

FOR THE DEMOCRAT. Intermitting Springs.

such a construction on this language. Dr. Messre. Editors :- My apology for troub-C .- means to convey the idea that the spring ling you with another communication on the has been flowing, perhaps for days or weeks, subject of Intermitting Springs, will be found and a moment ago was in operation, but this in the article of Mr. Weston published in moment it has ceased.

I can perceive no good reason for patting

your issue of 22d February, in which he inti-Mr. W-'s interpretation would be quite mates that I had promised him some adenda at variance with the laws that must govern upon this subject. In this he is correct. I the phenomena, for, unless the supply should made the pledge, and should have redeemed ccase simultaneously with the first action of it long since, but for very numerous and press- the siphon, the time during which the spring. ing duties connected with my school of some would flow, would exceed the time in which ino thousand pupils, and private classes, the reservoir would be filled, inversely as the aggregate quantity of water introduced by which, occupying my whole time at this seathe rills was less than that discharged by the son of the year, have interfered with my good siphon. intentions touching this subject.

The whole matter, however, has been un-In other words, the siphon must discharge the entire contents of the reservoir when i der consideration during the past two or three begins to act; and also, before it will cease, months, when the weather and my engagements would allow; and I am prepared to the entire quantity that may flow in through say that my convictions of the entire correct- the rills, after such action commences. It ness of the theory advanced in my former might ofcur that the ratio of difference in the communications, have been more than coninflux and efflux would be such, as that the one should bear a proportion to the other, firmed by the complete success with which my efforts have been attended. equal to one half, or three-fourths, or ninetenths, in which case it is evident the flow

I reiterate, the theory, for I am not aware of having advanced a "revised theory," or would continue much longer than the rest. any other than that proposed in my first ar-I have demonstrated in a former article. that the parts of the apparatus must be of ticle. True, I have furnished a clue to cersmall proportions, in order to act at all. tain laws or acting forces, which have tended A spacious reservoir, with small siphon, to elucidate that theory, and make it plain, would not be discharged in a short time: a perhaps to any philosophical mind.

In the article alluded to, I proposed an exact at all; therefore, whenever the spring i periment. The same principles were therein one that "flows with great violence," the ininvolved as have been more fully developed tervals of rest and action, must be of considin my second article. I had repeatedly tried that experiment, with care and precision, and erable duration. In the course of my investigations, I have I had never been disappointed in its results. I presumed that similar experiments performused a variety of tubes varying in size from ed by Mr. W. would lead him to the same one quarter of an inch, to one inch and a conclusions as those at which I had arrived. quarter. I The experiment with the smallest

one named, I have fully explained in a former Dr. Comstock's hypothesis is, in the main, correct; but his elucidation is slightly defec- article. The largest tube will act under an influx through a half inch tube, the capacity tive. He has failed to introduce or explain those combined forces which seem to be the of the one being about a sixth of the other. These jubes, (excepting the smallest) which motive power in putting the whole machinery in action. During his investigations of are of lead, and exceedingly flexible, can be the subject, he may have "experimented bent into almost any required shape or posi-

The departure-a view of Western New York that boundless enthusiasm which flows like a -arrival at Dunkirk-Dunkirk and Erie mighty river, pure and spontaneous from the

City by modnlight-noble appearance of human soul. Lake Eric-six hours in Cleaveland-de- Roll on thon sepulcher of the illustrious brave, Who'here in death have found a watery grave, part for Toledo cross the River Maumice in Yes, roll on, in all thy glory to the distant land, A noble requiem to Freedom's immortal band, the night-arrival at Chicago-and a splendid view of Lake Michigan on the 11th of but the thunders of artillery no more resound

last October. After bidding, adicu to loved parents, one f whom I was bever to see again on earth; ed each other in deadly embrace, has been and returning the sad farewells of Brothers exchanged for the joyous song of the Ameriand loved friends of my boyhood and taking can sailor, and the loud sonorous whistle of a last long look at the old house at home. the splendid steamer, as she wafts her way have to contend with, what mistakes Governwith its familiar scenes of by-gone days; I in Majestic beauty over her dark blue waves ments may commit, and upon what chances took my departure with tearful eye and quiv--the Olive Branch of peace now waves her and accidents it may depend that the greatering lip from the fond parental roof; whose

