



TABLE OF RAILROADS.

Giving the Names, Distances and rates of Fare.

	Miles.	Fare.
Eastern R. R.—Boston to Portland,	105	\$3 00
Boston and Maine do do	110	3 00
do and Lowell, do to Lowell,	26	65
do and Worcester, to Worc'str.	44	1 25
do and Prov., to Providence,	42	1 25
Fitchburg, Boston to Baldwinville	71	1 75
Fall River, do to Fall River,	53	1 35
Old Colony, do to Plymouth,	37½	1 00
Western, Worcester to Albany,	156	3 75
Nashua and Lowell, : : : :	15	40
Concord, Nashua to Concord, : :	34	80
Norwich and Worcester, : : : :	60	1 50
New Haven and Springfield, : : :	62	1 87
Bridgeport, : : : : :	98	2 00
New York and Harlem, : : : :	53	1 00
New York and Erie, : : : : :	87	1 50
Long Island, : : : : :	95	2 00
Camden and Amboy, New York to Philadelphia, : : : : :	90	3 00
New York and New Brunswick, do and Philadelphia, : : :	88	4 00
Reading, Phil. and Pottsville, : :	92	3 00
Philadelphia and Baltimore, : :	97	3 00
Westchester and Columbia, : :	32	75
Phil., Lancaster and Harrisburg, do Germantown & Norristown, :	107	4 00
Harrisburg and Chambersburg, :	56	2 12
Balt. & Ohio, Balt. to Cumberland, :	179	7 00
Baltimore and Washington, : :	40	1 60
do and Susquehanna, : : :	71	3 13
Washington and Richmond, including portage, : : : : :	133	5 50
Louisa, Gordonsville, : : : :	50	3 25
Richmond to Petersburg, : : :	22½	1 00
Winchester and Potomac, : : :	32	2 00
Petersburg and Roanoke, Weldon, :	63	3 00
Weldon to Wilmington, : : :	161½	4 00
Wilm'gtn. to Charleston, steamer, :	170	4 00
Gaston to Raleigh, : : : :	87	4 00
South Car., Charleston to Augusta	136	6 75
Columbia, Branchville to Colum., :	68	1 38
Georgia, Augusta to Atlanta, : :	171	7 00
Athens Branch, : : : : :	39	1 95
Western and Atlantic, Dalton, : :	100	5 00
Central, Savannah to Macon, : :	194	7 00
Macon and Western, Atlanta, : :	101	4 00
Montgomery and West Point, : :	60	3 00
Vicksburg and Jackson, : : :	47	3 00
Albany and Schenectady, : : :	17	50
Greenbush and Troy, : : : :	6	20
Troy and Schenectady, : : : :	20½	50
Utica and Schenectady, : : : :	78	3 00
Utica and Syracuse, : : : :	53	2 00
Syracuse and Auburn, : : : :	26	1 00
Auburn and Rochester, : : : :	77	3 00
Rochester and Attica, : : : :	44	1 56
Attica and Buffalo, : : : :	31½	94
Buffalo and Niagara Falls, : : :	22	75
Lockport and Niagara Falls, : : :	24	74
Michigan Central, Detroit to Kalamazoo, : : : : :	146	4 40
Detroit and Pontiac, : : : : :	25	1 00
Erie and Kal., Toledo to Adrian, :	35	1 00
South. Mich., Monroe to Hillsdale, :	70	2 00
Mad River, Sandusky to Bellefontaine, : : : : :	102	3 25
Little Miami, Cincinnati to Springfield, : : : : :	84	2 00
Lexington and Ohio, : : : : :	28	1 25
Mansfield and Sandusky, : : : :	56	1 50
Madison and Indianapolis, : : :	86	3 00

Shoeing Horses.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, some time since, Professor Sewell remarked that he had found old horses shod with a layer of leather, forming an artificial sole between the shoe and the hoof, recover from the severe affections causing injury to the hoof; such, for instance, as contractions, brittleness, sand cracks, or even disease of the-foot itself, as thrushes, canker, corns, &c. and perfectly regain its original elasticity and firmness. The mode in question had been practised by Prof. Sewell for the last thirty years.

Canal around the Falls of St. Mary.

It appears that another effort is to be made for the construction of this great work, the connection link in the navigation of the great chain of Lakes. Mr. Felch Senator of Michigan, has submitted a report from the Committee on Public Lands, to which had been previously referred a petition of O. B. Dibble, George C. Bates, and other citizens of Detroit, asking for the right of way, and the grant of land to aid in the construction of the ship canal around the Falls, and the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan in relation to the same. The report recommends the cession of the right of way asked for, and the grant of 500,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of the Ship Canal.

