

## The Cradle of Napoleon's future

We translate from the correspondence of the *Independence* the following description of the cradle which the city of Paris is about to offer to the future heir of Napoleon III.

"This cradle is a real chef d'œuvre in the decoration of which all the arts seem to have vied with each other. It is a masterpiece of the celebrated cradle of the young King of Rome, and a description may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

"The cradle is in the form of a ship, which is the principal emblem in the coat of arms of the city of Paris. At the prow, a silver eagle, with wings outspread, in the act of flying. On the stern, the city of Paris, surrounded by towers, sustains above the pilot an imperial crown of silver, to which are attached the curtains. The figure is flanked by two others representing children, the one wearing a helmet, the other a crown of olive branches, signifying Peace and War; the three statues are of silver and half the size of life.

"The little vessel, supported on two supports formed each of two miniature columns, and placed one at each end of the cradle. The supports are joined together by a long balustrade. The extremities of the supports, and of the balustrade that joins them, are of solid silver. The body of the cradle is entirely of rosewood, so sculptured as to receive the branches of laurel and silver ornaments that cover it almost entirely. On each side of the cradle are two medallions of blood-red tapestry, richly framed in silver, and destined to be wrought into emblematic devices.

"Below the rosewood hand-rail that completely surrounds the upper part of the cradle, extends an open work gallery of quaint architecture, and covered with silver ornaments. This gallery is intersected on each side by a silver candelabrum bearing the cyphers of their majesties on a groundwork of enamel. From this candelabrum depend garlands of silver flowers, which, descending to the middle of the ship's hull, pass below several medallions of jasper, and, with the enamel, the paws, and the other, around the stern, relieving the uniformity of the vessel.

"Behind the stern house of which the angles are adorned with wings of silver, a rich silver candelabrum, surrounded with branches of laurel and olive supports the arms of the city of Paris—emancipated and surrounded by the mantle of glory. Around these arms and floral branches is rolled the device of the city, written in letters of gold on an embroidered band. The double curtains are made of Alcon lace and blue silk, embroidered with gold.

## Donelson's Slandering the Dead.

The proceedings of the Know-Nothing Convention, as reported in the *Register*, present some remarkable features. The first of these is the fact that the Democratic party, but not the suggestion of an old Whig, who did not wish the candidate to show that position, corrected him, and induced him to adopt the language of his prompter, that the Democratic party had left him. He was then asked by Andrew Stewart, ever an opponent of Old Hickory, where would Gen. Jackson be in the present contest. The reply of Donelson was, "Why, the American (Know-Nothing) party." A case of slander. But the ascription of Gen. Jackson to the American party had been the subject of General Jackson, during his administration, calls for an explanation. If he means thereby, that any of the measures which distinguished the administration of the old patriot hero, and his name were proposed by Donelson, we must be allowed to say the statement; because the case is not publicly known, in which he dared to interfere with the General's judgment and action is recorded by John C. Rives, as follows:

"The message of President Jackson, which referred to the French indemnity, was selected in his language by Donelson and others, who carried the name and signature of the President. Mr. Rives brought back the bill, and it was read to the Council. 'Slandering Donelson,' said Jackson; 'that is no part of it; how is this?' Why, General, replied Donelson in great confusion, 'the Council had a meeting, and thought the language was a little too strong, and they concluded to soften it a little.' I don't care for the Council, replied the President; 'this is my message and not theirs.' And turning to Mr. Rives, observed, 'Please restore the original language.' This was done, and the bill justified the sagacity of the old statesman. France paid the money. The war that was to be ended in smoke.

## Arrest of Horse Thieves.

Some time since, a man named Rutter, was arrested in the Western part of this State, and confined in jail at Pittsburgh, on a charge of horse stealing. He was connected with an extensive gang of horse thieves, who were active in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, and Southern Pennsylvania and Southern New York. Having laid in jail some time, and the charge being too bad for him, he wrote to his wife to come and see him, and he would tell him something. His wife went to see him, and he revealed the existence of a large extensive and organized band, giving names of members in Bradford and Chester counties, with such details as to do up the credibility of his statements.

