

THE SPY & COLUMBIAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1847.

AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER, North West corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
Tribune Buildings, (opposite City Hall), N. York.
South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, and
No. 12 State street, Boston.
JACOB M. WESTHAFFER, Lancaster city.
WILLIAM A. PIERCE, Travelling Agent.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, a boy about 10 years of age, son of John F. Houston, Esq., of this place, went to the river in company with another boy, to bathe. Not being aware of the depth of the water, he jumped from the wharf, and being unable to swim, sank to the bottom after a short struggle. No effectual assistance was rendered to rescue him until Mr. GEORGE BOGLE arrived at the spot, who immediately jumped in and commenced a search, and after diving to the bottom three several times, succeeded in discovering the boy, and raising him to the surface. When taken from the water respiration had ceased, and he was to all appearances lifeless; but by the application of the usual remedies, such as friction &c., signs of returning animation became visible, and under the treatment of Dr. Clarkson, he was at length fully restored, and conveyed home.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. Bogle for his disinterested exertions in rescuing a fellow creature from a watery grave. A correspondent, whose communication will be found in another column, appropriately commends the act.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Clark & Fortescue, late of the Pennsylvania Institute for the education of the Blind, will give a vocal and instrumental Concert, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening the 31st inst. Messrs. C. & F. come to us highly recommended, both as regards the excellence of their entertainments and the merits of their claims upon the sympathies of the public. Their object in giving these entertainments, is to raise the means by which to complete their studies at the Institution. An address will be delivered on the education of the blind, and specimens of work performed by them will be exhibited. We hope they will be liberally encouraged.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—We understand that it is the design of our citizens to give a public dinner to Mr. Thomas Welsh, formerly of this place, in honor of his services in the Mexican War. Mr. Welsh was in the ranks at the battle of Buena Vista, where he eminently distinguished himself for his courage and bravery, being among the last to leave the field. He then and there received a severe wound in the leg which disabled him for active service, and hence his return home. We are pleased to learn that the wound is doing well, and that there is a prospect that Mr. W. will ere long regain the use of his shattered limb.

Park Benjamin's new paper, the "American Mail" is discontinued, or merged in the "New World," to commence in October next, under the same management.

We have received the first number of a new paper called the "Blair County Whig," published at Hollidaysburg, by J. L. Stenz, Esq. It presents a neat appearance, and evinces talent and experience in its conductor. Politics, Whig.

Professor McClintock of Dickinson College, has been elected Principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The Carlisle Herald states, however, that he will not leave his present post.

ANOTHER CONVICTION FOR MURDER IN LANCASTER.—John Hamilton, alias James Thacker, tried for the murder of Jacob Hunter, (both colored), was convicted, on Sunday morning last at seven o'clock. The jury in the case rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." Judge Lewis, on Monday morning sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead. Hamilton is of a light brown color, with long straight black hair, and the features of a white man.

THE HUTCHEMANS.—The charming Abby has written a letter to Mrs. Howitt, which contains the following account of some members of this interesting family. Abby says:

"Asa has purchased the 'old home farm' from father, and Judson has one adjoining it. John is about a mile and a quarter from us in a little cottage among the Elms, (not the Elms, lower Clayton), but in the 'old Granite State.' Asa was married last Monday week and is very happy."

"Give me," says a recent vigorous writer, "the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman, and child in attire that kings and queens would be proud of. I will build a school-house upon every hill side and in every valley over the whole habitable earth; I will supply that school-house with a competent teacher; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on ever Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another around the earth's broad circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to Heaven."

DEATH OF THE MURDERER FREEMAN.—The last Auburn Advertiser says of Freeman, the degraded and imbecile negro, who committed the terrible murder of a whole family, a few sentences since:—"This wretched being died at the county jail in this village, on Saturday morning last. He has been in a most miserable condition for some weeks past, and all who have seen him within that time have become satisfied that whatever he may have been when he committed the horrid act for which he has been so long imprisoned, he had become a perfect idiot."

It is stated that Dr. Barton has gone to Mexico, by special appointment of the President, for the purpose of administering the *letheon* to wounded soldiers, in cases where it is necessary to restore to the knife.

