fields Bradshaw, of Clinton, Ala. has invented a machine for cutting cotton stalks. It has, or soon will be, forwarded to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a patent. It cannot fail, it is thought, to be of incalculable advantage to the Southern planter in preparing his lands, not only for the cultivation of cotton, but for small grain. It will do the work of twelve hands or more and the work will be twice as well done. One machine, therefore, with one hand to manage it, and one or two mules or horses to draw it, will be worth more than 24 hands, also, this machine will cut down the cotton stalks whilst green, and as it cuts them off at the ground or near to it, the cotton fields may be prepared for sowing small grain in the fall or winter months, and the stalk will be cut out of the way in reaping the same. One of the great advantages of this machine, consists in cutting the stalks and limbs into small pieces, preparing them to be ploughed in, and thus not only be out of the way, but also enrich the land.

The machine has been so far tried as to place its success beyond a doubt. Its construction is simple, and the cost very little compared to its value, *Raymond (Miss.) Fencible*.

GUTTA PERCHA.

"R. F. H."—This article is every day brought more and more into use. An indispensable requisite to its employment, however, is that it should not be carried near the fire, as it will not stand heat. For conveying water in pipes, as spoken of, its success is now tested fully, and cheapness proved. Gutta Percha pipes can be brought from Baltimore and carried to the mountains at a trifle, compared with the cost of transporting iron or lead pipes.

NATIVE BANANAS.

The New-Orleans Picayune states that Mr. Benjamin Florence, of Lafayette, La., has raised some bananas not at all inferior to the West India specimens. He has from 40 to 50 plants, each bunch containing from 150 to 180 fruits.