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RUTLAND HERALD.

BY GEO. H. BEAMAN.

RUTLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1844

Vol. 50—No. 47.

Blaws of Vermont.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Montpelier, Oct. 31, 1844.

The following copies of public acts of the
Legislature of said state are hereby designat-
ed for publication in the several newspapers
printed in this State, agreeably to the provisions
of chapter fifth of the Revised Statutes.
J. McM. SHAFER, Secretary of State.

No. 1.—An act to alter the time of holding
County Courts in the County of Windsor.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of Vermont, as follows:

§1. The county Court for the county of
Windsor shall be held as follows: at Wood-
stock in said county on the 4th Tuesday of
March, and first Tuesday of November in
each year.

§2. Such of the provisions of section two
of chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes, and
of section one of an act in amendment of sec-
tion of chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes,
approved Nov. 12, 1842, as are inconsistent
with this act are repealed.
Approved Oct. 30, 1844.

No. 2.—An act fixing the times of holding
Chittenden County Courts.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of Vermont as follows:

The courts for the county of Chittenden
shall be held on the last Tuesday save one
in March, and on the Tuesday next after the
fourth Tuesday of September of each year,
any law to the contrary notwithstanding.
Approved Oct. 30, 1844.

No. 3.—An act relating to parties in actions,
in addition to chapter 95 section 20 of the
Revised Statutes.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of Vermont, as follows:

In any action brought on section twenty
of chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, all persons
being parties or privies to such fraudulent and
deceitful conveyances, may be joined as party
defendants in such action.
Approved Oct. 30, 1844.

No. 4.—An Act in addition to chapter 95 of
the Revised Statutes, of offences against
private property.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of Vermont, as follows:

§1. If any person shall willfully and mal-
iciously set fire, with intent to burn, to the
dwelling house of another, or any other buildings
adjoining thereto, or to any other building; or
if any person shall maliciously set fire, with
intent to burn, to any meeting house, church
or court house, townhouse, college, academy,
jail, schoolhouse, or other buildings erected
for public use, or to any bank, warehouse, office,
store, shop, manufactory, mill, or barn,
used on any lake, river or creek in this state,
or to any bridge, lock, dam or flume; he shall
be punished by imprisonment in the state
prison not more than ten years, and be fined
not exceeding one thousand dollars.
§2. This act shall take effect from its
passage.
Approved Oct. 26, 1844.

No. 5.—An Act relating to offences against
private property, in addition to chapter 95
of the Revised Statutes.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of Vermont, as follows:

§1. The county courts within their respec-
tive counties, shall have jurisdiction of the
offences mentioned in chapter ninety-five of
the Revised Statutes entitled "of offences a-
gainst private property," sections six and
seven, where the money or other property
stolen shall not exceed seven dollars, and
may sentence the person convicted to pay a
fine not exceeding \$50 dollars, and to impris-
onment in the county jail not more than three
months; Provided, that no justice shall be
empowered to bind over for trial at the county
court any person whose case in his opinion
comes within the purview of said sections
six and seven.
§2. This act shall take effect from its
passage.
Approved, Oct. 30, 1844.

No. 6.—An Act to repeal an act relating to
the punishment of capital crimes, approved
November 12, 1842.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of Vermont, as follows:

§1. When any person shall be convicted
of any crime punishable with death, and sen-
tenced to suffer such punishment, he shall at
the same time be sentenced to solitary
confinement, in the state prison, until such
punishment shall be inflicted.
§2. No person so sentenced and impris-
oned, shall be executed in pursuance of such
sentence previous to the expiration of one
year from the day such sentence was pro-
nounced, nor until the court which passed
the sentence of death shall have issued their
warrant under the seal of said court, directed
to the sheriff of the county where the state
prison is situated, commanding said sheriff
to cause said sentence to be carried into ex-
ecution.
§3. Said court shall, within three months
after the expiration of one year from the day
of passing sentence of death against any
person, issue their warrant to the sheriff of
the county in which the state prison is situ-
ated, agreeably to the provisions of section two
of this act, and the sentence shall, at the time
directed by the warrant, be executed within
the walls of the prison, or in the enclosed yard
of the same, unless previous to that time, the
legislature of the State shall have commuted
the punishment of such person.

