

# The Sumter Banner.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, JR.,  
PROPRIETOR.

"God—and our Native Land."

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**TERMS,**  
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Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, over twelve lines, charged as advertisements.

## Poetry

(Original.)  
Messes. Editors:  
The following is a bona fide correspondence which occurred a short time since, will you please give it a place in your excellent paper for the edification and amusement of your patrons, &c.  
**To Miss J.**  
Welcome welcome lovely maid  
Welcome thou to this heart of mine  
How oft indeed have I said  
Thou art the finest of the fine  
Welcome welcome lovely maid  
For indeed you can't no how be excelled  
Therefore never be dismayed  
For to love you I am compelled  
Welcome welcome lovely maid  
To please your affections upon me  
And if I could I would lend you aid  
For I am daily inclined to thee  
Welcome welcome lovely maid  
Welcome are you to be my bride  
The visits I owe you, shall be paid  
And to love you, shall be my pride  
D. M. E.

REPLY  
To D. M. E.  
Yes sir! Yes sir! D. M. E.  
I received those verses you sent to me  
I care nothing for that heart of thine  
For you have no part of mine  
Listen! Listen! D. M. E.  
I care not for thy flattery  
And to love you I don't incline  
So you may cease your foolish whine.  
Lucky! Lucky! Oh my Oh!  
From these verses you will know  
That all your wooing is in vain  
So do not trouble me again  
Goodbye! Goodbye! D. M. E.  
Sir your bride I'll never be  
The visits you owe need not be paid  
For I may—ou, I'll not need  
J.

(Original.)  
**Lines to N.**  
The verdant primrose spreads her sweets,  
Her pallid blossoms charm the eye,  
Such softness rare with beauty meets;  
But none, fair N—, can thee but vie.  
In vain the violet strives to excel  
The primrose fair in dainty hue;  
For N—, let the hilllocks tell,  
Displays superior charms to you.  
Chorus so benignant as I impart  
The rap'rous bliss of ardent love;  
That bliss which vivifies the heart,  
And makes the mind obedient prove.  
F.

**Will & Man. Rail Road.**  
We have made a short extract from the report of L. J. FLEMING Esq., chief Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, for our last issue our space did not allow us to do more at that time. We are indebted to the same source for the following interesting description of what we think, with Mr. FLEMING, a new and useful discovery. In speaking of the passage over the Pee Dee River, Mr. FLEMING says:

"Among the many plans suggested, my attention was directed to the pneumatic process of driving piles, in February, 1850," and a correspondence opened with T. E. SICKLES, Esq., the present able Chief Engineer of the Baltimore Water Works, who was then interested in the patent right, and to whom, in October, 1850, I expressed the opinion that I would not hesitate to re-examine this process, if, upon an examination of the bed of the river, "the sand should extend to a depth of twenty or thirty feet."

auger, a number of holes were bored into the bed of the river to a depth of nine feet, within which distance sand only was encountered. In communicating to Maj. Gwynn a copy of the profile, with the result of these examinations, I expressed the opinion that "the best plan for putting in the foundations of the 'Piers' will be by the use of Dr. Potts' Pneumatic cast-iron Piles, filled with concrete." The plan was subsequently adopted by the Board, upon the recommendation of Maj. Gwynn; and it is my purpose now to explain some of the results which were obtained, and to describe particularly the improvement and discoveries, which, I conceive, were made during the progress of the work. In the Report of Maj. Gwynn, made at the last annual meeting, the *modus operandi* is very accurately described, but the difference between the plan adopted upon which it was commenced, and upon which it was finished, was not clearly defined. The "Pneumatic Process," upon which the work was commenced, consists in creating a vacuum within the cylinder, which causes the water, sand, &c., to rush up, and, in its course, carry with it the material from the bottom of the tube, causing it to descend by its own weight. The vacuum is first created in a chamber, which is placed in communication with the cylinder by ordinary suction hose, and closed or opened by a valve on a projection attached to the vacuum chamber. The power, therefore, which can be used by this plan is governed by the relative cubical contents of the vacuum chamber and that portion of the cylinder above the surface of the water, and the perfection of the vacuum. In the operations at the Pee Dee, the vacuum chamber consisted of two sections of cylinder, 18 feet in length and, generally, the cylinder pile was 10 feet above the water line, therefore the power (hydrostatic and pneumatic) was only 8 1/2 of the vacuum, obtained in the chamber, which was usually about equivalent to 25 inches of mercury, a perfect vacuum being 32 inches. The effective power, therefore, was that due to 11 10 18 inches of mercury, or about 8 2 10 lbs. per square inch.

