



The Cholera.

The following is the correct report of the cases of Cholera in this city, for eight days, ending Wednesday morning June 20th.

Wednesday, June 13	—36 new cases, 19 deaths.
Thursday	“ 14—44 “ 14 “
Friday	“ 15—38 “ 16 “
Saturday	“ 16—27 “ 14 “
Sunday	“ 17—27 “ 15 “
Monday	“ 18—26 “ 18 “
Tuesday	“ 19—42 “ 17 “
Wednesday	“ 20—41 “ 10 “

The above will show how mild the type of Cholera is in this city. Out of a population of half a million, the Cholera has attacked but few who have not been previously debilitated by other sickness. Strangers need not be afraid of coming here. Some eminent physicians believe that we have not had a single case of real Asiatic cholera. There have been no more deaths during the last week, than there were during the corresponding week in 1848. We will give the weekly list of deaths after this.

Death of James K. Polk.

The Ex-President died at his residence near Nashville, Tenn., on the evening of the 15th inst. His disease was chronic diarrhoea. He was a man of irreproachable conduct. His character in no case was beneath the dignity of the office which he filled.

Notice.—Read This.

Dr. Chas. H. Harrison, formerly a resident of Mount Carmel, Ill., has been engaged in obtaining subscribers to the Scientific American, and also a majority of the most prominent literary newspapers published in Boston and Philadelphia. He is described in the Alton Telegraph as being a “stout, thick set man, about 40 years of age, of good address and rather prepossessing appearance.” He has betrayed the confidence and recommendations of several of the best citizens of Mount Carmel, who have known him for 15 years, and through their influence and pecuniary assistance he succeeded in obtaining certificates of agency from us, and several other newspaper publishers, besides a quantity of law and medical books, for which he is now acting as agent. His certificate of agency from us will expire about the first of July, and all persons are cautioned against paying him money on our account after this date, as he is an impostor and an ungrateful scamp.

We shall furnish the paper to all who have paid him for it previous to this date, when accompanied by a certificate from the Postmaster where they reside. We would also state for the benefit of the public generally, that we recognize no travelling agents after this date. The best and only way to subscribe for any journal is to remit the amount by mail direct to the publishers. We have no agents except local, and shall take no notice of letters from persons applying as such. Newspaper publishers have been swindled enough by these travelling agents, and it is their duty to discontinue the system as much as possible. We were informed a few days since by the publishers of an excellent paper in this city, that they had been gulled out of over one thousand dollars within the last year by travelling agents. We have been severely censured within a short time for refusing to furnish our journal to those who had “paid for it,” to a jackass villain who had no authority from us whatever. Publishers are not to be blamed with impunity for that over which they have no control, neither ought the public to be imposed upon by a system which perhaps more than any other in a small way, leads to fraud and deception.

We hope that our contemporaries will take this matter in hand and apply the necessary corrections. Agencies can always be established in towns, and placed in the hands of responsible men, who are permanent residents. Exchanges please notice.

Boston, June 15, 1848.

Messrs. MUNN & Co.

DEAR SIRS.—Having observed the advertisement of Mr. Carter, intimating that the Last Turning Machine recently invented and patented by Mr. John Kimball is an infringement on Blanchard's patent, I would in justice to the many thousands of respectable mechanics who read your paper, inform them that I have recently examined Mr. Kimball's machine in full operation, and can say with full confidence, not only that there is no feature in this machine which infringes on anything which is claimed in Blanchard's machine, but it is far superior, both with regard to the facility of its operation, and the perfection with which it copies the pattern, direct and reverse at the same time.

Yours, respectfully, RUFUS PORTER.

Rice Milk.

In some of the Poor Unions of the South, (says an Irish paper,) the following recipe has been adopted, by which a considerable saving is effected in the article of milk. As much as ten guineas per week are saved by the ratepayers at one of the Unions, by the following process: Steep one pound of rice in soft water, and next day boil it slowly for two or three hours, so as to reduce the liquid to one gallon, which added to one gallon of milk, makes two gallons of excellent nutritive milk, peculiarly wholesome, where dysentery is prevalent.

Georgia Yarns Going North.

