

SCHUYLER'S PALACES OF FORTUNE.

New-York, 11th October, 1831. The unprecedented good fortune that has attended adventurers at my truly fortunate establishments is a common subject of remark in this City—Victory after victory!!! Splendid realities and no sham about it. In the Grand Mammoth Lottery, drawn on the 21st inst. I had the extreme pleasure of selling the Capital Prize of \$20,000, and a citizen of North-Carolina was the fortunate owner of one-half—viz: Mr. B.C. Eaton of Halifax, the other share was owned by Mr. James Gordon, of Norfolk, Va. The cash was advanced for the same, the day after the drawing.—Again, in the very last Lottery I sold a prize of \$5,000 to Mr. L. Barber, of Ulster county in this State—let it be remembered that Schuyler never publishes the names of the many fortunate owners of Capitals obtained at his office without particular consent. It is a fact that nearly all the high prizes of consequence are obtained at my office. The Capital Prize of \$50,000 in the Grand Mammoth Lottery was sent by the Managers (Messrs. Yates & McIntyre) to their agent in Pittsburgh, Penn. A certain vender in this city has endeavored to deceive the Public by puffing in such a manner as to convey the idea that he sold it—this is no such thing—he had nothing to do with it—but there are so many pretenders that some folks pretend any thing.—A good class is drawing weekly in this City—10 dollars will always get a good chance in any of the Lotteries. On the 16th November next, a first rate all prize scheme will be drawn in this City—10 No. Lottery—Blanks are entitled to 4 dollars in this Lottery, and one number 10 dollars. Price of tickets 10 dollars, shares in proportion. Please address as usual.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New-York. Schuyler's Lottery Herald, published every Wednesday, is sent gratis to all his customers.—The Herald will be found useful and amusing.

THOMAS A. MERA RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the house recently occupied by Gibson & Henry as a Dry-Goods Store, next door north of the Sheriff's Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. A good and general assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING; Liverpool, Crochery, China and Glass WARE, daily expected.

A general assortment of WINES and Foreign SPIRITS, wholesale and retail; Flour, Bacon & Lard, by retail. THO. A. MERA. Oct. 3, 1831. 50tf

All of the above articles unusually low for cash, or barter for country produce.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

J. SUMNER & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that they have commenced the above Business at old stand formerly occupied by E. M. Brown, and recently by Capt. Th. A. Mera as a grocery on Main street, a short distance north-east of the Court-House, where they intend to keep on hand a good assortment of Ware, and expect to be able to supply at wholesale or retail, on most reasonable terms, all who may favor them with their custom. JOS. SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work in the above line done in the most perfect manner, and on the most liberal terms. Will receive suitable compensation. Oct 7 6

Charles & Camden

NEW ARRANGEMENT. LEAVES Charlotte and Camden every Sunday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—and arrives in Charlotte and Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 5 P. M.—meeting the Northern stages at Charlotte, and the Charleston and Columbia stages in Camden.

The Contractor pledges himself to use every exertion for the comfort and convenience of passengers. He has prepared a six-passenger Coach to run on the line, and a stage, with steady and careful drivers. For seats, application can be made at Boy's Hotel, Charlotte; D. Hagen; Lewis Gill, Lancaasterville; Fletcher's; and at McAdams, Camden. Fare, 6 cents per mile, or the passenger paying in advance, 5 cents per mile for going and returning. THOS. BOYD, Contractor. Sept. 5, 1831. 50tf

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street, a few yards north-west of the Court-House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

NEGROES WANTED. THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES, without any limit, during the next six months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal price in cash. ROBERT WATSON. N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually as if application were made in person. Charlotte, Sept. 17, 1831. 6m78

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1831. Elijah Sibley, Ors. Att.—levied in the hands of John M. Ingram, and him summoned as garnishee. Alexan for Sibley, summoned as garnishee.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal 6 weeks, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him. Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1831. Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c. 6m77-pr. adv. 82.

Warranty Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.



FROST.

By Miss Gould, from the forthcoming number of "The Token," for 1832.