§4. The sheriff of said county shall be
present at the place of execution, unless pre-
vented by sickness or other casualty, and also
of his deputies designated by him. He shall
request the State's attorney of the county and
12 citizens, including a surgeon or physician, and
shall permit the counsel of the prisoner, the
minister of the gospel of the prisoner, such
minister, and his relatives, to be present,
and such officers of the prison, deputies,
constables and military guard as he may deem
best, and no others.
§5. When a sheriff shall inflict the pun-
ishment of death upon any convict in obedi-
ence to a warrant as aforesaid, he shall re-
turn a copy thereof, with his doings thereon,
to the office of the Secretary of State, as soon
as may be, and shall also return the original
warrant, with his doings thereon, to the court
from which said warrant issued, and the
clerk shall submit to the record of the sen-
tence, a brief abstract of the sheriff's return
upon said warrant.

§6. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent
with the provisions of this act are repealed;
Provided that any conviction had, or judg-
ment, or sentence rendered, according to pro-
visions of said laws, shall be carried into ef-
fect in the same manner as if said laws had
not been repealed or this act passed.
§7. This act shall take effect from its
passage.
Approved, Oct. 31, 1844.

No. 11.—AN ACT relating to licenses to
Inn keepers and retailers.
It is hereby enacted by the General As-
sembly of the State of Vermont, as fol-
lows:

§1. Any person who shall deal in the
selling of distilled spirituous liquors, wine,
ale, or beer, in quantities of twenty gallons
or more, at any one time, shall be deemed
to be a wholesale dealer, within the meaning
of this act.
Any person who shall deal in the selling
of distilled spirituous liquors, wine, ale or
beer, in quantities of one pint or more, and
less than twenty gallons, shall be deemed
to be a retailer, within the meaning of this
act.

Any person who shall deal in the selling
of distilled spirituous liquors, wine, ale or
beer, in quantities less than one pint, shall
be deemed to be a keeper of a tavern within
the meaning of this act.
Any person who shall keep a house of
public entertainment, and shall therein fur-
nish victuals, lodging room or accommoda-
tion for guests, shall be deemed to be an
inn keeper within the meaning of this act.

Any person who shall keep a victual-
ing house, shop or cellar, and therein sell
victuals or fruits, shall be deemed to be a
grocery keeper within the meaning of this
act.

§2. Every person asking and receiving a
license as hereinafter provided, for the sale
of any distilled spirituous liquors, wine, ale
or beer, shall before the same becomes val-
id, pay therefore to the treasurer of the
County, for the use of the County as fol-
lows:

1. For a license as a wholesale dealer,
a sum not less than twenty dollars for one
year.

2. For a license as a retailer a sum not
less than six dollars for one year, or three
dollars for six months.

3. For a license as a keeper of a tavern,
a sum not less than five dollars for one
year, or two dollars and fifty cents for six
months.

4. For a license as a grocery keeper a
sum not less than two dollars for one year,
or one dollar for six months.

And the said licenses being severally
signed by the presiding officer of the board
of County Commissioners as hereinafter
provided, and by the Clerk of the County
Court, and recorded in the County Clerk's
office, shall authorize the party therein
named to sell according to the terms of said
license; and all licenses granted under the
provisions of this act shall commence on
the first day of March or September, and
shall terminate on the last day of February
and no license shall be granted for a longer
time than one year.

§3. No person shall receive a license, un-
til he shall have paid the sum in which he
shall have been assessed, and the sum of fifty
cents in addition as fees for said license,
and no license shall be effectual until such
payment. The clerk shall receive all moneys
paid for such licenses and fees, and shall,
within thirty days after the granting of
any license, pay over to the County Treas-
urer the sum received for such license
together with the sum of thirty cents out
of the fees paid thereon; and all licenses
granted under this act shall designate the
house or store and town in which the per-
son receiving the same shall be authorized
to pursue the business for which he is li-
censed, and shall not be construed to author-
ize such business to be carried on by any
person or at any place except such as shall
be designated in the license.

