Miscellaneous.

The Introduction of Carrige Making in Newark New Jersey

The following from the Newark Advertiser is interesting because it informs us how a very important branch of foreign manufacture was copied successfully and the same thing can be done with other branches, which we have not commenced to manufacture yet, such as fine linen goods, watches &c. :—" The first vehicle known to have been made here, were the old fashioned Windsor chairs upon wooden springs, rudely constructed, entirely without ornament, and little better than an ordinary lumber cart, though appropriated to more dignified uses. Sixty years ago, no four wheel pleasure carriages were made here so far as is known. Soon after that however, one David Ross came from New York and commenced coach making, and produced the finest one known to have been made, for the family of Kearney's. It was without any of the carved or ornamental work made now-a-days, but plain and substantial in all its parts. Soon after this experiment, for experiment it was, an English coach was brought into the city by one of the ancient family of Kemble's, having been purchased in Philadelphia, and its appearence excited a good deal of curiosity; particularly that of the venerable Robert B. Canfield, now living at an advanced age, and who had but just then commenced business, and whose skill had been confined to vehicles of the most humble pretentions. He took patterns of its several parts, examined minutely its ornaments and such work as was entirely new here; and at once determined to imitate it. Being without the necessary impliments to fabricate the finer parts, he set out on foot for New York, and in the evening returned with all the needed tools, with which he soon commenced the work, and soon produced a coach as nearly like the English one, as circumstances would then permit. He took it to New York, and offered it for sale as his own manufacture. This they utterly refused to credit; a carriage of such skillful workmanship they thought could not have been made in an obscure village; Elizabethtown had produced something of the kind, but Newark was unknown as having ever attempted the production of such work. It was sold, however, and the proceeds formed his first capital of any moment, in the prosecution of this now important branch of industry in this city. From this small begining has grown a business which has given this city as wide spread fame in that peculiar branch, as is Manchester for its cotton manufactures, and Sheffield for its cutlery. From the work shops here have gone the ponderous English family coach; the gaudy and unique Spanish volante; the diligence of continental Europe, and the light convenient family coach, with which have been supplied the ancient families of the Poinsett's, the Pinkney's, the Pickens's, the Kershaw's, &c., of South Carolina, as well as those of note here and elsewhere. Improvement after improvement, has been made, until at this day Newark may challenge any city of our or any country to a successfull competition.

The Library of the University of Vermont at Burlington, is probably the best library of its size in the country. It contains 10,000 volumes, which were selected with great discrimination by Prof. Torrey, an accomplished scholar and a man of fine taste. They are chiefly foreign editions and are generally elegantly bound. On the departure of the Hon. George P. Marsh, of Burlington, for Constantinople, he deposited his valuable collection of Icelandic and Scandinavian works in the University Library. This collection, which is the richest of its kind in America, contains 4,000 volumes—so that the University Library now contains, in all, 14,000 volumes.

We see a paragraph going the rounds about an escaped slave having discovered an important herb by which he has been enabled to change his dusky skin for a white one. Some people may believe this fudge to be a fact.

Col. Hamilton's Mode of Cultivating Cotton.

The following process of cultivating cotton, pursued by a veteran sucsessful planter, is taken from De Bow's Commercial Review, and will be found to possess much interest to those engaged in the culture of cotton :—

He says it is more convenient to plant in the middle, but better to plant in the old bed. When he manures he runs a furrow on the old bed, puts in manure in the common way, throws two furrows on the manure and lets it lie till planting time. At planting time he breaks out the middle, which makes his ridges fresh again. But when he plants land not manured, he runs no centre furrow to bed on, but simply laps two furrows on an broken ridge, which he leaves hard; this he does early in the spring, and at planting time breaks out the middles, as he does with land manured.

His planting time is from the 4th to the 10th of April, which he does by making a slight furrow on the ridge with a small gofer. Then, after the seed are wet and rolled in ashes, he has them droped in the furrow at the rate of two bushels to the acre, covers with a board with a notch cut in the centre, and don't strike off.

So soon as the cotton is up, so that you can see generally along the row, he runs around it with a plow with a board so fixed as to throw the dirt away from the young cotton and let the sun to the roots. Then as soon as the third leaf can be seen in places, he begins to hoe to a stand, and lets all other farm business wait till he gets his whole crop to a stand.

