

right hand, and in her left a book. 2. Clio, who presided over history, and is represented as Calliope, except sometimes she holds a plectrum or quill, with a late.

3. Ernto, who presided over Tyric and elegiac poetry, love songs, and hymns. She is represented crowned with roses and myrtle, holding a lyre in her right hand, and a lute in her left.

4. Euterpe, who presided over music. especially that of the flute. She is represented crowned with flowers, holding a flute and music papers in her thand.

5. Polymnia, who presided over Singing and Rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She is represented veiled in white, hold ing a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised up, as if to make a speech. She has a crown of jewels on her head.

6. Melpomene, who presided over tragedy. She is represented with a magnificent dress wearing baskins, holding a dagger in one hand, and in the other a sceptre and crowns.

7. Thalia, who presided over pastorals and com edy. She is represented leaning on a column hokling a masking in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters.

8. Terpsichore, who presided over the harp and dancing. She is represented as a young virgin crowned with garlands, holding a harp in one hand and surrounded with instruments of music.

9. Urania, who presided over astronomy. Sh is represented dressed in azure-colored robes crow ned with stars, holding a globe in her hands, and having many mathematical instruments placed around her.

Besides these, there were real deities, as Pau Sylvanus, Pripus, Terrminus, Vetumnus, and othera. There were also the Syrens, the Gorgons Harpies, Dryädes, Natades, Nereides, &c.

THE WEALTHIRST, MAN IN THE UNITED STATES. Peter C. Brooks, Eeq, who died at Medford, near Boston, on Monday night, was probably the wealthtest man in the United States. His immense fortune will be divided principally among his children One of his sons, Sidney Brooks, Eeq., resides in New York. Three of his daughters are married respectively to Charles F. Adams, Edward Exercit and Rev. Mr. Frothingham. What other children he had we are not informed. Mr. Adams will probably be the wealthiest of all the family, as his own fortune was large, independent of that inherited from his father, the late John Quincy Adams, and the portion that he will receive from the estate of his father-in-law. Mr. Everett also has a handsome fortune, independent of his share of this estate.

IDLEMESS.-Said the distinguished Chatham, to his son : "I would have inscribed on the curtains do not rise early you can never make progress in joyed by yourself."

are powerful interests that are anxious for his defeat; a mamoth corporation, and a strong party, that wish to do something for Mr. Calhoun ; cannot they nuite their interests and get up some scheme that will defeat Mr. Van Buren! From this time is commenced and carried on an agitation to get up an excitement and alarm throughout the slave States-such a jealousy and apprehension as would unite them in a body upon one of their own men. The organ of the United States Bank, and the pa-

pers that were friendly to Mr. Calhoun, united in chorus, and harmoniously chimed it to the same tune. The anti-slavery organization and agitation was at this time almost nothing, but it was neces sary that it should be something, or at least should appear to be something

At the time this incendiary project was conceiv ed, or at least at the time it was commenced to be carried out, the Abolitionists scarcely had an existence: the mass of the people, to be sure, were opposed to slavery, 'but' modern, rampant Abolitionism was scarcely known. Soon after the reelection of Gen. Jackson, in 1832, the organs of the Bank and of Mr. Calhoun commenced the agitation. The Courier and Enquirer, of this city, the United States Telegraph, of Washington, the Richmond Whig, of Va., the Charleston Mercury, of S. C., the National Gazette, of Philadelphia, were the prime movers, together with numerous other papers in different parts of the Uni'ed States, who chimed in to greater or less extent. These parties commenoed a strong and bitter denunciation of Abolitionism. every article or scrap of an article, or remark in op position to slavery, that was published in any of the newspapers of any of the free States, was carefully collected and re-published in the columns of the Telegraph, Whig, Mercury, and other southern papers, amplified and exaggerated by editorial comments. The Courier and Enquirer, of this city, the special organ and advocate of the U- S. Bank, was particularly distinguished for the wielence of its tore; and its vehement denunciations: "Whoever will refer to the columns of the Courier and Enquirer of that day, will find a sories of articles characterized by the must bitter and malignant ferocity. which finally resulted in bringing on the amoridus and disgraceful riots which are no doubt still fresh in the memory of our readers. "The Abolitionists, in the meantime, thus brought into notice and importance, seemed to play into the hands of the conpirators, by announcing and propagating principles and doctrines which were contrary to the sense of propriety, and, indeed, revolting and disjusting to the great mass of the people in this country. We had, in the course of a few years, a series of giots and outrages growing out of this subject, in all parts of the country. In 1835, Mr. Van Buren was nom-

inated as the democratic candidate, for President of your bed and the walls of your chamber. If you of the United States. The incendiary agilation, in the mean time, was continued in full blast, and the anything. Il you do not set apart your hours of people of the South were warned and cautioned to beware of trusting their interests, and destinies in your hands unprofitable and friveloue, and "unen, "Tennessee, was also nominated as candidate for vant replied;" Tod shall then serve me, and friveloue, and President, and the people of the whole South were I you will get your cattle again.

and conversed with great numbers of the people. and we are convinced that the great majority hold rational, consistent, and patriolic views, opposed equally to the extremes of both sections.