In sinking the first cylinder it encountered, at a depth of about 8 feet below the bed of the river, a tree about 5 feet in diameter. This, for a time, arrested the progress of the work, and until the Air Lock (which had arrived in an imperfect state) could be completed. The Air Lock, as it is usually called, is not strictly a part of the Pneumatic process, but was first used in France by M. Triger in sinking a shaft through a bed of quicksand to a coal mine, and is accurately described in the supplement to Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences—Art Ventilation. The plan of Air Lock, similar to that used at the Pee Dee river, is well described in a paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers in London on May 13th 1851, "on the Pneumatic method adopted in constructing the foundations of the new bridge across the Medway, at Rochester," and from which the following is extracted: After describing the obstructions encountered in sinking the cylinders, the paper states, "It was, therefore, decided that the Pneumatic process should be reversed, so as to give each Pile the character of a diving bell, for which purpose one of the cylinders 7 feet in diameter, and 9 feet in length had a wrought iron cover securely bolted to it through which cast iron chambers, D-shaped in plan, with a sectional area of about 6 square feet, appropriately called "Air Locks," projecting 2 feet 6 inches above the top of the cylinder and 3 feet 9 inches below the cover. The top of each Air Lock was provided with a circular opening 2 feet in diameter, with a Flap working on a horizontal hinge, and an iron door 2 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, with vertical hinges below the cover; each Air Lock was also furnished with two sets of cocks, the one for forming a communication between the cylinders and the chamber, and the other between the chamber and atmosphere."

Early in July, the Air Lock was completed and every thing in readiness, to excavate the sand above the tree and cut it away. At first it was extremely difficult to induce the operatives employed on the work to enter the Lock, while the condensed air was escaping from imperfect joints, very much like the escape of steam from a leak in a Boiler. In addition to this, during the process of equalizing, the change of pressure on the tympanum of the ear was for some time exceedingly painful; and in some instances produced hemorrhage from the Lungs. Owners of hands, and indeed some of the principal operatives, believed that the constant inhaling of the same air deprived it of the Oxygen necessary to support life, and generated Carbon-