Much excitement was created in Elmira and vicinity, and four individuals were arrested on a charge of robbery, arson and horse-stealing. The persons arrested are, Henry L. Loomis, for assisting to rob the store of G. L. Davis, in the fall of 1854, while acting as a watchman; H. Loomis of Southampton, for robbing stolen goods; C. W. Smith, Secor and H. C. Wertz, for setting fire to the store of Mr. Lockwood. A man named N. J. Vicks was also arrested, but gave bail for \$10,000. Another John Brown was also arrested, and taken back to Indiana Co., Pa., where he had been indicted as a receiver of stolen property.

The examination of the persons arrested commenced on Thursday night last, before Judge Foster. Rutter was present, having been brought from Pittsburgh for the purpose of giving evidence. His testimony was direct and positive. The result of the examinations to await their trial for the crimes of which they are charged.

A number of other persons are implicated, and further arrests will be made.

Through the confessions of Rutter a number of horses have been recovered, and other property found, just as he had stated.

In Congress, Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, has reported a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State government.

A COMPANY with a capital of \$75,000 has been formed in the city of Lancaster for the purpose of erecting a large first-class hotel.

## Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNSA.  
E. B. CHASE, Editor.

Montrose, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

"X" gives us an interesting communication on the subject of melting ice with salt, alluded to in our last issue.

"Christine, or Woman's trials and triumphs," on the first page of our paper, is an extract from a Book in press by Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport, New York. Judging from this extract the Book will attract a large share of reading interest.

## New Hampshire.

Returns from all but a few towns are in. Wells, Democrat has 31,493, Melick, K. N. Republican, 30,979; Godwin, Whig, 2337. The Democrats not having a majority over both the other election goes to the Legislature.

One year ago the majority against the Democrats was about 10,000. At this ratio of gain they will carry the State for President by 6000 majority. If there is any comfort in this to the K. N. Republicans, let them have it, for they must be easily comforted.

## The Democracy and its Opponents.

In the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution there were two parties organized upon antagonistic ideas. The one party advocated a simple form of government, of certain well-defined and specific powers, reserving all else to the States, in fact making each State a sovereignty in all save certain specified rights which were yielded to the general government for the general good. It was contended by this party that rights thus ceded to the general government should be for, such as the right of raising revenue, providing for the general defense in war, &c. It was contended that all political power, so far as possible, should be retained in the hands of the people, and that no natural right should be infringed by the fundamental law. This party was successful in the Convention, and was led by Thomas Jefferson.

The other party was led by Alexander Hamilton, and took a different view of the functions of government, that the masses of men were incapable of self government—that there must be a common head clothed with supreme power, and invested with the prerogative of using that power at discretion. A Democracy, that is, a government of the people, they regarded as but another name for Anarchy. They contended that the popular mind was uncertain, that the people were liable to be led away by artificial means—that the mass of men could not be supposed to understand the complications of political matters well enough to be relied upon in emergencies—that a government so diffuse would have no element of strength; and in confirmation of their theories they pointed to the ancient Republics and their certain and early decay. This party advocated a consolidated government that should be supreme over the States—that should have an executive chosen for life, or for a long term of years—in short, a government that should be a kind of limited monarchy by the attributes of a Republic. They believed it the business of government to exercise a kind of guardianship over the people in matters political, religious, &c. Religion they deemed should be a matter of government control, to the end that "uniformity in religion may thus be preserved," and that the public tranquility need not be disturbed by warring sects. It is perhaps no wonder that such notions of the functions of government should have found advocates at that time, for we were then but a short distance removed from the colonial state of England, had never used any other government than here, and of course prejudice was powerful in its influence upon the minds of a class of our statesmen. But Jefferson boldly adopted the motto, "there is no danger to be apprehended from when truth is left free to combat it." He denied the right of government to interfere with matters of religion, or with any of the natural rights of person or conscience. He declared that inasmuch as all political power was in the hands of the people by nature and by right, it could not be taken from them save in the character of usurpation. His opponents considered the government specially bound to protect the property interest of the country—that the mass of wealth bringing more interest in the government than others, should be entitled to more privileges—that it would be dangerous to entrust the power with the same political powers as the rich, for they would thus be able to subvert the great interests of the government for their own aggrandizement.