IRON CARRIAGES .-... The tendency of the last few years to substitute iron for wood has been shown in ships, plows, and other machines. It has even been attempted in houses; but here, we believe, without that success which is shown in extensive use of practice. A gentleman of the north of Scotland is now experimenting, with good ground of hope, on the introduction of iron carriages. He proposes that the bodies of such vehicles should be formed entirely of an iron frame, the panels of plates of galvanised iron, and the axles of iron tubes filled with wood : the wheels to have for spokes double rods_pyramidically arranged, or, in what is alled the suspension principle. The advantages proposed are: first, a lightness as about two to three : second, a saving in cost of about the same proportion. Thus, a pony carriage, which, of the sual materials, would weigh five hundred weight, is only about three when constructed of iron; an omnibus, which, of the ordinary construction, would be twenty or twenty-four hundred weight, can be formed of iron of about eleven. The same in respect to external decorations and internal comforts A carriage of this kind effects an important saving in the motive power.

If successful as an invention it must be of no mall importance to humanity, both in sparing the muscles of individual horses and allowing of a greater share of the fruits of, the earth being turned to the use of human beings 'The leading feature of the carriages are the spings, which are spiral, and only his poor foot was injured in the checounter. vertically arranged, working in a case, with an apparatus which precludes their falling from the percondiciplar.

We have seen one of Mr. Aitken's carriages. ind taken a drive in another, without being able to detect any point in which they are likely to prove a fallure." There successe; however, must be matter for large experiment, regulring time for a suistant LOTY 16509. This was dier kar on that map will

STANMENING Stammering, saya, Colleridge, ometimes the same of pans. Spate one wat man tioning in Lamb's pressics the oold-heartedness of the Duke of Cumbertalid, in testraiding the Dichs as help to a farm house; the thep was in love with ess from rushing up to the embrace of the son, whom the had not seen for a considerable time, and institution her receiving hith in state. " flow he is the Duke of Cu-cum-ber-land."

1740; in that year, the quantity produced in England and Wales amounted to 17,000 tons; in 1750 to, 32,000; in 1788 to 68,000; in 1796 to 125,000; in 1806 to 250,000; in 1820 to 400,000; in 1827 690,000; and in 1840 to more than a million of

tons. It has accomplished much to urge on the radid march of improvement, even in this great progressive age. Dr. Ure says, "it accommodates itself to all our wants, our desires, and even our caprices; it is equally eervicable to the arts, the sciences, to agriculture and war; the same ore furnishes the sword, the ploughshare, the needle, the spring of a watch, or of a carriage, the chisel, the chain, the anchor, the compass, the cannon, and the bomb. It is a medicine of much virtue, and the only metal friendly to the human frame. The ores of iron are scattered over the crust of the globe with a beneficent profesion, proportionate to the ntility of the metal . they are formed under every latitude, every zone, and in every mineral formation, and they are disseminated in every soil. But though iron is the most common of the metals, it is by far the most difficult to obtain in a state fit for use; and the discovery of the method of working it seems to have been posterior to that of gold, silver and copper.

STOPPING NEWSPAPERS, -The argument well applied. A certain man hit his toe against a pebble stone and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and active selfsufficiency he kicked old mother earth right sauc-With imperturable gravity, he looked to "the great globe itself dissolved" and come to nought. But the earth remained, and This is the way of man .- An article in a newspaper souches him in a weak place, and straightway he sends word to stop his paper. With great selfcomplemency, he looks on to see a crash, when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool, he has only hit his own tos againit-a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock and initizes to no extent, any one but himself.

ily.

see

RAYES DROPPING. The Cincinnati Commercial gives an account of an amusing scene, that occur all same where in the testin sound about the site Th appeares that if chap and 's lats Were shapler a the lass. Having been absent for a couple of days the chap on rotunning last Sonday evening, found another fellow sparking his lass. Creeping softy up stairs, he took his position directly over the pips hole, looked, down-spon the some, "Excitement finally gave way to fatigue, and he finally

hole since.