MASQUERADE.—There was a Grand Fancy Ball at Saratoga Springs, on Friday night of last week, which is represented as having been a splendid affair. The New York Evening Express says:—"The room was tastefully decorated with flags and wreaths, and when the company entered at 9 o'clock, in their fancy dresses, and costumes, the *comp d'ceil* of Grandees, Savages, Peasants, Knights, Boatmen, Lords, Chinese, Priests, Druids, Nuns, Friars, &c., &c., was superb. It seemed as if all the nations and tribes of the earth, with all its splendor and poetry, and fact, mingling the past, too, with the present, had suddenly dropped in here, at Saratoga, and were about to hold high converse together.—Cherokee walked arm in arm with Paysanne.—Turk and Tartar shook hands with Britton and Gaul. The 16th century and the year one kept company. The grave was opened, and the skies dropped their planets down. Europe, Asia and Africa were upon one floor. Heathen god and Christian nun looked at each other, face to face.—The proud, stately dame of the classic age of France, and the prim, staid embodiment of Quaker simplicity, were hand in hand with Yankee cunning, and Scottish Highlander. Black Mute stood before a mysterious Magician. The rays of the Pilgrim of the Sun fell upon the dusky shades of Night—and curiously were interwoven the Real and the Romance,—so curiously, that all general description is worthless in daguerotyping the scene."

Among the managers we observe the names of Gov. Pratt, Hon. R. N. Martin, Gustav Lurman, Esq., and James J. S. Donnell, Esq., of Maryland. One of the greatest characters of the evening was Herr Alexander, the Magician, Astrologer and Conjuror. He came in splendid costume, and, from 9 o'clock till past midnight, was inexhaustible in resources amid the admiring throng. A magic wand was in his hand, and in that magic fan. On his head was a high silver tower. He waved his wand, and rings and handkerchiefs wandered from pocket to pocket under its sway. His fan he would break to pieces, and then by shaking, he would mend it at will. The secret of his fan was at last discovered,—and the lady discoverers were rewarded with brilliant bon bons, pressed from their genius in finding out his trick.

The ladies who gathered around him would constantly find rings in other ladies' dresses, or pockets, or in gentlemen's vests, and these pledges of affection were often in very suspicious places. He was an invaluable addition to the amusement of the evening. We often have mock astrologers at Fancy Balls, but never before have seen a real conjurer on such a stage. Indeed, he was so very popular that he had not a moment left to himself, and he seemed exhausted in his amusement and in his tricks. Nearly every lady was supplied with one of his mysterious flags. We saw him touch a lady's marble white shoulder with his magic wand, and forth there sprang from the divinity, the stars and stripes of our country,—as if goddess born.—The applause was great. Thus with innumerable and inexhaustible, the great Magician whited away the night.

A COMICAL SIGHT.—A friend informed us that one of the most ridiculous sights he ever saw was on the Ohio river. He was going up that beautiful stream in a large steamer, when the boat encountered a vast raft, something more than a mile long, and quite half a mile wide, with a small house in the very centre of it. It was coming down rapidly with the current, when the steamboat, notwithstanding her efforts to avoid the collision, found herself in the "toils" of the raft, having caught in such a way between its unevenly projecting timbers as to be quite incapable of extrication. And now it was that the doughty captain upon the extreme point of the bow of his boat, with doubled fists, and "indignation in his aspect," apostrophized the navigator of the raft, and poured out on his head the vials of his anger; while the proprietor of the "well-wooded" floating acres, whose downward course it was impossible to stem, was seen slowly approaching in the distance, holding his hand behind his ear, as if anxious to hear what "the captain said." As soon as he came within hail, and was made fully sensible of the anathemas that were being hurled against him, he took a short black pipe out of his mouth spat twice, and replied:—"You go to the devil with your little steamboat! I don't want any o' your sars! Get out of the way!" And resuming his pipe, he slowly wended his way back to his cabin. After being borne down some eight or ten miles, the steamer was at length extricated, and the captain went on his way. *Knielebocker.*

IGNORANCE AND FRAUD.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Europe, gives an account of the prominent relics in the Cathedral of Aix la Chappelle viz:—"The cloth in which was wrapped the body of Christ when laid in the tomb, a piece of his girdle, a piece of the rope with which he was scourged, a piece of the cross, the girdle of the Virgin Mary, a piece of the sponge on which vinegar was given to the Saviour on the cross; in fact we saw almost everything pertaining to Christ, except the spear and the nails with which he was pierced. Multitudes regard these with veneration as veritable realities. Hence a good revenue to the church. Who would not be ignorant and superstitious?"

