Scienkific.

THE NILE DISCOVERY.

Sir Roderick Murchison communicates to the London Times a long letter from Mr. Baker, the discoverer of Albert Nyanza perhaps two hundred yards width to a Lake in Central Africa.

Mr. Baker's letter is dated Khartum, April 30, and after some words of thanks to Sir Roderick Murchison, and stating that he will be in England shortly, he goes on taken the liberty of naming the "Murchi-

My boats departed from Gondokoro for Khartum, with Captains Speke and Grant, but when I was about to start, the whole of my men mutinied and refused to proceed, retaining possession of my arms and ammunition. The ivory-traders of the place combined to prevent any European from penetrating the interior, fearing travellers' reports upon the slave trade. The chance of being able to proceed appeared hopeless. Being resolved not to be driven back, and finding it impossible to lead my men south, I at length induced eighteen of my mutineers to accompany me to the camp of one of the traders, E. S. E. of Gondokoro about eighty miles, whence I hoped to be able to alter my course. Having loaded my camels and asses, I started at night, without either interpreter or guide, neither of whom were procurable, all the natives being under the influence of the traders. On passing the station of an Arab trader, six days from Gondokoro, my men who had previously conspired to desert me at that spot, again mutinied; several absconded with arms and ammunition, and joined the trader's party. They, however, were massacred by the Latooka tribe two days after their de-

A day's journey in advance of the station, I met an Arab trader, whose heart I gained by presents. I persuaded him to supply me with porters, and to accompany me to the Unyoro country, where he might commence a trade with King Kamrasi. Then I intended to strike west in search of

Owing to a succession of difficulties and delays, I did not arrive at Kamrasi's capital, M'rooli, north latitude 1° 37' until the 10th of February, 1864. The trader's party returned to Gondokoro, leaving me with my escort of thirteen men to proceed. After eighteen days' march, I reached the long-wished-for lake, about one hundred miles west of M'rooli, at Vacovia, in north latitude 1° 14'. In respect for the memory of our lamented Prince, I named it (subject to her Majesty's permission) the "Albert Nyanza," as the second great source of the Nile—second, not in importance, but only in order of discovery, to the Victoria Nile-head. The Victoria and the Albert Lakes are the indubitable parents of the river.

The capital of Unyoro (M'rooli) is situated at the junction of the Nile and Kafoor Rivers, at an altitude of 3,202 feet above the sea level. I followed the Kafoor to latitude 1° 12' north, to avoid an impassable morass that runs from north to south; upon rounding this I continued a direct westerly course to the lake. The route throughout is wooded, interspersed with glades, thinly populated, with no game. My route lay over high ground to the north of a swampy valley running west; the greatest elevation was 3,686 feet. The rocks were all gneiss, granite, and masses of iron ore, apparently fused into a conglomerate with rounded quartz pebbles.

THE LAKE AND COURSE OF THE NILE NORTH-WARD.

an abrupt depression, the cliffs, which I descended by a difficult pass, being 1,470 feet above its level. The lake level is brine, of course, flowed through the circular and the course flowed through the circular and the circular a 2,070 feet, 1,132 feet lower than the Nile at M'rooli; the drainage of the country tends from east to west. From the high ground above the lakes no land is visible to the ing in the right side was closed, and the south and southwest; but northwest and vessels then became distended with the west is a large range of mountains, rising to about 7,000 feet above the lake level, tirely successful, which was proved by informing the western shore, and running cisions made in various parts of the body, southwest, parallel to the course of the lake. Both King Kamrasi and the natives | was positive evidence, of course, that the assured me that the lake is known to ex- brine had traversed to every part of the tend into Rumanika's country to the west animal. The operation was performed by of Kaeagwe, but from that point in about Mr. R. S. Wharton, of the firm of Attwood 1° 30' south latitude, it turns suddenly to the west, in which direction its extent is York. So much for the operation, which pay, charge the cost of the salt to me." unknown. In north latitude 1° 14', where we can truly say was entirely successful. I reached the lake, it is about sixty miles It remains to be seen to what extent the

