

The Helms with a Pretty Foot.

By the by, Fred, are you a marrying man? said Charles to his bachelor friend, Frederick Somerville, as they discussed a cool bottle together at the Star and Garter, at Richmond.

My dear Charles, with a patrimony of one hundred a-year, and an allowance from my aunt of a second, for gloves and shoe-strings, how can I entertain such an idea? But why do you ask?

Because I have just heard a strange whim which my cousin Ellen has taken into her head; and, 'pon my soul, if she perseveres in it, I should like some good fellow like yourself, who will take care of her and her couple of thousands a-year, to be eccentric partner.

Fred's curiosity was now raised.—He entreated to be made acquainted with this strange whim; and, a fresh bottle having been placed before the friends, it was not long before the generous operation of the wine, and our friend Fred's enquiries, prevented Russell from burthening himself any longer with the secret.

And the secret was this:—Ellen Cameron, a high-spirited and self-willed girl of two-and-twenty years of age, and an unnumbered income of as many hundreds, having been disgusted at the treatment which a fair relative had received from one whom, after an attachment of some years, she had made her husband, vowed that, if ever she married, it should be to a man to whom she should be introduced for the first time, at the altar where she was to become his bride.

It was a strange idea, doubtless; but young girls, who are mistresses both of themselves and their fortunes, are apt to have strange notions. Ellen was one of those. With a good heart, an excellent understanding, and a cultivated taste, she had just as much of oddity in her disposition as to prompt her to make, and enable her to persevere in, this extraordinary determination.

The strangeness of the notion seemed to possess charms for the somewhat romantic mind of Somerville, who, having enquired as narrowly into the state of the case as Russell's relationship to the lady would admit, expressed himself willing to undergo the ceremonies of an introduction and marriage at the same moment.

But how, my dear Russell, do you know anything objectionable in her temper and disposition?

Nothing, upon my word, Fred.—No woman's perfect; and Ellen has her failings; but, despite certain eccentricities and peculiarities, I do believe you would live very happily together.

But, my dear Russell, I always vowed I never would marry even an angel, if she exhibited a superabundance of feet and ankles. Tell me, how my fair imagination pretty far?

Oh my word, she has—there is not the fellow that I ever saw you. But I tell you what, although it is almost certain to Ellen, yet I will let you into the secret; she will be at the altar to-morrow night—you may get a peep at her then.

Full particulars of what her she was to occupy, together with other means of identifying her, were asked and given.

The following night saw Fred at the opera, before Spagoletti's magic tap had given the signal for the commencement of the overture. His eyes were instantly turned upon the object of his search; but that, of course, was empty. During the whole of the first act of the opera, his attention was riveted to that spot, but not a soul broke in upon its solitude.

During the intermission, which followed, and exhibited attractions so powerful as to reduce the eyes of our hero from the object on which they had so long been fixed, the box was filled; and when Fred turned his eyes again in that direction, he felt convinced that the most prominent personage which it contained was the eccentric Ellen!

His glass was now directed for some moments to the box; and when he removed it to return the salutation of his friend Russell, who now approached him, he was muttering to himself, 'By heavens! she is certainly a fine girl!' Nor did he exhibit any selfishness with regard to this feeling; he never attempted to keep it to himself, but instantly confessed as much to Russell.

She is certainly a very fine girl.—Can't you introduce me to your cousin, my dear friend? said he.

Then the two thousand a-year have no charms for you, Fred? was the reply.

Faith! but they have though, and so has your cousin; therefore, the sooner you say a good word for me the better!

Whether or no; Charles, who adjourned to his cousin's, introduced the subject of his friend's admiration of her that evening, we cannot take upon ourselves to assert; but certain it is, that Ellen's opera-glass was, for the remainder of the night, much more frequently directed to this part of the pit which was occupied by her aspirant, than to any other.

The subject was introduced, however, at some period, and, after sundry blushings and hesitations, Russell's wailing, in his friend's name, sped favorably; and six weeks after the eventual dinner at Richmond, saw

a traveling chariot, with four of New-mann's quickest, drawing up at St. George's, Hanover square, and deposit at the snug and sly vestry-door, the bridegroom expectant of Ellen Cameron and her twenty-two hundreds per annum.

Here he was met by his friend Russell, whose obvious confusion and anxiety could not escape the notice of Fred Somerville. He was about to enquire into the cause which produced this effect, when he was prevented by the arrival of the bride.