IDENTIFYING THE "INDIVIDUALS."—As we were passing along Broad street, yesterday noon, in search of something like a "city item," we came athwart a couple of burly darkies, between whom the following colloquy occurred. "Look yeh, Sam—you knows Roob Guffman?" "Wall, I dunzn't know nobody else." "Wal, Roob an' dis chile hab a 'specy of scientific poodlezitic, last night." "Wot you call dem poodlezitics?" "Wy, a set-to-niggah." "Wah?" "Down Long Warf?" "Wal, wot o' dat?" "Nuffin, 'ticular, Sam, on'y I 'spect dis chile didn't make much by de speculashun."—"How 'at, Gumbo?" "Wy, you see, Sam, dat same Roob Guffman wouldn't 'treat' when dis niggah axe him, ebilly, and so I jess pulls his shape down over his forehead." "Wah den?" "Wy, Sam—tell you de troof—I 'spect I herd sump'n drop on the pavement, d'rectly arterwards—and I run round to ax wot it was, I foun' it was dis niggah, and nuffin shorter!—Hi, yah."—*Boston Times.*

ORDER IN BUSINESS.—A paper recently started in New York, called the Dry Goods Reporter, designed expressly to promote the interests of all engaged in the business of vending both foreign and domestic goods, has an editorial in the last number on the great advantages of order and regularity in stores, and particularly in retail stores, in which, it is asserted, there is a great need of improvement. In illustration of the subject the editor gives the following description of the admirably arranged store of Messrs. T. Sharpless & Son, Philadelphia, which it has been our good fortune to examine while on a visit to that city. The editor of the Reporter expresses the belief that even England cannot produce a store where such a perfect system prevails the business in all its details. We may add that the system has been explained to us, and although the reader may at the first glance suppose it to be very complicated, it is not so by any means; and perhaps its chief merit consists in its great simplicity.—*Balt. American.*

The amount of sales made at this store is about \$300,000 annually; each department in the store is alphabetically designated. The shelves and rows of goods in each department are numbered, and upon the tag attached to the goods is marked the letter of the department, the number of the shelf and row on that shelf to which such a piece of goods belongs. The cashier receives a certain sum extra per week, and he is responsible for all worthless money received. Books are kept in which the sales of each clerk are entered for the day, and the salary of the clerk cast as a per centage on each day, week and year, and at the foot of the page the aggregate of the sales appears, and the per centage that it has cost to effect these sales is easily calculated for each day, month or year. The counters are designated by an imaginary color, as the blue, green, brown, &c. counter. The yardsticks and counter-brush belonging to it are painted to correspond with the imaginary color of the counter, so, by a very simple arrangement, each of these necessities is kept where it belongs, and should any be missing the faulty clerks are easily known. All wrapping paper coming into the store is immediately taken to a counter in the basement, where a lad attends with a pair of shears, whose duty it is to cut the paper into pieces to correspond with the size of the parcels sold at the different departments to which he sees that it is transferred. All pieces too small for this even down to the smallest scraps are by him put into a sack, and what is usually thrown away by our merchants yields to this systematic man some \$20 per year. In one part of the establishment is a tool chest with a work-bench attached; the closet occupies but little space, yet in it we noticed almost every useful tool, and this is arranged with the handsaw to form the centre and the smaller tools radiating from it in a sun form; behind each article is painted with black paint the shape of the tool belonging to that place.

It is consequently impossible that anything should be out of place except through design, if any tool is missing the wall will show the shadow without the substance. Such is the salutary influence exerted by order that those who enter this employ habitually careless and reckless are reformed entirely, and system, which before was irksome, has become to them a second nature. The proprietor's desk stands at the farther end of the store, raised on a platform facing the front, from which he can see all the operations in each section of the retail department. From the desk run tubes connecting with each department of the store, from the garret to the cellar, so that if a person in any department, either portion, retail or wholesale clerk wishes to communicate with the employer he can do so without leaving his station. Pages are kept in each department who take the bill of parcels, together with the money paid, and return the bill receipted, and the charge, if any, to the customer. So that the salesman is never obliged to leave the counter; he is at all times ready either to introduce a new article or watch that no goods are taken from his counter, excepting those accounted for.