covia, arriving at Magungo, at the junction of the Nile with the lake, in north latitude

water, prevented the cance from landing. Mountains had ceased on the eastern shore, giving place to hills about 500 feet high, medium of the every day science of gaswhich, instead of rising uprightly from the lake, like the mountains further south, ton intends to operate on one or two head were five or six miles distant, the ground of cattle in a day or two. descending in undulations to the lake. The entrance of the Nile is a broad channel of deep but dead water, bounded on either side by vast banks of reeds. From this point the lake extends to the northwest for mended the application of salt to gardens, about forty miles, and then turns to the either in autumn after the crops have been west, contracting gradually; extent un-known.

About twenty miles north of the Nile from our own limited experience in its use,

junction at Magungo, the river issues from that it will effect all that is claimed for it. the great reservoir, and continues its course For years it has been established that salt to Gondokoro. ['I his appears to be the hay from the marshes overflowed by sea passage referred to by Sir Roderick Murch-water, was far to be preferred as a mulch ison, as proving that Speke's Nile flows into to any other substance. The application the lake, but other statements in the letter of urine also to fruit trees, especially the

from Magungo, my voyage suddenly termi- | be burned—the raius will dissolve it and gap, contracted from a grand stream of els to the acre. this gap it rushes with amazing rapidity, year, though the good it effects may conson Falls."

From that point I proceeded overland parallel with the river through Chopi, and at length I reached Karuma, having been for some months completely disabled by of the epicure should not be killed fever, my quinine being long since ex-

hausted. Lake Albert Nyanza forms an immense basin far below the level of the adjacent richest gravy; whereas, if only two country, and receives the entire drainage years old, it is flabby, pale and flavorcountry, and receives the entire drainage of extensive mountain ranges on the west, and of the Utumbi, Uganda, and Unyoro countries on the east. Eventually receiv-ing the Nile itself, it adds its accumulated waters and forms the second source of that mighty river. The voyage down the lake is extremely beautiful, the mountains frequently rising abruptly from the water, while numerous cataracts rush down the furrowed sides. The cliffs on the east shore are granite, frequently mixed with large nasses of quartz.

On the eastern borders of the lake much salt is obtained from the soil; this forms the trade of the miserable villages which at long intervals are situated on the Unyoro shore. The natives are extremely inhospitable, in many cases refusing to sell provisions. Mallegga, on the west coast of the lake, is a large and powerful country, governed by a king named Kajoro, who possesses boats sufficiently large to close the lake. The Mallegga trade largely with Kamrasi, bringing ivory and beautifullyprepared skins and mantles in exchange for salt, brass-coil bracelets, cowries, and beads. all of which articles, excepting salt, come from Zanzibar, via Karagwé, there being no communication with the west coast of

The actual length of the Albert Nyanza from south to north is about two hundred and sixty geograpical miles, independent of its unknown course to the west, between 1° and 2° south latitude, and of its similar course in the north, in latitude about 3°.

Kural Economy.

INFILTRATION. A NEW PROCESS OF PRESERVING MEAT. Says the Press of yesterday, July 27th, in company with a number of scientific gentlemen, we witnessed, at the pork-pack-ing establishment of Mr. Jacob Alburger, in the southern part of the city, the operation of Morgan's patent process for preserving meat for food by infiltration. This method was invented by Dr. John Morgan. professor of practical anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, in Ireland. The animal was first killed by a blow on the head. Incisions were then made into the right and left sides of the heart, and the venous and arterial blood allowed to escape. A pipe was then inserted into the main artery, (aorta,) and brine was thus intro-duced by means of a flexible tube attached to a barrel of the liquid. The brine used on this occasion was the same as that used force used depended on the elevation of the barrel, which was about twenty feet above The Albert Lake is a vast basin lying in the carcass of the hog. This gave a pres-

SALT FOR THE GARDEN.

