

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

(Continued.)

**SAHLITE. (BAIKALITE.)**

Occurs massive and crystallized, of a dingy green color; shining lustre; specific gravity of 3; cleavable; infusible; easily breaks.—Found at N. and W. Haven, Ct.; Monroe, Ticonderoga, Lake Champlain, N. Y.

**SCAPOLITE. (WERNERITE.)**

Occurs in crystals and cleavable masses, of a grayish white color; foliated structure; specific gravity of 2.5; pearly lustre; translucent; scratches glass; fusible; intumesces; decomposes. Found at Bolton, Mass.; Cold Spring, West Point, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.

**COMMON SERPENTINE.**

Occurs in masses, of a greenish color; specific gravity of 3.40; yields with difficulty to the knife; infusible, but turns white; often argillaceous. Found at Grafton, Vt.; Newport, R. I.; Hoboken and Compton Plains, N. J.; Westchester, Montgomery Co. Pa.; Bare Hills, Md.

**PRECIOUS SERPENTINE.**

Occurs in masses, of a green, yellowish or blackish green or brown color, often clouded; translucent; unctuous; yields to the knife; softer than the preceding; specific gravity of 2.20; lustre glimmering; receives a polish. Occurs abundantly at New Fane, N. H.; Middlefield, Newburyport, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Milford, Ct.; Philipstown, N. Y.

**SILLIMANITE.**

Occurs in crystals, of a dark grey color; lamellated structure; specific gravity of 2.4; translucent on the edges; harder than quartz; brittle; reducible to powder; insoluble; infusible. Found at Humphreyville, Chester, Ct.; Chester, Pa.

**NATIVE SILVER.**

Occurs massive, crystallized, retiform, dentiform, vamous, and in thin plates or leaves and fine threads, of a white color, and lively brilliancy; specific gravity of 10; exceedingly malleable; fusible; soluble in aquafortis, harder and more elastic than gold or tin, but less so than copper, platinum or iron. A cubic foot weighs about 600 lbs. Found near Portsmouth, N. H.; Huntington, Ct.; with bismuth; near Sing Sing, N. Y. in a vein.

**SULPHURET OF SILVER.**

Occurs crystallized, amorphous, vamous, retiform, and in plates of a dark lead gray color, and metallic lustre; specific gravity of 7; fuses with intumescence and odor of sulphur; rectile; malleable. Found at Livingston's lead mine, Columbia Co. N. Y.

**CLAY SLATE.**

Occurs in masses of a reddish, brownish, bluish or greenish color; slaty structure; glimmering lustre; specific gravity of 2.50; yields to the knife; fusible; does not adhere to the tongue. Found at Hartford, Windsor, Suffield, Ct.

**GRAPHIC SLATE (BLACK CHALK.)**

Has a slaty structure; black, grayish or bluish black color; earthy fracture; specific gravity of 2.14; leaves a trace on paper and on wood; soils the fingers; opaque. Found in Rhode Island with anthracite; also on the Susquehanna River, Pa.

**SATIN SPAR.**

Is a fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, having a white, yellowish, or reddish white color, and pearly lustre; translucent; often chatoyant; bears a polish. Localities: Newburyport, Mass.; Cumberland Valley, Pa.; near Baltimore, Md.

**SPINEL.**

Occurs in crystals and grains, of a red, dark brown or black color; great hardness; scratching quartz; specific gravity of 3.7; translucent or nearly opaque; lustre vitreous; lamellated structure; infusible. Found at Bolton, Littleton, Roxbury, Mass.; Warwick, Munroe, N. Y.; Hamburg, N. J.

**STALACTITE.**

Is a pendent cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, often with a rough, warty surface, fibrous fracture, often radiating; translucent. Found attached like an icicle to the roof or sides of caverns in limestone regions.

**SPODUMENE. (TRIPHANE.)**

Occurs in laminated masses, of a grayish or greenish white color; shining lustre; specific gravity of 3.19; translucent; scratches

glass; exfoliates into little grayish or yellowish scales, and then melts. Found at Goshen, Conway, Chester, Lancaster and Stirling, Mass.; at the latter place in granite.

**STALAGMITE. (ALABASTER.)**

Is a deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by water dropping on the floors of caverns; color, white or yellowish; translucent; structure foliated, fibrous or compact.

**STAUROLITE. (GRANATIT OR GRENATITE.)**

Occurs in crystals, of a white, gray, red or brown color; often translucent; scratches quartz; infusible. Found at Winthrop, Hallowell, Sidney, Paris, Me; Middlefield, Cumington, Chesterfield, Northfield, Sheffield, Mass.; Franconia, N. H.; Putney, Chester, Vt.; Bolton, Litchfield, Haddam, Harwinton, Ct.; New York City; near Baltimore, Md.