The Macon Museum says: “We understand that Mr. E. Bond, of this city, has shipped from Macon for Philadelphia, since the first of January last, about 150 bales of Cotton Warp, (fifty of which were forwarded within the last two weeks,) spun by the Waymanville Manufacturing Company, in Upson county. The warp is readily sold to the poorer classes in Philadelphia, and wove by them into cloth on the common hand looms. We notice this branch of business with pleasure as affording another evidence of the increasing prosperity and enterprise of our people; and if we can manufacture coarse goods here in our present, inexperienced condition, so as to compete successfully with the manufacturers at the North, at their own doors, what may we not do when we become more familiar with the business.”

Increase of Population in the North West.

	1840.	1848.
Ohio :	273,439	328,500
Indiana :	116,906	152,852
Illinois :	93,017	125,121
Michigan :	44,068	65,016
Wisconsin :	6,363	39,166
Iowa :	—	24,293
Total :	533,783	734,938

According to this table, the increase is forty per cent in eight years, equal to 50 per cent in ten years. The population of these States in 1840, was 2,900,000, equal to the total population of the thirteen states at the period of the revolution.

Present of Medals.

A few Alumni of Princeton college have made a splendid contribution to its cabinet. It consists of a collection of ancient Greek and Roman medals imitated perfectly in a composition of sulphur. The whole number of medals—six thousand and eighty nine,—are chronologically arranged in 22 boxes. They were made by Cadelli, of Rome, for Lord Vernon, of England, and are spoken of as an admirable work of art, as well as highly valuable and interesting as a historical monument.

Mexican Books.

Gen. Scott, at the capture of the city of Mexico, seized and brought home five thousand volumes of historical works in the archives of Mexico, all in the Spanish language. Some of these are three hundred years old, and contain a perfect history of that country from its origin. It is the intention of this Government to extract from this library all that may be useful in forming a complete history of the possession which we have acquired, by the treaty, to be retained in our own archives, and the books will then be sent back to Mexico.

Chemical Cholera.—Data for Investigation.

The Cincinnati Times says:—“Mr. Graselli, who has a chemical laboratory in the eastern part of the city, and manufactures large quantities of sulphuric acid, has observed an unusual phenomenon during the past two or three weeks, in relation to this manufacture. We will remark that Mr. Graselli is one of the most competent and successful practical chemists in the United States, and of great experience. Until a recent date, he has had no difficulty in making sulphuric acid—and that difficulty vanished a day or two ago without any apparent cause.

In the process, the sulphur is placed in a leaden room, so to speak, and to the common atmospheric air, from eight to ten per cent. of oxygen is added, which answers the purpose. The usual proportions for a few weeks past failed, and Mr. Graselli supposing some of the workmen had been careless or tricky, attended to the matter himself, and was satisfied the work was natural and not artificial. For two or three days past, however, the old and usual condition of natural chemical affinities and proportions has returned, and affairs go on as before.

Now it is known that air is composed of a variety of gases, not chemically combined, but mixed, and that circumstances vary the proportions. The inference is, that the air underwent a change a few weeks ago, (about the time Cholera commenced,) that there was less oxygen than common, and more carbonic acid gas, which produced the effect referred to—but that within a day or two, the proportions have again been changed, (the Cholera has sensibly abated,) and a healthy condition now exists.

We know very little of chemistry and may not have spoken scientifically, but we think the facts, hypothesis, and case set forth sufficiently clear, to enable competent persons to investigate the subject, or theorize upon it, if desirous of so doing. If there be any such, we should be pleased to hear from them.”

[Did anybody ever hear of such stuff before, such a change in the atmosphere as that spoken of above would have swept off every inhabitant in Cincinnati. But the strong evidence against it, is the practical experience of other sulphuric acid works, which never had the Cholera, except during times of dull trade.

A Good Disinfectant.

Dissolve one pound of chloride of lime in ten gallons of water; one gallon of this mixture thrown into the sink every day at noon, will keep the surrounding atmosphere pure and healthy; or, if preferable, half a peck of quicklime thrown into the sink every week, will have the same effect.

In crowded or damp rooms, the air may be purified by keeping a saucer full of chloride of lime, or a plate full of unslacked lime, on the floor. As soon as the lime slacks it is unfit for use in rooms, but may be used to purify gutters or sinks. The chloride of lime, when it has lost the odor which distinguishes it from common lime, is no longer useful as a purifier.