The Frost looked forth, on still clear night, And he said, "Now I shall be out of sight, So through the valley and over the height, In silence I'll take my way; I will not go on like the blustering train, The wind and the snow—the hail and the rain, Who make so much noise and noise in vain, But I'll be as busy as they!"

Then he went to the mountain and powdered its crest, He climbed up the firs, and their boughs he dressed With diamonds and pearls, and over the breast Of the quivering oak, he spread A coat of mail, that it need not fear The downward path of many a spear, That he hung on its margin, far and near, Where a rock would rear its head.

He went to the windows of those who slept, And over each one like a fairy crept, Wherever he bathed, wherever he stepped, By the light of the moon, were seen Most beautiful things. There were flowers and trees, There were Nies of birds, and swarms of bees, There were thrones, thrones, temples and towers, and the All played in silver shewn!

But he done thing that was hardly fair; He went the cupboard, and finding there, That and forgotten for him to prepare, "Nogust to set them a thinking, I'll bit his basket of fruit," said he; "This baked pitcher I'll burst in three! And a glass of water they've left for me, Su' "chick" to tell them I'm drinking!"

CLOUDS.

Tinyellow Clouds, the mellow Clouds, That skim along the sky, I spirits in their airy shrouds, Seeking their homes on high;

W oil, in childhood's hour I've bent My eyes upon their forms, Their changing shape, and varying tint, Portending droughts or storms;

And wept, I could not take my flight Up to those regions fair, To bask amidst the golden light Reflected sweetly there.—

But, far above the Clouds, and skies, I feel there is a home, To which at last my soul will rise, When God shall bid it come.

Oh! if our eyes could pierce the blue, Beyond the golden clouds, And bring the gorgeous realm to view, That Deity enshrouds;

Would earth upon our brittle thread Its fastenings long retain, Ah no! the soul its dress would shed, To haste to yonder plain.

NATURAL HISTORY.

From the Journal of Geology & Natural Science.

NOTES ON ILLINOIS.

Our readers, we think, cannot but be pleased with the extract we are about to present, with, from the Illinois Monthly Magazine, July, 1831. A work so much devoted to the natural history, the manners, carries an immense literature of the far west, soon be generally value with it, that will volumes for the interegated. It speaks of the western states of the inhabitants American, and so meritoria work so ducted, should have appeared amongst us.

WILD ANIMALS.

The buffalo has entirely left us. Before the country was settled, our immense prairies afforded pasturage to large herds of this animal, and the traces of them are still remaining, in the "buffalo paths" which are to be seen in several parts of the state. These are well beaten tracks, leading generally from the prairies in the interior of the state, to the margins of the large rivers; showing the course of their migrations as they changed their pastures periodically, from the low marshy alluvion, to the dry upland plains. In the heat of summer they would be driven from the latter by prairie fires, in the autumn they would be expelled from the former by the musquitoes; in the spring the grass of the plains would afford abundant pasturage, while the herds could enjoy the warmth of the sun, and snuff the breeze that sweeps so freely over them; in the winter the rich canes of the river banks, which is an evergreen, would furnish food, while the low grounds, thickly covered with brush and forest, would afford protection from the bleak winds. I know few subjects more interesting than the migration of wild animals, connecting, as it does, the singular display of brute instinct, with a wonderful exhibition of the various supplies which nature has provided for the support of animal life, under an endless variety of circumstances. These paths are narrow, and remarkably direct, showing that the animals travelled in single file thro' the woods, and pursued the most direct course to their places of destination.

Deer are more abundant than at the first settlement of the country. They increase to a certain extent, with the population.—The reason of this appears to be, that they find protection in the neighborhood of man, from the beasts of prey that assail them in the wilderness, and from whose attacks their young, particularly, can with difficulty es-

cape. They suffer most from the wolves, who hunt in packs like hounds, and who seldom give up the chase until a deer is taken. We have often sat, on a moonlight summer night, at the door of a log cabin on one of our prairies, and heard the wolves in full chase of a deer, yelling very nearly in the same manner as a pack of hounds. Sometimes the cry would be heard at a great distance over the plain; then it would die away, and again be distinguished at a nearer point, and in another direction—now the full cry would burst upon us from a neighboring thicket, and we could almost hear the sobs of the exhausted deer; and again it would be borne away and lost in distance. We have passed nearly whole nights in listening to such sounds; and once we saw a deer dash through the yard, and immediately past the door at which we sat, followed by his audacious pursuers, who were but a few yards in his rear.