Potato Cure.

A Perfect cure for the Potato Disease has at last been discovered, and applied to the crop in Germany. Dr. Klotsch of Berlin, has received a reward of 1,400 dollars from the Prussian Government for the discovery. The same manner of preventing the disease was discovered nearly at the same time by the celebrated Prof. Liebig, but Dr. Klotsch has tested it for three years successfully and on a large scale. The plan is to pinch off about half an inch of the top of the plant when it has reached a height of six to nine inches, and to repeat the same operation 10 to 11 weeks after the time of planting, on all the stems of the plant.

Poisonous Clams.

We have seen many accounts lately of people having lost their lives in various places along our coast from eating clams. It appears to us that there is not sufficient data to found reasonable conclusions regarding the clams being the direct cause of these deaths. Some accounts, plain and unvarnished, are yet required. One account says that these poisonous clams have all been found to have a small black leech within them. If this is the case it argues that the clams were *a la morte*.

The Pine Distemper.

The Mobile Herald says that the disease which is destroying the pine forests of the Carolinas, has made its appearance in Baldwin co., Ala. It exhibits some singular phenomena. Occasionally it proceeds in a straight line, destroying not only the full grown trees but the small shoots just springing up. Then again it goes into circles, leaving trees in the intermediate spaces sound and vigorous. The trees die just as though they had been girdled: the leaves wither and fall off, and the trunk soon runs to decay. Our informant does not attribute the cause of this strange distemper to worms. The only one seen about it is the common one peculiar to the pine trees. His impression is, that the cause is entirely an atmospheric one.

Monster Snake

On the 4th inst, while Mr. Lyman Whitman with a friend was out gunning, in the town of Dunstable, N. H., near the somewhat celebrated springs, discovered a large black snake slowly crawling along the ground. Mr. Whitman fired, wounded the reptile, who, hissing, started furiously toward him, when a shot from his friend brought him to, but it was not until a third and a fourth charge had been given him, that he succumbed to his assailants.—Upon measuring him, he was found to be nine feet and seven inches in length.

Perfuming the Theatre.

The Broadway Theatre has a ventilating apparatus in it, which, by means of steam power throws 3000 feet of fresh air into the theatre per minute. By putting an ounce of cologne water into the apparatus, the whole theatre (they say,) is made delightfully fragrant—novel certainly.

Colonization.

There are now five expeditions afloat, bearing five hundred emancipated emigrants to Liberia. An equal number anxiously await the ability of the Society to send them.

Quick Sailing.

The steamship Niagara was absent from Boston only twenty-seven days, during which she made two passages across the Atlantic, and laid in Dock five days.

Lead Pipes.

The Bostonians are now, in view of the speedy introduction of the waters of Long Pond, discussing a question which agitated the scientific circles of Gotham, when the Croton was on the way hither, to wit: the best material for conveying fresh water through houses. The consulting physicians of Boston Drs. Warren, Shattuck, Bigelow, Hayward, and Ware, have made a report at the request of the city on the different materials for the service pipes of the Long Pond Water. They come to the conclusion that there is no appreciable mischief, to be apprehended from common lead pipe, provided that the water be allowed to flow for a little while through the pipes before beginning to use it in the morning. The water of wells is apt to contain saline matters which corrode lead and produce a poisonous solution, but open river or pond water, though it dissolves a small portion of the lead at first, soon forms an insoluble coating upon the lead, after which no solution can be detected.

Discovery of Indian Relics.

Mr. Garrett Clawson, of Hector Falls, near Seneca Lake, recently ploughed up the bones of an Indian, together with a small copper kettle, a tobacco box, tomahawk, bullets, &c.—The tomahawk was brass, pointed with steel, and seemed to answer the double purpose of the "pipe of peace, and the hatchet of death." Considerable interest was manifested by those who had collected around the spot where they had so long laid in peace, for each seemed anxious to obtain some relic of him whose history had thus been buried with him—"something to remember him by"—and a general division of bones took place—one choosing one, and another another part of the remains, as it seemed to strike their fancy.

Palpitation of the Heart.—Tea, Coffee and Tobacco.