ic Acid Gas, which is exceedingly deleterious to animal life, and would eventually produce serious consequences. Although it was well ascertained that this gas which is thrown from the lungs at each respiration is much heavier than common air, yet the law which governs its elasticity under various pressures was not so well defined, while present, I therefore closely observed the appearance of the light, which by a peculiar halo around its top always indicates the presence of this Gas, when in sufficient quantity to injure animal life. No serious difficulty was encountered in removing the sand or in cutting away the tree which arrested the descent of the Cylinder, and which proved to be a large Cypress perfectly sound.—As soon as the tree was cut away and the compressed air discharged the Cylinder settled down about 4 feet—and a freshet coming about the same time, operations were suspended. The second Cylinder was lowered to its place as soon as the freshet subsided, and by the Pneumatic process it was driven to a depth of about six feet. At this depth, the friction counterbalanced the power exerted by the vacuum and it therefore became necessary to remove the interior column of sand. Efforts were made to pump out the water and remove the sand, but it was found that the water could not be reduced by Pumps more than six feet below the level on the outside, and the Air Lock was again used and at the expiration of the first day's work (when about 3 feet of the sand had been removed) and after the operations were suspended, the Cylinder was observed to set the several inches. On the succeeding day, the removal of the sand to the bottom of the Cylinder was completed, and with a view of observing the effect, a man was stationed at each valve with directions at a given signal to open it that the compressed air might be suddenly discharged. The result was that the Cylinder was driven six feet, which exceeded the greatest effect produced by the exhaust or vacuum.—In reflecting upon the cause which produced this effect, I discovered that it was the hydrostatic action of the water which scoured out the material beneath the bottom of the cylinder, which partially relieved the friction and caused it to descend by its own gravity. In addition to this, after the air in the cylinder had been compressed until it was equal to the force exerted by the water in the outside, the interior pressure could not be increased, and the air which was pumped in by the continued action of the pumps, escaped under the bottom of the cylinder and became incorporated with the sand,—some of it rising to the surface. When the compressed air was discharged the equilibrium was destroyed and the air rising to the surface on the outside and around the cylinder, still further relieved its friction. (This, the second cylinder, also encountered in its descent an oak tree, about 4 feet in diameter, but, unlike the first, it was so soft that the weight of the cylinder easily cut through it. On exposure to the atmosphere it became hard, and in every respect was perfect flint.)

This is mentioned to show the different results produced on the two qualities of timber by the action of the water, as they were in the same stratum, and evidently deposited at and belong to the same period of time.) It was apparent that the hydrostatic action of the water was more effective than the pneumatic process, and it was subsequently used principally in driving the remaining cylinders, and towards the close of the work, the pneumatic process was entirely abandoned and the hydrostatic principle alone used. This I consider a discovery of the operation of a known principle giving greater power than that by the pneumatic process, and applicable to the sinking of hollow piles. As before stated, the power of the pneumatic process is limited by the relative proportions of the vacuum chamber and that portion of the pile above the surface of the water, and the perfection of the vacuum. In practice, the exhaust cannot be applied unless the top of the pile is at least six feet above the surface of the water, because the pile might be driven below the water line, when another section cannot be added. The power is uniform and cannot, under any circumstances, exceed 14 3 4 lbs. per square inch, and, in practice, rarely exceeds 8 lbs per square inch, while the friction with a column of six feet of sand on the interior of the cylinder is equal to this power. The deeper the pile is driven the greater is the friction, while the power remains uniform. With the use of the hydrostatic principle, the power increases with the distance from the surface of the water to the bottom of the pile. This power is equal to 14 3 4 lbs. per

square inch for each 32 feet of the distance from the surface of the water to the bottom of the cylinder. The hydrostatic process is more simple, requires less machinery, and is more effective than the pneumatic process. It can be used at any stage of the river, because the power increases with the depth; or it may be combined with the pneumatic process, and the whole power (hydrostatic and pneumatic) can be used in driving the cylinders. If the operation of this principle was known to either the French or English Engineers, it does not appear in their memoirs, descriptive of the plans used in sinking cylinders in Great Britain, France or Egypt.

My connection with the Pee Dee Bridge terminated in January last, at which time the cylinders for the Western pier were partially driven, and the Eastern pier had passed through the sand to a stratum of material which was considered sufficiently tenacious to resist the action of the water. My confidence in the success of the work was unshaken during its progress, and its successful completion fully vindicates the value of the discoveries used in its construction.

