THERE ARE TWO THINGS, SAITH LORD BACON, WHICH MAKE A NATION GREAT AND PROSPEROUS—A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS—TO WHICH, LET ME ADD, KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM.—Bishop Hall.

A Family Newspaper,—Devoted to Literature, Agriculture,

## BY E. BEATTY.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. B. (1899, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public nonce of the General Elections, and in onch notices to enumerate:

in such notices to encounterate:

1. The officers to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JAMES HOFFR, High sheriff of the count I. JAMES HOFFR, High sherliff of the county Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Cumberland, that on the ECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, being the 9th day of the month a General Election will be held at the several election distaicts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinater names, viz.

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the State of Pen

TWO PERSONS TWO PERSON

to represent the county of Camberland is
House of Representatives of Pennsylvania
ONE PERSON. for Sheriff, of the county oCumberland.
ONE PERSON

for Treasurer of the county of Cumberland,
ONE PERSON
for Commissioner of the county of Cumberland
ONE PERSON
for Director of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the county of Cumberland.
TWO PERSONS
for Auditors, to settle the public accounts of the

for Auditors, to settle the public accounts of the county of Cumberland. One to serve 3 and the county of Cumberland. o ther to serve 2 years.

ONE PERSON
for Coroner, of the county of Cumberland
The said election will, be held throughout the The said election will be near throughout scounty, as follows, in the election in the election district composed of the borough of Carifsle and the townships of North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Phekinson, Lower Frankford and West Pennshorough will be held at the Court House, in the borough

The election in the election district com osed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the public house of George Ducy; in Hagnestown in said township.

particulate noise of George Ducy, in Hogacstown in a said township.

By an act of the General-Assembly, nassed the 21st day of April, A. D. 1846, the election in the election district composed of Hampden township, will be held at the house fornaerly occupied by H. Bressler in said township. And by the same act, the election in the election district, composed of Lisburn and a part of Allen township, known as the Lisburn District, shall bereafter hold their elections at the public house, now occupied by John G. Heck, in Lisburn.

The election in the election district composed of East Pennsborough township, will be held at the losse now occupied by S Renninger, at the west end of the Harrisburg Bridge.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland, will be held at the public house of

erland, will be held at the public in

Sumberland, will be near at the partie made of W II. Bohl, in the borough of New Cumber

Cumberland, will be held at the public house of W H. Bohl, in the borough of New Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of the part of Allen township, which election was here to force held at the public house of Wn. Hugles in the borough of New Cumberland, will be held at the Terant House of George Heek, now occupied by Robert Coffey, in said township.

The election in the district composed of that part of Allen township, not included in the New Cumberland, George Heek and Lisburn election district, will be held at the public house of David Sheaffer, in Shepherdstown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the public house of John Hoover, in said formogh.

The election in the district composed of Mon. Too township, will be held at the composed of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the house of Dickinson township, will be held at the house of Philip Weaver, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Men. The election in the distr

Shippensburg
And in and by an act of the General Assembly
of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d July, 1839,
it is thus provided "That the qualified electors
of parts of Newton and Southampton township,
in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the folin the county for Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, vizi. Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the the townships of Dickling and Newton to the tumpike road, thence along said tumpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walbutt Bottom Road at Repuber's fram thence a straight direction to the Saw Mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along the line of Adams county line, along the line of Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county line, along the line of Adams county li

In Leasburg, Southampton township."

Notice is Hereby Given,
That every pievon, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of the State or any oity or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a suborduste officer or spent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, executive, or judicated officer or spent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, or of the United States, or of any eity or of any incorporated district; and also that, every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or common Council of any city, or commissioner of any locorporated district, is by Law incapable of any locorporated district, and the said act of Assembly, entitled, an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth, massed July 2d, 1829, further provides as follows, to with "That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before 9 o'clock in the morning of the Scand Tussals of October, and cach of said in spectors with a shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend, on the day of the election, then the person who shall have received the second in preture with a shall have a shall be a shall suppoint and in the shall of the shall be office

which he shall reside.

nfluence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the free Iom of choice, such person on conviction shall be or choice, such person on conviction shall be fixed in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and if it shall be shown to court, where the trial of such offence shall be land, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to the city ward, district or township

sold at the Brick School House in the burning and the Brick School House in the district composed of Hope well township, will be held at the School House in Newburg, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg. Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township not inclined in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

Afficiency of the School House in the second of the convertion be fined in any sum not less than three to more than twelve months. If sure person not qualified to vote in this Common wealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceed-

two years and have resided in the election district ten days as a foresaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless. First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or on fit fure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty one and twenty two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person go admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical ist by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he that he admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the wor

reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furoished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuace of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due-proof it required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, he shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any presson shall prevent or attempt to near

in which he shall reside.