well remembered associations, can never be forgotten-nor never can they be enjoyed again-left Oakley's station at a quarter past am digressing. Arrived at Cleavland 10 1-2 people to learn. When a warrior, or a statestwelve, arrived at Great Bend at forty-two minutes past ond, P. M; where I found my two travelling companions, who were going with me to Illindis; after seeing to our baggage and procuring tickets, the iron horse, with lightuing speed came thundering along, with a large train of passenger cars attached, the city and country fair, which proved to be from the east; lasting on board we were a splendid concern, and well \worthy of a vissoon wending our way with rapid speed it. We were delighted with the noble appearthrough a most delightful section of country : ance of several pairs of working cattle, and studded here and there with noble farm some fine sheep of the best quality. We alhouses, large and extensive cornfields badly

so noticed some fine specimens of fruit, such injured by the long summer's drougth. Our as grapes, pears and peaches, besides some route lay through the beautiful and floursmall reservoir with large siphon would not ishing towns of Binghamton, Owego, Elmira, elegant patterns of embroidery, highly credible to the rosy fingers that worked them .--Corning, which bid fair at some future day to Cleavland, styled the beautiful city of the become large and oppulent cities - in fact there Lake, is notily situated on the banks of Lake is no portion of the Union superior to Western Eric. A portion of the city is located on a New York, in point of beauty, of noble and bluff, rising gradually in its ascent from the picturesque landscape, and fertility of soil. Lake shore,-from this bluff the greater part The cars were crowded with passengers, who of Cleavland can be seen, as it extends along were busily engaged in conversation on various topics of interest-that of politics being the most predominant,-the day was fine and beautiful, the seene without beautiful in the Chicago; and bids fair to become one of the extreme. Still sad thoughts of absent friends

most flourishing in the Union-left Cleavland and sweet visions of the past would steal at 4 P. M. Our route led through a beauti- supreme judicial bench of his State, on which for a moment over me, and disappear again ful landscape, un-lulating in its appearance, he had set as judge, this future warrior and in a moment as some new feature of beauty and diversified, here and there, with noble President-and alike illustrious in both char-



On the occasion of the presentation of the word of General JACEBON to Congress, Mr. BENTON said :

Mr. Chairman, the manner in which this word has been used for the honor and benefit of the country, is known to the world; the over her vast waters; and the fierce battle manner in which the privilege was obtained shout of Britton and American as they clasp- of so using it, is but little known, even to the living age, and must be lost to posterity unless preserved by contemporaneous history. At the same time it is well worth knowing, in order to show what difficulties talent may

sacred Banner over our beloved Country, and able to get into the service of its country.under its benign influence we have grown to There is a moral in such history which it become a great and powerful nation. But I may be instructive to Governments, and to o'clock A. M., and were detained near six man, is seen in the midst of his career and in hours. Spent our time mostly in roaming in his natural place, people overlook his prethe fulness of his glory, showing himself to be through the principal streets, admiring its no- vious steps and suppose he had been called ble and princely private residences; its ele- by a general voice-by wise councils-to the gant Hotels and Churches, some of which are fulfilment of a natural destiny. In a few insplendid specimens of Architecture, attended stances it is so: in the greater part not. In the greater part there is a toilsome, uncertain, discouraging, and mortifying progress to be gone through before the future resplendent man is able to get on the theatre, which is to give him the use of his talent. So it was with Jackson. He had his difficulties to' surmount, and surmounted them.' He conquered savage tribes and the conquerors of the conquerors of Europe; but he had to conquer his own government first-and did it -and that was, for him, the most difficult of the two; for, while his military victories