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. Abbatt. 14 A T THE POISONED VALLEY OF JAVA .- It is known by

the name of Guevo Upas, or poisoned valley; and following a path which had been made for the purpose, the party shortly reached it with a couple of dogs and some fowls for the purpose of making experiments. On arriving at the mountain, the party dismounted, and scrambled up the side of a till, a distance of a quarter of a mile, with the assistive they should not be permitted to rob the crops. ance of the branches of trees and projecting roots. When a few yards from the valley, a strong naueous, and suffocating smell was experienced ; but on approaching the margin this inconvenience was no longer found. The valley is but a mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a low large stones scattered here and there. Skeletons of human beings. tigers, bears, doers, and all sorts of birds and wild animals, lay about in profusion. The ground on which they lay at the bottom of the valley appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and no vapour was nerceived. The sides were covered with vegetation. It was now proposed to enter it: and each of the party having lit a cigar, managed to get with-

in twenty feet of the bottom, where, a sickening, nauseous smell was experienced, with out any difficulty of breathing. A dog was now fastened at the end of a hamboo, and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party, with their watches in their hands observed the effects. At the expiration of fourteen seconds the dog fell off his legs, without moving or looking around, and continued alive only eighteen minutes. The other dog now left the party, and went to his companion ; on eaching him he was observed to stand quite mo ionless, and at the end of, ten seconds fell down; he never moved his limbs after and lived only seven minutes. A towl was now thrown in. which died in a minute and a half. A heavy shower fell during the time that these experiments were going lorwards, which from the interesting nature of the experiments, was quite disregarded On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on the right ann. The effect of the weather had bleached the bones as white esterory. This was pro- day, seeing a man standing in the court, with a bably, the remains of some wreiched rebel, hun- buter in his hand, gaping and staring shout, and red towards the valley, and taking shelter there unonecique of its character.

Ecures in 1849.-In the year 1849 there will horribly cold it was," said the marrier, "Yes," up stains, he took his position directly over the Ectivity in 1849.—In the year 1849 there will Mr. Delahaut I" "Yes, said the doctor, do you see the both of the bailding before you I" "Yes, and placing his face over a store be four eclipses two of the sain and two of the bailding before you I" "Yes," "These eronity and have a store of the sain and two of the bailding before you I" "Yes," "These eronity and have a store of the sain and two of the bailding before you I" "Yes," "These eronity and have a store of the sain and two of the bailding before you I" "Yes," "These eronity and the sain and two of the sain and two of the sain and two of the bailding before you I" "Yes," "These eronity and the sain and two of the sain and two moon. One of the lunar eclipses will be visible in this quadrangle, and take the diameter of the plot the United States. The first eclipse will be of the beyond it, enter the opening before you, and an Wearing sorn Wars - A gentleman; being fell alleen. By and by he begin to more, and the sun on the 22d of February, and will be visible in cand the inneous grades; then turn to your left and the wastern portions of Asia and the north western you will find him either peripatosanding through his his wages, told his servant he could keep him no the where a stove pipe should be. The lase fain- portion of North America. The second, of the fenestra," The poor man who understood nothing longer, not knowing how to pay him the heat year, ited. Not so her lover, bringing a pail of water he moon, on the Sth of March, and will be visible of all this, and not remembering one word but the The servant answered him, he would serve him for they a little in the lass' face and sent the remain, throughout the United States." The third will be last said, "And pray, sir, what is the linear m more of his cattle. "But what shall I do," said the der whizzing and splashing into the lace of the son, on the 17th of August ; To which the dictor veplied at I is an orifice in reacing, it you suffer yourself, or any one ener to prove of the mood, on the 2d an ellifer to all in of September-both invisible in the United States you," said the poor sellow , and walked of more of America.

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And in both, the power and the habit exists, of throwing off, by their excretory organs, matters, blended with their food, not fitted to their wants, or not assimilating with the elements of their structure. Plants often enhale, or give off, like some animals, a strong odor.

As weeds are more commonly natural to the soil than cultivated crops, they are grosser feeders, and comsume more food than the latter. Hence

MARTIN LUTHER .- Martin Luther, if is well known, was a consocund of strange and heterogeneous materials. One striking pecularity of his character was his singular and enthusiastic love of mnsic. Not that there is abstractly any thing remarkable in such a passion ; but in him it had a singular effect- contrasting strikingly with the bold and indomitable qualities of his nature. He had an edmirable ear for harmony, and was no means proficient on several instruments. He had also a beantiful voice, which he constantly kept in order by the chaunting of hymns and sacred songs, The prininles of church music he studied protoundly-and he composed several pieces of great merit. But the most striking thing about his musical character was the power which melody had over himself. He seemed melted and subdued into a state of almost helplessness by its tones. Amid their influence, all other faculties of body and mind "appeared suspended :- he was in a state of ecstatic mpture. In letters which he wrote to Linccius, (Fraakford edition, 1649,) we find him jesting about his extreme susceptibility-which he considers as a weakness in his character. He tells Linccius seriously that it was his custom to sing a hymn every night before he retired to bed ; and, such was the southing power of the melody on him, that howeror much he might have, been excited, or transled throughout the day, from the moment "when the key fell upon his ear, he torgot all earthly maker and vexation - Athenneum.

SCIENTIFICALLY ORICURS .- The late Dr. Willon. senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, though very grave man himsell, was fond of quizzing and puzzling the country forks who cause to inquire after their relatives and friends in the college. Que not knowing where to go, he waiked to him gravely and inquired what he wanted. The min me swered : "Sir, can you tell me where I may find Mr. Delahuut ?" "Yes, said the doctor, do you see ²¹³ j perplexed than before.