

The Mineralogist.—The description and locality of every important Mineral in the United States.

(Continued.)

PYCNITE. (SHORLITE.)

Occurs in long crystals, longitudinally striated, and bundled; of a yellowish or reddish white color; specific gravity of 3.50; translucent; electric by heat; brittle; infusible scratches quartz; lustre shining. Found at Chester, Mass.

PYRALLOLITE.

Occurs in masses and crystals, of a greenish or white color; dull and earthy fracture; specific gravity of 2.5; translucent; when heated becomes black, then white; phosphoresces. Found at Kingsbridge, N. Y. in limestone.

PYROPE.

Occurs granular, of a blood red color with a tinge of orange; fusible; translucent; vitreous; splendid lustre; specific gravity of 3.9. Found in Chester Co. Pa.

PYROPHYSALITE. (PHYSALITE.)

Occurs in crystals and small rounded masses, of a greenish color; glimmering lustre; specific gravity of 3.40; scratched by quartz; intumesces in heat. Found at Goshen, Mass.

GRANULIFORM PYROXENE. (COCOLITE.)

Is composed of granular, distinct concretions, easily separable; of a grayish, greenish or reddish color; vitreous lustre; specific gravity of 3.3; scratches glass; fusible. Found at Charlotte, Vt.; Ticonderoga, Willsborough, Westchester and Philipstown, N. Y.

CRYSTALLIZED QUARTZ. (ROCK CRYSTAL.)

Occurs in six sided crystals, transparent, or of a white, yellowish, reddish, bluish, brownish or greenish color; specific gravity of 2.6; infusible; scratches glass. Localities: in the Notch of White Mountains, N. H.; Grafton, Vt.; Chesterfield, Abington, Williamstown, and Plainfield, Mass.; West Hartford, Ct.; Lake George, Canada Creek, Fairfield, N. Y.; Frederic Co. Md.; Newbury Dt. S. C.

FERRUGINOUS QUARTZ.

Occurs in crystals and masses, of a reddish yellowish color. Sometimes when heated becomes magnetic. Found at Litchfield, Ct.; Mentzer's Gap, Pa.

FETID QUARTZ.

Occurs in masses and crystals of a gray color; resinous lustre; and fetid odor when struck; translucent. Found at Topsham, Me.; banks of the Connecticut, from Bellows Falls, to Middletown.

GRANULAR QUARTZ.

Occurs massive, of a white or grayish white color; fine granular structure; often friable. Found at Middlebury and Vernon, Vt.; Williamstown, Mass.

GREEN QUARTZ. (PRAISE.)

Occurs crystalline, of a leek green color; resinous lustre; translucent. Found at West Cambridge, Brighton, Milton, Mass.; Cumberland, R. I.; Baltimore, Md.; Lake Superior.

ROSE QUARTZ.

Occurs massive and crystallized; translucent; color fades. Found at Paris, Me.; Acworth, Keene, N. H.; Plainfield, Williamsburg, East Haddam, Mass.; Southbury, Ct.; Westchester, N. Y.

SMOKY QUARTZ.

Color, brownish yellow; translucent. Localities: Topsham, Me.; White Hills, Acworth, N. H.; Cornwall, Torrington, Ct.; Wordsborough, Shrewsbury, Vt.; Lancaster Co. Pa.

PSEUDOMORPHOUS QUARTZ.

Takes the forms of crystals or of cavities once occupied by them. Found at Southampton and Deerfield, Mass.; Simsbury, Ct.

YELLOW QUARTZ. (CITRINE.)

Occurs massive and crystallized, of a wine, honey or straw yellow color; pellucid; when heated, loses color. Found at Acworth, N. H.; Southampton, Mass.; Blue Ridge, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.

ROOF SLATE.

Occurs in masses, of a bluish or brownish black color, splintery fracture; surface smooth, divides into plates; fusible; brittle. Found at Brattleborough, Dummerston, Rockingham, Castleton, Vt.; Charlestown, Mass.; Hoosack, N. Y.; Wayne and York Cos. Pa.

Lime strewed on pasture lands cures the hoof rot in sheep.

Motion.

BY B. F. STICKNEY.
No. 2.

There was a time, when the noise produced by the motion of the Universal Fluid was considered the immediate voice of God, and the injury (in some cases produced) was viewed as the chastisement of his creatures for their transgression. In the advancement of Science, philosophers having discovered some of their errors, acknowledged their ignorance and in agreement with Pope, say—

"Thou Great First Cause, least understood." Whether this universal fluid, can by its motion, produce new varieties of animals and vegetables, we will not now undertake to discuss. But, that there is a universal fluid, possessed of an inherent perpetual motion, from which all motion is derived, animal, vegetable, fossil, mechanical &c. And the want of this motion would be annihilation; is the present subject of inquiry.