were the regular result of a genius for war and brave troops to execute his plans-enabling him to command success-his-civil victory over his own Government was the result of chances and accidents, and the contrivance of others, in which he could have the shore, beneath and on the large and ex- to give some view, of this inside and prelimbut little hand, and no control. I proceed tensive plain above. It is truly the most inary history, and have some qualification beautiful city on the great Railroad route to for the task, having taken some part, though not great, in all that I relate. Retired from the United States Senate, of

which he had been a member, and from the acters-was living upon his farm on the

to make an attempt on New Orleans. The from the bosom of almost every substantial Governor was a friend to Jackson, and to his family in Tennessee-that the whole State country. He agreed to accept his three stood by Jackson in bringing them homethousand volunteers instead of the fifteen and that the State would be lost to the adhundred drafted militia. He issued an ad- ministration, if he was left to suffer. It was dress to his division. I gallopped to the upon this last argument that I relied-all muster ground and harangued the young those founded in justice having failed. It men. The success was ample. Three regi-ments were completed-Coffee, William Hall, was of a Saturday morning, 12th of June that I carried this memoir to the War Office and Benton, the Colonels; and in December, 1812, delivered it. Monday morning I came back we descended the Cumberland and the Mis- early to learn the result of my argument.issippi in a fleet of flat-bottomed boats and The Secretary was not yet in. I spoke to landed at Natchez. There we got the news the chief clerk, (then the afterwards Adjutant that the British would not come that winter [General Parker,] and inquired if the Secreta-

-a great disappointment, and a fine chance ry had left an answer for me before he left the office on Saturday. He said no; but st. We remained in camp, six miles from that he had put the memoir in his side pock-Natchez, waiting ulterior orders. In March et-the breast pocket-and carried it home they came-not orders for further service, or with him, saying he would take it for his even to return home, but to disband the vol- Sunday's consideration. That, encouraged unteers where they were. The command was me-gave a gleam of hope-and a feeling of positive, in the name of the President, and satisfaction, I thought it a good subject for y the then Secretary at War, General Arm- his Sunday's meditation. Presently he arstrong. I well remember the day-Sunday rived. I stepped in before any body to his morning, the 25th day of March, 1813. The office. He told me quickly, and kindly, that first I knew of it was a message from the there was much reason in what I had said, General to come to him at his tent; for, but that there was no way for him to doithough as colonel of a regiment I had ceased that Congress would have to give the relief. to be aid, yet my place had not been filled, I answered him that I thought there was a

and I was sent for as much as ever. He way for him to do it : it was to give him an showed me the order, and also his character, order to General Wilkinson's quarter master in his instant determination not to obey it, general in the Southern Department, to pay, but to lead his volunteers home. He had for so much transportation as General Jacksketched a severe answer to the Secretary at son's command would have been entitled to War, and gave it to me to copy, and arrange if he had returned under regular orders,the matter of it. It was very severe. I tried Upon the instant he took up a pen, wrote hard to get some parts softened, but impossi- down the very words I had spoken, directed ble. I have never seen that letter since, but a clerk to put them in form; and the work would know it if I should meet it in any was done. The order went off immediately, form, anywhere, without names. I concurred and Jackson was relieved from imminet imwith the General in the determination to take pending ruin, and Tennessee remained firm home our young troops. He then called a to the Administration.