His peculiar method of casting the per centage of a clerk's salary on his sales, enables him at all times, (coupling it with the clerk's general conduct and the style of goods he is engaged in selling,) to form a just estimate of the relative value of the services of each, in proportion to his salary. By the alphabetical arrangement of departments, numbering of shelves, and form of the tools, any clerk, no matter if he has not been in the store more than an hour, can arrange every article in its proper place, and at any time, if inquired of, respecting, or referred to by any clerk, the proprietor is able to speak understandingly of the capabilities and business qualities of his employees. He has brought up some of the best merchants at present engaged in the trade, and who do honor to the profession as well as their tutor.

We have endeavored to give some faint idea of this model store, and although the business of many of our readers may not be in a situation to require or pay for all this system at once, yet if a few of the largest points could be introduced immediately and the smaller ones as circumstances would allow, or if the example of this successful merchant shall induce even one man to systematize his efforts this article will not have been penned in vain.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—We have been much interested by a description of a German Association residing seven miles East of Buffalo, on Buffalo creek, given in the New-York prints. They occupy a domain consisting of about 7,200 acres of generally level and productive land, a large portion of which is cleared and in a state of cultivation.—They are eminently industrious, apply themselves to the various departments of labor, and seldom find it necessary to go beyond the pale of their Association for any article. One of their fundamental principles is "Entire Community of interest, an equality of possession and products, so long as the relation shall subsist; but a strict account is kept of each member's contribution of means to the common stock, which he is entitled to claim whenever he shall choose to withdraw from the fraternity." They make a profession of Religion, are systematic in forms of worship, and illustrate uprightness and integrity in their "walk and conversation." They now number 700, and shortly expect an accession from Germany, which will make an aggregate of 900.—*Erie Gazette.*

The Yellow Fever is raging violently at New Orleans.

FACTS ABOUT DIGESTION.—Many popular notions about different articles of food, and there are few subjects upon which people indulge more notions, are totally disproved by scientific facts. We propose to write down a few well established truths respecting the relative quantity of nutriment in different kinds of food, and the relative time occupied in their digestion.

In the first place, however, we would remind our readers, that it is by no means the article containing the greatest proportion of nutritious substance, which takes soonest the form of blood and other necessary elements of animal life. Neither is the most physical strength supplied by the articles containing the most nutriment. Nuts are almost entirely composed of nutritious material, oil; potatoes contain eighty-eight parts of wasted matter to twelve of nutriment. Yet the latter impart far more strength to the body than the former. Bread is more nutritious than meat; but meat is stimulating as well as nutritive, and is supposed to strengthen the bodily functions more than bread.

Another important fact to be remembered in this connection is, that all stomachs are not alike, and that the calculations given below are applicable to a healthy stomach. What proportion of healthy stomachs there are in the world, we do not know; but the probability is, that in the majority of cases, food is not digested as rapidly as here stated. In some stomachs, food of particular kinds ferments, which interferes with complete digestion. This happens most frequently with regard to vegetables—saw-dust doctors to the contrary notwithstanding.

In general, however, the most nutritious and the most easily digested are the best for health and strength.

Wheat is the most nutritious of all substances except oil; containing ninety-five parts of nutriment to five waste matter. Dry peas, nuts and barley, are nearly as nutritious as wheat. Garden vegetables stand lowest on the list, inasmuch as they contain, when fresh, a large proportion of water. The quantity of waste matter is more than eight-tenths of the whole. Only one-fortieth of a cucumber is capable of being converted into nutriment. The nutritious part of the different meats varies from one-fifth to one-eighth of the whole.—Ycal is the most nutritious; mutton next; then chicken; then beef; last pork. Fruits vary between two and three-tenths of nutritious matter, and their order is as follows, the most nutritious being placed first: plums, grapes, apricots, cherries, peaches, gooseberries, apples, strawberries, melons. Milk contains less than one-tenth of nutritious matter, as it is mainly composed of water.

Of all the articles food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also contains eight-tenths of nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes, are digested in half the time required by the same vegetables boiled, which occupy three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton! Bread occupies three hours and a quarter. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours and a quarter, an hour and a half sooner than chicken.

Roasted veal, pork, and salted beef, occupy five hours and a half—the longest of all articles of food.