Immense numbers of deer are killed every year by our hunters, who take them for their skins and skins alone, throwing away the rest of the carcass. Venison hams and hides are important articles of export. The former are purchased from the hunters at 25 cents a pair, the latter at 20 cents a pound. In our villages we purchase, for our tables, the saddle of venison with the hams attached, for 37½ cents, which would be something like one cent a pound.

There are several ways of hunting deer, all of which are equally simple. Most generally the hunter proceeds to the woods on horseback, in the day time, selecting particularly certain hours, which are thought to be most favorable. It is said that during the seasons when the pastures are green, this animal rises from its lair, precisely at the rising of the moon, whether in the day or night; and I suppose the fact to be so, because such is the testimony of experienced hunters. If it be true, it is a curious display of animal instinct. This hour therefore is always kept in view by the hunter, as he rides slowly through the forest, with his rifle on his shoulder, while his keen eye penetrates the surrounding shades. On beholding a deer the hunter slides from his horse, and while the deer is observing the latter, creeps upon him, keeping the largest trees between himself and the object of pursuit, until he gets near enough to fire. An expert woodsman seldom fails to hit his game. It is extremely dangerous to approach a wounded deer. Timid and harmless as this animal is at other times, he no sooner finds himself deprived of the power of flight than he becomes furious, and rushes upon his enemy, making desperate plunges with his sharp horns, and striking and trampling violently with his fore legs, which being extremely muscular, and armed with sharp hoofs, are capable of inflicting very severe wounds. Aware of this circumstance, the hunter approaches him with caution, and either secures his prey by a second shot, where the first has been but partially successful, or, as is more frequently the case, causes his dog to seize the wounded animal, while he watches his own opportunity to stab him with his hunting knife. Sometimes where a noble buck is the victim, and the hunter is impatient and inexperienced, terrible conflicts ensue on such occasions.

Another mode, is to watch at night, in the neighborhood of the salt licks. These are spots where the earth is impregnated with saline particles, or where the salt water oozes through the soil. Deer and other grazing animals frequent such places, and remain for hours licking the earth.—The hunter secrets himself here, either in the thick top of a tree, or most generally in a screen erected for the purpose, and with log concealed like a masked battery, is pursued only in the summer, or early in the autumn, in cloudless nights, when the moon shines brilliantly, and objects may be readily discovered. At the rising of the moon or shortly after, the deer having risen from their beds, approach the lick. Such places are generally denuded of timber, but surrounded by it; and as the animal is about to emerge from the shade into the clear moonlight, it steps, looks cautiously around, and snuffs the air. Then he advances a few steps, and stops again, smells the ground, or raises his expanded nostrils, as if he "snuffed" the approach of danger in every tainted breeze. The hunter sits motionless, and almost breathless, waiting until the animal shall get within rifle shot, and until its position in relation to the hunter, and the light shall be favorable, when he fires with an unerring aim. A few deer only can be thus taken in one night, and after a few nights these timid animals are driven from the haunts which are thus disturbed.

Another practice is called driving, and is only practised in those parts of the country where this kind of game is scarce, and where hunting is pursued as an amusement. A large party is made up, and the hunters ride forth with their dogs. The hunting ground is selected, and as it is pretty well known what tracks are usually taken by the deer when started, an individual is placed at each of those passes, to intercept the retreating animal. The scene of action being thus, in some measure, surrounded, small parties advance with the dogs from different directions, and the startled deer, in flying, most generally pass some of the persons who are concealed, and who fire at them as they pass.