The object in writing these numbers, is to show that the account given by physiologists of the use of the lungs, the cause of their being set in motion, and perpetually continued; and the cause and manner of transferring this motion to the whole animal, is altogether erroneous. That receiving atmospheric air into the lungs, and expelling it without electricity, could not maintain animal life.

Nothing but inhaling a portion of the life-giving fluid, of perpetual motion, can bring into, and maintain animal existence. We will venture to extend the theory still farther. That the nerves of the lungs receive this excited fluid, and conduct it to the brain—where the machinery of the nerves creates thought,—this is the seat of government of the animal, and the nerves are the executive officers. The brain is the legislature, the spinal column acts as president and the heads of departments are located at the shoulders, kidneys, and hips. When a legislative decision has taken place in the brain, the executive power is excited with the rapidity of action of this all-prevailing fluid.

After all that has been said and written about the circulation of the blood, may it not all be summed up in this one self-acting fluid in the nerves, and in the manner and degree of rapidity of the motion, of blood in the arteries. There is no physician who does not admit that all sensation is dependent on the nerves; hence attributed to this fluid; and what motion or part is not dependent upon the motion of the fluid in question!

The faculty have drowned us with a diarrhoea of names of diseases, that they do not understand alike among themselves. They have a long catalogue of names of fevers, such as yellow, red, blue, green, &c. And fever only means heat; of various colors, and so forth.

Nothing short of infinitude of motion, infinitude of variety, and infinitude of power must be attributed to this fluid. We need only mechanists of sufficient ingenuity to apply this power, to give all that the wants of man would require. To fly, to move on water, or on land, with any speed required, or any amount of burden, to fell the forest, and cultivate the earth.

Professor Page of the Patent Office, reports that he has made this all important discovery and Congress have made an appropriation of \$20,000 to enable him to make further experiments, to determine the economy of his mode of applying the power.

This fluid appears in a great variety of forms the identity of which, is not yet generally recognized. For instance, the bursting of the steam boiler, although it has destroyed its thousands, it has not excited sufficient inquiry to produce a general acknowledgement that this resistless fluid is the cause. Yet, they have better evidence, than although one rose from the dead to inform them. It is as good as Franklin's evidence of the identity of the electricity of the clouds, with the fluid we are in the habit of handling, for experiment sake, and now apply to the use of speaking at a distance. We have seen the electricity drawn from the escaping steam from the boilers, and heard the thunder and lightning from within and seen the effects.

After all this, and this is but a small part of the evidence, there are millions who deny

that it has a substantial existence. If we human beings know anything in creation that is the primary moving power, it is this fluid.—We see it is sufficient to suspend in space, millions of worlds, and keep them in motion, with the most perfect regularity. Its substantial power is sufficient to burst those worlds asunder. Observe earthquakes and volcanoes, thunder and lightning.

Chinese Manufactures.

Among the manufactures of China, the gold and silver tinsels of Pekin stand in the highest estimation. Their chief value arises from their possessing the property of never tarnishing in any climate. In appearance they resemble cloth of gold or silver. Various and frequent attempts have been made to discover the secret, which have all proved abortive, much to the detriment of our own manufactures, whose value would be considerably enhanced by the discovery. Tinsels are wrought of various patterns, which have all the appearance of being woven into the cloth, and not stamped upon its surface. They are constantly used in trimming their silken robes.

The beauty of the Chinese porcelain is well known, and could we introduce their colors into our manufactures, we might rival those of France. The finest specimens come from the manufactory near Pekin. The beautiful transparency and brilliancy of the white ground is supposed to be produced by an incombustible stone or earth, employed in its manufacture. If this be true, and the locality (which is said to be in the vicinity of the Yellow River) were discovered, this stone, or earth, might be brought, at a comparatively trifling cost, to England, as ballast in tea-ships, as all vessels laden with tea are obliged to have a certain quantity of ballast. The beauty of the porcelain enamelling, in natural colors, upon metals, is too well known to require description; and the Chinese might here again become our instructors.

The embroidery of the Chinese is peculiar to themselves, and is not only unequalled, but is far superior to that of any other nation. The exquisite contrivance by which the figures are made to correspond on both sides of the cloth continues a profound secret. The finest specimens of embroidery are manufactured in the interior, from which we are still excluded.