PRINTING IN CHINA.—The learned researches of M. Julien have led him to disinter in Chinese authors an invention of printing at an epoch far anterior to that when the idea was germinating in Europe. It is not the process known of old, which consisted in reproducing proofs of a text engraved on wood or stone; but it relates to a person who conceived the idea, about the year 1041 or 1048, of making use of characters, of movable types, and bringing them together to compose a text in the manner it is done at the present day. This ingenious man belonged to the working class; he was a blacksmith named Pi-ching. It is surprising that Pi-ching, accustomed to work in metal, did not think of forming metallic characters. He made use of a fine and delicate clay, undoubtedly on account of the facility with which he was able to communicate to it the desired form, and when he had fastened the types to his mind he baked them to give hardness to them. He moreover joined them and kept them together in frames of iron, as is done at the present day, and except the substitution of baked clay for metal, it may be said that the Chinese laborer had laid down the first principles of the art of printing.

But it is no advantage to be before one's age in China any more than in Europe. When Pi-ching was dead his types passed into the hands of his friends and heirs, who, far from making use of them, preserved them as precious relics. They returned to the ancient method of printing from engraved plates, not certainly on account of the imperfection of Pi-ching's method, but because this method lost all its advantages in being applied to the Chinese language, the capital fault, as is well known, of which is to call for the use of a considerable number of different characters. It was not until much later, about 1662, the European missionaries, making use of the credit they enjoyed with the Kangki, Emperor, persuaded him to cause to be engraved two hundred and fifty thousand movable copper types, and succeeded in naturalizing in China Pi-ching's invention.

NEW FASHIONED RAILROAD.—M. Audrand, a gentleman well known in Paris for his unremitting exertions, for the last seven years, to perfect a system of Railroad travelling by means of compressed air, seems at length in a fair way to succeed. He has laid down a way 100 yards long, upon which a carriage, built for the purpose, is impelled upon his new principle, with ease and smoothness heretofore not attained on the ordinary Railroads.—"There is no locomotive necessary to move it, inasmuch as this is accomplished through a tube laid in the centre of the road, with a pipe by its side, which keeps up the motive power. This system, the inventor undertakes to show, is vastly preferable, in all respects, to that of the atmospheric. It combines all of its advantages, while it is subject to none of its imperfections. It unites entire safety with the capacity to run 15 to 50 miles per hour. The cost of keeping it in motion is stated to be less than one-half of that of engine propelled carriages.

TENACITY OF LIFE IN VULTURES.—One day when we were out with our guns, one of the party shot a large vulture that had perched upon the carcass of a dead sheep, and was certainly doing the neighborhood a benefit by removing the nuisance. As soon as the bird was shot, it fell and turned upon its back; but, struggling a good deal, two of the attendants, of which each person of our party had one, was ordered to dispatch it with bamboos.—This was accordingly done, and after receiving several severe blows upon the head, it appeared to be quite dead; one of the men then took it upon his shoulder, and we pursued the sport. We were out several hours, the vulture hanging all the while from the shoulder of the man, apparently lifeless, its eyes closed and its head much lacerated by the shot and the strokes from the bamboos.

Upon our return, the man who carried the vulture, glad to get rid of his burthen, (for these birds will sometimes weigh as much as thirty pounds) flung it upon the ground with a force of itself sufficient to kill it; but to our surprise, it seemed to be reanimated by the shock; for, after opening its eyes, it suddenly turned, and was on its legs in a moment. Advancing a step or two, it stretched out its wings, rose heavily into the air, continuing to rise until it was lost to our view in the distance.—We were all so much astonished at thus so unexpectedly beholding the dead alive, that no one thought of making an attempt to prevent its escape. The tenaciousness of life which the vulture possesses, as this anecdote will show, is almost incredible; and so great is its rapacity, that when engaged in devouring its prey, it will allow a person to approach and seize it, though this is at all times a dangerous experiment.

