THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

Eytintific.


scen,
Thero is no fact better establiehed than
that it occurs only in

 ture, that destretive aimal berig a grass
bopher. development of this species of Cicadu
The has becen carefully observed through all its rarious stages and it requires that period of
time to undergo its transformation, and thus requires a longer time to come to maturity,
than any other insect known. Therd is some reason tiftbelidedey that in the Squth,
 It is indigenious to this coun Where else in the "world. forms a sheath for thres whmall hairs, which
are yery fine and flexible , by ment are yery fine and floxible, by means of which
the insect, both in the crysalis, and perfect the insect, both in the crysalis, arid perfect
state, trkes up fuid nutritous matter from
the surface of vegetabletsubstancees, and from the soil or earth. This roistrum, or beak,
when not in use, lies flat on the bresst be when not in use, lies fat on the breast, but
is extended perpendicalarly, when feeding,
It is incapable of penetrating any substance and hence coplo pent pinjfre any porson, and
the same is true of the instrument at the the same is true of the instrument, at the
other end of the body of the female, as ahall
bereafter be shown The ouipositor, the instrtment with whicb the fomale deposits her eggs, and with
which she periorates thé young limbs and
twigs of trees and shrubs, and sometimes even hard wood, is singularly constructed. It is about fibs of an inch long-the size of shaped at the point. It is attached to the
under side of the body, and, when not use, is nicely concealed in, a deep fissure
that extends to the extremity of the bod It is composed of three pieces, connected
together at the sides by very beautiful tongue and groove work, by means of which
the two side piecos play up and down upon the centre piece, which is the ovipositor.
It is extremely fexihle, but, if bent too far, will break. The edges of the pointre or spear portions of the side pieces are serrated,
and thus form saws, while the flattened surfaces are out in the manner and supply the
place of rasps. The centre piece is a tube, with two sharp projecting points above and
below the orifices. The egge are laid in the twigs of trees after the following fasbion: The females select the green living limbs
of trees and shrubs, of abont the size of their
own bodies. They take every except the pine and other terebinthinat species, and it matters not how bard the
wood. Having selected the twio the inse raises her body considerably, extends th ovipositor, and pensesses its point axtends the the
bark, piercing it with the point of the cen-
 to admit the point of one of the side pieces,
or sawa, which is immediately thrust in, and a regular, quick sawing operation is com menced, until the inciaion is large enougb
to admit the other side piece, which ond to admitt the other side piece, which also
begins to saw, the centre piece remaining
fixed, and serving as a guide. As soon as the blade part of the instrument is fairly in serted, say the 12 th part of an inch, in
length,
it ate insect presses upon the end of tion of a lever raises the ends of the divide fibres of the wood. After considerable very
curious work, which you have not room for me to specify, she reingerts the ingtrumen
to the fuil length, and deposits tiwo egg from the oviduct or centre piece. She the
withdraws it; and again immediately rei serts it, depositing two more eggs. Thus to twenty. The eggs are uniformly set in excavations ot the same kind are made ous the same limb, and esoh female lays from mustard-seed-shaped egğs require over fift days for hatohing, apdabout that time ther legs, a snont, claws, and feelers. It mu nd it? Suroly not upon the tree! and it nother is not there to tell. it what to do Sho died long ago, apd this little orphan oft to "boe his own row," or pather, to grub
out his own tunnel. Now, who tells it wha to do? for we shalls see it does precisely what
is right. Soon after it is hatehed, it falls from the limb to the ground, of its own a oo soon as it reaches the earth it statts of on a short tour among the herbage and
fibrous matter of the surface soil. It is lity of ejes to an insect destined to live se venteen years under ground. Nature is too upertuons service It soon insinuates its If among the fibrous roots of the herbage f which it feeds by means of the very smal airs of the soout, wiping up the small par bringing the fluid into the oriflee of the tabe of the snout.
It lives duri
It lives during the remainder of the warm
ecason in the vegetable sabsoil. On the approach of the cold season it forms around iself a cell, by cementing particles of earth ther season, and thus it continues from ear to year. It opens its cell in summer o gain acceess to tender roots, eaoh year en larging its cell as it grows :in size. It do


#### Abstract

of the soil, sometimes as deep as two, or oven four feet. It remains in this cell un til the time has come for it to eme he surface, and finally for it to emerge forth in th chrysalis form, which is soon hardened by the atmosphere. It crawls on a fence shrub, or tree, bursts open on the back, non herver. perfect insect appears.-Lutheran ob