§4. There shall be constituted a board
consisting of three persons, to be denomina-
ted County Commissioners, to be appointed
in the manner following:
A meeting of the inhabitants of every
town, who are voters in town or freeman's
meeting, shall be held at the usual place
of holding town meetings, on the first
Thursday of January, at one o'clock in the
afternoon, in each year, which meeting
shall be warned and governed in all re-
spects as provided in chapter thirteen, of
the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of towns and
villages."

§5. At such meeting the constable, or in
his absence, one of the selectmen, shall pre-
side and receive the ballots of the freemen
for such persons as they would elect as
such County Commissioners, and the votes
shall, by the constable or selectmen, assisted
by such justices of the town as may be
present, be publicly sorted, counted, and de-
clared. The town clerk of each town shall
be present at such meeting and record the
names of all persons voted for at such
meeting for the office of County Commis-
sioners, together with the number of votes
given for each; and shall, within ten days,
transmit a copy of such record, duly certi-
fied, to the Clerk of the County in which
such town may be situated; and the several
County Clerks shall, on the third Thursday
of January in each year, publicly canvass
and declare the votes so returned to them,
and shall declare the three persons having
the greatest number of such votes to be duly
elected as County Commissioners for
such County, and shall, within ten days
thereafter, forward to each of the persons
so elected, a certificate of his election.

§6. The county commissioners shall
hold their office for the term of one year,
and the votes of a majority of them shall de-
cide any question which shall come before
them for adjudication, and they shall have
the sole power of granting licenses under

the provisions of this act, and may assess
such persons in such sums as they may
deem proper, not less than the sums respec-
tively specified in section two of this
act.

§7. Each county commissioner, before
entering upon the duties of his office, shall
be sworn by the county clerk or some
justice of the peace, to the faithful
performance of the same, and no commis-
sioner shall act in any matter in which he
is personally interested.

§8. The county commissioners in each
county shall meet regularly at the office of
the county clerk in such county, on the
first Thursday of February and August in
each year, and shall at their first meeting
elect a chairman from their number, and
from time to time adopt such rules for
their government as they shall deem prop-
er.

§9. The county clerk in each county
shall be the clerk of the board of commis-
sioners for such county, and shall record
all their proceedings, and have the custody
of all papers relating to their busi-
ness.

§10. The county commissioners shall re-
ceive the sum of ten cents per mile for all
necessary travel in the discharge of the
duties of their office, and together with the
county clerk shall receive the sum of one
dollar each per day during the continuance
of their session. The accounts of the
clerks and commissioners under this section
shall be audited, allowed and paid out of
the county treasury, in the same manner as
other accounts against the county.

§11. No license heretofore granted or
penalty incurred shall be affected by the
provisions of this act.

§12. Every person licensed according to
the provisions of this act, as a keeper of a
tavern or inn-keeper, shall at all times be
furnished with suitable provisions, lodg-
ings and accommodation for strangers and
travelers, and with suitable stable room,
hay, and provender for their horses and
cattle, and with a suitableness or covering
near his house for horses, with conveni-
ences in the same for feeding such horses.

And if such keeper of a tavern or inn-
keeper shall neglect to be so furnished, it
shall be the duty of the commissioners to
vacate or annul his license, and such keeper
of a tavern or inn-keeper shall be liable
for all the penalties of this act, if he pro-
ceed to sell after written notice given to him
by said commissioners that they have an-
nulled and vacated his license as aforesaid,
the same as if no license had been granted.

§13. The commissioners may license
one or more persons in each town in their
respective counties, whom they may deem
most suitable, to sell wine, rum, brandy,
or other spirituous liquors, for medicinal,
chemical, or mechanical purposes, only,
who shall receive from said commissioners
a license for such sale and no other, and
every person so licensed shall make report
to said commissioners from time to time, as
they shall direct; and on a violation of the
terms of his license, or on a refusal to re-
port as aforesaid, the said board of commis-
sioners shall annul such license, and such
person shall be subject to the same pen-
alties as are provided in the fourteenth section
of this act.