'If any person shall prevent or attempt to page vent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any vice-neerto any such officer, or shall inferrent or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to ary window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county deem it proper to inform the public, that the siated meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any persons having business with said Board, will meet them at their office in Carlisle.

Alless.

WM. RILEY, Cl'k.

Posted. THE THREE CALLERS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Monn calleth fondly to a fair boy straying
Mid golden meadows, rich with clover dew;
She cails—but he still thinks of nought save playi
And so she smiles and waves him an adleu!
Whilst he, still merry with his flowery store,
Deems not that Mord, sweet Morn, returns no mo None cometh—hult the boy, to manhood growing, Heeds not the time—his sees but one sweet form, One young, fair face, from hower for jasming glowing And all his loving heart with blies is warm. So Noon, unnoticed, seeks the western shore, And Man Jorgets that Noon yeturne no more.

Nrong tappeth gontly at a casement gleaming With a tinu fire-light, fileforing faint and low; By which a gray-haired man is addly dreaming O'er pleasures gone—as all Life's pleasures go. Night calls him to her—wind he leaves his door Silent and dark—and he returns no more!

Alliscellancons.

How they Fixed the Major.

BY SYLVANUS CQBB, JR. During that period of the good old 'long time ago,' when the old pools of prejudice and error were beginning to be stirred up ried to the house. In the meantime, the by the light of advancing knowledge drawn drom a world's experience, there flourished stairs, and stowed him away in his own bed in the eastern part of the State of Massachu- The feather tick was rolled up against the setts, a hale and hearty old fellow, known head-board, so that the major's body was for miles around as the jolliest old soul in laid up in a sitting posture. the country, and who by virtue of an old warrant which he received during that heroin age which immediately succeeded the readily have acknowledged him as his lawdeclaration of peace, claimed and received in master. The others proceeded to the by unanimous acclamation the elevated chimney-corner, and in a lew moments a

had one morning butchered a noble beef critter.' The skin was rolled up, and different pieces cut to the right size, and laid away for packing down. As the major surveyed the rich fruits of his labor, his heart was so filled with gratitude that he determined to give a party—a real jolly party—such an one as only himself could give; a good supper to a good chosen company, and, to cap all, a merry long evening. To this end. an invitation was sent to some dozen or so of the major's choice companions to come

and have a 'regular time.' Among all the major's qualities-and he had a good many of them—there was but lips. one that was positively bad. He had a peculiar lancy for the contents of a certain large black jug which always stood upon the first shell of the kitchen closet, except, indeed, when it was raised from its usual resting place for a nearer proximity to the nothing that could be denominated 'aquatic,' sort. But then it was no secret, the contents bowl to the victims's lipse-let him drink! of that jug-for the major took great pleasure acquaintance; and every body knew that the jug contained the best of old 'Monongahela.'

Well, the evening for the 'good time' was at hand. The jug was filled and placed under the table in the front room, while a couple of decanters, tumblers, spoons, etc., decguests was at eight. The major pulled out his watch, and it was only seven. What should he do in the interim? 'Ah, let's see -I wonder if the old woman put the right espirit in the decanters.' A good stiff glass proved the quality of decanter number one Then decanter number two stood the same test, and a peculiagemack told the result.-Perhaps she hasn's filled up the jug, though-Let's see.'. The major tried the usual test, and was most probably satisfied; at any rate, the jug was nearer full when, it was laken up than it was when it was set down again. the major had taken his two glasses as usual, to settle his supper, and the extra quantity imbibed in his anxiety to have all right, beian to operate upon his nerves. One or two plasses more were taken to quiet his impaience, and some time before his company trrived, he had began a 'time' to himself.-He saw some half dozen bright burning canlles where in fact there was but one; the ta-He seemed to be leaning towards him, as if o invite him to partake again of the Mononsahela; the jug, too, under the table, had frown tremendously large;—yes, there were ertainly two jugs there. By this time one I the decanters had actually insinuated itell into the major's hand, and in spile of all he good man's efforts, a large quantity of s contents ran down his throat. The floor egan to assume a perpendicular position. nd the consequence was, that the major. peedily came to a horizontal. The old voman' heard the noise, and came in to see that was the matter with the company; but look at the lone star, just as it had set in Il, its glory, told her that the head of the ompany, at least, had come and gone, al-