The elk, has disappeared. A few have been seen in late years, and some taken; but it is not known that any remain at this time, within the limits of the State. The bear is never seen. This animal inhabits those parts of the country that are thickly wooded, and delight particularly in cane-brakes, where it feeds in the winter on the tender shoots of the young cane. The meat is tender and finely flavored, and is esteemed a great delicacy. Wolves are very numerous in every part of the state. There are two kinds: the common, or black wolf, and the prairie wolf. The former is a large fierce animal, and very destructive to sheep, pigs, calves, poultry, and even young colts. They hunt in large packs, and after using every stratagem to circumvent their prey, attack it with remarkable ferocity. Like the Indian, they always endeavor to surprise their victim, and strike the mortal blow without exposing themselves to danger. They seldom attack man, except when asleep or wounded. The largest animals, when wounded, entangled, or otherwise disabled, become their prey, but in general they only attack such as are incapable of resistance. They have been known to be in wait upon the bank of a stream which the buffaloes were in the habit of crossing, and when one of those unwieldy animals were so unfortunate as to sink into the mire, spring suddenly upon it, and worry it to death, while thus disabled from resistance. Their most common prey is the deer, which they hunt regularly; but all defenceless animals are alike acceptable to their ravenous appetites. When tempted by hunger they approach the farm houses in the night, and snatch their prey from under the very eye of the farmer; and when the latter is absent with his dogs, the wolf is sometimes seen by the females lurking about in mid-day, as if aware of the unprotected state of the family. Our heroic females have sometimes shot them under such circumstances.

The smell of burning assafetida has a remarkable effect upon this animal. If a fire be made in the woods, and a portion of this drug thrown into it, so as to saturate the atmosphere with the odour, the wolves, if any are within reach of the scent, immediately assemble around, howling in the most mournful manner; and such is the remarkable fascination under which they seem to labor, that they will often suffer themselves to be shot down rather than quit the spot.

Of the very few instances of their attacking human beings, of which we have heard, the following may serve to give some idea of their habits. In very early times, a negro man was passing in the night, in the lower part of Kentucky, from one settlement to another. The distance was several miles, and the country over which he travelled entirely unsettled. In the morning his carcass was found entirely stripped of flesh.—Near it lay his axe, covered with blood, and all around the bushes were beaten down, the ground trodden, and the number of foot tracks so great, as to show that the unfortunate victim had fought long and manfully. On pursuing his track it appeared that the wolves had pursued him for a considerable distance, he had often turned upon them and driven them back. Several times they had attacked him, and been repelled, as appeared by the blood and tracks. He had killed some of them, before the final onset, and in the last conflict had destroyed several. His axe was his only weapon.

On another occasion, many years ago, a negro man was going through the woods, with no companion but his fiddle, when he discovered that a pack of wolves were on his track. They pursued very cautiously, but a few of them would sometimes dash up, and growl, as if impatient for their prey, and then fall back again. As he had several miles to go, he became much alarmed. He sometimes stopped, shouted, drove back his pursuers, and then proceeded. The animals became more and more audacious, and would probably have attacked him, had he not arrived at a deserted cabin, which stood by the way side. Into this he rushed for shelter, and without waiting to shut the door, climbed up and seated himself on the rafters. The wolves dashed in after him, and becoming quite furious, howled, and leaped, and endeavored with every expression of rage to get to him. The moon was now shining brightly, and Cuff being able to see the entrance and exit of his own safety, began to act on the offensive. Finding the cabin full of them, he crawled down to the top of the door, which he shut and fastened. Then removing some of the loose boards from the roof, scattered them with a tremendous clatter upon such of his foes as remained outside, who soon scampered off, while those in the house began to crouch with fear. He had now a large number of prisoners to stand guard over, until morning; and drawing forth his fiddle, he very good naturedly played for them all night, very much, as he supposed, to their edification and amusement, for like all genuine lovers of music, he imagined that it had power to soften the heart, even of a wolf. On the ensuing day, some of the neighbors assembled and destroyed the captives, with great rejoicings.