Professor W. Parker, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, at a recent clinical lecture, examined a man who was troubled with palpitation of the heart. The report states that no physical signs of organic disease of the heart could be detected; and hence we may conclude, says Prof. C. "with much certainty, that all the cardiac disturbance is purely functional, depending on derangement of the digestive organs—and this organ depending on the free use of tobacco, tea and coffee, and confinement within doors." What then are the indications of treatment? Shall we give physic in such a case? Will physic cure bad habits? Not a bit of it. Let the patient simply throw away his tobacco, his tea and his coffee; adopt a plain, wholesome diet, and take regular exercise in the open air, and he will soon be well; in a word, remove the causes of derangement and the effects will cease.

Atmospheric Locomotive.

A locomotive for common roads is being built at Putney (England) on a plan got up by Baron V. Nathen, acting by compressed air. He has, it is said, succeeded in overcoming the obstacles hitherto encountered in its application.

Of this, we have strong doubts and fears, the end of which will be found to be the failure of the plan. No machine can propel itself mechanically, by performing an action to drive itself by the reaction.

Heads and Texts.

The excellent and eccentric Rowland Hill when once in Scotland, was found fault with because he had no heads and particulars in his sermons. When he next ascended the pulpit he made an apology for past omissions, and announced that he should now have four heads—how many particulars he did not yet know—first, he should go round about his text; second, he should come up to his text; third, he should go through his text; and fourth, he should go away from his text.

Fearful Fall.

A British soldier lately fell from the cliff of Cape Diamond, at Quebec, into St. Lawrence street, a distance of three hundred feet. He was, of course dashed to pieces. It is not known how he came to fall, but it is supposed that he got dizzy in looking over the heights.

Thrilling Scene at Niagara Falls.

During a severe gale at Niagara Falls, a short time since, the foot bridge was made to vibrate until one section of the cables slipped off the saddle, which caused the planking to turn up edgewise, but no other damage to this section of the bridge. One man only was at this part when the wind struck it, who made his way to the shore amid the fearful commotion. He had reached within a few feet of the shore, when a flying section of the unfinished foot bridge struck him, knocking him from his position, but he was so near, that two men caught him, and saved him from being precipitated into the fearful gulf! He was but just saved, yet not injured. While this was being enacted, the second foot bridge, which was planked half way across the river, was broken near the shore, and a section of some 40 feet carried away, leaving four men floating fearfully in mid air. Their case, though for a few minutes, was one of the most imminent danger, vibrating as they were over the fearful gulf full 60 feet, holding on to whatever presented itself, until the storm was past. They were then relieved from their uneasy post by means of the basket and ladder.

The Ten Hour Law.

A portion of the manufacturing establishments in this county, says the Chester, Pennsylvania, Republican, are now standing, the proprietors averring that they are unable to prosecute their business without serious loss to themselves. Another portion have reduced the wages of their operatives one-sixth, and are running ten hours, and another portion, the largest, we believe, are going on as usual, having entered into special contracts with the men in their employ to work the time required of them, previous to the passage of the ten hour law.

Harvest Drink.

Ten gallons of cold water, 1 gallon of molasses, 1 quart of vinegar, and half a pound of ginger, well stirred together, makes a refreshing drink. Try it. Spirituous liquors, are, as they ought to be, almost entirely banished from the harvest field.

Revenge Extraordinary.

A wag having a dispute with a man who kept a sausage shop, and owing him a grudge, ran into his shop one day as he was serving several good customers, with an immense dead cat, which he quickly deposited on the counter, saying, "This makes nineteen; as you are so busy now we'll settle some other time;" and he was off in a twinkling. The customers aghast soon followed him. So says the Boston Mail.

Respect.

Honor and integrity always command respect from the most vicious and profligate, and they will stand when crowns crumble to dust, and are forgotten, and when "man's best monuments have passed away."

A nautical invention has been tried at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard. It is a contrivance invented by Capt. G. W. Taylor, for floating out anchors and chains, by the use of air bags made of india rubber, instead of carrying them in boats, as is the present practice, to the imminent danger of the lives of the boats' crews. The experiments were witnessed by Commodore Downes and Parker, and many other naval officers and nautical men, and were considered as quite satisfactory.

Wisconsin extends from Lake Michigan to the Lake of the Woods—a distance of 1000 miles. Dividing this whole territory into two equal parts, each part would be as large as the great State of New York.

The longest day in Great Britain, is two hours and twelve minutes longer, than the longest day in the United States, and the shortest day in the United States is one hour and fifty minutes longer than the shortest day in great Britain.

A gutta percha band, 214 feet long and 2 feet wide, has been made in New York for belting in one of the great Lowell manufactories. It is all one piece. We learn that Way & Brothers are agents for articles of this substance, in Hartford.