From reports of the Superintendent and President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, we gather the total receipts for the last fiscal year ending Dec 1st, 1854, was \$330,399.36. To this should be added \$3,182.56, from freight on the Western end for the month of December, the accounts of which could not be adjusted before closing the books for the year, and the further amount for mail transportation for the months of October, November, above October and November, 1853, of about \$6,218, which will swell the aggregate receipts of the year to \$339,800.92. The total receipts for the same period, deducting \$168,225.89—leaving a net balance from the operations of the road of \$171,575.03, or more than fifty per cent. of the gross receipts for the year. The total debt of the company not classed as funded, amounts to \$121,788.68. The total assets of the company amount to \$593,596.44—leaving a balance of assets of \$131,807.78. The funded or mortgage debt of the company, including the income bonds sold and yet to be sold, will be \$1,000,000, the annual interest on which is \$70,000 which will first be deducted from the net receipts of the company. Assuming them to be this year \$200,000, and deducting the interest, 70,000, there would remain \$130,000, which, on payment of the floating debt for which assets are held, would leave over 10 per cent. on the capital stock of the company.

**SEDUCTION BY A CLERGYMAN.**—The particulars of the seduction of a young female by a Methodist clergyman, residing in Alleghany county, were made known yesterday at the office of the Mayor, the victim having been sent to this city to avoid the disgrace which an exposure would entail upon the clergyman, had she remained longer at his house. The facts appear to be as follows: The girl who is about twenty years of age, was employed in the family of the clergyman, as a seamstress, about ten months ago, and remained there until November last, when, having effected her ruin, he, to avoid exposure, induced her to accompany him to this city, where he placed her under the charge of two physicians of doubtful reputation, whom he employed to produce an abortion, and to whom it is said he paid \$500.

They had her removed from one hotel or boarding house to another, until they finally got her to a house of ill-fame in West Broadway, where they each outraged her and plied her with nostrums until she was very much reduced in health and strength. About three weeks ago she gave birth to a child, which lived about ten days. Since the unfortunate girl was first brought to the city she has written several times to her friends, stating that she was ill, but not mentioning under what circumstances. A day or two since one of her brothers arrived, and yesterday laid the matter before the Mayor, who immediately dispatched an officer to the house in West Broadway, to ascertain if the girl was sufficiently recovered to appear before him, and if so, to bring her. She came with the officer and made a lengthy affidavit, of which the foregoing is the substance. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the two physicians, and one of them was captured. The affair is being thoroughly investigated by the Mayor.—N. Y. Sun.

Dr. Brigham, senior Secretary of the American Bible Society, has come to South Carolina for his health. He has been connected with the Bible Society more than twenty eight years.

**Valuable Receipts.**

**Wash for Trees.**—Heat one pound of sal soda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in a gallon of water.—This wash will take off the moss and dead bark, and kill the insects on all fruit trees of grape vines, and make them as smooth as though polished, and make old trees bear anew. Never whitewash a tree.

**Lime Dust of Plants.**—An English orchardist protects his trees from cat-apillars and other insects by shaking over the young foliage quick lime pulverized and sifted through a fine sieve. The time for using it is in the dew of the morning, or whenever the leaves are damp. He has found it very effectual.

**Manure for Flowers.**—It has been discovered that for the generality of flowers, and more especially for geraniums and the most delicate specimens of the lily tribe, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water, forms a richer manure than guano or any other yet discovered.

Tanner's bark is now understood to be capitally adapted to the strawberry. Spread it completely on the soil; it will keep the fruit clean, and the soil moist. This is the true mulching for the strawberry. There is no doubt of this.

**Farmer's Make your own Candles.**—Take two pounds of alum, for every 10 pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the alum is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful article for either winter or summer use, almost as good as sperm.

**Hens.**—It is a fact not commonly known, that the reason why hens do not lay eggs in winter, is the want of lime to form the shell. Let them have access to wheat which contains lime, or to lime itself, and they will lay in winter as at any other time.

**Hens' Eggs.**—Those that approach nearest to roundness produce females, while those that are more pointed produce males.

**To preserve Eggs.**—Rub them with butter or varnish. They will keep many months and produce chickens. When varnished, the varnish should be removed before setting. Another mode is to pack them in salt, the point always downward.

**To Judge Eggs.**—Put your tongue to the large end. If it feels warm the egg is fresh. Or put the egg in a pan of cold water—if perfectly fresh, it will sink immediately, and so in proportion to its freshness. A rotten egg will float on top of the water.