"council" of the field officers, as he called it, Thus, this case of responsibility was over, though there was but little of the council in but the original cause of our concern was in t-the only object was to hear his determina- full force. Jackson was again on his farm, ion, and take measures for executing it .-- unemployed, and the fine chances gone which had flattered us so much. But the chapter The officers were unanimous in their determination to support him : but it was one of of accidents soon presented another-not so those cases in which he would have acted. brilliant as New Orleans had promised, and not only without, but against a "council." afterwards realized-but sufficient for the - The officers were unanimous and vehement purpose. The massacre at Fort Mimms took in their determination, as much so as the place. The banks of the Mobile river mokgeneral was himself; for the volunteers were ed with fire and blood. Jackson called up his volunteers; reinforced by some militia, composed of the best young men of the country-farmer's sons, themselves clever young marched to the Greek nation-and there inen, since filling high offices in the State commenced that career of victories which and the Federal Government-intrusted to soon extorted the commission which had so these officers by their fathers, in full confi- long been denied to his merit, and which dence that they would act a father's part by ended in filling the "measure" of his own them; and the recreant thought of turning | " and his country's glory. And that, Mr. Chairman, was the way in which this great banks of the Cumberland, when the war of hundred miles from home, without the means man gained the privilege of using that sword of getting home, and a wilderness and Indian for his country, which, after triumphing in began to draw its misty veil over the broad tute of the same name, with nearly 1,200 continue to hold—and to which he had been though in one's bosom. To carry them back here, to repose in the hands of the represenwas the instant and indignat determination, | tatives of a greatful and admiring country.

bunglingly," or possibly may have been unon : they are, therefore, well adapted to such aware of the necessity for other causes, in the uses.

at length a preponderance of its weight in

the outer leg of the siphon, causes the fluid

It occurred to me, in the course of my in-

vestigations, that the siphonic outlet of a res-

ervoir in the mountain would naturally be

rough, and possibly dry previous to a flow of

the spring, and that its course would prob-

ably be zig-zag, and quite steep in some parts

of its passage. I therefore gave to the outer

leg of my large tube a zig-zag form, and the

result was that it commenced operations un-

der an inflex reduced at least by fifty per cent.

through the tube thus bent, was precipitated

from side to side in its rapid passage, and at

some point was, extended laterally so as en-

tirely to fill the orifice; then its momentum

was instantly communicated to the column

of air, and indeed, to the entire contents of

the tube above, and beyond that point. The

siphon was thus suddenly moved to action:

when, with a straight tube, the efflux would

Brooklyn. N. Y., March 15th, 1855.

A Real Know-Nething.

ing the influx.

undertake.

This circumstance may be accounted for,

to flow in that direction.

It is generally known, however, that a large producing the plienomena, than those appar rent to a superficial observer. How far in tube cannot be bent abruptly without flattening it at the apex; and for this reson the curvthis respect he may be exposed to criticism. I leave others to determine. But this much ature, at that point, must necessarily be great-I will admit, that no apparatus, constructed er than is a small one. In-view of this fact I shall be understood. I presume, when I speak with the proportions of the diagram found on page 122 of his school philosophy, can ever of that portion of the summit of the siphon. be regarded as furnishing proof positive to lying nearly horizontal. It is quite probable sustain his theory, without the aid of collate- that the niore extended curve of the large ral influences, which he has not attempted to tube aids the process very materially. by offering a greater extent of surface to the capil explain lary principle. I believe also, that an uneven

A philosophical treatise should be as comsurface presents an advantage in the action. plete in all its parts, as the just limits of a which, under other circumstances, might be work adapted to our common schools, would regarded as an obstacle to the free passage allow; nevertheless, an author, after having of the fluid. stated his general principles with clearness and precision, must necessarily leave many uneven surface, it is retarded in its course; points in comparative obscurity, to be illustrated and developed by the teacher.

It is obvious, from the absence of all remark on that point, that the real difficulty, as it rests in the mind of Mr. Weston, never occurred to the mind of Dr. Comstock. Mr. el, and while it is impelled onward in its course W-'s ground of objection is well taken, and by the pressure in the inner leg of the siphon, would inevitably annihilate the whole theory, as the fluid rises in the reservoir, it meets did not the invisible operations, (invisible bewith resistance from the roughness, or drycause within the tube,) of the principles which ness, (or both) of the surface within the tube, I have already, in a former article presented, uutil the fluid is heaped up (so to spcak) and, come to the rescue.

I took occasion a few days since to call on a professor in one of our collegiate Institutions, a gentleman of superior literary attainments, who remarked, in reply to my inquiry respecting his observations in regard to this subject, that the fact admitted of no controversy. I desired him to explain his apparatus. He was furnished with what is termed the "Intermitting Cup," and his method of experimenting was to pour into the cup from a pitcher until the siphon began to act, when he ceased the supply entirely till the cup was exhausted. He then filled the cup as before with the same neverfailing results.