shall have hear, dected, present at the place of their number of the second, and fourth anonays of election, diffill clocks one of their number of the second and fourth anonays of election, diffill clocks one of their number of the second and fourth anonays of election, duty of the second and such that the heart of the proposed giving independent of the proposed giving information (to the impetors and judges when called on in relation to the right of any person asserted by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the second of the proposed giving information (to the impetors and judges when alled on in relation to the right of any person asserted by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the second of the proposed giving indicated by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the second of the presented by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the sales of the proposed giving indicated by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the such as the such impetors or such that the presented to your and the second of the proposed giving indicated by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the such as a foresaid, diam a while freeman of the proposed giving indicated good shake. This old fellow was to delicion, and the such proposed giving indicated good shake.

The proposed giving indicated good shake. The good woman took is such as a foresaid, diam a while freeman of the proposed giving indicated good shake.

The proposed giving indicated good shake in the proposed giving indicated good shake.

The proposed giving indicated good good shake.

The proposed giving indicated good good shake in a good shake in a good shake in a good shake in a good shake hough none of the guests had yet presented

man's telling 'them fellers' where the ma jor had gone; for some half dozen of them had bounced into the room, and heard the old lellow's closing injunction.

CARLISLE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1849.

Gone to the devil, ch ? chuckled So Sprague, as he tyrned with a wink to his companious. 'It he den't think he's gone there in reality before he gets clear of this scrape, then I'll give up.".

'Honor bright, now, Sol. Remember we're nvited guests, and it wouldn't be handsome o 'blow."

Never fear.' replied Sol, 'nobody shall know it. But aint-it a shame to see a good fellow like that make such a confounded fool of himself?

'Sure enough, 'tis a shame; but how can ou help it? 'How? I'll tell you. You know the major don't drink anything but his old Monon-

gahela; now I'll cure him with his own stuff

-l'll make him sick of it.'. Sol knew that his host had butchered 'critter,' and in company with two of his companions he went out to the barn where the whole skin, with the horns, a pair of smashers, attached, was soon found and carother guests had carried the defunct here un

Sol Sprague had enveloped himself in the ox-skin, and many an imp of Taharus would free application of soot had transformed them The major was a good specimen of a fine into as horrid a looking set arever peopled old Yankee gentleman, being well to do in the regions of Erebus. Having armed themthe world, and withal very honest and con- selves with pitch forks and a loud-mouthed scientious. It was late in the fall; the old fish-horn, the party proceeded to the culpril's gentleman had got his capacious barn well chamber, where they formed a semi-circle filled with the that a Yankee barn generally around the foot of the bed, Sol standing our contains—he had everything stacked up for a little in advance of his companions, look willier, and as the closing up of affairs, he ing terror enough to frighten the Pope himsell, while several large dishes of Mononga-

hela were placed on each side. All being prepared, a good sharp punch was administered under the Major's ribs, which soon had the effect of opening his peepers. Then came an overwhelming blast from the fish-horn. The old-fellow rubbed his eyes and looked about him, bu he could distinguish but little through the deep gloom. In an instant a fall deres blue, infernal flames shot up on either side of his bed, and as his eyes rested upon the sight thus revealed, the simple opaculation, 'morey,' broke from the terrified man's

Now, thou ill-lated mortal, what can yo say for yourself? - You are sent Hitlier with the charge of having died drunk.