Jefferson contended that there was no way to counterbalance the aggressions that wealth always prone to make upon the labor of a country, but to give the latter an equal political power. Thus, on these leading ideas there sprung up in the very formation of the government two opposing parties, but not till Washington's Administration was drawing to a close did they fully organize upon distinct lines of separation. But from that time to this there have existed in this country two great political parties. The reader of the history of these parties cannot fail to observe the characteristics of their early formation. For instance, in the policy of the Whig party is found their Alien and Sedition laws, enacted for the protection of the government against foreign influence, and against the scrutiny of the press, thus giving officials an exemption from public discussion like that enjoyed by the monarchies of Europe. We also find them struggling to place the tariff upon the policy of the country, which, as every body understands, were meant to operate to the benefit and protection of capital against labor. We find Henry Clay, the idol of that party adopting the motto, "let government take care of the poor and the rich will take care of the poor." We also find them advocating a National Bank, founded upon the revenue of the government, which should give a control of the currency to a few, and thus consolidate and

centralize the powers of the government, giving it, as argued by its friends, efficiency and strength. And at a later day we have seen how easily the large mass of that party has slid into Know Nothingism, becoming the advocates of certain sects in religion, and extending to those sects the exclusive countenance of the government against others. And so we might enumerate, but enough will be seen in these leading characteristics of this party to give it its paternity—to trace its leading doctrines back to the fountain head, Alexander Hamilton. In opposition to these measures have ever been found the Democrats, thus as plainly marking the origin of that party.

The distinctive ideas to which we have thus alluded as having divided the two parties from the organization of the government to the present, exist now full as strongly in the minds of men as ever, and they will exist as long as the government survives, for they exist in the mental structure of men. At present they are not so perfectly organized with the opposition, but they still live and will live. They have become confused in the effort of the old Whig party to change its name and come up something else, but they underlie the whole structure of the opposition to the Democracy in whatever shape it assumes. That opposition is now broken. A small minority of the old Whig party insist on remaining true to their ancient name and land marks. The large mass of the party went into the Know Nothing movement as the most available means of obtaining power. This is now divided by the Slavery question, leaving the National Know Nothings under the name of Americans, and the Anti-Slavery Know Nothings under the name of Republicans. This split was caused by a portion of them insisting that the creed of the new party thus formed from the old Whig party, should have an anti-slavery tendency, the more effectually to secure its predominance; and that its name should be Republican, while the other wing insisted that its creed should be such as would embrace a national party, and that its name should be American. On these points they have split, though both aiming at the same end, to wit, the restoration of what was once the Whig party, or rather to carry out the ideas that underlie the foundation of that organization.

The old Whig party had another characteristic which can now be seen in full force. It was always an alarm party; always seeking power by appeals to the fears of the credulous and timid. When Jefferson was a candidate for the Presidency they raised the alarm that he was an infidel and would burn all the bibles, and destroy the temples of protestant worship for Jefferson, as we have before shown, had opposed all favoritism in the government towards any sect, placing the Protestant, Catholic, Infidel and all, on the same level of rights. In this way ruin and infidelity was to be visited upon the country. But this cry failed in nothing. Next came the war with England. In that the Democratic party was going to ruin the country, but that passed off in triumph and glory to our national fame. Then came General Jackson a candidate for the Presidency, and the country was to be ruled by military characters. Then came the struggle with the United States Bank. In putting down this institution the Democratic party would surely ruin the country by striking a death blow to her monetary and commercial interests. In this struggle parties were thrown into confusion, and such was the excitement that many who had been Democrats left their party, fully believing that its course was leading the country on to the vortex of destruction. But time vindicated the wisdom of that measure, and raised the Democracy to a higher position of power and prosperity than ever. Then came the Tariff question—another struggle, and one reader will recollect how recently Whig orators, phrases and statesmen predicted inevitable ruin from the policy of the Democracy—how their papers were filled with dreadful accounts of furnaces out of blast, factories stopped, operatives begging for bread, and ships rotting at their anchors. But time has vindicated the Democracy here, too, and settled all these questions upon the policy of the government as firmly as the foundation of its pillars.