He would have flown to assist her from her carriage; but Russell seized him, and motioning him to withdraw, succeeded in leading him into the body of the church—not however, before he had discovered that his intended had a very pretty foot, which was certainly without its fellow—for he saw she had but one!

He was at first bitterly enraged at the deception which had been practiced upon him; but Russell soon calmed his irritation by a very satisfactory explanation of his conduct.

Well assured of Fred's worth, and his cousin's amiability, he had felt convinced in his own mind that their union would prove a happy one; but the circumstance of Ellen having unfortunately been deprived of one of her legs, he feared, would prejudice Fred against her.

His anxiety for the happiness of both parties had tempted him, therefore to conceal this fact—for, knowing as he did, Fred's devotion to a pretty foot, he feared lest this enthusiastic admiration of the extreme of feminine beauty should lose him an amiable and wealthy woman, had he been told at once, that, although she had a singularly pretty foot, she had but one!

That this explanation was satisfactory, we have asserted already; and it was made evident by the fact of the worthy clergyman being called upon immediately to perform the matrimonial service; to say nothing of the worthy clerk receiving triple fees upon the occasion.

The marriage created a good deal of attention at the time, and many ill-natured jokes were cut upon the parties; but they heeded them not, and have been rewarded for it by a succession of many years. One of these malicious witherings only will we record.

So, Fred Somerville has married a woman of property, I hear—old of course! said a young guardsman, at Brooks's.

For exactly old! was the answer, from a quotation rival of Fred's—'not exactly old, but with one foot in the grave.'

TELEGRAPHIC.

Johnson is reinforced by 7000 men from Massachusetts, and taken a stand for a night.

A large number of troops passed through Baltimore, yesterday, to strengthen Patterson's column.

Buckham, Va., July 8.—O. Jennings Wise has the federalists in a trap at Glenville; two regiments have gone to their assistance.

St. Louis, July 8.—The State Convention is called for July 22.

Two Illinois Regiments have left for the interior.

Lions in within two days march south of Knoxville.

The Federalist have surrounded all the small towns in their march, thrusting the oath of allegiance down the throats of everybody.

Washington, July 8.—Stonewall Jackson has joined Patterson's column, co-operating ahead, Johnston's evidently reinforced.

The reports of the scouts as to the battles are entirely unconfirmed at the war department.

Patterson's communications with the war department are very irregular within the last sixty hours.

Much dissatisfaction, and intense anxiety is felt regarding the result of Patterson's advance.

Beauregard has been filled with forces from Massachusetts, guarding all the approaches; it is supposed that he is moving his reinforcements towards Gen. Johnston.

The East Tennesseans and the Southerners are again entering the lines towards Falls Church.

A portion of McClelland's command are moving toward Cumberland Pass.

Vallandigham's joint resolution will be introduced, legalizing Lincoln acts, and the pay of privates will be increased, as well as the expense of government reduced.

General Patterson sends for reinforcements.

Washington, July 8.—The Chairman of the House Committee, are appointed as follows:—Elections—Davis; Claims—Fenton; Commerce—Washburn, of Illinois; Public Lands—Potter; Post Office—Morrill of Maryland; District of Columbia—Conkling; Judiciary—Hickman; Revolutionary claims—Duet; Public expenditure—Covode; Ways and Means—Stevens, Morrill, of Vermont; Philips, Spalding, Apollton, Corning, Horton, McClelland and Stratton. Militia—Van Valkenburg; Navy—Sedgwick.

Six regiments altogether have gone to Patterson's assistance.

The hot weather checks military movements.

Congress devotes to-morrow to an eulogy on Douglas.

Baltimore, July 8.—A letter from Martinsburg dated the 9th, says that Doubleday and the Rhode Island Battery have arrived. Patterson's entire army are encamped at Martin'sburg.

Omaha, July 9.—The fine steamer Chippewa, with one hundred and seventy tons government stores, and two hundred and thirty-seven kegs of powder has been burned. The passengers and crew landed safely, but the boat was blown to atoms.

Quebec, July 9.—The Great Eastern nearly ran into the Arabia, in a fog, and would have struck her had she a bowsprit.

Gossip. Gov. Hicks reports the secession feeling strong on the eastern shore of Maryland, he wants protection for the Unionists.

Vallandigham said in democratic caucus, that he preferred peace to the preservation of the union.

The cabinet had a consultation today, with Gen. Scott, but the result is not known.

Col. Taylor arrived at Washington under a flag of truce. There are a thousand rumors as to the object of his mission, but it is supposed to refer to the exchange of prisoners.