When I suggested that this was not Dr. Comstock's theory, and called his attention to the fact that the rills supplying the reservoir must be less in the aggregate than the siphon would discharge, he promptly confessed that he had never before segarded the matter in that light, and was nearly ready to deny the possibility of any such power of action in the siphon to produce an intermitting spring. I gave him my views in the case, as I shall directly explain them, when he freely admitmitted their correctness and force, and concurred with me in the opinion that Dr. C-'s

illustration should be slightly amended. It is a practice quite too prevalent, even among professional teachers, to take for granted the truth of the propositions, or theories of an author, without stopping to enquire whether they will bear the test of reason, and practical demonstration; and so long as this is the case, inaccuracies and false theories will hold a prominent place in our school text books.

tion with this subject is to be commended ; pears to be one of "Nature's Know-Nothings," but I am of the opinion that he misappre-hends Dr. C- when he supposes the species of this county and demanded his commission,

presented itself to view, relieving the minil of forests, and hills and vales. Passed through its sadness, and leaving it in an extacy of de-several flourishing towns, one of which is Obe- 1812 broke out. He was a major general in

earth-while the sum in robes of georgeous students. The College buildings appeared to elected by the contingency of one vote-so spendor had disippeared behind the western be finely located and elegant and tasty in close was the chance for a miss in his first but great difficulties were in the way. The bill in all the glory of an Autumnal sunset.- their appearance. Arrived opposite Toledo tary genius, and proposed him for the brigas under such circumstances, must be great, Stopped at Howellswall for supper-arrived at 9 P. M., on the banks of the Maumee Riv- dier's appointment which was allotted to the and here Jackson's character showed itself at Dunkirk at nine in the evening. The er. Crossed the River upon a Ferry-boat the meon-proud empress of night-showered its night was dark and piercing cold. As soon er and Jackson remained, unnoticed, on his silver rays on the scene around; as we as we reached the other side, a tumultuous sprang from the cars to see to our trunks, rush took place to obtain seats. Fortune amidst alseene of confusion that baffies de- again favored us and obtained a seat beside a scription. After having them properly check- venerable old gentleman, while my two com- were called, was authorized by hav-six at a his fortune! He had no military chest-not a variety of cases, the simple process of garry-

ed we salied forth to get a view of the city, panions ensconced themselves in an other op- time-and from all parts of the Union ; and a dollar of public money-and three thou- ing on this exhaustion till a new sensation is not daring to venture too far, as the train osite. Toledo is quite a large and flourishnot daring to venture too far, as the train osite. Toledo is quite a large and flourish-was expected in a short time to to go west-ing town, pleasantly situated on the banks of ments went elsewhere, and the hero patriot, was expected in a short time to to go west-ing town, pleasantly situated on the banks of ments went elsewhere, and the hero patriot, and Indian tribes, without a great outlay of test of the meature elsewhere is of the meature elsewhere ward. We spent our time in viewing some the Maumee : and the terminus of the Cleav- who was born to lead armies to victory, was money. Wagons were wanted, and many of state. Under such circumstances the theory.

When water flows slowly lover a dry and adorn the principal streets which being illum- able location, become in a short time a large competent men were leading our troops to and the sick, so numerous among new troops. ined by the moons brilliant rays gave it a and wealthy city. Left Toledo in a large the way the war opened. The door to miliand at the point which is tangent to the adnoble and striking appearance. Dankirk is train of 19 Passénger cars drawn by two tary service seemed to be closed and barred. vancing column, it will be found to project finely situated on the banks of Lake Eric, its powerful engines with nearly 1000 passen- against him; and was so, so far as the Govover that part that rests upon the surface. streets are wide and regular, extending back gers on board, which will give some idea of ernment was covcerned. Now in the siphonic tube, the capillary from the Lake od a large and extensive plaint the numerous travel and tide of emigration force elevates the fluid above its ordinary levforming one of the most beautiful locations that is rolling like the waves of the Ocean