Now, we have other alarms. With one wing of the opposition the country is to be ruined by the liberal policy of the Democracy towards foreigners, and by the other wing the cry goes up that it is through slave influence that the Democracy will prostrate our national greatness. We must confess we have heard these alarm bells sounded, and the changes rung upon them, until they cease to excite any other feelings with us save a settled disgust. Every election campaign since the formation of the government, has been raised thereby of ruin to the country from the Democratic party; and yet that party has had control of the government the whole time since 1828 years! And no comparison on the face of the globe can compare with us in progress. In all the elements of greatness and national strength, under the guidance of this same Democratic party. In literature, the arts and sciences, wealth, power, and prosperity, our growth has eclipsed any other government on earth. And there is not one great principle that has been settled upon as a part of national policy, either in foreign or domestic concerns, that has not been settled by the Democratic party. Our opponents cannot point to a single one of their distinctive measures that now forms a part of our national policy. And yet they are the party to save the country from the ruin that the Democracy are bringing upon it! It is an insult to intelligent men. The only hope this nation has rests with the perpetuity of the Democratic party. It is the only party that has survived the trial of time—the only party of substantial vitality, and it is now again rising from temporary prostration to assert and maintain the fundamental principles of the government in their purity and strength. It will scatter all opposition, and in two years time it will occupy a prouder and stronger position in this nation than it has in the last quarter of a century.

## Greely and Douglas.

Last week Greely, with characteristic recklessness, wrote from Washington to the Tribune, that in a debate in the Senate between Messrs. Sumner and Douglas, the latter said to the former,—"I mean to subdue you!" On this the Tribune lets forth column after column of alarm to frighten men into the belief that Mr. Douglas, on the part of the slave power, had put forth the defiant threat in the Senate that Freedom was to be subdued in this government and an oligarchy of Slavery established in its stead. We believed it false from the start, for we believed Douglas too politic to make the threat even if he felt it. We now have the words of Mr. Douglas which we take from the *Globe*, the official record of Congress, and therefore indisputably correct.

Mr. Douglas, alluding to Mr. Sumner, said:—

"The Senator says that we begin our game with 'loaded dice.' I understand that to be a gambler's phrase. He may be able to explain it; certainly it will require explanation before the majority of the Senate will be able to understand it. If he means that he is prepared to go to the country to justify treason and rebellion, let him go; and I trust he will meet the fate which the law assigns to such conduct. If he means that the hopes of his party are to produce a collision in Kansas, in which blood may be shed, that he may traffic in the blood of his own fellow-citizens for political purposes, he will soon discover how much he will make by that course. We understand that this is a movement for the purpose of producing a collision, with the hope that civil war may be the result if blood is shed in Kansas. Sir, we are ready to meet that issue. We stand upon the Constitution and the laws of the land. Our position is the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws, and the putting down of violence, fraud, treason, and rebellion against the Government."

The Senator states himself on the minority report. I say that report justifies foreign interference in Kansas; while the majority report denies the right of foreign interference. Talking that minority report, I can justify under its principles every act that has been done in regard to Kansas, since Mr. Sumner's Massachusetts oration from Missouri. The majority report denies the right of any man to violate the law, and to pervert the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, whether he comes from the North or the South. The minority report advocates foreign interference; we advocate self-government and non-interference. We are ready to meet the issue; and there will be no dodging. We intend to meet it by requiring submission to the laws and to the constituted authorities; to reduce to submission those who resist the law, and to punish rebellion and treason. I am glad that the defiant spirit is exhibited here; we accept the issue."

The words in italics, at the close of the last paragraph in the above extract, are what Greely says in his scare-crow articles upon—We ask close scrutiny to the language, and then leave the public to judge of the merits of a party founded entirely upon such perversions as this, and relying thereupon for material with which to abuse and excite the public mind. The sentiment that Mr. Douglas uttered should find a response in the heart of every patriot. "To require submission to the laws and to the constituted authorities of the country; to reduce to submission those who resist the law, and to punish rebellion and treason," is a work inseparable from the safety and perpetuity of any government, is what we are provided with a judiciary system to accomplish, and what every Court in the civilized world has been doing for the past five centuries. Mr. Douglas, in other words, fully declared that the mad career of those fanatics who are seeking to involve the country in civil war, will be met by the powers of his government, and that they will be treated as all violators of law and order are treated, whenever they may render themselves amenable to the laws by their conduct.

