

**Cholera.**

Wednesday, July 4—	84 new cases,	27 deaths.
Thursday, " 5—	64 " "	26 " "
Friday, " 6—	71 " "	28 " "
Saturday, " 7—	67 " "	22 " "
Sunday, " 8—	43 " "	27 " "
Monday, " 9—	120 " "	46 " "
Tuesday, " 10—	111 " "	44 " "

Electricity and Cholera.

Dr. Andrand, of Paris, has communicated a paper to the Academy of Sciences, upon the connection between cholera and electricity.—According to his experiments, which extended over a period of three months, he found great difficulty in the months of April and May when the moisture of the atmosphere was variable, to procure sparks from the electric machine. Clear and fine weather in June when he anticipated an increase of electricity "only gave more and more feeble indications of it," and at length the machine remained entirely silent. This new decrease of the electric fluid coincided perfectly with the violence of the cholera. On the 8th, the electricity returned, a thunder shower followed, and by the 9th the atmosphere returned to its proper condition, and the cholera decreased. The rationale of the matter is set forth by Dr. A. as follows:

"Nature has infused into the atmosphere a mass of electricity, contributing to the service and support of life. If, by any cause, this mass of electricity is diminished, and sometimes decreased even to exhaustion, what follows? Every one suffers; those who carry within a sufficient supply of electricity, withstand it; those who can live only by borrowing electricity from the common mass, perish with the exhaustion of that mass. This is a clear and perfectly rational explanation, not only of the cholera, but, perhaps of all other epidemics that at intervals afflict humanity. If the great fact in question were recognized and admitted as a principle, I think it would be easy for medical science, professing, as it does, countless sway in producing and restraining electricity, to prepare for a successful resistance, upon its reappearance, of a plague, which I regard at present as, at least, arrested in its course, if it has not wholly vanished."

[This is a nipper to the ozone theory.]

A National Fast.

President Taylor has issued a proclamation recommending that the first Friday in August be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, that the "Ruler of Nations" may avert the ravages of the scourge now threatening to sweep over our country.

Cotton in Iron Hoops.

Dr. D. O. Williams writes to the Vicksburg Sentinel a letter in favor of iron hoops for cotton bales. He says "cotton put up with iron hoops will not burn up in several days, nor will it sink if thrown into the river. The writer never insures his iron hooped cotton against river or fire and there is a saving of fifty cents per bale on account of compressing." The Dr. is a practical man and we have no doubt that the experiment would be worth trying. Hoop iron may now be brought in the Liverpool market at two cents per lb. and the duty will not amount to more than three mills per lb. Ropesells at Louisville for eight to nine cents per lb.

The Grass Tree which grows in India, from which the fibre is obtained for manufacturing grass cloth, it is thought would flourish equally well in the middle States of this country.—One of our missionaries to China, Rev. Mr. MacGowan, writes that he has drawn up for the Agricultural Society of India an account of the article, which may be useful to those who may feel disposed to attempt its introduction into the United States. The report will probably appear in the transactions of that Society for 1848—49.

A New Old Invention.

A new application of the principle of steam has been made in Paris, which is explained as follows:—Water boils and gives off steam at 100 degrees (French scale) Heat the boiler to 800 degrees, and the same quantity of water will give off steam with an expansive power perhaps fifty times as great. The heat should be always kept just below that at which the water takes the spherical state and gives off no steam at all. A French mechanic has made a small boiler, which, under the great heat above mentioned, runs a powerful machinery. The boiler and engine occupy about one twentieth part of the space occupied by a common boiler of the same power.—*Ex.*

[We wonder if ever that "French mechanic" saw a locomotive boiler, or ever read a treatise on steam, or ever heard tell of that other French invention which come out last year, of a total revolution being caused in engine propulsion, by keeping the water in the steam boiler always in the spherical state.—Some strange things take place once in a while, but it is the first time that we were informed that there was anything new in the increase of the expansibility of steam by an increase of heat. The common power of steam depends upon the amount of pressure on the valve. High pressure steam is just low pressure steam forced into a smaller space.—The quantity of heat in a given weight of steam, is always the same. There can be no doubt but the "French mechanic" mentioned above will produce what is called surcharged steam—steam to which an additional quantity of heat has been imparted, but this is not the kind commonly used, and woe be to that boiler that uses it. Corrosion and destruction will soon be its fate.]