§14. If any person, without a license
therefor, as provided in this act, shall here-
after deal in the selling of any distilled spir-
ituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, he shall for-
feit and pay to the treasurer of the county,
for the use of said county as a penalty,
for each quantity of twenty gallons or
more of either of said articles, the sum of
twenty dollars.

For each quantity of less than twenty
gallons and not less than one pint of either
of said articles, ten dollars.

For each quantity of less than one pint
of either of said articles, ten dollars. If any
person shall be guilty of more than one dis-
tinct offence as prohibited in this act, he
may be prosecuted and subjected to all such
penalties at the same time. If any person,
without a license therefor, as provided in
this act, shall hereafter become an inn-
keeper, and shall therein furnish any vic-
tuals, lodging or accommodation for guests,
he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of
said county, for the use of said county, as a
penalty, the sum of ten dollars. If any
person, without a license therefor, as pro-
vided in this act, shall hereafter keep any
victualing house, shop or cellar, and shall
therein sell any victuals or fruit, he shall
forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the county,
for the use of the county, as a penalty,
the sum of ten dollars.

§15. The county court shall have exclu-
sive jurisdiction of the offences against this
act, and the said offenders may be prosecuted
by indictment or information.

§16. Any justice of the peace is empow-
ered to bind over to the county court, all
persons charged with offences against this
act, and also to recognise all witnesses who
have testified therein before him. Provi-
dentially, that all assessments made on licen-
ses granted by the said commissioners to
persons residing within the city of Ver-
gennes, shall be paid over to the treasurer
of said city, by said clerk, within thirty days
from his receipt of such assessments, and
that the city courts of said city shall have
jurisdiction of all offences against this act,
arising within the limits of said city.

§17. The several county courts, in their
respective counties, shall have power to
grant licenses, on such terms as they, in
their discretion may deem proper, to expire
on the last day of February next, provided
that the persons receiving such licenses,
shall be liable to all the provisions and pen-
alties of this act.

§18. Chapter eighty three of the revised
Statutes, and all subsequent acts relating
thereto are hereby repealed.

§19. This act shall take effect from its
passage.
Approved Oct. 31, 1844.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
SCHOHARIE CAVE.

We publish the following description of
this recently discovered subterranean region,
and of an excursion of two young gentlemen
of this city within it. It may perhaps tempt
some of our readers to follow the footsteps
of the travellers on their tour of exploration.
Extract from a letter dated

TRENTON FALLS, Sept. 21, 1844.
"On our way to this place, we left the
great western route at Schenectady, and we
might visit the Cave recently discovered
and explored in the town of Schoharie. It
is but twenty-two miles from Schenectady,
and is easily accessible from that place, by
a road which passes, first across the Mohawk
Valley, and then through a bold range of
hills connected with the Kaatskills, which
exhibits a great deal of fine upland scenery.

Although several small caves in the lime-
stone of these mountains have been known
for many years, none of any size were ever
discovered till 1842. In the summer of
that year, Mr. Howe, who had not long
resided in that vicinity, was induced to en-
ter and explore what was called a blow
hole, near the Robleskill Creek. This was
a fissure in the earth, from which cold
air rushed in the summer months, so vehe-
mently as to blow the leaves and twigs
quite away from its entrance. In winter,
as strong a current blew in.

Howe having satisfied himself that the
cavity was a large one, prepared himself to
explore it, and entered alone, with a lamp
in one hand, and a gun in the other. The
gun proved useless; but after some delay
in the building of a boat, a two or three
miles' journey showed him the beauties of
a cavernous and extensive cavern. He soon
after established an inn near the spot, for
the accommodation of the curious; and
made, and still makes excavations and other
arrangements to facilitate the journey
through the cave.