**Cheap Soap.**—A correspondent of the Southern Banner gives the following receipt for soap making, and adds, that it would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person and the world would have to untie the purse string to get it, but here it is free gratis:

Take six pounds of Potash - 75  
Four pounds of Lard - 50  
One fourth pound of Rosin - 25

All amounting to - \$1 50  
Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for ten days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for \$1 50.

**Forest Culture.**—Those that want young forest trees to grow well, must not permit cattle nor sheep, in any considerable numbers, to run among them and feed upon their leaves and young twigs. Nor should the leaves that fall in the autumn be removed from forests which one wishes to cultivate. The delay of their annual foliage is a necessary provision of nature to supply mould and nutriment to the long-lived products of the earth. Putting forest leaves about apple and peach trees is a good way to manure the ground in which they grow. Lime mixed with forest leaves improves their fertilizing power very much, whether they are designed by the agriculturist to enrich the soil for the benefit of fruit, forest, or ornamental trees. In Europe, forests are limed not less than meadows, pastures, and tilled land.

**Milk Cows.**—If you desire your cows to yield liberally to the pail, you must feed them with something better suited to the secretion of rich milk than dry provender. Chopped roots or meal slops of some kind, should be given them twice a day at least, say morning and evening. They should also be provided with littered beds, dry lodgings—moderately warm, be regularly watered thrice each day, just before being fed, be carried or combed once a day, and salt, with

occasionally a little ashes or fine bone dust mixed, two or three times a week.

They also like a variety of food.—Roots cut or rasped, and mixed with cut hay or straw, then stirred and left for an hour or two, make it mess which they will eat very greedily. We think that hardly attention enough is given to the bedding of cows, as the more quiet and comfortable they are, the less food will be required to sustain the system, and may therefore go to produce flesh or milk. A gentleman who has constantly employed several pairs of working oxen for many years, states that oxen will travel fifteen miles a day, being well "littered down" at night, as easy as twelve miles and lie upon the bare floor. If this statement be correct—and it seems to us consistent—it is a pretty important matter that our cattle are well provided for in this respect.—*New England Farmer.*

**Manure for Strawberries.**—The following is from a communication to the Friend's Review, and may be very useful to many of our readers:—"The writer had a very productive bed, 30 by 40 feet. I applied, says he, about once per week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first begin to start, and made the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation:—Nitrate of potash (saltpetre), glauber salts, and sal soda (carbonate of soda), each one pound; nitrate of ammonia one quarter of a pound, dissolving them in thirty gallons of river or rain water. One third of this was applied at a time; and when the weather was dry I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid, that, unless supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering pot, making the application towards evening. Manured in this way, and the weeds kept out, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed, or setting out new. Beds of ten years is not only as good, but better than those two or three years old."

**Apples without Seeds or Cores.**—A correspondent of the Memphis Whig gives the following recipe for obtaining apples without seeds or cores:

Take the ends of the limbs of an apple tree where they hang low, so as to reach the ground, dig a small hole for each end under the tree, bend it down and bury it in the hole, confining it down so that it will remain. Do this in the winter or beginning of spring. The end of the limbs thus buried will take root and put up sprouts or scions, which, when they become sufficiently large to set out, dig up at the proper season, and transplant them in the orchard where you wish them to remain. When they get large enough to bear, they will bear apples as above.

**A SANGUINARY ENCOUNTER IN CALIFORNIA.**—By the late advices from California, we find the following account of a most sanguinary contest, described by a South Carolinian.

Since Crocket's death at the Alamo, there is hardly any record of such desperate fighting. We learn that on the 21st of December 1804, Napoleon the First was crowned; on the 2d of December 1805, he won the battle of the three Emperors at Austerlitz; 2d of December 1825, accession of Nicholas of Russia; 2d of December 1848, accession of Francis Joseph of Austria; 2d of December 1851, coup d'etat by Louis Napoleon; 2d December 1852, his proclamation as Emperor of the French; 2d of December 1854, alliance of England and of the two Emperors of France and Austria, against the Emperor of Russia.