O! morey Mister Devil, have mercy! 'Mercy?' shouted Sol, with a most terrible emphasis. 'No sir-rec. Throughout the major's lips. This jug certainly contained eternal, never-ending, horrible, heart-scorching, liver-burning, fiery-ages of eternity, you generally admitted that the old are to live upon nothing but Monongaheta .fellow had a most decided aversion to that Ho, there, you imps of darkness, hold the

The next instant a flaming bowl was senin introducing all his triends to an intimate ding its lurid fames into the the major's nostrils,-its close proximity to his head soon set his hair in a blaze, and with an array of diabolical pitch forks pointing directly against his breast, he tell back perfectly exhausted. A sheet was thrown over his head to quench the flamer—the fire in the bowl was extinorated the table. The hour for the arrival of guished, and giving one more blast from the fish-horn, together with a most dealening yell by the whole party, the tormentors cleared up their traps and left their victim

alone.

The next morning the major came down into the kitchen. "He went up to his wife and looked inquiringly into her face-thier he laid his hand upon her shoulder, until he seemed satisfied that she was bond-fide flest and blood. Then he tooked about the house —around the yard—through the barn—at the trees-and lie was silte that he stood on terra-firma. He concluded that he had had a dream; but then that singed head-that was beyond his comprehension. He kept his counsel, to himself, however, determined never to be caught in another such a scrape About noon the major's wife heard a ratiling of crockery out back of the house, and on looking for the cause, she saw the remnants of the great black, jug. It was never filled

again. A. B. C. F. M. The American Board of Foreign Missions held its las annual meeting in Pittsfield, Mass., last week. Their financial condition appears from the teports to have improved since ast vear, when it was in debt some \$60,000. About \$50,000 has been subscribed during he year towards the liquidation of this debt which) together with \$240,000 contributed towards its ordinary expenses, gives them \$300,000, es the whole amount of their annual recipies. There still remains, liow ever, as fleficiency of 30,000, which must be made up as it was last year, or the society will be compelled to curtail somewhat the extent of its operations. The Board will meet next September at Oswego

Let Lewas Printed By Carton

SCIENCE.

Useful Knowledge.—Under a receiver thoroughly exhausted, air and dense bodies fall with equal swiftness. Most animals die in a minute or two, but some amphibia live hours. Vegetation stops, gunpowder will not explode, magnets are equally powerful, smoke descends. water and other fluids turn to vapor, glowworms give no light, a bell sounds very faintly,

heat is slightly transmitted. 🚟 Wilkins and Lane first suggested the idea of ascending in the atmosphere by rarefied air, The red of madder and the yellow of weld, is and one Galien of Avignon, in 1775, wrote a pamphlet on perostation.

The first balloon of Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, was a silk bag containing forty feet, which burning paper raised sevenly feet. two potass, one sulphur. Preparations of gold, Their next was a bag of 660 feet, which rose 600 feet. Their third was 35 feet in diameter, and was capable of raising 500 pounds. It was raised before the public June 5, 1787. On the 21st of November, Pilatre de Rosier, and the Marquis d'Arlandes ascended at Paris, and afterwards with others, with air rarefied in the car by heat.

In December, 1783, Messrs. Roberts and Charles ascended in a balloon inflated with inflammable gas, and after them Blanchard, Morveau, the Duc d'Orleans, and others. In September, 1784. Lunardi made the first human ascent in England.

January, 1785, Blanchard and Jeffries passed from Dover to Calais, and soon after Rozier and Romaine perished in an attempted voyage from Bologne to England. In September, 1802, Garnarin descended from a parachute near London.

On the 6th of September, 1804, Lord Lussca ascended at Paris to the height of 23,000-Oxygen, the supporter of vitality and fire

was first discriminated, as a distinct gas, by

Priestly, in 1774. Its existence was known to Scheele as empyrial air; but as the apparent antugonist of combustible gas or Stahl phlogiston, e called it dephiogisticated air. Carbonic acid gas is a product of fermentaion, and being heavier than air it lies over all fermentive processes, puts out a candle, and produces suffocation. At the bottom of wells and coal mines it causes the choke-damp, in which a lamp will not burn, but which may

be dispersed by throwing water into it. It is carbureted hydrogen which takes fire in coal mines, and which, under the name of firedamp, destroys so many miners. Hydrogen, phlogiston of Scheele and Priestloy, is that gas which, when excited, immediately combines with oxygen and produces flame, by waich the oxygen disappears, and a new concentrated substance is produced,-From this connection with fiame Cavendish called it inflammable air, but it is now called

which burn with flame, and is separately produced by pouring diluted sulphuric acid upon Iron filings. Priestley discovered nitrogen to be the other ezote. It is the gas that remains after atmospheric air has been deprived of its oxygen. Albumen'is an animal substance, of which

slituent of halor. It is contained in all podies

the white of an egg is an example. Oil and fat are compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The perspiration from an animal body con-

sists of water, carbonic, acetic and phosphoric acids and soda.