Another Great Discovery—Sensitive Glass.

We had occasion some time since to say something about the Druids and their worship. The gentleman who is getting up and arranging the mysteries and ceremonies for the Druidical exhibition, is well known to us as a practical chemist, but as he does not wish to appear before the public until the proper time we withhold his name, but take liberty of speaking of the wonderful process of science.

The person alluded to spent some weeks in Pittsburg in endeavoring to produce the magical glass of the Druids, but did not succeed. The experiments have been continued here, and the Druidical musical tones, from tubes of glass, are perfect and make sweet harmony. But the sensitive glass goblets are the most wonderful. It was a secret of the Arch-Druid to make his glass sensitive to poison, and tradition says that his food and beverages were submitted to a test in those goblets, and if they contained poison the glass would break. One of these glasses was shown us yesterday, in which water was forced, and it remained as sound as any other tumbler, but on adding a little poison, the glass flew at once in several pieces. This is something more mysterious than has been exhibited yet, and we can say in all confidence that the exhibition will be one of remarkable scientific wonder.—Cincinnati Commercial.

[We have no doubt but when this takes place it will be a "remarkable scientific wonder." But where did the editor of the Commercial learn that the Druids used glass vessels. We have always had the ignorant historical belief, that their vessels were composed of horn, and shell. "Come to the feast of shells," says Ossian. The greatest scientific feat about the above glass, is its knowledge of poisons, for assuredly their natures are so different that they cannot act upon it alike.]

Extraordinary Trial in India.

Consequent upon the conquest and annexation of the Punjab, by the English, some of the high Sikh dignitaries have been brought to trial on a charge of murdering two British officers, Lieut. Anderson and Mr. Agnew, who it may be remembered, were put to death at the beginning of the outbreak. The trial was held before a military commission of four British and two native officers, and a colonel of the Sikh army. Evidence implicating the Dewan Moolraj himself, was elicited on the trial of a Sikh chief named Goojur Singh. It is intimated in some of the Indian papers that Moolraj stands in considerable danger of being hanged.

Rich Present.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Boston have presented to their Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, a number of costly articles in token of their estimation of his services. The honor is the more striking and valuable, because he is one of the youngest of the Bishops in the United States. The Catholic Observer gives the following description of the gift:

The offering consists of a grand folio Pontifical, in four volumes, the largest and most complete to be had in Europe,—such as is used on the most solemn occasions in Rome—a Missal encased in "Verveil," with various emblems in gold and silver, in the finest state and most elaborate style—a Bell,—the cruets and stand, all in silver and gold of truly admirable Parisian workmanship—a basin and ewer of solid silver, richly gilt, and of size and proportion that might deserve the name of magnificent, and a beautifully designed and perfectly finished Crosier of silver, richly gilt, (vermeil), and inlaid with precious stones, all of them of great beauty, and several of them of value as gems.

Drought in the West Indies.

It is said that the drought which has been experienced on the Island of St. Thomas this season, is, in point of duration, almost without a parallel. For the last five months, with the exception of a single shower lately, there had not been a particle of rain. The vegetation was all dried up, and the earth was covered with a coating of dust. A similar state of things had existed on many of the neighboring islands. In the island of Mayaguez, P. R., the crop will fall short fully one third of an average.

South American Cotton Factory.

At Lima in Peru there is a cotton factory.—The entire building and machinery were brought from the United States. The building is 200 feet long by 60 broad—employs 100 looms, 4,000 spindles and about 100 operatives.

The operatives are mostly Spanish girls from Lima, although a few are from the interior, and are of Indian extraction. The factory is owned by Dr. Casanava, a Spanish gentleman. Cotton cloth of a very good quality is manufactured. The girls all speak the Spanish language.

Barry's Tricopherous.

We take pleasure in once more recommending this article to our readers, feeling confident there is no preparation used for the hair that renders it so beautiful and keeps the head so clear from dandruff, as the wash prepared by Prof. Barry. Only 25 cents a bottle—office 173 Broadway.

Singular Phenomenon.