The Herald says that Scott is in hourly expectation of receiving intelligence of a battle between Patterson and Johnson.

A courier just arrived, reports a fight at Edward's Ferry. Government has sent reinforcements. When the courier left for assistance, two Federalists were dead.

Capt. Barry's company, of the Ohio nineteenth, were paraded in front of the regiment, disarmed, and ordered home for outrages committed by Lieut. Stratton. All of the privates, through the intercession of McClellan, were restored to their arms, except nine culprits, who were sent to Columbus.

The House passed a bill appropriating six millions to relieve distress in the army.

Senate.—The bill remitting duties on arms passed.

Lovejoy's resolution passed—yeas, 92; nays, 55.

Baltimore, July 9.—The latest advices from Martinsburg are to Saturday night. Patterson is motionless.

Fortress Monroe, July 9.—The Quaker City, an armed frigate and several gun boats were preparing to attack Sewall's Point.

An artilery chest exploded, killing two Rhode Islanders and wounding many others.

Taylor has returned to the Confederates lines.

The Garibaldians have been imprisoned, but the ringleaders have been made examples of.

The undue mortality in several of the New York regiments is attributed to excessive intemperance.

Washington, July 9.—Gen. Scott forwards reporting the movements of the army by telegraph.

Calro, July 9.—Saturday and Sunday were occupied in taking the votes of three months' regiments for an extension of their term of service to three years.

In Cook's regiment, forty, in McAdams, fifty and in Oglesby's, one hundred and forty votes were given for three years' enlistment. The balance of the troops were in favor of disbanding at the expiration of the time for which they had enlisted.

The remainder of the three months regiments will show a similar unsatisfactory result. Politicians are making fine speeches, in which they mix up Lincolnism with patriotism, to induce the men to extend the term of their enlistment.

Washington, July 9.—Chase's estimate of the past year's deficiency, is six millions and odd thousands.

The estimates for the current year are, for the civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, eight hundred and odd thousands; navy, thirty millions and odd thousands; aggregate, two hundred and seventeen millions and odd thousands; marine treasury notes, twelve millions and odd thousands; interest, nine millions—total for the fiscal year ending 1st June, 1862, \$118,519,584 \$7.

He recommends the raising of \$5,000,000 by taxation, and \$2,400,000,000 by loans, and recommends the following duties on brown sugar, two and a half cents per pound; clarified, three cents a pound, and refined four cents; syrup, two and a half cents; candy, six cents; molasses, six cents per gallon; coffee, five cents per pound; black tea, fifteen cents; and green tea twenty cents. He estimates the revenue derived from these sources at \$20,000,000; taxing articles now exempt, will increase the revenue \$7,000,000; estimates the revenue from customs and the sale of lands, at \$60,000,000.

The report of a battle between Jackson and Sigel near Carthage, Mo. is not at all probable, and comes from a bad source. The loss of Sigel is variously estimated from 200, to over 1000.

New Railway.—The Parisian correspondent of the morning Star says:—'An experiment of a new system of railway was tried at Compiegne some few days ago, and met with the greatest success among the agricultural speculators assembled to witness it. The inventor is said to be a poor wheelwright, whose ambition has not extended beyond facilitating field labor. This railway consists of rails, one in the other, like a succession of ladders laid upon the ground. On these the cart rolls quietly along, let them be ever so heavily laden. One great advantage of the system is the rapidity with which they are laid down and taken up. In one hour a hundred metres may be planted. The tedious carting of crops over wet and muddy fields is hereby avoided. The experimental rail was 75 centimetres in width. The carts filled with produce, whether pushed or drawn by one single person, were of one cubic metre and moved with the greatest ease.

No! for Cincinnati.

The city, to which we refer, has always been noted for the industry of its people. What would not be undertaken by a Cincinnatian, must surely be a poor enterprise, this we have heard, and in fact know it from experience, therefore, as a natural consequence, our markets were, upon a whole, generally overstocked with wares, merchandise, and products of their industry. They resorted to all sorts of things to make a few cents, or as they term it coppers. We knew one in particular, whose sole business was, to steal valuable dogs during the summer months, and take them to New Orleans in the Fall or Winter and dispose of them at enormous rates. And vice versa, would steal good dogs in New Orleans and take them to his home and get the 'needful' for the brutes. We cite this, only to show, what a speculative people live in that portion of the country. The South was ever ready to receive the products of their soil, etc., at fair rates, thus affording their splendid opportunities to turn into money everything they could display to the sight of the purchaser, but forgetting this they arrayed themselves against us, when the cry of 'rebel' was raised by our enemies. They, like many others, begin to feel the effects, and doubtless would sacrifice much, if they could be excused from participating with our friends, in trying to convince us that they are in the right, and we in the wrong. How they feel is fully shown in the following lines, which were published in the Cincinnati Gazette, a Black Republican sheet, of the most disgusting order. Here are the words:

It is no uncommon occurrence to hear a merchant pork packer or general business man say he would willingly give \$20,000 to \$30,000 to be put just where he was before the commencement of the civil war.

We believe every word contained in the above and look upon them in the light of a viper stinging its own body, for they will not be able to hold up under the pressure of the times, and down they go into bankruptcy with the consoling thought, that they brought their ruin upon themselves.

Lieut. C. D. Drew.

By telegraph, sad intelligence of the death of our friend, whose name appears at the head of this article, etc., reaches us. Thus is another brave and talented man cut down in the freshness of manhood. As an orator in our humble estimation, he stood second to none of Louisiana men. In the practice of his profession he had attained an eminence seldom allotted to one so young. As a friend he was loved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We deplore his untimely death, but at the same time feel proud to know that he met death in defence of his country's rights, on the field of battle. Charlie, we pray to God to have mercy on your soul, and to pardon the arms of those enemies of our beloved South by whose hands you were so suddenly hurled into eternity. Curses on the whole of them, and may they be made to bite the dust not as in your case, a murderer, but as thieves and gamblers, pursued by the hands of justice. His family have our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of sadness. Sit tibi terra levis.

Awful warm weather these days. Punches in demand, but scarce. Dams plentiful. Cheerful countenances scarce and on the rise. Fun, can be had at par. Individual notes on the decline.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

Special to the News.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6th, 1861.

Moncher Colonel! The ever glorious Fourth passed off in our city with more than ordinary eclat. At an early hour the sounds of martial music and the tramp of armed soldiery served as a new impetus instilling as it were the glorious memories of the times that tried men's souls, and made all feel that those times were now being re-acted; but, if it were possible, in a still more glorious cause. As for my part, Mr. Editor, I felt the day more hallowed than ever; for it is a day which belongs only to the South; for she and she alone is battling for the maintenance of those rights which the day was the transmitter. The morning betokened a rather disagreeable day, but as it advanced, the angry clouds cleared away, and the welcome smile of Old Sol cheered the hearts of soldiers and citizens, which was taken advantage of in good style. Some three thousand troops were reviewed

at Camp Lewis, where an immense concourse of people had assembled at an early hour. Everything passed off in good style, until evening, when a report came from town that the enemy had landed at Proctorsville, Lake Borgne. The exciting bait took, and a scene of confusion followed not easily described.

Men were running in all directions, abruptly leaving their wives, friends, and all to rush to the supposed point of danger. Happily the report was unfounded, to the great chagrin of the troops, who were spillin' for Hessian blood. Some think the report gotten up to see in what space of time the troops could be got ready to meet an enemy. If so, the troops have shown themselves as efficient as the best trained regulars. Some twelve hundred still remain in Camp.

Telegraphic reports received last evening bring us reports of battles, mostly upon the authority of travelers from the seat of war, who had arrived at Richmond. One was that 32,000 Hessians had crossed the Potomac, and that Gen. Johnson had marched to meet them, while another dispatch at 7 P. M., says there has been a battle at Martinsburg, between 18 to 25,000 Hessians and Gen. Johnson, in which the former were defeated, three times with great loss. On the strength of the report, our friends of the Delta, who are always willing to turn an honest penny, issued a third edition at 7 P. M. on the strip of paper, containing some twenty lines of reading, which was readily devoured by our excited news hunters. The newsboys, of course voted the Delta a "perfect bright" and this was seconded by all the readers of the third edition.

The C. S. Gun-boat Sumter taking advantage of the absence of the Brooklyn took to her heels and traveled a few days since. The Hessian tabling that one "liner" had outwitted them, started after her; but let she was safe and sound on the "buzzum" of the gulf. Her destination is unknown; suffice it to say, she has a picked crew of officers and men, and will doubtless, give a good account of herself. The British ship Jason, 21 guns, arrived at th bar, a few days ago, to look after John Bull, E. q.'s interests here. A few more 'sich like' will be alone in a few days to watch the Brooklyn and Powhatan, and see that they keep the 'children' from going in and out of school! The British ship, report says, will disregard the blockade, if it is not kept efficiently. The Sumter, doubtless thinks it is! Our wharves are being put in order for the full business, which it is predicted, will be a heavy one.