for a city imaginable, and bids fair at no dis- towards the broad golden Prairies of the of mark-had been a Senator, and a supreme tant day to become an opulent and spendid West. We were now within the limits of judge, and was still a major general, and a city. Left at ten, P. M, for Erie, arrived the State of Indiana, surrounded on every side there at one in the morning, changed cars by large and beautiful praries, extending as here for Cleavland, which produced a general far as the eye could reach, and covered in rush and one of the most exciting foot races many portiona by a green carpet of waving that ever fell to my fortune to witness,-as grain. One may travel the wide world over clean defeat; though placable after the confortune would have it we were favored in pro-

and find nothing that will surpass in beaucuring comfortable seats-the cars being filled to over flowing -however the employees of the company procured several more passenger cars; and while they were thus employed Heaven. The dark blue water of Lake Michwe had a pretty fair view of a large portion igan now met our view as we wound along of the city. The moon shone bright and close by its side. All was excitement and cautiful, in the mirrored heavens above. enthusiasm among the passengers to get a shedding its rays of splendor, in floods of light. of the quiet and deserted streets, giving it an air of sclemn loveliness. But a short distance twenty miles, giving us ample time to behold from us lay the torn up track of the Erie at leisure, its waters, as they roll in beauty

Railroad, destroyd by the citizens of the City on the supposition that the fluid, in falling of Erie, in the great railroad war that took place liere. As I sat gazing up the silent deerted streets. I fell into a pleasing revery. The City's thousands were now burried in silent repose, and the hum of business had died away. Whilst nature had drawn her brilliant mantle richty studded with jewells and diamonds over the habitations of men-and innocence and beauty-the libertine and philauthropist repose alike in sleep's calm peace

have been gradual and constant, just equalful slumbers--here my musing was broken by the loud whistle of the iron horse, and we Under an influence like this a natural siwere again on a dur route towards the distant on of large dimensions might possibly be city of Chicago passed over a noble section subjected to an operation, which, under othof country, finely adapted for grazing or ager circumstances, it might not be disposed to riculture, with large fields of corn, some of which were greatly injured by the drought. A. B. CLARKE When we were within two miles of Cleavland, Lake Erie, in all its primeval grandeur, and

majestic beauty, unfolded itself to our view, Some of the "Nichs Wissers" of this town stretching its blue expansive bosom far in the are crowing considerably over their Knowdistance, until lost from sight amid the blue Nothing victory in South Easton, and well mirrored vault of heaven. Oh, how beauti-

they may, at least so far as their Justice of Mr. Weston's critical acumen in connect the Peace is concerned, for in truth, he ap- ful, exclaimed a lady passenger opposite, her dark eyes flashing with enthusiasm as she spoke, expressing by her looks the uoblest sentiments of the heart. Yes, it was indeed

light. But soon the sable curtain of night lin, containing within its limits a noble Insti- Tennestee militia-the only place he would step. His friends believed that he had mili-cest of getting back three thousand men, West. That appointment was given to anothfarm. Soon another appointment of general sponsibility when the public service required was allotted to the West. Jackson was pro-it: he was now equally ready to take respon-posed again; and was again left to attend to sibility of another kind—moneyed responsi-the glass will fit so well as to prevent the in-

then his friends believed that surely his time sand men were not to be conducted five of the elegant and spendid buildings that land and Toledo road, and must by its favor- [still left to the cares of his fields, while inthem, for transport of provisions, baggage, defeat, to captivity, to slaughter; for that is He had no money to hire teams; he impress-