C. and I, with two other gentlemen, and
a guide, made as careful survey of it on
Wednesday as seven hours would permit.
In that time we advanced as far as any
party ever had gone, visiting one new
chamber, indeed, thus traveling a distance
of about six miles and back; while we
were able to examine several lateral pas-
sages. A strange enough undertaking it
was. A day spent beneath the earth would
itself be extraordinary enough. But as
we traveled on, we constantly met surprises
and sudden changes and novelties, which
were perfectly in keeping with an under-
ground life, perhaps, but which suggest in
the recollection, more of the Arabian Nights'
labors and wonders, than of the matter of
fact manners and customs of the worthy
Dutch county of Schoharie.

Thus—to speak only of the labors of the
day: (For day it was, though I shall al-
ways think of it as seven hours of success-
ive concentrated midnights.) Soon after
we entered, we passed painfully enough, on
hands and knees, with heads down bent,
through a tunnel eleven rods long. Its top
is smooth, but its floor is very rough, and
the pilgrimage is a very hard one. We had
scarcely emerged from it when we em-
barked in a little skiff and sailed across a
black Styx, under as black a vault, as easily
as Sirbad the sailor under similar cir-
cumstances. More easily in fact, for I
think he struck his head several times.—
We left this luxurious navigation, and C.
and I set out on a trip, if it can be called
to see a water fall whose murmurs we
heard far below. The guide told us the
way, but declined accompanying us, as we
could not lose ourselves, and so set down to
await our return. Down we went, through
a passage so narrow and low that we could
not turn round after we had entered it; so
low that we could only lie at length in it.
We to the faint heart, and to those behind
or before him. Down he went—at an angle
perhaps of ten degrees, hands first, then
feet, through nine or ten rods of it. Then
another change to a roomy nook, with
rocks tumbling in all around, and this dash-
ing, bubbling stream jumping over them.—
We wondered at it, and tasted of it, traced it
and left it, to wind our snail like passage
up again. Hardly ten minutes after we
were in a gallery perhaps half a mile long,
and thirty or forty feet wide and high.—
And so from moment to moment, or from
hour to hour, the cavern changed from the
most tiresome and disagreeable creeping
passages to halls or passages of wonderful
grandeur or beauty.

I will not undertake to describe in de-
tail, these several rooms of passages. The
journey is one which must be remembered
to be understood, and I would as soon try
to describe six miles of a rocky sea shore,
as the precise turns and ramifications of our
journey. The halls which seemed to me
the strangest and the most beautiful of all
of them, is that which I called the Rotunda.
I suppose it is not more than thirty feet
in diameter, but one cannot estimate distance
in recollecting such proportions. It is
cased with shining stalactite formation of
a yellowish white, and runs up—no
man can say how high. You look up into
the darkness of a topless pit. Our guide
lighted a bunch of birch bark, and held it
upon the top of a long pole above us. It
lighted up the beautiful shining walls for
eighty or a hundred feet, but they were as
far a part as below, and that same black
darkness closed the view. Last year Mr.
Howe adjusted in the cave what any where
else would have been a sky rocket. He
took care that the stick should be perfectly
vertical, and fired it. The rocket rushed
up, and entered a cavity wider than that
below, burst, and for a moment illuminated
white walls which were never white before,
and came down again without having touch-
ed arch or wall.

Last Monday another hall was discover-
ed. We were the second party which had
seen it. By the way, it required good
ground swimming to reach it. Its stalac-
tites are more beautiful than those of the

Rotunda. They are so arranged around it,
as to give the walls the appearance of cost-
ly grouped marble pilasters—finely fluted.
The formation of the whole hall however,
is not quite so regular as that of the other.
As nearly as can be ascertained by the
course of the several passages of the cave,
as they have been measured, these two
rooms, in each of which they were a little
wide, Bunker Hill Monument might stand
on tiptoe, rise beneath a high peak called
Barraich Soughrie—which is perhaps the
highest of the bold mountains in the neigh-
borhood.