The prairie wolf, is a smaller species, which takes its name from its habit of residing entirely upon the open plains. Even when hunted with dogs, it will make circuit after circuit, round the prairie, carefully avoiding the forest, or only dashing into it occasionally when hard pressed, and then returning to the plain. In size and appearance, this animal is midway between the wolf and the fox, and in color it resembles the latter, being of a very light red. It preys upon poultry, rabbits, young pigs, calves, &c. The most friendly relations subsist between this animal and the common wolf, and they constantly hunt in packs together. Nothing is more common than to see a large black wolf, in company with several prairie wolves. I am well satisfied that the latter is the jackal of Asia.

Several years ago an agricultural society, which was established at the seat of government, offered a large premium to the person who should kill the greatest number of wolves in one year. The legislature at the same time offered a bounty for each wolf scalp that should be taken. The consequence was, that the expenditure for wolf scalps became so great, as to render it necessary to repeal the law. These animals, although still numerous, and troublesome to the farmer, are greatly decreased in number, and are no longer dangerous to man.—We know of no instance in late years, of a human being having been attacked by them.

We have the fox, in some places, in great numbers; though generally speaking, I think the animal is scarce. It will undoubtedly increase with the population. The panther and wild-cat are found in our forests. Our open country is not, however, well suited to their shy habits, and they are less frequently seen than in some of the neighboring states.

The beaver and otter, were once numerous, but are now seldom seen, except on our frontiers. The gopher, * is, as we suppose, a nondescript. The name does not occur in books of natural history, nor do we find any animal of a corresponding description. The only account that we have seen of it, is in "Long's Second Expedition." In a residence in this state of eleven years, we have never seen one, nor have we ever conversed with a person who has seen one—we mean, who has seen one near enough to examine it, and to be certain that it was not something else. That such an animal exists is doubtless; but they are very shy and their numbers small. They burrow in the earth, and are supposed to throw up those hillocks which are seen in such vast abundance over our prairies. This is to some extent a mistake, for we know that many of these little mounds are thrown up by craw-fish, and by ants.

The polecat is very destructive to our poultry. The raccoon and opossum are very numerous, and extremely troublesome to the farmer, as they not only attack his poultry, but plunder his cornfields. They are hunted by boys, and large numbers of them destroyed. The skins of the raccoons pay well for the trouble of taking them, as the fur is in demand.

Rabbits are very abundant, and in some places extremely destructive to the young orchards, and to garden vegetables.

We have the large grey squirrel, and the ground squirrel. There are no nuts, except along the large rivers, where they have landed from the boats.

* The writer of this interesting article, appears not to be aware that the Gopher has already been described. It belongs to the class Mammalia, order Rodentia. It was formerly included in the genus Mus, of Linnaeus, but Rafinesque has given it the elegant name of "Geomys." It is the "Pseudostoma" of Say, and the Mus Bartrianus of Shaw. There is but one species yet known, the Geomys Bartrianus or Earth Rat with Pouches.—It is the size of a rat, of a reddish grey color, has deep cheek pouches, which open externally, enlarging the sides of the head and neck. When it was first figured in the Transactions of the Linnaean Society, and in Shaw, vol. 2, part 1, these pouches were represented turned inside out, as though it had a bag on each side of the head.—Ed.

An English natural philosopher in a recent publication, mentions a remarkable instance of the application of scientific knowledge to the useful purposes of life. We have scarcely ever met with a better illustration of the manner in which those laws of nature seem at first to have no connection with human comfort or convenience, and to be the mere objects of philosophical curiosity, are yet by some fortunate invention, made to contribute materially to human comfort and even to the preservation of human life. In the process of pointing needles, in the great manufactories of that article, minute particles of steel fly from the grindstones and mingling with the fine notes that float in the atmosphere, are inhaled by the workmen with their breath. The effect on the health is pernicious and in the end fatal. A short exposure to this atmosphere was not found to be of perceptible inconvenience, but after a time symptoms of pulmonary consumption appeared, and it was observed that few of the workmen employed in the process of pointing needles lived to the age of forty years. Guards of gauze or linen to purify or strain the air were resorted to, but without success. At length some ingenious person bethought himself of employing a mask of magnetized steel wire to attract and intercept the almost invisible particles of steel as they were drawn to the mouth by the action of breathing. The experiment succeeded, and the cause of disease was removed.—London paper.

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