The curd of chacse consists of 60 carbon, 11 oxygen, 7 hydrogen, and 22 nitrogen. Alcohol is the spirit of wine obtained from the distillation of fermented liquors, and from wine is called brandy; from the sugar cane rum; from malt or grain whiskey or gin. The different flavors arise from the quantity of oil or rosin, the bases being alcohol and water .-Further distillation produces rectified spirits.

Pure alcohol is quite colorless and fransparent: it never freezes, but evaporates spontaneously, boiling at 1731 degrees. Acids change purples and blues to red.

Alkalies change blue vegetable colors to green, and brown to yellow. There are three, potash, soda, and ammonia. They unite with acids and form neutral salts, and with oils form soap.

Prussic acid is a deadly poison, obtained from Prussian blue. It is colorless, but smells like peach flowers, and freezes at two degrees, and is very volatile. It turns vegetable blues into

Alabaster is the old name of certain kinds of gypsum, and that of Volterra is semi-transpa-

Alum, or sulphurate of iron, is a salt used as a mordant in tanning, to harden tallow, and in whitening bread. It may be made of pure clay, exposed to vapors of sulphuric acid, and sulphurate of potash added to the ley, but is usually obtained by means of ore called alum

Some suppose ambergris to be ancient bees' wax extricated from strata by the ocean. Balm of Gillad, or Balsam of Mecca, is made from the resin which exudes from incision in the bark of a plant belonging to the genus amyris, which grows near Mecca and in Abyssinia; its virtues are frequently extolled in the Jewish scriptures. The balsams of Tolu and Poru are mode from resins which exude from South the Order of Married Men." Mercy, how American plants. In the East its applications pre various. Bell metal is three parts of copper and one of

The brain and heart are the chief instruments of the lungs, and are alike insensible. The cerebrum may be pressed or out without pain, and in the time of Harvey, a young man had ble heart exposed by a disease, and Harvey Berwick, Maine, a good honest looking coul handled it without his fingers being foil.

Zing, chargonl and copper form bress in the allys:

Choutchous, or Indian Rubber, is formed of a growthing. Them wires and posts would be grow which exudes by indian, from two plants which grow in Cayenne and the Brezile, plants which grow in Cayenne and the Brezile, called having cacutchous, and the jatiophae-lastica. The response substance, as it nurdens being formed round clay moulds. The urcaola which grows in the Indian sees also affords. this gunfass well as some other plants. Its if I don't go and see somebody's galunext specific gravity is 0,0335. It is very inflam. Sunday, then saw, my old hat in two it. mable; when distilled it gives out ammonia; water, oil and obsceod, 410 South America they make with it boildes, boots, joiches, and

receptacle near the tail of the givet cat, chiefly the male; and they are kept and fed so as to

increase the secretion. Chocolate is a preparation from the cocos out, which is ground into powder, made into sakes, and flavored with spices. Carbonate of lime is chalk.

The eau de vie of the French is white br andy distilled from wine. Substances which chemists cannot analyze

are called extract, or the extractive principle and it appears in vegitable substances chiefly called extractive principle.

A candle makes a distinct flame in the flame

Fulminating powder is three parts of nitre silver, and mercury are also fulminating. The foil of looking glass is tin and quick-silver. Captes are foliated by the addition of uicksilver and lead.

iron. The ruby, sappline and topaz are essentially the same, but so distinguished by dealers from their colors, &c. · Gum Arabic is obtained from a species of mimosa, called nilotica, a native of Egypt.—

Gems consist of silex, lime, and oxyde o

The gumiliregacanth is a native of Crete, and more adhesive than Gum Arabic. Gum consists of the same as sugar, with wo-tenths more oxygèn and less carbon.

The Chinese are said to have invented gun powder soon after the Christian era, and jo have used it in cannon. In 1249 an Arabic au thor describes its use in fireworks and shells; and it seems to have been used in Europe is ordnance at the beginning of the 14th century. The Chinese use the same proportions a he English government, which is, 75 of nitre, 10 of sulphur, and 15 of charcoal.