Pleasant showers nearly every day making the atmosphere cool and pleasant—city perfectly health. Au revoir.

REBEL.

We are informed that Mr. Reuben White is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Southern Confederacy bonds. He will be prepared to receive the names of our planters on next Monday. We have not time to give further particulars in this number, but will be pleased to refer to the subject at some other time.

Copies of the Daily and Weekly News can be found at the Bookstore of Messrs. Hyams and Brother, at all times.

See the advertisement of P. F. L. Frank, and if you are in want of any article in his line, remember the address, and call upon him.

In the absence of local items, we would direct the attention of our readers to every advertisement in the paper, and those about to be published.

The change in the time of the arrival of the Vicksburg mail, may probably cause some of our Texas subscribers to receive their papers a day or so later, if such is the case, we trust they will attach no blame upon our office. The stage is advertised to arrive in our city at four o'clock, A. M. but up to the present writing it comes between six and seven, affording us no opportunity of getting our paper in the mail in time for Texas. We presume this is attributable to the bad state of the roads, and that better time will be kept hereafter. If not the time as advertised should be changed.

Though our cotton crops are in a flourishing condition, we fear the result of the heavy rains, will not be favorable to our planters. The river is about on a stand at this point. We were visited by a heavy rain yesterday.

Who is It.

An article is published in the New York Post under the head of 'The Real Condition of the South.' The source from which the Post derived its information, is, of course, reliable. "A stone-cutter who has just returned to this city from Montgomery, Alabama, brings some curious information concerning the actual condition of affairs at the far South. A mechanic, attending strictly to his own business and taking no active part in political affairs, but possessing great natural intelligence, he was suffered to go and come at his pleasure, and improved his opportunities by observing the tone of public sentiment in the late capital of the rebels.

He asserts that the wealthy planters and other prominent men in Alabama will rank themselves on the winning side; that they already begin to regard the chances of the rebellion as hopeless; that the enforcement of the blockade of the Southern ports has disgusted them, for the reason that cotton cannot be shipped nor provisions be brought in; and that they are willing to swear fealty to the Government, requiring only the presence and protection of a force of Federal troops to shake off the tyranny of the rebel leaders. They see that the rebellion must eventually be crushed, and that so long as Davis and his fellow conspirators are permitted to hold the South under a reign of terrorism business must languish and the rebel States drift toward ruin."

The above is decidedly a rich production, and may be stuffed down the throats of some, especially enemies to the South, who will not trouble themselves to discover the truthfulness of any productions tending to injure the cause in which we are engaged. Such are the articles which blind the unwary and ignorant in the North, leading them into error about the true state of affairs in our midst, and urging them to engage in a warfare, they know nothing about. Their attention is directed to these false representations, and they are told that as good loyal citizens of the United States, they are in duty bound to shoulder their muskets, and put down a rebellion, which the majority of Southerners oppose, but fearing the consequences to themselves, do not step forth as they would. Every now and then articles of the above tenor may be seen in the Black Republican papers, (only) published with a view of inciting the populace to further acts of bloodshed.

Bonds of the Confederacy.

Our planters and others have now an opportunity of showing their patriotism, by subscribing to the Bonds of the Southern Confederacy. Every man who can, should immediately come forward, with alacrity, and take all the bonds possible, for it is a duty of every person who desires the prosperity of our country in the success of what we are battling for—equal rights. Come forward, and our fellow citizen Mr. Reub White will attend to you.

A son of Chase, (Lincoln's Secretary of War.) is a prisoner in Gen. Johnson's camp in Virginia.

It is estimated that there are at least 1,500 sewing girls in Troy, New York, whose hands are now idle, owing to the war and hard times.

The Cincinnati Enquirer states that the loss sustained by the pork-packers in that city up to the present time, will not fall far short of \$100,000.

We publish elsewhere an interesting communication from Mr. David Taylor of Arkansas. Friend Taylor let us hear from you again.

Arkansas Correspondence.

Special to the News.

ROCKY MOUNT, June 30th, 1861.

Mr. Editor: We have now at this place organized subject to the Governor's call, a company of cavalry, 70 rank and file, a home reserve of infantry numbering 89, and a company of young ladies will be organized Saturday next.

