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Rail Road News.

Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad.

At a large meeting of the stockholders of this road, held at Vandalia, Illinois, on the 29th ult., the Company was organized by the election of seventeen Directors, who elected Wm. S. Waite, Pres't; H. P. H. Brownwell, Secy.; Ebenezer Clapp, Treasurer; Wm. H. Morrison, Engineer. Subscriptions to the amount of \$160,250 were returned to commence with, and an immediate survey and location of the road from the Illinois line, near Terre Haute, to the Mississippi River, opposite the City of St. Louis, was ordered.

Portland and Vicksburg Railroad.

A convention of citizens of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and others who may be interested in the great chain of railroad from Portland, Me., to Vicksburg, Miss., is to be held at Livingston, Ala., on the 1st of October next, and books for subscription to the stock of the road are to be opened on the 7th of October, at various points on the proposed route.

Mr. Edwards, the Engineer of the Troy and Boston Railroad, and Mr. Felton, the Superintendent of the Fitchburg Road, have been sent to Europe by the Troy and Boston Road to obtain information in regard to the new invention of the powder drill, by which it is stated 22 feet of solid rock may be got through per day.

[We imagine that the above-named individuals will return cleverly hoaxed. The English occasionally announce new discoveries something after the "grave" style which the Glasgow Mechanic charges the Yankees with.

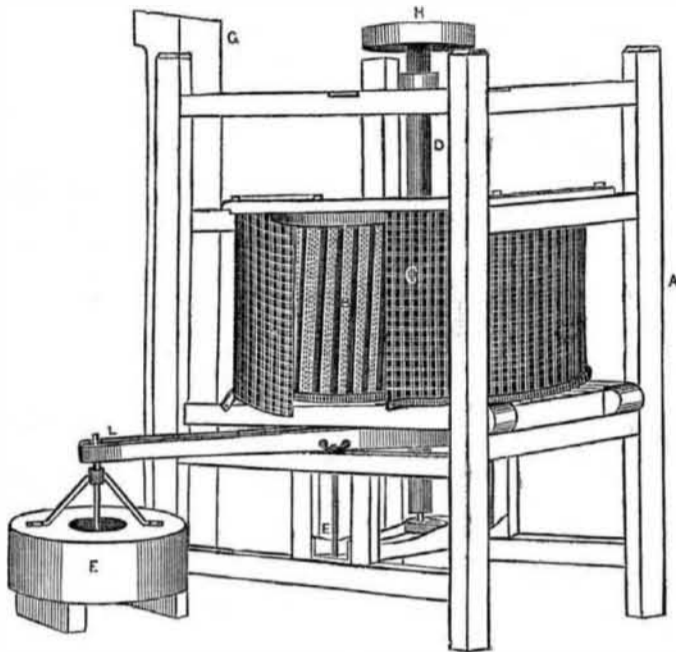
The Selma (Ala.) Reporter has accounts from the interior highly favorable to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, and concludes that the completion of the road is now certain. Great enthusiasm prevails in the country where the various barbecues are being held, and in Benton County \$70,000 worth of stock has been subscribed, with a prospect of over \$100,000 being obtained in the County.

The Newburyport Herald says the Essex Railroad, excepting three or four miles in Salem and Danvers, will probably go out of use and the structure be taken up and sold to pay the debts of the concern. The Road has been superseded by the Salem, Lawrence and Lowell Railroad.

The New Albany and Salem Railroad is progressing rapidly toward its completion—the superstructure is laid down in readiness for the rails.

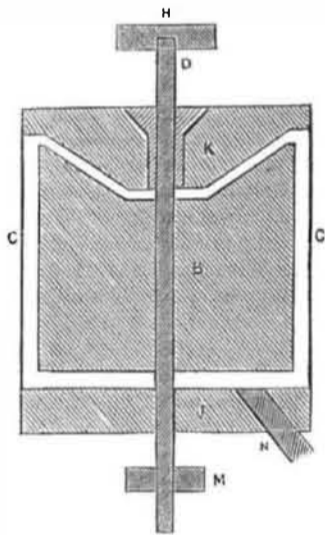
The Boundaries of Utah are thus defined by the bill which has just passed the Senate, erecting it into a territory:—Bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude.

IMPROVED GRAIN CLEANING MACHINE.—Fig. 1.