The public can put no sort of confidence in the Tribune in reference to the present politics of the country. Since Greely has brought his conscience to fraternize with the Know Nothings in his ambitious aim to bring his darling Whig party into power, under the name of Republican, he has become a worse liar than the regularly initiated members of the Order.

C. F. Read informs the Democrats of the country, through his Know Nothing paper, that they must now choose whether they will follow E. B. Chase or G. A. Grow. He knows this to be a mean perversion of the issue in this country. The Democracy of this country are called upon to make quite another choice. They have to choose whether they will stand by the principles of the Democratic party, which have guided the country on its unexampled career of prosperity and greatness, raising it up, in little more than half a century, from a few feeble colonies till it now stands forth among the first powers of the earth, commanding the wonder and respect of all; or whether they will leave that party, with all its glorious monuments and memories, to aid a few office-seeking renegades from their ranks in their crusade against the peace and order of the country for the purpose of official spoils. Extremely anxious on this point is this consistent Mr. Read. Why? Why is he so anxious that Democrats shall follow Mr. Grow? Because he sees that they will thus be led straight into the ranks of the Know Nothing party, and will therefore be very useful in helping to elect him *Associate Judge next fall!* Very unselfish is this Mr. Read!

Well, we must say that Mr. Read has earned it dearly. Any man who will associate his name in a public print with the distinguished pugilist, should receive marked distinction from his party, and we only wonder that Read is content with so small an office. But then the prefix is more than the pay—Just think once—Judge Read! Hon. C. F. Read! Perhaps, taking this into consideration, it will pay for the wear and tear his respectability has got from his pugilistic associations, for that word *Judge* will cover a multitude of deformities. Choose ye, therefore, Democrats, whether you will still do battle in the party founded by Jefferson and illustrated by Madison, Monroe and Jackson, or whether you will follow Mr. Grow into the ranks of the Know Nothings and aid Read

to the bench. And when you have made up your minds let Mr. Read know by letter, or otherwise, for he is anxious on the subject. It would be too bad for him to lose it after such a sacrifice, so perhaps you had best turn in and help him. Otherwise he might think Republics ungrateful.

## The Susquehanna Gazette.

We have received the second number of this sheet, edited by George D. White and published at Susquehanna Depot. It takes no part in politics, and the number before us is pretty much devoted to the interests of Susquehanna and vicinity. A communication comes out strongly in favor of a new county, to be composed of parts of this and Wayne, with the Depot for a county seat. Another is in favor of a Bank to be located at that point, and hits our "banking fathers of Montrose" some good licks. Friend White should be careful how he provokes the ire of our Borough Bankers or he will get into trouble. They will bring out Honor Hannibal upon him, and since that creature has become a pugilist (having abandoned poetry) look out Mr. White, first you will know Homer, will in obedience to orders, illuminate your town with his shining face, he will erect himself on "a stiff stand" in your front, and if you don't think that the ghost of an old Munster Rappere, hung two centuries ago for sheep stealing, is on your track then we shall be mistaken. Be careful Mr. White, very careful.

We wish the *Gazette* abundant success, so long as it shall pursue the path it claims to have chosen.

The Republican county Committee after several weeks advertising met at the old Court house last Tuesday evening, but adjourned on account of a lack of material with which to do business. The whole number present was five, viz. H. H. Frazier, the pugilist, W. H. Jessup, J. W. Chapman, Den. Mott and B. McKenzie, all the most inveterate Whigs. We think that none formerly Democrats met with them. Pretty company indeed for Democrats to be found in! We should suppose Democrats could see the miserable trick these old Whigs are playing with them. If they cannot they ought to be tricked. We learn that this conclusive of sage politicians and eminent statesmen, discussed the subject of the Presidency, and came to the conclusion that if Buchanan should be nominated by the Democrats he would be elected, and they might as well quit without trying. "Sensible to the last," said they?