**Motion.**

BY B. F. STICKNEY.

No. 3.

In the two preceding numbers, we have endeavored to show that there is an all pervading fluid, known by different names, dependent on the various circumstances under which it appears. That it has an inherent perpetual motion, from which all motion is derived; it is in rapid motion, or at rest, in conformity to the combination or circumstances. That it has more affinity to some bodies than for others; some are called conductors and others non-conductors. Between pure carbonic acid gas, and this fluid there is no affinity.

Something more than fifty years ago, we had been making some experiments that required carbonic acid gas, and we had taken a coated jar, that stood convenient on the table that belonged to an electrical battery, to contain carbonic acid gas. Sometime subsequent we had a call to use this jar for electricity, not knowing that the carbonic acid gas would repel electricity I found that the jar could not be charged with the electrical fluid. We filled the jar with water and poured it out and dried it, when we found no difficulty in charging it.

Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen have an affinity for this fluid. Between Hydrogen and Carbon, there is a strong affinity; and when they are united, the fluid in question has some degree of affinity for them when combined. But the carbon and gas prevailing to a certain degree, appears to have a tendency to check or diminish the motive power of this fluid in animals, and perhaps in all other substances. Physicians make use of the words Malaria, (bad air) and Miasma, without explaining what they mean by it.—They do not tell us what elements constitute their bad air. When I make use of either of these terms, I mean a certain portion of carbonic acid gas, united with a certain other portion of hydrogen gas, these with the common atmosphere, composed of oxygen and nitrogen, make bad air. To make ourselves more clearly understood, we will say, that two parts hydrogen gas, united with one of carbonic acid gas, mixed with the other elements of the atmosphere, would probably produce the ordinary inflammatory disease of a new level fertile country, such as we inhabit.—And equal portions of carbon and hydrogen mixed in the atmosphere, in something more than the ordinary proportion, would be likely to produce cholera, malignant cholera asphyxia. The common cholera morbus we consider, only a less malignant cholera.

During the cholera of 1834 in the United States, we had extensive opportunities of making experiments and observations upon the disease, and its causes. When it was first reported that the cholera was in Detroit, I resided in Toledo, as at present. I had not then seen a case. I went to Detroit to observe its character, and if possible to ascertain its cause or causes. I remained a week, in company with three others, (we visited all the cases we heard of, Dr. Henry, Gen. Larned and a Mr. Browning,) at the end of a week, we were all attacked with the diarrhoea, about the same time. I was attacked just at the time of starting for home. As I subsequently understood, the other three within four days were dead. I took a little laudanum, by which the diarrhoea was held in check until I arrived at Toledo. I now had become well sat-

isfied, that a more than ordinary charge of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere was the cause, alkalies were probably the best remedy. I now took alkalies and the diarrhoea ceased. There was no cholera at Toledo that season, except two cases of persons coming in from Lake Erie with the disease, who died here. There has been no cholera at Toledo at any time. During the summer of 1834 there was much more disease than usual.

We remained at Toledo, one day and a half and left for New England according to previous arrangement. We took a steamboat to Sandusky City, remained there that night; before day, in the morning, was attacked with diarrhoea, and some spasms. At break of day I was able, with some difficulty to walk to a druggist, and obtained a pound of common prepared chalk. In about half an hour, I took about one-fourth of it in water, and the diarrhoea and spasms left me immediately. There were now a few cases of cholera at Sandusky.

About six o'clock, I left in steamboat for Buffalo. I went to my berth about eight, and at nine, I was attacked again with more violent spasms. I again resorted to the chalk, and again was relieved. There was one man taken with cholera, the next birth but one to me, carried on deck, and soon died. I arrived at Buffalo, remained two weeks, attending to business, without a symptom of disease. There was much cholera at Buffalo at this time: I saw a few cases. I passed on to Rochester in Canal Boat, left Lockport at ten in the evening. When within twenty miles of Rochester, from a break in the canal, the water was drawn off, and something after midnight we were put on board of carriages for Rochester. I felt a severe chill on leaving the boat and coming to the night air. When within about six miles of Rochester, I had oppressive diarrhoea, and some spasms. On arriving at Rochester, it was important to conceal my situation. There were so many cases, that the people were alarmed, and believing it to be contagious, they were not willing to admit a person with cholera to shelter. I succeeded in getting to my room without having it discovered that I had the alarming disease; and a daughter who was with me. My case now became one of extreme severity; diarrhoea and emetic discharges very copious—extreme spasms, and almost suffocation—the surface became purple from congestion—I was helpless—my daughter mixed chalk and water, and fed me with a spoon, until I took more than half a pound. Within 15 minutes after beginning to take the chalk, the spasms and pains ceased. Now a profuse cold sweat ensued. My pound of chalk was now exhausted, and fearing a return of the spasms, I sent my daughter for more, and I took probably a fourth of a pound more. I had no more spasms.