In France, the proportions are 77 of nitre, of sulphur, 14 of charcoal. The best candles for light are those madfrom vegetable tallow and wax, or cocoa-nut]; and the whitest light is produced from the last

or from vegitable oils, duly purified, as in France. -Light-arises-from the heat of the carbon etc., in connection with the combining gases for these alone give little light; but by their condensation afford the intense motion which disperses the carbon as light. .

The flashes of torches used on the stage ar made by the fine dust, or seeds of lycopodium or club moss.

Light matches are made of phosphoret of sulphur. A FEARFUL CONTEMPLATION .- The queer genius of the 'Pine Knot,' who waste his richness in one of the desert spots on the Mississippi, occasionally philosophiseshere is one of his philosophings from a late

hydrogen, because in bulk it is the chief connumber of the paper: "How many drunkards there are in the Union at the present time we are unable to state ; but fourteen years since a writer made the following learful statement: There are omponent of the atmosphere. It is also called in the United States 300,000 drunkards.-Suppose they were all to die to-day, and to be buried side by side, in one continued line aflowing three feet for the width of each grave, and three leet between themline of graves would extend 3,409 miles !-Were they to be be buried in one grave-yard they would cover an area of 680 acres, and a fence to enclose it would be more than 4 miles in circuit. War has its horrors famine has its horrors—postilence has its horrors -but the horrors of intemperance concentrate and exceed them all. In ten years time the whole procession will have passed

and the grave-yard will be filled. A PALPABLE HIT.-Father Mills as tonished the boys of Torringford one Sab bath, as he was giving an account of his journey, to his congregation. Said he " went up into Vermont, and found many excellent tarms, and was surprised to see so much fine fruit. So I said to the good peo ple, how do you manage to keep your fruit Don't the boys steal it! I lose nearly al mine that way." "What!" they exclaimed "boys steal fruit! We never heard of such a thing. Pray, where do you live?" "And I was obliged to tell them," said the old man hanging his head, "that I lived in Torring ford, in the State of Connecticut."

AMALGAMATION OF PLANTS.—The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer tells us that the seed of the cypress, and morning glory, have been planted together a year since, near that place; they have produced this year three times, partaking of the nature of both. One vine has the leaves of the morn ing glory and the flowers of the cypress, a second has the cypress leaves and flower and the third has leaves and flowers, mixing

the characteristics of the two. GAVE HIM UP .- Are you an Odd Fellow?' T'No sir! I've been married for a week! I mean, do you belong to the order of Odd Fellows ! AND no, I belong to dumb! Are you a Mason? 'No, I am a carpenter by trade. Worse and worse; are you a Son of Temperance?' 'No, I am son of Mr. John Gosling. The querist wen

way. A Cautious Fellow.—We learn by a man who was thar, that a few days ago it try fellow was looking at the telegraphic wires there with astonishment. A passer-by proportion of a, third or fourth of glac:

Bronze is two parts breas and one copport don't know exacily replied the fellow, but and the Greeks added one-fifteenth of lead and I am surethey wont get me to ride on the don't know, exactly, replied the fellow, but

> A Bold Resolution, - Daddy, I reckon as how I might go a courtin now, being as goosebery pasa is coming in fashion, main't 1?" Yes, son 1 reckon so?" Well.

BERKS, Henry A. Muhlenburg, con of the late eminent citizen of that name, has also balls to play with, been nominated lorathe Si Civet is an excrement taken from a glandular, Lucolcook of Berks. been nominated for the State Senate, by the VOLUME L.-NO. 4.

IMPORTING CAMELS INTO TEXAS:-From the Boston Daily Advertiser. It is a fact well known to Eastern travellers, and especially to those who have visited the mountain regions of Syria and Arabia, that the camel is as serviceable in rough mountain paths as in the moving sand of the desert. The dry bed of a torrent is the caravan's high road accross the mountains, and footprints the guide through the plains. The toughk India rubber like soles of the camel's feet are affected neither by the burning sand, nor by the loose, sharp edged stones, strewed over the range of rocky mountains running from the Taurus to the Indian Ocean. The long legged, sure footed, and indefatigable animal, makes its way, through the heavy mud, crosses the rapid torrent, steps over huge stones, and other impediments, which it often encounters, with a heavy load, and sometimes, perhaps, the additional weight of the lazy driver upon his back, while the mule would be unable to travel over the same ground, though