It may be wondered why this repugnance to the appointment of Jackson, who, though ous. It was a service of two months; the man of tried and heroic courage. I can tell the reason. He had a great many home enemies, for he was a man of decided temper, had a great many contests, no compromises, always went for a clean victory or a test was over. That was one reason, but not had received no pay-did not expect to need ty and grandeur the vast Prairies of the the main one. The Administration had a West, with long waving grass, resembling Burr, with whom he had been associated in nected contingency of large demands upon ity. the ocean when disturbed by the wind of the American Senate, and to whom he gave their own pockets to enable them to do justice to their men. But there was patriotism a hospital reception in his house, at the time outside of the camp, as well as within. The of his western expedition, relving upon his merchant of Natchez put their stores at our

assurance that his designs were against the Spanish dominion in Mexico, and not against the integrity of this Union. These were some glimpse at its rolling tide. Our route now of the causes, not all, of Jackson's rejection lay along the shore to Chicago, distant some from the Federal military employment. I was young then, and one of his aids, and believed in his military talent and patriotism, greatly attached to him, and was grievagainst its Prairie shores. although no asso- ed to see him passed by when so much inciations of interest cluster around her bosom, competence was preferred. Besides, I was to

still there is something noble in the contem- go with him, and his appointment would be proclaim it here, that patriotics men of forplation that over her, floats a nations com- partly my own. I was vexed, as was all his merce, exchanging the products of the East. did. I turned from the Government to ourfriends, but I did not dispair as most of them Chieago the great commercial metropolis of selves-to our own resources-and looked to the West, with its glittering spires, now lay the chapter of accidents to turn up a chance are struck at. in beauty before us; as we abruptly turned for incidental employment, confident that he We all returned-were discharge the corner of a jutting headland, that veiled would do the rest for himself if he could only

persed among our homes-and the fine chance it from sight. Soon we were entering its fice, a young lawyer with more books than. on which we had so much counted, was all broad and elegant streets, amid a crowd of briefs, when the tardy mail of that time, one gone. And now came a blow upon Jackson himself-the fruit of the money responsibility spectators that lined the side walks, and bal- "raw and gusty day" in February, 1812, which he had assumed. His transportation brought an act of Congress authorising the draffs were all protested-returned upon him President to accent oganized bodies of volunfor navment, which was impossible-and diteers, to the extent of fifty thousand-to serve ever entered the city. Now commenced a for one year-and to be called into service rection to bring suit. This was in the month of May. I was coming on to Washington on scene of confusion; a thousand passengers when some emergency should require it. Here my own account; and cordially took charge alighted amidst the deafening cries of Hack was a chance. I knew that Jackson could of Jackson's case. Suits were delayed until raise general's command and trusted to the result of his application for relief could events for him to be called out, and felt that be heard. I arrived at this city; Congress one year was more than enough for him to was in session-the extra session of the spring &c. &c.,-accepting these kind invitations, as prove himself. I drew up a plan-rode thirand summer of 1813. I applied to the memwe were pleased to term them, we were taken | iy miles to his house, that same raw day in | bers of Congress from Tennessee; they could February-rain, hail, sleet, wind, and such do nothing. I applied to the Secretary at roads as we then had there in winter-deep-War; he did nothing. Weeks had passed n rich mud and mixed with ice. I arrived present you my best respects for your fature at the Hermitage-a natue then but little knowu-at night fall, and found him solitary, over the head of Jackson, and I felt the neand almost alone, but not quite: for it was

cessity of some decisive movement. I was the evening mentioned in the "Thirty Years' young then, and had some material in me-View," when I found him with the lamb and

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How to Cure Deafness.