Almost remarkable as these, is the "wind-
ing way," through which you pass to reach
them. It is no where wider than five or
six feet—usually not so wide, but it rises
high above your head, running zig-zag for
more than a hundred rods in length, a path-
way where one cannot fall, and where he
can see but a very short distance before or
behind him. The walls are closely coated
like those of the Rotunda and the Capital
with a white and yellow stalactite, or area
of white stone, left smooth by the passage
of water in some past generation. You may
imagine how beautifully the light is reflect-
ed from the brilliant walls, moist as they
are in most parts from the general moisture
of the atmosphere.

These are the greatest beauties of the
cave. Other halls are large and in their
general effect as grand, but not so richly
finished. But you can scarcely pass any-
where along its rough passages, after you
have fairly entered, without seeing above
you single specimens or masses of brilliant
stalactites, mostly small indeed—but in some
places of great size and beauty. The lime-
stone rock, in the crevices of which you
are walking, lies in regular horizontal strata,
so that in many places it has exactly the
appearance of mason work. The cave has
been formed by the dropping down of the
rock in certain places, to a greater or less
depth below. Thus the wall above—one is
tempted to call it the ceiling, so smoothly
does it lie—is often as flat and square as
that of a finished room. You may walk
for half a mile over broken stones, rough
below you indeed, but with the satisfaction
of seeing a perfectly level and smooth rock
covering above you. Whenever in this
flat roof, there is any crack in the stone
props of water have trickled through and
stalactites have formed—brilliantly white,
and shining vividly as they catch the light,
which is almost lost on the black lime rock
above and behind them. Of the smallest,
ones, which hung like single icicles, one
may collect any number. The larger
groups are more rare.

One often, which hangs six or seven
feet from the roof, has precisely the appear-
ance of gracefully folded drapery. Like
all of them, it is semi-transparent, and its
colors are beautiful when a light is so plac-
ed as to shine through it. As you strike
several folds, they ring out different music
notes, solemnly deep, with a gallery of
half a mile long to echo them. In the in-
tense silence of the cave, to which midnight
is noisy, as you set looking down into the
darkness of the passage beyond, these sounds
came upon you with the effect of solemn
music.

In as large a hall—perhaps in another
part of the same—C. Blew a horn. The
echo rang and rang round as long before
they died away; with the same organ like
dignity and depth of tone. And when in
the same place our guide fired a pistol,
the explosion, loud as that of a heavy cannon
in the outer air, was in just the same way,
free from all crash of harshness. That
was the real "diapason of the music." I
never heard so solemn and gently musical
a sound.

If you are alone in any part of the cave,
away from any part of the streams of wa-
ter which flow through most of the passages,
and if you are undisturbed by the bats
which throng some of the galleries, and
extinguish your light, you have the grand
combination possible of all the conditions
which go to make sublimity, or, if you
please, the horrors of loneliness. Silence,
I have said was perfect. Not a grain of
dust to brush against another; not an arti-
ficially to buzz around you; not a breath
of air gives the sounds which are, in mid-
night above ground, though we are not con-
scious of them. And darkness were three
or four hundred feet of rock are between
you and light, is real darkness. So is lone-
liness, when your next neighbor is work-
ing on his farm a furlong above your
head.

Such are one or two of the grand particu-
larities which make a day there utterly wild
and unearthly. The experience of it was
as you may suppose, so sublime and grand,
that we did not in the least regret the ex-
tremely fatiguing labors of our twelve miles
journey in the cavern's borders. In another
year Mr. Howe's path making labors will
be so far advanced as to render the passage
comparatively easy, without, I think, de-
stroying any of its wonders. It will then
be an object of interest to travellers on their
way to visit the beautiful spot where I am
writing. Truly, yours, E. I.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF BLACK
LEAD.—On demolishing the interior brick
work of the iron furnaces at Niederbroun,
Lower Rhine, while the furnaces were still
hot, a shower of sparks, or of charcoal dust,
had sometimes been observed to escape from
the crevices. On examining whence the
sparks proceeded, they were found to come
from deposits of carbon amongst the stones
of the fabric. This carbon appears to have
entered the finest fissures in a state of vapor
and to have been deposited either in amor-
phous fragments, or in balls, the centres of
which were amorphous while the outer
parts were radiated, and the surface cover-
ed with staminate tubercles. This matter has
all the properties of plumbago. It burns
completely away, leaving only a trace of
oxide of iron. It must have arrived at this
position in a gaseous state, and appears to

explain the origin and formation of plumbago,
which would hence appear to be nothing
more than carbon sublimed from depos-
ites of anthracite by heating from the
proximity of igneous rocks.
[Polytechnic Review.