The third leaf is usually seen between the 10th and 15th of May, and by the last of May he has it all brought to a stand. If this be done by the last of May he thinks his crop pretty well made.

Thinning to a stand, he means to bring it all to one stock in a place, ten inches apart on poor land, fifteen inches on better, twenty inches on rich or manured land. He is very particular to leave no more than one stalk in a place.

The first hoeing commences with the appearence of the third leaf, which generally will be about two weeks after the running round. This hoeing should leave no grass. In about a week after the hoes start, the plows should follow, and with a mould board, throw about as much earth to the cotton as the hoes have taken away. Then the buzzard follows and bursts out the middles. He continues working in the same way throughout the crop, that is, the hoes going before and the plows following, and lays by the middle or 20th of July. He plants the white seed.—

Provisions for Field Hands.

The following, from the Southern Cultivator, should arrest the attention of all our agriculturists :—

" An erroneous impression under which the planters of this country have long labored is, that pork—and the fatter the better—is the only proper substance of animal food for negroes. That they require, by reason of their cold phlegmatic temperament and peculiar organization, a warmer and more substantial diet than the white race is freely admitted; but that they must have, of necessity, under a burning sun, an article of such stimulating, and yet non-nutritous nature, must be as positively denied. Physiologists, and Pathologists, from whose experiments and patient inquiries all our notions of health and disease are directly and remotely derived, all concur in the opinion that fat and oils of all kinds, as well as sugar and the non-azotized vegetables generally, which are converted into oil in the stomach, and absorbed and deposited as such, are the less, if not the least nutritous articles of food—that they are deposited in the unoccupied parts of the system as fat, and that this fat is only intended to supply the requisite quantity of carbon necessary to the processes of respiration, and the generation of animal heat, without affording adequate nourishment to the tissues, or contributing in sufficient degree to the restoration of that waste and decay of the same which is constantly going on, and which exercise increases, so that those living upon it, instead of becoming muscular and of rigid fibre, are rendered bulky and imbecile—the muscular tissue being disintegrated, and absorbed to supply the nutriment demanded by the system, and adipoise matter deposited in its stead. But this is not the only injurious effect of living upon oily substances. In order that the fat be digested, it is necessary that bile be thrown into the stomach, an organ in which in health it should never be found, and thus a qualmish state and perverted action of the same is brought about, much to the detriment of health and physical enjoyment; besides, from the great heat evolved in the recesses of the body from the combustible material afforded by an oil diet, bilious and inflammatory diseases are generated, particularly those conditions ending in fevers; and our negro population, in the summer and fall months, is swept off as with a "besom of destruction." It follows, therefore, that beef, or any article which affords a lessened quantity of oil, or the injurious element carbon, entering so largely into its composition, and more of nitrogen, &c., is the more appropriate substance upon which the people of the Southern States, and particularly those laboring in situations exposed to increased heat, should subsist.

Substitute for Blowing Rocks.

" We have before published a recommendation of building fire on rocks desired to be broken, as a substitute for blowing with powder, but the following article from the Albany Cultivator points out the way of doing it, and the advantages thereof so clearly, that we copy it for the benefit of our farming friends.

In 1843 we were clearing a piece of ground of stone by the aid of a drill and powder. One very cold day a fire was built upon a rock, which was, perhaps, four feet in diameter, near the wall where we were at work. By means of heat, there were large scales loosened on the top of the rock, which were taken off with the crowbar, and used for filling up the centre of the wall.

Subsequent to this, a fire was built upon the same rock, and sometime after, the scales being removed, it was ascertained that the rock had been broken through in two different directions, dividing it into four nearly equal parts.

The quarters being left with face sides, fitted them admirably for laying into the wall. From this time henceforth, the drill was dispensed with. Experiment showed that one man could carry a quantity of wood sufficient to break any rock which a farmer might be desirous of removing from his fields. Another great advantage was, the wood of little value, such as old pieces of rails, stumps, and the like, might be used with advantage and economy.