## From Washington.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories in the Senate, has reported, or is about to report a Bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State as soon as it shall have a population sufficient to entitle it to a member of Congress under the ratio of Congressional representation. Should this Bill pass the present Session as it undoubtedly will unless the Republicans should be strong enough to defeat it in the House, practically it will be an end with the Kansas difficulties. Nothing, as we understand it, would then remain to be done but for Kansas to comply with the requisitions of the Bill to become a State, which it could probably do in the course of a year at the furthest, should the tide of emigration continue to flow there, as it will.

We have not seen the bill, but presume it provides for the admission of the State without reference to the Slavery question. No one at this day can doubt in what manner the freemen of Kansas will settle that question for themselves. By far the greatest portion of emigration there, is from the free States, and that from the Slave States is composed mainly of the laboring class who, hold no slaves, and who will vote against Slavery from a dread of the competition of Slave labor, the evils of which they have felt all their lives. Thus will the question be peaceably and justly solved, only that the people there are protected from invasion. Those who would make Kansas a free State should understand that howling about Missouri Compromise will not do it. From the complexion of the United States Senate that line cannot be restored in time to do any good. Let them address themselves, then, to the work practically before them, directing their efforts properly, to influence public opinion in Kansas, and turn the right kind of emigration in that direction. This is practically all that can be done; and the only danger that it will become a Slave State, lies in the fact that the practical work may be overlooked in the general howl about that which cannot be effected.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE; OR THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF AMERICAN LIFE. BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, AUTHOR OF "AUNT PATTY'S SCRAP BOOK," "LINDA," ETC.—Complete in one large duodecimo volume, of over 500 pages, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar. In press and to be ready Saturday, March 22d.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE; OR THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF AMERICAN LIFE, will be found, on perusal by all, to be one of the most exciting, interesting, and popular works that has ever emanated from the American Press. It is written in a charming style, and will elicit through all a thrill of deep and exquisite pleasure, even exceeding that of any of her previous works, and in this Mrs. Hentz has achieved a triumph of no ordinary kind. It is a book which the oldest and the youngest may alike read with profit. It abounds with the most beautiful scenic descriptions; and displays an intimate acquaintance with all phases of human character; every character being exceedingly well drawn. It is a delightful story, full of incidents, oftentimes bold and startling, and describes the warm feelings of the South, in glowing colors. Indeed, all Mrs. Hentz's stories aptly describe Southern life, and are highly moral in their application. In this field Mrs. Hentz wields a keen sickle, and harvests a rich and abundant crop. It will be found in plot, incident and management, to be a superior work. In the whole range of elegant moral fiction, there cannot

be found anything of more inestimable value, or superior to this work, and it is a gem which will repay a careful perusal. The publisher feels assured that it will give entire satisfaction to all readers, encourage good taste and good morals, and while away many leisure hours with great pleasure and profit, and be recommended to others by all that read it.

Copies of either edition of the work, will be sent to any one to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale at the Cheap Book and Publishing Establishment of

T. B. PETERSOX,  
No. 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

## Communications.

### Facts in Philosophy.

It is a well known fact that ice melts at 32 degs. of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and water boils at 212 degs. In other words, if a portion of ice be exposed to a temperature of 32 degs. it will instantly begin to melt, but until this temperature has been attained no part of it will melt. Let now the application of heat be ever so great the temperature of the liquid, water, resulting therefrom will not rise above 32 degs. until the ice be entirely melted. For example, let us take a portion of ice, in a suitable vessel, over a fire so regulated that the fire shall communicate to the ice in the vessel, precisely one degree of heat in one minute of time. Supposing that at the time of commencing the operation, the temperature of the ice shall be 15 degs. above zero. One minute passes—the mercury stands at 16 degs.—another minute, it tells 17 degs., and so for each successive minute the mercury rises one degree, until it has attained 32 degs., when the ice begins to melt—one minute more has passed, two, three, twenty, the mercury still stands at 32 degs., although the heat has been applied as before, giving out one degree for each minute. Watch the mercury closely—but it does not move again until one hundred and forty minutes have expired. At the expiration of the time the ice has all melted, and the thermometer begins to rise in the thermometer, and when one hundred forty one minutes have passed the mercury has risen but one degree, now standing at 33 degs. The temperature of the water now continues to increase one degree for each minute that the same amount of heat is employed, as the ice did before reaching 32 degs. But what has become of the 140 degs. of heat which has been thus given out by the fire during the process of melting the ice? It has entered into the substance of the water and there remains concealed—hence it is called latent or concealed heat.