THE ORIGIN OF FOGS. The very
common but mistaken idea, that the fog
which we see of an evening hanging over
low meadows, and by the sides of streams,
is ascending, arises very naturally from
our first observing it in low places, and as
the cool of the evening advances, remark-
ing that it ascends to higher land: the fact
is, however, not that the damp is ascending
but that from the coolness of those situa-
tions they are the first places which con-
dense the before invisible vapor, and as the
cold of the evening advances, this con-
densation takes place at a higher level. A
large portion of the vapor ascends to the
upper regions of the atmosphere, where it
cools, and becomes visible to us in the form
of clouds; and increasing in density by cool-
ing, they gradually descend nearer to the
earth, until at last becoming too condensed
by the loss of heat, they fall in rain, to be
again returned in endless succession.
—[Scientific phenomena of Domestic Life.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.—St. Matthew
is supposed to have suffered martyrdom or
was slain with a sword in the city of Ethio-
pia.

St. Mark was dragged through the
streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he ex-
pired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree
in Greece.

St. John was put into a cauldron of boiling
oil in Rome, and escaped death! He
afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus,
in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jeru-
salem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a
pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then
beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hung up against a pillar
in Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the
command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross,
whence he preached to the people till the
last.

St. Thomas was run through the body
with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East
Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with ar-
rows.

St. Simon-Zenot was crucified in Per-
sia.

St. Matthias was stoned to death by the
Jews at Salania.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome, by the
tyrant Nero.

THE ELECTORS OF NEW YORK have
pronounced in favor of James K. Polk,
nominated avowedly as the Free Trade
Slavery candidate, and pledged to the im-
mediate annihilation of Texas at all hazards.
The thirty-six Electoral votes of this free
State are determined in favor of a man
pledged to perpetuate slavery to the best
of his abilities; and this result, so repugnant
to the feelings of every lover of freedom,
has been accomplished by the professed friends
of the slave—the Abolitionists. The major-
ity in this State for Mr. Polk will fall short
of five thousand, while the Abolition vote
cast for the Michigan for the locofoco can-
didate for the Legislature, will be more than
three times as great! N. Y. American.

PROJECT KNOCKED IN THE HEAD.—
We understand that arrangements had been
nearly completed to start a large woolen
manufacturing establishment in that city,
with a capital of \$100,000, the foundation
of which would have been laid this fall, but
as the people of the United States have de-
cided in favor of the British manufacturers,
the design will be abandoned. Thus an an-
nual distribution of from twenty to thirty thou-
sand dollars in wages, which would have
found their way to our merchants, tailors,
shoemakers, &c. and the farmers in our
vicinity, is prevented, and the money will
instead be shipped to pay the wages of British
operatives.

It was in consideration of this fact, prob-
ably that the journeymen shoemaker's shops
in this city was illuminated on Thursday
evening. [Utica Gaz.

THE BEGINNING.—The probability of
Polk's election has compelled several large
manufacturers in this and Albany counties
to adopt measures for the immediate curtail-
ment of their business.—[Troy Whig.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILWAY.—Mr
Twining, the chief Engineer of this contem-
plated railroad, with his posse, is now at
Stamford Ct., exploring for a suitable route
through that village. From New Haven
to Stamford the route has already been sur-
veyed, and found so favorable that it is prob-
ably the coast line will be adopted. The
survey to the proposed point of intersection
with the Harlem Railroad will soon be
completed. We are not informed what
progress has been made in the survey of