Latterly some practical men have recom-

wide, but the width increases southward. meat has been cured. In the ordinary The water is deep, sweet, and transparent: process of pickling pork, thirty days are rethe shores are generally clean and free quired; but by the new process, the time from reeds, forming a sandy beach.

I navigated the lake in a canoe formed minutes. It is claimed for this invention. has been reduced to less than thirty of a hollow tree, for twelve days from Va- or, perhaps, more properly speaking, application of science, that the meat thus cured is thirty-three per cent better than by the 2º 16'. The voyage was long, owing to old method, and more tender. For six the necessity of coasting, and to the heavy months the new method has been in use in sea, which, with a westerly wind, generally New York. It has also been introduced at rose at one P. M. daily.

At the Nile junction, the lake had contest after all, that which will suit the tracted to a width of about twenty miles; people, is that some of the meat thus cured, but vast masses of reeds, growing in deep either pork or beef, be submitted for sale or otherwise, so that the real result of the new process may be estimated through the

confirm this view.] I went up the Nile in a canoe from the used, is well known to have a very bene-

plum, where it has been most generally junction; the natives would proceed no ficial effect. The fruit growers of New further north, owing to the hostile tribes on England and New York claim for salt the lake shores. About ten miles from the many advantages by sowing it under pear manner; that these horses drew hay from trees. They say it gives the blush to this the same rack, which they chewed and, about two hundred and fifty yeards in fruit. It will have the same effect in a afterwards threw before him; they did the about two numbered and they garden, also, of destroying noxious insects same with the oats, which they ground width, with little preceptible stream, very garden, also, of destroying noxious insects winder, when more proposal with high reeds, which have their winter babitations in the very small, and also put before him; this' deep, and panked, as usual, and also put before film; this" the country on either side undulated and ground. From six to eight bushels to the added he, "was observed and witnessed by wooded. The course from the junction up acre can be applied with safety. Any a whole company of cavalry, officers and the river being east, at about twenty miles coarse refuse salt will do. It should not men."

nated; a stupendous waterfall of one hun- carry it down. Farmers frequently have dred and twenty-nine feet perpendicular salt from their meat tubs and mackerel height, stopped all further progress. Above the great fall the river is suddenly confined after being thoroughly drained and dried, within rocky hills, and it races through a and applied at the rate of about four bush-

Salt is not a lasting application. Its channel not exceeding sixty yards. Through direct influence rarely extends beyond a

AGE OF SHEEP FOR MUTTON.

A late English writer says:-" A sheep to be in high order for the palate earlier than five years old, at which age the mutton will be nice and succulent, of a dark color, and full of the

This is doubtless true; but when shall we have well-fatted five years old mutton in the United States? Mutton here is coming into favor more and more every year, and there is every inducement, from the high prices that a choice article commands, to meet this growing demand. 'We ate some Kentucky mutton lately that was really fine—tender, juicy, and high flavored; but such mutton cannot be obtained every day at any price. With as fine a country as any in the world for sheep-raising, we are lamentably behind the age in developing its capacities, and obliged to continue eating mutton of third rate quality.— Germantown Telegraph.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO HAVE A TRADE.

A writer in the Manchester Mirror (who intimates that he was bred a blacksmith. and loves his occupation,) relates a story of a faithful clerk who had long served with Mr. Girard, of Philadelphia, and expected a handsome present at the expiration of his time. He therefore went to the millionaire and said, "Sir, my time is up; what would you advise me to do?" "I would advise you to learn the cooper's trade,' said Girard. The clerk felt chagrined, and turned about in despair; but recollecting the eccentricity of the old man, he concluded to do as Girard had told him. Thereupon he made a bargain with a cooper to teach him the trade in one year. At the expiration of that time he presented himself to the old man, saying, "Sir, I have done as you desired—learned the cooper's trade." "Well," said Girard, make me three of the best barrels you He did so The millionaire, on receiving them, gave his clerkly cooper (or cooperly clerk) a check for three thousand dollars, saying, "Go into business with that, and if you fail, you will have a trade to fall back upon."