If we reverse the process above mentioned and gradually cool water down to the freezing point, we find that it will give off 140 degs. of heat before freezing. Hence we must conclude that the fluid water contains 140 degs. of heat, which is not recorded by the thermometer, and that water at 32 degs. contains this amount of heat more than ice at the same temperature.

This is a most beautiful provision of Providence. If the ice and snow melted immediately as soon as it attained the temperature of 32 degs., our land would be completely flooded on every warm day when snow is on the ground. The melting point having been gained, the snow would vanish like a fog, and the floods of water resulting therefrom would every year destroy an immense amount of property—perhaps of life. And if, on the contrary, water did not give out its latent heat before it became frozen, our lakes and rivers would freeze over to a great depth every cold night, and every thing containing water would alternately freeze and thaw, perhaps with a single degree of temperature.

In the melting of ice there is always some source of heat which absolutely forces it to assume the liquid condition and at the same time supplies it with the necessary quantity of latent heat. But there are other modes besides the application of heat which will cause it to liquefy. Substances which possess great affinity for water will compel ice and snow to become liquid that they may unite with the water thus obtained. When this is done the heat required for their liquefaction is taken from surrounding bodies.

Common salt is perhaps the most ordinary substance for this purpose. When salt is mingled with ice or snow it will, in consequence of its affinity for water, cause these substances very rapidly to take on the liquid form, and the latent heat required to effect this, must be as rapidly abstracted from the air or other bodies in immediate contact, causing them from their great loss of heat to become very cold.

There are many other substances known by the name of Freezing Mixtures, which act in a similar manner; many of which are much more powerful than salt. Liquids in assuming the form of a vapor or gas absorb, so to speak, a vast amount of heat. Water boils at 212 degs.—the temperature of the vapor resulting from this process is 212 degs., yet the vapor has taken up 1000 degs. of heat in assuming this form, which is not detected by the thermometer. Water will gradually evaporate at a lower temperature, yet every portion of vapor thus resulting will contain 1000 degs. of latent heat more than the water from which it is obtained. There are many other substances which will boil at lower temperatures, and hence will evaporate more rapidly at ordinary temperatures than water. We all know how gradually cooling Ether is to the fevered body; the reason of this is that ether evaporates readily at low temperatures, and absorbs heat rapidly from the skin in permit it to vaporize. Liquid carbonic acid evaporates so quickly that it can never be kept exposed to the open air. Place a single drop of this substance exposed to the air and one half the carbonic acid will evaporate instantaneously—so rapidly that it will freeze the ether half perfectly solid—abstracting so much heat to enable the former portion to assume a gaseous form.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, the above communication will explain satisfactorily the "Curious Facts" in your last number, and show how salt will produce ice and destroy it. The making of ice cream is a familiar example of this. The cream is put in a small tin cylinder, which is placed within one much larger, and the space between the two cylinders filled with fragments of ice and salt mingled together. The salt by its contact, compels the ice to become liquid, but by abstracting the necessary heat from the small cylinder, freezes the cream.

It is very generally known that salt will cause ice to melt, and we occasionally see an amusing instance of this idea put in practice. We have several times seen men endeavoring to thaw the ice out of an ordinary water pipe. Sometimes they will place the salt on the ice around the pipe—then sit down very patiently to see the water commence running out. We do not know that the most patient man ever remained long enough to see it run.

## Sell Defence.

Editor of the Democrat.—In your last issue you admitted an advertisement from my husband referring to me. I ask therefore the use of your columns, though regretting the necessity, to vindicate my character from the odium attempted to be cast upon me by Mr. Tyler. I deem it my duty to expose the misrepresentation by publishing the truth through the same medium—that after taking the pain to invalidate my own house and nursing him for years—after enduring indescribable trials from his increasing mental as well as bodily infirmities, until his treatment had become in many respects intolerable, I was finally driven from the house by him, and thus thrown homeless and shelterless in this inclement season upon the hospitality of my neighbors, whose kindness I gratefully acknowledge. Hoping his desertion, if not lost to all sense of propriety, may restrain him from disgusting the public with any further exhibitions of his spleen against me, to provoke further disclosures on my part, I forbear saying more at present.