From the Baton Rouge Advocate, we learn that some thirty or forty square feet of ground on the premises of Mr. Bessy, of that place caught fire from spontaneous combustion. A bright flame discernible for several hundred yards, accompanied by a strong smell of brimstone, was emitted. Water thrown on it only increased its fury, and it was finally subdued by smothering it with ashes.

Singular Freak of Lightning.

The Bangor Courier says that during a thunder shower a few days since, the machine shop in Newport, in that county, where are manufactured cast iron Bench Vices—was struck by lightning near the centre of the building, and it then crinkled about among the ironworks in the shop melting out little bits of iron here and there, welding together bunches of sheet iron, and setting the shop on fire in a great number of places, at least fifty, and then disappearing without injuring any person or doing any very serious damage.

Singular Phenomena.

During the prevalence of the cholera at San Antonio, Texas, the river water there, celebrated for its purity, was unfit for use when kept a few hours. In less than half a day a vessel filled with water from the stream emitted an offensive smell, similar to bilge water.

Cholera in St. Louis.

The city of St. Louis, Mo. with a population of 65,000 had 700 deaths from cholera in one week. In nine weeks this would decimate the population.

Sir John Franklin.

The Montreal Herald says that tidings have been received from the Hudson Bay territory, with intelligence from Fort Simpson of the date of the 4th of October last. The writer of a letter from that post says, eighteen men of the expedition arrived there the day before from Fort Confidence. They went round from the mouth of the McKenzie to the Coppermine, but no vestige or word of Sir John Franklin, or any one else, except Esquimaux whom they saw in large numbers. A very large party of these daring rascals met the expedition at the mouth of the McKenzie, and as on a former occasion, wanted to make a prize of the boats and all that was in them.—But nothing serious happened. Sir John Richardson is to proceed to Canada as soon as the McKenzie breaks up.

A Painful Sight.

To see young men lounging about month after month, neither working nor desiring to work; while—perhaps—poor parents are toiling from morning till night, to support and save them from a disgrace which their own thoughtlessness and laziness is fast bringing upon them. But how many such sights are to be seen in every community? How many are found who have not that sense of shame, which is necessary to force them off the lounge's seat; but enough of that false pride which will not allow them to take hold of employment if it does not happen to be genteel and profitable! Alas! the fate of such is sealed—they will go down to the grave unpitied, unmourned and soon to be forgotten by all.

Camelina Sativa.

Some of the Georgia planters, for want of sufficient encouragement in the cultivation of the cotton-plant, are beginning to give attention to the culture of Camelina Sativa, (or gold of pleasure,) an unctuous seed resembling flax-seed, from which oil is expressed in the same manner as from flax-seed. The plant is a native of Siberia, but well adapted to our Southern climate. It is an annual growing from two and a half to three feet high and yields a large and certain crop. It is already in demand in this country.

Wear of the Niagara Falls.

The 710,000 tons of water which each minute pour over the precipice of Niagara are estimated to carry away a foot of the cliff every year. Taking this, and adopting the clear geological proof that the fall once existed at Queen's-town, four miles, we must suppose a period of 20,000 years occupied in this recession of the cataract to its actual site; while in the delta of the Mississippi, nearly 14,000 square miles in extent, and estimates founded on its present rate of increase, and on calculation of the amount of earthy matter brought down the stream, has justified Mr. Lyell in alleging that 67,000 years must have elapsed since the formation of this deposit began.

The Moorish Sabbath.

The American Consul writing from Tangiers, in Morocco, observes:

"There are three Sabbaths in each week. The Moors, or Mohammedans, keep Friday, the Jews Saturday, and the Christians Sunday. But the Sundays of the Moors and Jews are mere feast days, given up to feasting and frolicking, and frequently to all manner of licentiousness; and yet so strict are the Jews in non-essentials—in mere forms and ceremonies—that they dare not touch a particle of fire on their Sabbath—not even a lighted candle—lest they should commit the unpardonable sin."

Inland Navigation.

A brig is about to be despatched from Chicago, (in the heart of the American continent,) direct for San Francisco. She is not going over the Rocky Mountains, but down the Lakes and the river St. Lawrence, and then around Cape Horn.

The Catholics in this ecclesiastical district are relieved from eating fish on Fridays until the 18th of August next. They may eat beef. This is owing to the cholera. In the East, salt codfish is allowed to be more safe than beef.