There is one point which must not be neglected, if success is expected; that is, to keep the rock clear of shells while heating. To do this with facility, the tools required are a sharp crowbar and a pair of large tongs. As soon as any shells are found to have started up, the fire should be removed with the tongs, and the scales carefully taken off with the crowbar. This is the only secret in the process. The object is that the heat be applied to the solid rock. The fire should then be replaced with the tongs, and so on till the stone is broken. Throwing on cold water is superfluous. One man can attend twenty of the fires, or one man can perform as much work in this way as ten with drills. The beauty of the process is that it is performed comparatively without danger or expense.—Dennis Johnson.

Mt. Airy Ag. Institute, Pa., 1850."

We have seen rocks broken by the above process, and we endorse what our correspondent says in regard to it.—[Albany Cultivator.]

[The above would have been more useful if it had described the kind of rocks which were split by building fires on them. A man might build fires till doomsday on the solid brown sandstone stratum of Connecticut, and not be able to split a single slab. Fire can only be effectual in splitting fractured stratified rocks, and in this case it is reasonable enough, for the heat of the fire expands the moisture in the seams, and thus separates the fractured rocks from one another.

A Cave Discovered At Sharon.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, writing from Sharon, in the State of New York, remarks that two men, digging a a drain last week about half a mile from the Springs, came to a large fissure in the rocks, which led them into a cave; "that they entered the opening, and soon reached an offset of fifteen or twenty feet which they descended, and after proceeding a short distance came to another offset similar to the first, which they descended in like manner, and at once found themselves in a room some twenty feet square and sixty feet high, with a tunnel-shaped roof; that a little further on they discovered another room of about the same dimensions as the first; that they found a succession of such rooms of different sizes; and that they thus went on for the space of three hours, traveling at least a mile under ground. They state that they found the cave on every side hung with large and brilliant stalactites. In one place they observed a waterfall, which, so far as the sound and the light of their torches would enable them to judge, must have been sixty feet high."

Valuable Invention.

The sugar growing interest, as well as consumers, will be interested in the fact, that a new process has been discovered by which the production of that article can be increased fully one-third. The machine is a square iron box, containing rollers, which are put in motion by steam; this is all the description we can give at this time. Its practicability has been tested at Kingstown, St. Vincent, and it has been found to work admirably. The first experiment resulted in completely abstracting the juice from 100 lbs. of sugar-cane in 63 seconds, which was not an exhibition of the uttermost power of the engine, inasmuch as the fourth tube being out of order, consequently only three-fourths of the actual power was exhibited. A second experiment was made on canes cut four months, of which much of their juice had evaporated—nevertheless 65½ lbs. of juice were extracted for 100 lbs. of cane in 44 seconds. The third experiment was made on 100 lbs. of cane cut only one month, and in 36 seconds 78½ lbs. of juice were obtained, which is an improvement unexampled in magnitude, importance and utility. Besides this it was distinctly shown that while the new mode of pressure extracted so completely the juice of the interior of the cane, its knobs and rind were left completely untouched, which is an important advantage, as it is there that the green wax and other objectionable matter is contained, and it is there that the old roller machine unfortunately pressed—a difficulty insurmountable in the roller system, yet effectually obviated by this new process.

[The above we extract from an exchange in which it was not original, as it bears marks of a foreign origin. If the above is true in every respect, the invention is a good one. The ribbon cane contains 88 per cent. of juice; the Creole cane 86 50, the Otahite cane 85·67.

The Calhoun Statue.

The famous marble statue of the late John C. Calhoun, executed by Powers, which was lost by the wreck of the brig Elizabeth, has been found, and in a state of perfect order.—Measures have been taken to raise it by submarine armor.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Shakespear's Dramatic Works, No. 21, Phillips, Sampson & Co., publishers, Boston; for sale by Dewitt & Davenport. It contains the play of King Henry V., embellished by a portrait of Princess Katharine of France.

We are indebted to Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport for the September No. of Graham's popular Magazine. It is well illustrated, well edited, and well printed. In short it is not easy to excel it in interest.

The same publishers have also sent us the September number of the Ladies National Magazine. As usual its literary character is superb; the engravings are also commendable.

"The Arts' Echo," is the title of a new monthly publication, just commenced, under the charge of of Messrs. Kingsley & Longbottom. It is devoted principally to the discussion of American and Foreign Patent Laws, and a review of the Arts and Sciences. Terms $1 per annum.