AN EVENTFUL HISTORY.—On the 23rd of April, there died, at Darlington, Eng. Joseph Rose, in his 87th year. Nearly seventy years ago, Rose was attended by an under sheriff, the officials of a prisoner, and the loathed outcast of the very dregs of society, Jack Ketch. Upon a scaffold he was to die, as a "moral example to wrongdoers," and thousands were congregated to look upon, as a curiosity, the death struggles of a human creature.—But, before the hangman had completed his preparations for the show, a horseman approached, scarcely giving time for the multitude to open a way for him,—he had killed one horse on his journey—with a reprieve for Rose. Yes! Joseph Rose stood trembling on the very outer edge of eternity, a few minutes more, and he would have been a stiffened corpse; and yet he was innocent of the charge imputed to him, innocent as the judge, who decked in scarlet, and looking solemn in a black cap, condemned him to an ignominious death. He was tried for sheep-stealing, was satisfactorily proved to be innocent by Mr. Vernon, of Hinton, for whom Rose was a favorite horse jockey. For nearly seventy years after, Joseph Rose, performed the duties of his humble station (a farm laborer), to the satisfaction of his employers, and reared a family of nine or ten children.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A letter published in the Limerick (Ireland) Examiner, under date of July 23d, gives the particulars of a scene of ejection in Ireland, which for cruelty and brutality is unequalled.

The scene of this outrage upon humanity was near Charleville, in the county of Cork. On the 13th of July, according to the statement, and in the village called "Glen," on the estate of the Earl of Cork, ejections were executed by the sub-sheriff of Cork, aided by the military and police force, on forty-eight tenants. Their houses or cabins were thrown down, and the forty-eight families numbering about four hundred human beings, were turned out upon the high road. Of these it is alleged that more than one hundred were suffering from fever. They were obliged to take refuge in a neighboring church-yard. The church-yard of Ballysally contains many flat tombstones and grass covered graves; and among these graves the ejected families slept for four consecutive nights, huddled together. One poor woman was taken off her bed four days after her confinement, and placed by the side of the ditch with her infant, both in a state of helpless exhaustion. Another woman had a family of seven all suffering from fever. In a third family there were ten persons in fever at the time of the ejection.

WHO CANNOT BE RICH?—A Polish woman, who has a stand in the Franklin Market, found herself about five years ago, a widow, with four young children, and an estate of just one dollar and fifty cents in money. She did not however, turn her steps towards the Alms-house, nor spend her time in begging from door to door. Though embarrassed by a very poor knowledge of our language, she immediately invested her capital in some articles which she could sell, and commenced operations, employing the children as she could for her assistance. For a year or two past, she has had the market stall. A few months ago she learned that the owner of a good farm of seventy-five acres in one of the central counties of the State was very desirous to sell his farm for money. She examined the farm, found a good house, barn, &c., and fifty acres under cultivation. Her twelve shillings had grown to twelve hundred dollars, all safe in the Savings Bank, and she offered it for the farm, and it was accepted,—for it was all in cash. The Polish widow has now her country estate, but unwilling to retire as yet, she has returned and resumed her stall. What a fine provision for herself and family she has secured by five years of determined effort! What proof has she made, that this is the land where all may be rich who have health, and where they only who have it not, are proper objects of charity.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—It seems to be pretty well settled that there was an earthquake in this vicinity on Sunday morning, the 8th inst. An accurate observer of such things informs us that there were two shocks, very sensibly felt by him, at about 9 o'clock 45 minutes. The rattling of the windows commenced in a south-west direction and proceeded in a north-east course. The rattling from the first shock had ceased when that of the second shock commenced. The accounts from the Eastward lead to the supposition that the shocks were more violent in that direction than they were in this vicinity. In the neighborhood of Yarmouth, Me., glass was broken and crockery shaken from the shelves in some instances.—*Boston Trav.*

ARITHMETIC.—Arithmetic is a science as well as an art; it is therefore possible for one well acquainted with the properties and relations of numbers when a question is proposed for solution, says the Ohio School Journal, not only to be able after two or three trials, to obtain the result by some arbitrary rule, but to succeed if not at once, what operations are required, and then to perform them in the shortest manner and to obtain the required result with the least possible number of figures. Hence it is well known to the observing that many of the processes required in the every day practice can be greatly abbreviated. The contractions in multiplication are numerous and important, but most of them may be included in a few general classes, of which we name.