without any load whatever. It takes but half a minute to secure the comel in its kneeling posture by the bridle strings, so that it can neither rise nor move until released: It is unheard of that camels ever have been affected by the "stampede" or the panic -disturbing so often our beasts of burden in

the West The camel wants no shoeing, no bit, no carriages: a caravan of a hundred, in Indian file, requires but two men to keep it moving with all order-one at the head and one at the end. The camel drinks only every second day, but it may be deprived of water for three or four days together, without any effect on its health and vigor; it will perform an eight days' journey with no other food than three

pounds weight of oil cake and a few handfuls of grain or beans per diam. The common day's journey of caravans or burden camels in Syria and Arabia is from 25 to 27 and even 30 English miles; and the load . on such journeys is between 4 to 500 pounds. Egyptian camels, reputed the tallest and strongest breed, will carry for the short distance of 600 to 1,000 yards from 10 to 20 cwts. The Indian mail is conveyed from Suez to Cairo, a distance of 98 miles, in 18 hours. The "cavass" (express) of the Egyptian Government, mounted on running camels or dromedaries, (from the Greek verb "dromo," to run,) performs the same distance with one animal in 6 to

The dromedary is not a particular species: any young camel may be-trained for racing and for war, although the mountain breeds are best adapted for these purposes. The dromedary carries a sixty pound weight in addition to its rider, and will outstrip the fleetest horse in a day's march.

The camel is also very successfully employ-

ed for draught; it is far superior in this respect to the slow and greedy ox; it draws as much as two oxen, walks twice as fast, and eats but for one. The camel may be broken in when three

years old, and is useful and active to the age of 15 to 20. Among the Mahomedans camel's flesh is an article of food ; when young is not easily distinguished from beef. Camel's milk is the chief food of the Bedouin, and the hide of the ani-

mal is considered superior to ever The camel is certainly more useful than either the lama, mule, horse, or ox, as well on account of its superior strength, frugality, endurance, and willingness, as for its adaptability

to every climate and every soil. We have thus enumerated some off the adventages which would render the introduction of the camel into Texas an inestimable benefit. The honor of the idea belongs to the Spaniards, who had imported some camels into Mexico shortly before the Revolution: but they destroyed them at their retrent from the country, unwilling to leave the breed to the insurgents. There is no reason why the camel should not be as serviceable to man on the prairies of Texas and the mountain regions of Mexico, New Mexico, and California, as in the corresponding tracts of the old world—the line of country from Orenburg to Mogadoxo, and from Pekin to Mogadore. It would be acelimated as soon and as easily as the "gonus equos," no species of which existed here until the Spaniards imported the horse and ass; meanwhile the new world already possesses an animal of a corresponding species to the camel

the lama.
On board ship the camel kneels of its own accord during heavy seas, and rises when the vessel is steady again, unlike the horse, which tires itself out by rolling with the wessel, and standing on its legs. The menageric conductors never lose a camel in crossing the At-

A SERIOUS OBJECTION.—After expending vast quantities of ink to show that President Taylor's Cabinet is not composed of the right kind of men, the Locoloco papers have discovered a fact that must certainly be conclusive. The discovery is made public through the Richmond Enquirer, viz;

"Ewing was once an ostler in Cincinnath, and Mereduh was raised in his father's tanyard? Of course Geh. Taylor out of respect for the elite of the democracy whom Father Ritchie talks about, will promptly dismiss these low-bred fellows l

Sомеwнат Whiggish.—Poltawatomie county, lowa, voted at the recent election, as follows :- Whig 558, Locofoco 4. This is the county which was defrauded of its vote in the Presidential and Congressional elections, last year, by the Locoloco anthorities of that new State.

NEW YORK POLITICS .- The coalition between the Old Hunkers and Free Soilers of New York, is now complete, provided that the other branch of the party concur in the nomications made on Thursday, at Utica, of which there is not the least doubt.

A Transparation King,—Oscar, King King of Sweden, has turned detotalize, and is sending tectoral missionaries throughout his country to show the Alessings of temps.

A Golden Rule. - The only way to be permanerily sale is to be habitually honest.