The filagree work of the Chinese equals any ever produced by ancient Venice, and their chasing in silver is certainly unrivalled. The beautiful fidelity with which they represent figures, houses, &c., within a less space than a quarter of an inch, is truly astonishing. We have seen specimens of China enamelling, which surpass any which we have ever seen produced at Geneva; and their excellence is particularly exemplified in their mode of using ultra marine, which is rendered everlasting. It is said that this manufacture is chiefly confined to Nankin.

Indian and Yankee.

The water at Mackinaw is very clear and cold, so cold as to be almost unendurable. A gentleman lately amused himself by throwing a small gold coin in twenty feet of water and giving it to any Indian who would bring it up. Down they plunged but after descending ten or twelve they came up so chilled that after several attempts they gave it up. A yankee standing by observed that "if he would give it to him for getting it, he'd swing it up quicker than lightning," to which he consented; when Jonathan, instead of plunging in as was expected, quietly took up a setting pole and dipped the end in a tar barrel, reached it down to the coin and brought it up, and slipping it into his pocket, walked off, to the amazement of the Indian divers, and the no small chagrin of the donor.

The Rose.

Among flowering plants the rose is a universal favorite, the ornament and charm of both the palace and the cottage. It is symbolical of love, beauty and innocence, and has furnished lovers and poets with more comparisons and imagery than all other flowers taken together. For unknown ages it has been admired, sung of, and cultivated in Europe and Asia; nor does time seem to weaken man's love for his favorite, or to lessen his devices for rearing it in perfection.

For the Scientific American.

Garden Flowers.

Many of the Flowers in our gardens cultivated either for their beauty or fragrance have been procured from plants that grew wild and which have been improved by the gardener. Many of these came from distant countries where they grow in luxuriant wild beauty without the assistance of man. It does not appear that the Greeks and Romans used any but those which grew in their immediate neighborhood, nor does it appear that they cultivated flower gardens as we do at the present day, although flowers were great favorites with them, and were used in a number of games. A great number of the flowers which are now cultivated in Europe, are natives of Asia, Africa and America, and many of the flowers in our gardens are from different parts of the old World. There is much simple pleasure derived from wandering among flowers. In all ages they have afforded beautiful comparisons to love fraught poets. Solomon in his song mentions the Lilly of the Valley and the Rose of Sharon, and many other chaste similies of a like nature, are scattered through that singular book. The Eastern poets indulge in the same fragrant theme, and no one has surpassed the gifted Moore in his Lallah Rookh, for mingling spicy gales and odorous flowers, in almost every stanza, but Burns above all poets, has sung sweeter and more natural of fairy flowers and human hearts than them all.

Whatever pleasure there may be derived from a flower garden, one thing is certain flowers inspire the most, when not laced in corsets. The violet blooming along the footpath through the meadow, the primrose smiling on the grassy knoll, are very different objects, from the violet or primrose hedged up with box-wood or belted with gravel. Nevertheless, when nature in boundless beauty cannot be enjoyed, it looks beautiful to see nature in floral mantle adorning the strip of soil by the door step or placed in gilded vases, smiling from the window sills. The Dahlia is a native of Mexico and was first brought to Europe by Humboldt.

The rose is a native of North America and all the nations of the old World. It is not found in South America or Australia. Our prairies in the months of May and June, are like flower gardens. Many splendid flowers now unknown to the nurseries, have yet to be introduced from the West and South West of our Continent.

A great variety of geraniums appear to be domestic favorites both on account of their perfume and beautiful garments. There is no sweeter scented flowers than the apple and lemon scented geraniums,—in fact their fragrance has a tinkling effect upon the senses—unknown to any other flower, except the blooming hawthorn, than which there is not a sweeter.

O'Flaherty and the Bees.

There happened to grow up between Patrick and a bragging downeaster, a very fierce contest as to the comparative size of different animals and insects, in this and the "ould country," when Mr. O'Flaherty declared that in Ireland the 'baas were as big as a ship.'

"Very well," interrupted Ichabod, how big are the hives?"

"As big as yourn, be jabbers!"

"Then how do the bees get into their hives?"

Paddy scratched his head, and after a few moments reflection, replied. "Oh, that's their lookout!"

A Statesman's Mind.

The London Examiner gives the following analysis of Mr. Gladstone's mind: "His mind is a dialectical mill, in which everything is ground to dust. It separates and qualifies and refines, till you lose all understanding of what the thing is reduced to. The more he teaches, the less is comprehended: his arguments begin with an intelligible breadth, and then taper and taper away, finer by degrees and beautifully less, till they become palpable to the sense. As he proceeds he attenuates till he is lost, like the Gutta Percha harness, when warm, which leaves the carriage a mile behind, the traces drawn out to the fineness of gossamer, vehicle not drawn at all."