When it is desirable to obtain the purifying virtue of chloride of lime in large quantity, sprinkle a little vinegar upon it. Oil of vitriol, sprinkled upon chloride of lime, will disengage the chlorine still more rapidly.—Any person can do this by taking care to pour on the acid slowly and then leave the apartment as quickly as possible, for some time.—The chloride of zinc, is perhaps the best disinfectant known, better than the lime.

Gold Fish in the Hudson.

The Horticulturist for June states that this beautiful fish, originally from China, and hitherto chiefly known in ornamental ponds or glass globes in this country, has become quite naturalized in the Hudson near Newburgh.—The fishermen there have caught many fine plump and deep golded specimen, from eight to ten inches long, both in the Hudson itself and in the mouth of the Matteawan Creek, which empties into the Hudson opposite Newburgh. A quantity of this species was put into the creek about ten years ago, and have so multiplied as to fairly stock the creek and river in that vicinity.

Rich Jewels Found.

While some workmen were recently making repairs on the family mansion of the ancient and illustrious Counts of Fersen, situated in the quarter of Blasionolm, in Stockholm, Sweden, they discovered on the first story, inside a very thick wall, a box containing ornaments, rings, necklaces and other jewels, all set in diamonds, the value of which is estimated at 3,000,000 rix dollars. None of the present inhabitants of the house knew of the existence of this treasury, and information on the subject has been in vain sought for in the archives of the family of Fersen. It is the general opinion that the concealing the articles in the wall of Fersen House is to be traced to the flight to Varennes of King Louis XVI, for it is recollected that Count Axelade Fersen, at that time Swedish Minister at Paris, and who was much devoted to the Royal Family at France, assisted much in facilitating that flight, and himself, disguised as a coachman, drove the carriage in which the unfortunate monarch departed for Varennes. It was the same Count Fersen who was on the 20th June, 1810, massacred by the populace of Stockholm, because they suspected him, though very unjustly, of having poisoned Prince Holstein-Augustenburg, who, shortly before that time, had been elected Prince-Royal of Sweden, and who had just died suddenly.

Savings and Investments of Spinners and Weavers.

The May Report of the Lowell Savings Institution shows a credit of \$718,916,45, to 4,714 depositors; over an average of \$152 to each depositor.

Most of these depositors are female operatives in the Lowell cotton mills, who place their weekly or monthly savings in a place of safety, where they can obtain some interest, and from which the fund can be drawn for investment in household stuff, land, or otherwise, when they leave the mill.

The cancelled checks, in this institution, show, as is said, many an instance of filial duty and fraternal affection; many an endorsement of a mortgage of paternal acres, and teachers of young men, who are now eminent in their several professions.

Gigantic Table-Land.

In Europe, the best example of this formation is the central or Castilian plateau of Spain,—a level somewhat more than 2000 feet above the sea; but how insignificant this, compared with the great Gobiplan, one of the tracts of table-land of Central Asia, having a continuous surface of 300,000 square miles, (more than four times that of France,) and an elevation nearly equal to that of the highest of the British mountains; or with those tablelands of the Andes, Quito and Desaguadera, almost co-equal in area with Ireland, and at the enormous height respectively of two miles and two miles and a half, affording a foundation to cities, villages and the industrious works of men!

Milk as an article of Diet.

It is common to regard milk as little else than mere drink. But this is an error. Milk is really an article of solid food, being coagulated soon after reaching the stomach. New milk contains thirty per cent of digestible solids, and skim milk ten per cent; that is, the former fully one-half, the latter above a third of the nutriment contained in the lean part of beef and mutton.

Camphor in Cholera.

Dr. Kidd, of Limerick, Ireland speaking of the cholera, says he has tried everything, but has fallen back upon camphor. The camphor segars, a late invention in Paris, are said to be useful in preventing the absorption of the choleric poison into the lungs.

The Plow.

Its one share in the bank of earth is worth ten in the bank of paper.

The coinage of gold dollar pieces, which began on the 7th ult. has reached to the number 315,700 and that it exceeds, by more than 69,000, the demand made by depositors.

A company has been formed in Savannah, Geo. for working the valuable strata of French burr mill stone, recently discovered in Jefferson Co. in that State.