MARY TYLER  
Montrose Mar. 18, 1856

## Henry Clay on Fusion.

The following is an extract from a speech, delivered by HENRY CLAY, in the House of Representatives, in Kentucky, Nov. 16, 1850, and now applicable to the doings in Congress; and should, as a piece of information be kept before the people as a beacon-light, that the people may see and avoid the quicksands of the Black Republicans.

"But if (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig tree, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go to get humbled; if I am alive, I will give me humble support to that man for the Presidency, who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

THE CHURCH.—The inventors of Steam-power, Railroads, and machinery have during this century changed the means and course of living, while the discoveries of human happiness and the amelioration of human suffering. Our fathers, when they drank their bitter draughts that did not cure and bowed them down under diseases that are now easily cured. They tried crude roots and herbs which failed them. Now scientific research has discovered that this peculiar property of one root and that of another was required. It is through this light and on this principle Dr. Ayer has compounded his "two great remedies"—Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. He has concentrated the curative virtues of our best vegetable remedies. The result shows their origin and their results are known through this community. Mark the difference to a patient in the lapse of fifty years. Then he swallowed his bitter pill in vain; now the sick man takes his Cherry Pectoral and drops and soon is well again. Those adaptations of the sciences which bear upon the security or the comforts of human life are after all the tangible points of their advance to man. Without them it matters little how much may be discovered or what we may know since it is unavailable to our necessities and uses.—*Eastern Literary Review.*

## Mr. Buchanan in N. Y.

The New York *Atlas* of the 24th ult. says: "We care not what may be said by tricking and designing politicians, who manage and control humbug primary elections, and manufacture bogus representatives for the masses, in party conventions, because we know that the people of this State—the democratic heart of New York—the soul and body—love and cherish the name of Buchanan; he is nearly unanimous in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN for the next President of the United States. They expect him, and nobody else, to be nominated at Cincinnati, whether the 'hard' or the 'soft' delegates are admitted from this State, to vote for or against him—or whether both are received, or both rejected." Again—Nominate JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency, and that will satisfy all—reconcile all—unite all—and concentrate the democratic vote of the State. And yet again—"The nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN at Cincinnati, is considered equivalent to an election, by all intelligent politicians, who study the signs of the times and mingle with the multitude."

JUVENILE SINFULNESS.—Spell cast, said a little girl of five years of age, the other day, to a smaller one only three years old, "I can't" was the reply. "Well, then," continued the youthful mistress, "if you can't spell cat, spell kitten."

Parker H. French recently left New Orleans, with 200 men to join General Walker in Nicaragua. "Manifest destiny" works with industry.

## List of Grand Jurors.

Drawn for April Term, 1856. Court commences the first Monday in April, under an act of Assembly of last year.

Liberty, Daniel Adams, Esq. Clunbrook, Herick, S. Burritt, M. O. Dimock, Brooklyn, Samuel Benjamin, Dimock, Wm. B. Ker, G. W. Lewis, Wm. E. Thompson, Auburn, Jones Carter, Samuel Pickett, Jackson, Roswell Culver, Harford, A. Gillespie, J. D. Richardson, Otis Greenhill, Charles Payne, Rush, Thomas W. James, A. Lange, Bridgewater, Stephen Mead, New Milford, E. Pratt, Middletown, E. Stedwell, Ararat, Williston, Tupper, Springville, D. Thomas, Amos Williams, Harmony, O. D. Wickes.

TRAVELER JUMORS, last week.

Bridgewater, H. W. Allen, Samuel Bard, George Frink, Hercock, A. Roberts, Ayrat, C. Avery, Middletown, J. S. Birchard, Franklin, A. Brundage, S. B. Blake, E. Dean, Auburn, J. Bunnell, J. Bitter, M. Manning, J. C. Lacy, Treadway, Kellogg, Thomson, C. Brown, Silver Lake, C. B. B.