Efforts have recently been made in England. to restore to the deaf ear its healthy functions again. We have all heard of his responsi- by applying a cup that fits closely to the side bilities—his readiness to assume political re- of the head, round the outer ear, and exhaustby applying a cup that fits closely to the side ing it with an air pump. A common cupping his farm. Then a batch of generals, as they bility! and that beyond the whole extent of gress of atmospheric air under the edge. In of the remedy is, that deafnes results from an impoverished flow of cerumen in consequence of the inertia of the excretory ducts; and by ed, and at the end of the service gave drafts taking off atmospheric pressure, their proper upon the quartermaster general of the south- fluid dozes upon the tube, and instantly molern Department, (General Wilkinson's) for lifies the condition of the mechanism exterior the amount. The wagons were ten dollars a to the drum. Having thus been aroused from day, coming and going. They were numer- a state of torpor and suspended activity, they continue afterwards to act with energy. I amount to be incurred was great. He in- they subsequently fall partially back to their curred it! and, as will be seen, at an immi- abnormal condition, the pump must be reapnent risk of his own ruin. This assumption plied as the occasion may suggest. As there on the General's part met the first great di- is no witcheraft about it, and almost every fliculty, but there were lesser difficulties, still practitioner has a breast pump, or similar serious, to be surmounted. The troops had contrivance, by which an experiment could received no pay; clothes and shoes were be made, and there being no hazard attedding worn out; men were in no condition for a it, it would be worth a trial, and it is very march so long, and so exposed. The officers possible that one out of a dozen cases might be essentially benefited by this simple operamoney-had made no provision for the unex- tion. So it is stated on respectable author-

> Washington on Know-Nothingism. Will our Know-Nothing advocates give the following extract a careful perusal;

" If I could have entertained the slightest disposition-take what we needed-pay when apprehension that the Constitution framed by convenient at Nashville. I will name one the Convention where I had the honor to breamong these patriotic merchants-name him side, might: possibly endanger the religious because he belongs to a class now struck at, rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I and because I do not ignore a friend when would never have placed my signature to it : he is struck. Washington Jackson was the one I mean-Irish by birth, American by and if I could now conceive that the general choice, by law, and feeling and conduct .- government might even be so administered as to render liberty of conscience insecure, I beg I took some hundred pairs of shoes from him; for my regiment, and other 'articles: and I you would be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual ign birth may see that there are plenty of barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyran-Americans to recognize their merit-to name iny and every species of religious persecution. with honor in high places-and to give For you doubtless remember I have often exthem the right hand of friendship when they pressed my sentiments that any man, conductng himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshiping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience."- Washington.

POPULATION OF KANSAS TERRITORY .- The census of four districts in Kansas has been

completed, showing a population of 1,376 It is stated that of the voters Missouri furnishes by far the largest proportion ; Massachusetts next: Illinois next: then Ohio; other States being but sparsely represented. Missouri furnishes nearly all the slave State emigrants. not more than a score being from other South ern States respectively. Arkansas is hardly represented at all, though it was supposed she would nour in a flood of settlers. There are but four slaves and fifteen free colored persons in the four districts reported. The majority of the inhabitants are farmers, though every Nashville. Ruing seemed to be hovering of the professions, have their representatives. Mechanics appear to be abundant, lawyers numerous, preachers profuse, and doctors plenl tifnl.

of intermitting spring alluded to in his trea- saying he wished to enter upon his duties at that a man was arrested on suspicion of being erhaps some boldness; and the occasion beautiful, and to me sublime; for around he child between his knees. I laid the plan tise to be one of minutes, and not of weeks once. Applying to & Clerk of Quarter Ses- Laks Eric cluster some of the roblest memena bank robber, because he had three and sixbrought it out, I resolved to take a step, . A. There is no greater obstacle in the characterized in the letter which I wrote to way of success in life, than in trusting for before lim. He was struck with it-adopted or months. In an article by Mr. W- pub-lished in the Democrat some time since Peace! Rich, isn't it - Easton Sentinel." Perry gained his immortal victory, which has pence in his pocket. or months. In an article by Mr. W- pub-lished in the Democrat some time since, he quotes the language of the book on this point, which closes with the following comes from well-doing, they always get less. it-acted upon it. We began to raise vol-

coules, attracted by the immense train of

passenger cars, said to be the largest that had

men and Omnibus drivers. Parker's & Biss-

els line will take you to any part of the city,

to the Sherman House, where I will close

this long and dry epistle for the present and

LT Specie is so scarce in Schenectady.

Yours,

NgD.

prosperity.