There has been a new gold mine discovered near the line of Warren and Columbia, Ga. which now yields from two and a half to four and a half pennyweights to the hand per day. The deposit for no vein has been yet discovered—is supposed to cover an area of one mile in length by forty to fifty yards in width.

It is stated that a Company is shortly to be formed in New York city for the manufacture of paper from saw-dust and shavings. Experiments have been gone into, and some of the most beautiful paper made from these materials. It is estimated that saw-dust can be purchased for \$5 per ton, and that the process through which it will go in the production of paper will bring the price of the latter down at 30 per cent.

The Norfolk Beacon says that there had been so great a scarcity of vessels at that port, that 10,000 bushels of corn to Baltimore last week from the want of vessels to ship it.

wounds of the living, of both his friends and enemies.

Parties who had observed these proceedings from a distance, and were now just able to come up, were surprised to find bodies of twelve persons stretched upon the ground, eleven of whom were already dead or soon after died of their wounds. But although twenty-eight bullet holes were counted in Capt. Davis' hat and clothes (seven through his hat and eleven through his coat and shirt), he received but two very slight flesh wounds. This band of villains was a newly organized one, and had just commenced operations, having a day or two previously committed several murders and robberies.

Let the above should seem to partake too strongly of the character of romance, it may be stated that the account is subscribed by seventeen persons, who say in reference to it, that "no officer having been within a convenient distance to attend to a case of emergency that has just happened near our isolated camp here, the undersigned constituted themselves a coroner's jury, and held an inquest over the deceased bodies of twelve men, that were killed within a mile of our camp, on the 10th inst., a full account of which we deem it our duty to publish. Three of the undersigned were eye-witnesses of the whole scene, though too far off to give aid in any way, and the rest of us can readily vouch for their veracity." It is also corroborated by a letter from another witness of the fight, and by an expressman who had just arrived at Placer.

Another letter, dated Rocky Canon, December 20th, to Wm. Henderson, Esq., Placerville, is as follows: "Three of the wounded robbers having died last night, we had ten of them to bury. One survives, who will probably recover; he is marked, however, for life, having lost his nose in toto, and shot through the forefinger of his right hand. Seven of them were shot through the head. The surviving one, who seems to be but little hurt, says that their band was composed of two Americans, one Frenchman, five Sydney men and four Mexicans, and they had just commenced operations, having killed six Chinamen three days ago, and four Americans the day before yesterday. Although we counted 28 bullet holes in Captain Davis' hat and clothes, 19 through his hat, and 11 through his coat and shirt, he received but two very slight flesh wounds. Yours truly,

JOHN WEBSTER.  
To Wm. Henderson, Esq., County Surveyor, Placerville.

Jonathan R. Davis is brother to Dr. Davis, of foreign stock notoriety, residing near Columbia, in this State. He graduated in the South Carolina College in 1838, and afterwards went to Mexico with the Palmetto Regiment, where he saw some hard fighting. At the close of the war he went to California, and was already distinguished in the annals of that State, by a fight with a grizzly bear, in which he lost four of his teeth, and had his face frightfully mangled.—*Charleston Standard.*

**THE SECOND OF DECEMBER.**—On the 21st of December 1804, Napoleon the First was crowned; on the 2d of December 1805, he won the battle of the three Emperors at Austerlitz; 2d of December 1825, accession of Nicholas of Russia; 2d of December 1848, accession of Francis Joseph of Austria; 2d of December 1851, coup d'etat by Louis Napoleon; 2d December 1852, his proclamation as Emperor of the French; 2d of December 1854, alliance of England and of the two Emperors of France and Austria, against the Emperor of Russia.

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