This machine is the invention of F. Harris & Sons, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was originally invented to hull and pearl rice and coffee, but recently it has been applied for smutting and polishing wheat and other grain. Figure 1 is a perspective view, and figure 2 is a vertical section showing the shape of the stone. The same letters of reference indicate like parts. A is the frame; B is a running stone; C is a wire case around the stone. A portion of this case is removed to show the stone; D is the spindle; E is a screw bolt, with a thumb nut on it for raising or lowering the bridge tree of the running stone; F is a blower or revolving fan, to drive away the lighter particles; G is the fan spout; H is the driving

FIG. 2.



adjusted as to blow out all light ingredients, without wasting a particle of grain. The grain passes in the machine, as seen in the section above, at the centre of the top bed-stone around the spindle, thence by the centrifugal force is thrown out to the periphery of the centre, or running stone, passes by its own gravity between it, and the case and so out by the spout at the centre of the lower bed-stone—a distance (on the 30 inch machines) of over eight feet. They will clean from 20 to 150 bushels per hour, according to size, without breaking or wasting the grain, and from 70 to 80,000 bushels previous to being dressed or picked, which makes them do the work as well as when first put up. They can also be set (as necessity requires) to suit all kinds of grain, and are well adapted to custom mills. They are also very superior for cleaning Buckwheat. The proprietors being engaged in the milling business, and being well aware of the importance of a good one, are willing always (if requested) to have their Machine thoroughly tried and tested with any or all other machines, and will warrant them to last twenty years. We would state that we have seen numerous certificates from eminent Millers in various parts of our country, who universally give it as their opinion that this is the best grain cleaner they have ever used. We can also speak personally about it, for we have seen this machine in operation at the great flouring establishment of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, of Cherry street, N. Y., and from personal observation we can speak confidently of its superior merits. In a great number of places, it has superseded, satisfactorily, other machines which had been employed for the same purpose. There are eight different sizes of these machines, varying in price from \$75 to \$250. and are made at the Messrs. Harris's Factory, near the Old Bridge, at the foot of Butler street, Brooklyn, L. I., to which communications should be addressed, post-paid.

The curious and exquisitely finished ivories, sent home by Mr. Layard from Ninevah, when they reached England seemed about to crumble into dust. The keen eye of modern science instantly detected the cause of the decay. "Boil them," it said, "in a preparation of gelatine; it is that constituent part of the ivory which has perished." It was done; and the ivories are as hard and firm as when first carved; they may last another thousand years.

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Useful Receipts.

Milk of Almonds for the Complexion.

This much-admired and harmless cosmetic may be prepared thus:—Procure a quarter of a pound of the best Jordan almonds, which blanch by putting them into boiling water for three minutes, and afterwards into cold water for the same time, the skin or pellicle will then slip off by pressure between the thumb and finger. The almonds are now to be crushed in a mortar, and rubbed with a quarter of an ounce of the best white or curd soap. Continue the rubbing for a quarter of an hour, during which period gradually add one quart of rose water. When the whole resembles milk, strain through fine muslin. It is then fit for use, and may be applied to the skin with the corner of a soft towel, after washing. Those who are without a mortar must grate the almonds on a bread grater, and rub the ingredients together with clean hands. Fresh rain-water, or plain distilled water, will answer in lieu of rose water, where economy is studied. This is the best known remedy for tan, freckles, &c., but we will not go so far with the advertisers as to say it is an absolute cure.

Violet Powder.

This preparation is universally applied for drying the skin after washing, especially at the joints, which if left even damp at some seasons, produces chaps and chafing, often followed, if neglected, by inflammation. Violet powder is best prepared by mixing three parts of the best wheat starch with one of finely ground orris root; the latter adds to the drying power of the starch, and imparts at the same time an agreeable odour like that of the violet, hence the name of the mixture. It is also prepared by perfuming starch with essential oils, without the addition of orris root; but though the scent of the powder is stronger and to some more tempting to use, it is far less beneficial in its application. The scent, acting as a stimulant to the skin, increases rather than abates any tendency to redness. Unperfumed powder is therefore best to use, dusted over the part with a little swan's down, commonly called "a puff."

To Make Good Brown Bread.

Take one part of rye meal and two parts of Indian meal, mix it well, add a little salt, and thoroughly wet the whole with boiling milk. stir it frequently until cold; and add cold milk, till it is thin enough to pour into pans. Bake it in a brick oven five or six hours.

Take six quarts of water, one teacup full of salt, one pint of lard or other clean grease, one pint of yeast, the whole to be quite warm—then stir in meal enough to make a stiff batter, let it stand till it rises, then mix up and put in pans to bake. The quantities can of course be reduced proportionately as desired.

Fig Pie.

6 oz. of figs; 1½ oz. of butter; 2 oz. of sugar; milk; cinnamon, and paste. Cut the figs into small slices with a pair of scissors; add as much milk as will cover them, the sugar and cinnamon; stew them in an earthenware jar, covered, in the oven. When they boil, the milk will break, and the figs are sufficiently stewed. Take them out of the oven, and stir in the butter. When cool, line a flat dish with past, and spread a thick layer of figs upon it, heaping them up in the centre of the dish, and pouring in as much of the syrup as the figs will absorb; then cover with a thin paste, and bake. This pie is better cold than hot.

Considerable discoveries of gold quartz have been made at Lake Superior.