SALTING WHEAT LAND. John Johnson, of Geneva, New York. writes to the editor of the Genessee Farmer, under date of June 8: "I did last year what I never did before: that was, plowing wheat stubble and soming was, plowing wheat. It is a respectable looking cropnow, but if you saw the half of the field that I sowed salt on, say a full barrel to the by Mr. Alburger in his business. The acre, I am almost sure you would order forty or fifty barrels of second-quality salt to sow in September or October. The salted wheat stands much thicker on the ground, is considerably taller, came in ear fully four days before the other, and altogether looks richer every way; and as I had not salt enough to sow the whole field I sowed the half that has hitherto brought the worst crop, and the latest in ripening. Now it is much the best. I can stand in the middle of the field, and look forty-five rods each way, and see distinctly how far the salt came; or I can walk or ride down the side of the field where not salted, and see the line as plainly as if the one side was corn and the other wheat. If this won't make men experiment with salt, I don't know what will. If you lack faith in salt, I want you to try one barrel on an

TO PRESERVE ORCHARDS. Nathan Shotwell, Elba, Genessee County, New York, thinks the cause of the present appearance of decay and death in so many orchards is awing entirely to neglect and bad management. He thinks a majority of orchards in this country have that neglected appearance; some are not pruned at all, others are carelessly hag led, and large limbs left with protruding stumps that cannot heal over. Orchards are plowed and the roots torn, and many farmers who have access to leaves, muck, saw dust, etc., never mulch their trees, nor remove the rough bark which furnishes a harbor for insects. It should be scraped off with a hoe, and the tree washed with strong ley. An old orchard planted by my father, and still in vigorous growth and bearing, has not been plowed for thirty years. It has generally been pastured with swine until apples began to ripen. Manure frequently put to the roots of the trees destroying the toughness of the sod and making the soil loose and spongy, and the soions (the last year's growth) that were large enough for grafting, have nearly all been removed yearly for more than forty years. -N. Y. Tribune.

Horses Feeding one Another .-- M. de Boussanelle, captain of cavalry, in the regiment of Beauvillers, relates, in his "Military Observations," "That an old horse in his company, that was very fine and full of mettle, had his teeth, all of a sudden, so worn down that he could not chew his hay and corn; and that he was fed for two months, and would still have been so, had he been kept, by two horses on each side of him, that ate in the same

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Next Session will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 5tb. 1865. For Circular containing full particulars, apply to Rev. R. CRUIKSHANKS, A. M., 999-2m Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

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EDW. CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principal. . TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Mayor-General Garrield, M. C.

Hiram, Ohio, March 20, 1865.

Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish an English and Classical School for boys, in the city of Philadelphia, I desire to say that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and was one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would sconer entrust the education of young men.

L.A. GARFIELD.

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of Williams College.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865.

Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. We was thorough and accurate, and was among the very first scholars of his class.

From Rev. Harry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

From Rev. Harry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a bigh rank in this Seminary, and was very successfull, as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christain character he is worthy of the highest confidence.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 1865.

E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetorie.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865.

Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a scholar, in all departments.

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For terms apply to the Principal.

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REFERENCES.

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for the Ladies.



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At No. 932 Arch, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Philadelphia, Pa.. ON 6TH MONTH, (JUNE,) 5TH, 1865, For the exclusive sale of PURE AND UNADULTERATED TEAS,

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Having long experience and great facilities for procuring the best and cheapest goods in the and other countries, he hopes, by giving his unaivided attention to place before the public such articles as cannot fail to give satisfaction, and at the lowest price, consistent with fair remuneration. I will open with the CHOI-CEST VARIETIES OF TEAS.

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