How Lona WE might LIVE.
Professor Faraday adopts Flogring Professor Faraday adopts Flourin's pby
siological theory that the natural age of a
man is one hundred te man is one hundred years. The duratio
of the life be believes to be medsured by th time of growth. When once thie bones and
ecphysis are united the body grows no more, and at twenty years, this union is effected
in man. In the camel it takes placeeat eight in the horse at five; in the rabbit at one
The natural termination of liff is five re-ing-twenty yearsingrowing, ilves five time
twenty yeare, that is, one hundred, th cimellis dight years in, one hundred; th th and live
five times eight years, that is to say forts yeare ; the borse is five sears in growin other animalis. The man who dees not di of sickness lives every where from eighty to man a centary of life, but he doess not attain
mait o it because he inherits disease; eats ${ }^{2}$ n.whole
some food, gives license to passions and per mits voxations to disturb his healthy equi-
poise:- He does not die"
 halves in to infaney, yonth, virility, and age
Infancy eftend youth to the firlieth, because it is durin
this period the tiesues become firm ; virility fom nfty to serenty-five, during which, th
grganism remains complete, and at seventy ive old age commencefe, horter time, as the dimumition
forces is hastened or retãrded.

|  <br> Dr. Bellows mitte the itberal Chaistian, |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| "Mr. Powers, the.sentptor, saysthe Am |
|  |  | "Mr. Powers, the sculptor, says the Aprar

ican face is distinguished from the Eng
by the little distan and the eyes, the openness of the nostrils,
and the thinness of the visage. It is still
 portion. The greatest hope of A merica is
its mixed breed of humanity, and what gow makes the irregularity of the Ame mericin faw
is predestined to make the versatility and universality of the Anarican charactin
Aiready, spite of a continental seclusion A merica is the most cagmopolitan country
on the globo. Proviciaf or looit as nan ners or habits may be, ideas and sympathie
in America ane world wide And there i nowhere a eity in which so many peopl nd in their hearts and surved the in tie Morning press with thêir break'hast, as $N$
AN ANOIENT STATUE EXHUMED.
ry, in the course of some excavations in
$\begin{aligned} & \text { ery, in the course of some excavations } \\ & \text { the island of Cephalonia, of a statue o } \\ & \text { Hercoles entire }\end{aligned}$
Hercules, entire in all its parts, and bette
$\begin{aligned} & \text { preserved tan almost any known relic of } \\ & \text { Grecian art. It appears to belong either to } \\ & \text { the very highest period of that art, the day }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { the very bighest period of thatit art, the day } \\ & \text { of Phidias and Praisitese, or, at teast, to an }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { ge but little later than theirs. The postur } \\ & \text { is said to be very admirable, the body lean }\end{aligned}$
ing toward the right, with the left shoulder
$\begin{aligned} & \text { around with the lion's skin, and the righ } \\ & \text { closed with a grasp expressive of mighty } \\ & \text { trength. The right foot rest }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { rength. The right foot rests firmly on } \\ & \text { the pedestal, while the left only touches }\end{aligned}$
on tiptoo. The whole expression is intense.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { In life like, particularly that of the head } \\ & \text { The hair and beard are thick and curly, and } \\ & \text { the eves full of hriliant expresion. }\end{aligned}$
the eyes full of brilliant expresion.

## the poisonots fly of mexioo.

 A recent number of the Liedger gave ceount of a certain fly in Costa Mica an South America, which lays isis egge in th nostrils of human kind while asleep, thearves from which were thereby introdurw from which were thereby into the nasal passages, and gave rise to the most intolerableagony, and frequently
death. By a late article in a medical Jouraal, we learn the same, or a closely allied
pecies of lucilia was the source of serieu rouble to the foreign troops in Mexico dir ing the Fiench occupation, infesting the
low, warm valleys througbont the entire
country. The symptoms are itching of the cuntry. The symptoms are itching of th
oose followed by headache and swelling of
he nose, with bleeding at the nostrils and alceration, accompanied by disclarge o
arvem. Erysipelas of the face and bead is requent, sometimessucceeded by meningitis
njections of chloroform, although very painful, were used to most advantage
Cevadilla kills the larve, and expels them by sneezing, but is apt to produced hem-
orrhage. NEW OHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT,




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## healthy being. NS ADVANCED IN LIFE, PERSONS

 TMOITIOR.


WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN


\section*{TESTIMONAALS. <br> 

Hon. James Thompson,




Assitant Editor Ohrititan Chronicle Philadelphiar
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