We are fearful of a descent from Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety; rumor says he has about a thousand desperadoes, and is recruiting rapidly. He is and has been threatening the frontiers of Arkansas, and Texas for some time.

We are scarce of arms and ammunition, but we are fixing up all the old rifles and shot guns ready for action. Nearly every man, old and young, is enrolled as a soldier; also, most of the women (some of which are good shots with the rifle.) We intend to fight as long as life lasts with such arms as we have, but would buy arms if we knew where we could obtain them.

I do not know of any man in the township, rich or poor, but is willing to fight and furnish means so long as he has anything to furnish.

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of our people. Our females are somewhat like the Spartan women, and wish to fight also in person.

Crops are fine in this section—wheat is harvested and as good as it well can be. Oats are mostly cut and are void of rust—a good turn out—better than the last few years.—Corn is as fine for the time of year as I ever saw, and there is about a fourth more planted than the usual crop, which will, if it continues reasonable, make enough for two years, let alone the oats, wheat, millet, potatoes, etc., of which there is an abundance.

Fruit plenty, also a fair prospect of mass, (acorns.) Nothing but a severe drought can effect it. (It does not look much like it now, as it rains almost every day.) Old corn is plenty, although it has been selling for \$1.50 per bushel, it now can be had at 75cts, and is still on the decline. Bacon plenty, at 12cts; most of our planters have a surplus at home.—Plenty of horses and mules, most of them of our own raising. We are, and have been for some time, determined to make our own pork, and raise our own horses and mules.—we find it pays better than making all cotton, especially as our navigation is uncertain.

Would it not better, or as cheap, for your planters to pursue the same policy. Many of them will, if they will take up a pencil and make a calculation of freight, loss of time, and add to it independence. Oh! how good it is to be able to say we have plenty of corn in the crib, flour and meal in the chest, together with lots and cords of bacon in the smoke house, also oats, hay, fodder, millet, etc., in the barn.

Oh! how sweet is the sleep! how fine and sleek the negroes look, horses shining, hogs fat and fine, milk and butter plenty, all well, steamboats or no steamboats.

No old rusty bacon or Lincoln corn, but Southern corn, and plenty to feed cows for milk and butter; all anxieties removed as regards procuring supplies for family, all at home. Cotton returns with most on the credit side, away with two-and-a-half for purchasing, five for accepting, and the merchant's interest for three or six months deducted, additional freight on cotton down for the purpose of buying supplies, freight on supplies up stream with ratage, stealage, and many other ages added; besides being old and unhealthy to boot.

All going on at home as well as host can wish, wife in good humor, children happy, for there is plenty and to spare.

Were it not for the infernal horde of Northern fanatic which we must, and with God's help we will, drive home to their own free negro frideses, and then come home to our own sweet and happy Sunny South, or else lay with our backs to the ground, our feet to the foe and our faces heavenwards, having done all that brave, unconquerable men can do in defence of our wives, children, country and homes. Health and Respects,

DAVID TAYLOR, Rocky Comfort, Ark.

Drinking Impure Water.—The following deserves the consideration of the reader:

Set a pitcher of water in a room unbladed, and in a few hours it will have absorbed from the room nearly all the respired and perspired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that the water has the faculty of condensing, and thereby absorbing, all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic gas, and several pints of ammonia.

The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water kept in a room awhile is always unfit for use and should often be renewed, whether it has become warm or not. And for the same reason, the water in a pump should be always pumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in a pitcher overnight is not fit for coffee in the morning.

Impure water is more injurious to the health than impure air, and every person should provide the means of providing fresh, pure water for all domestic uses.

Artillery.—Through the energetic exertions of the council defence, composed of the mayor and the president of the two city boards and a joint committee from them, a large and efficient park of artillery has been provided, consisting of brass rifled cannon, iron smooth bore and howitzers. The whole number is between 25 and 30. Of these five of the best pieces are already mounted, the work on two other gun carriages is already finished and has only to be put together, and the rest are in rapid course of construction. In a few days, it is believed that nearly one half the whole number will be ready for the field.—Mobile News.

To Measure Round Cisterns

The following is the most accurate method for ascertaining the number of gallons contained in a round cistern: first take diameter in inches at the top middle and bottom; add them together and divide the sum by 3, to get the mean diameter; multiply the square of the diameter by the height in inches, which product multiply by 34; then cut off the four right hand figures of the product, and the remainder of the figures will be the number of gallons that the cistern will contain.