The next day, my daughter was attacked and in a few minutes from the first symptoms the spasms and other evidences of the disease were very violent. I administered the chalk to her, as I had taken it myself; and it soon gave her relief. Many others took alkalies, by my recommendation, and always with success. In all the other cases, they took carbonate of soda.

**Anglo-Saxon Stock.**

Cicero relates, that the ugliest and most stupid slaves in Rome came from England! Moreover, he urges his friend Atticus "not to buy slaves from Britain on account of their stupidity, and their inaptitude to learn music and other accomplishments." With Cæsar's opinion of our ancestors we are, perhaps, some of us, not sufficiently acquainted. He describes the Britons generally as a nation of very barbarous manners. "Most of the people of the interior," he says "never saw corn, but eat milk and flesh, and are clothed with skins." In another place he remarks:—"In their domestic and social habits, the Britons are as degraded as the most savage nations."

This is no overdrawn picture. Our ancestors dwelt in caves like wild beasts, or in huts of no better construction than the miserable tent of the most savage indian.

The loss on the Western waters last year amounted to \$2,000,000, only one million of which was insured.

**Opposition to Inventive Experiments.**

There are very many persons who fix their exclusive attention upon the immediate inconvenience which must necessarily result from every change, and cannot or will not discern the greater ultimate good. When railways are introduced, post horses will be thrown out of work, and their owners, as well as the farmers who supplied them with oats, will suffer for a time. The King of Oude was persuaded by the British residents to build water-mills; but soon after the prince had done so, he ordered them to be destroyed, from a sincere pity for the many decrepid people who had been employed in grinding grain at the hand-mills; thus depriving his whole people of cheap bread, who by saving money upon this article, would have obtained means to employ additional labor, and that of the decrepid people among the rest. So, on the introduction of hops into England, the city of London petitioned against their use, lest they should injure the beer; and with equal wisdom, the Kentish Farmers, whose land was overrun with coppice, and who are now so largely benefited by their cultivation, objected to their growth "because they occasioned a spoile of wood for poles."

Nay, when Parliament, under Walpole's administration, was passing an act to improve the roads, serious riots disturbed the peace of London, because provisions would be brought to the city from distant parts, and leave the metropolitan gardens unprotected; and Shaftsbury was treated as a traitor to his country, by the ruling party of the "country gentlemen," in Parliament and out of it, because he had proposed to lower the duty on Irish beef! Many improvements, indeed, have been opposed, upon grounds as rational as those stated by old Mause, in objection to her son Cuddie Headrigg's use of the barn-fanners for winnowing wheat, when lately introduced at Tillietudlum:—"Your leddyship and the steward has been pleased to propose that my son Cuddie should work in the barn with a new-fangled machine for dighting the corn free the chaff, thus impiously thwarting the will of Divine Providence, by raising wind for your leddyship's ain particular use by human art, instead of soliciting it by prayer, or waiting patiently for whatever dispensation of wind providence was pleased to send upon the sheeling hill."

**Contempt for a Traitor.**

On the second of July, 1792, Lord Lauderdale, attended by Charles J. Fox, Esq., met Benedict Arnold, attended by Lord Hawke—Lauderdale received Arnold's fire unhurt, and refused to return it. On being asked why he did not, replied, "I leave him for the executioner!" The seconds retired for a few minutes, and said that Lord L. must fire at General Arnold, or retract the expression he had used. The nobleman then replied, "that he did not come out to fire at Arnold, and if he (Arnold) was not satisfied, he might fire at him till he was." The cause of the quarrel was this: A gentleman was about to introduce Lord Lauderdale to Gen. Arnold when the former exclaimed, What! the traitor Arnold?

This Lauderdale was a descendant of the famous brutal Scotch persecutor of the same name, but no taint of the father was found in the descendant, who was in parliament called the brilliant Scotch Wit. The working classes of England, however, had no cause to admire him, in regard to his action on the passage of the famous "Corn Laws."

**Adam's Will.**

In about 1534, at a time when the Kings of Spain and Portugal were making extensive discoveries in America, they raised a great hue and cry against the French who was fitting out an exploring expedition upon the St. Lawrence, for what they termed interference and intermeddling.

"What!" said the king of the French, who was informed of their pretensions: "They coolly divide out all America between themselves without permitting me to share as a Brother! I should like to see the clause in Adam's Will which bequeathed to them alone this vast heritage!"

Truth is better policy than expediency, but it is mistaken by weak minds for a glow worm.