1. Those based upon the decimal relations of numbers. Of these the most numerous are the multiplication by the aliquot parts of 10, 100, 1000, &c., all of which are governed by one general rule, viz. annex one or more ciphers to the multiplicand and divide that result by the denominator of the common fraction denoting the aliquot part of 10; 100 or 1000, which the multiplier equals. Hence—

To multiply by

5, (1-2 of 10) annex 1 cipher and divide by 2	2
3 1-3 of 10 " " " " " "	3
2 1-2 of 10 " " " " " "	4
1 1-1 of 10 " " " " " "	8
50 1-2 of 100 2 ciphers " " " "	2
33 1-3 of 100 " " " " " "	3
25 1-4 of 100 " " " " " "	4
16 2-3 of 100 " " " " " "	5
12 1-2 of 100 " " " " " "	8

From these specimens the rule of multiplying by the aliquot parts of 1000, 500, 333 1-3, 250, 166 2-3, 83 1-3, 62 1-2, can be easily formed. To multiply by 9, 99, or any number nines, annex to the multiplicand as many ciphers as there are nines in the multiplier and subtract the multiplicand from that result. The process of multiplying by eleven may also be shortened. To multiply by 15, annex a cipher to the multiplicand, and add one half the multiplicand to that result.

LATER FROM THE MORMONS.—A friend has shown us a letter of a late date, from the Pioneer Camp of Mormon Emigrants. They had at length reached the Great Salt Lake, near which they had made a halt, and their wearied cattle were enjoying the sweet grass and fresh water with which that region is favored. They had made a new road from the Omata country to near the base of the mountain, which will no doubt be valuable to other emigrants from the United States. It keeps north of the Oregon trace, is said to be more direct than this, and is carried, by substantial bridges, over most of the principal streams which it meets. By the Pioneers, it must have been traversed with difficulty, since they had evidently been subjected to great hardships. After leaving Grand Island, however, they had an abundant supply of buffalo beef, which greatly renewed the strength of those whose health was suffering by forced abstinence. A single herd, with which they fell in, was estimated to number over 10,000, or, according to the calculation of one letter writer, must have contained from 8 to 10,000,000 pounds of meat; "a large supply," he says, "to be sent by Quails in the Desert." Should Whitney's Railroad or any Government works, be undertaken along the line from Missouri to the Pacific, they will find their best contractors and workmen among the Mormons—hardy children of persecution—who appear to despise difficulty and danger.—*Pennsylvaniaan.*

EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE IN THE LIVES OF A MARRIED PAIR.—A Scotch newspaper of the year 1777 gives the following as the extract of a letter from Lmark: "Old William Douglas and his wife are lately dead; you know that he and his wife were born on the same day, within the same hour, by the same midwife; that they were constant companions, till nature inspired them with love and friendship; and at the age of nineteen were married with the consent of their parents, at the church where they were christened. These are not the whole of the circumstances attending this extraordinary pair. They never knew a day's sickness until the day before their deaths; and the day on which they died they were exactly one hundred years old. They died in one bed, and were buried in one grave, close to the fount where they were christened."

WORKING FOR A LIVING.—The following article in the "Offering," edited by the factory girls of Lowell, breathes the right spirit:

"Whence originated the idea that it was derogatory to a lady's dignity, or a blot upon female character, to labor? And who was the first to say sneeringly, 'Oh, she works for a living?' Surely, such ideas and expressions ought not to grow on American soil! The time has been, when ladies of the first rank were accustomed to busy in domestic employment. Homer tells us of princes who used to draw water from the springs, and wash with their own hands the finest of the linens of their respective families. Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her attendants, and the wife of Ulysses after the siege of Troy, employed herself in weaving until her husband returned from Ithaca."

A REGULAR "SUCKER."—The Penn Yan Democrat tells a capital story of a laborer of that village, named John Kingsley, who has proved himself the greatest "suck-egg" of the age. Halting in front of one of the village stores, where stood in full view a pile of eggs, he bantered the clerk to set a lumping price for as many as he could "suck." The figure was finally fixed at twenty-five cents, chickens and all, and at it he went. After disposing of twenty-one, he proposed to quit if the clerk would give him fifty cents. The proposition was rejected, and at it he went again, and with the cry that "John Kingsley never surrenders," he kept up the "fire in front," until he had swallowed forty-seven eggs, when he left the field, declaring that it was not his intention to make a hog of himself!

STRANGE DISCOVERY.—Lately, in pulling down an old church at Aia in Norway, an oblong box was found containing the skeletons of a man and woman with about 50 rods of hard wood lying between them. On the cover was a brass plate with the following inscription: "In this coffin repose the remains of a man and woman, who, having lived together in concubinage, were for their ill-conduct, beaten to death, October 4, 1404." It appears, from an examination of the state of the law in Norway in the beginning of the 15th century, that the above named crime was at that period punished by death from castigation.