CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1839.

NUMBER XXX

M. MAGLEAN.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

If paid within three months, It paid within three months after the close of the year, 3 50
If paid within twelve months after the 

A company of ten persons taking the paper at accompanied by the money.

No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the editor till arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, inserted for one dollar the first time, and

fifty cents, each subsequent insertion Persons sending in advertisements are request. ec to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

The Postage must be paid on all commu-

HE Subscriber; are agents for Mr. John notice farnish all kind of marble slabs and ago weraised wheat, wheat, wheat-then we monaments of the best Stockbridge murble.-This mubble cannot be surpassed in beauty and as it can be had in New York or Philadelphia places, we made fuel of our fences, gave fairly dealt by; would order them either for eash payments, or payable the next winter. All Commissions are paid by the manfacturer.
All murble shipped will be neatly boxed and which we have to exhibit.

BROWN BRYAN & BROTHER. Cheraw, May 3, 1839.

BOOK BINDING.

IIE subscribers have established themselves in the above line of business in Cheraw and offertheirservices to its citizens. G. BAZENCOURT, & CO.

Cheraw, S. C., Jan. 26.

## James W. Burn,

RESBECTFULLY informs his customers and the Public generally, that his wheat Mill s in first rate ord r for grinding. All who intend to favor him with their custom are carnestly requested to have their wheat well cleaned before it is sent to the mills if they tiels for food. They enable the farmer to want good flour. Wheat will be ground on the keep ten times the stock that grass would same terms as last year.

May 31, 1839.

Charleston, George own and ALL-SAINTS

Rail Road Company. HE unders gued, Commissioners for Georgetown, do hereby give Notice that three thousand shares not having been subseri. 2 acres had 2000 bushels. bed at the first opening of the Books for the formation of the above Company, they will contin-

be sooner taken. E. B. ROTHMAHLER, Commissioners. JOHN A. KEITH,

Anchor Bolting Cloths,

May 4th, 1839.

From the celebrated Manufacture of De

Gaul, in Switzerland.

Lassortment of the above Bolting Cloths direct from the manufacturer, comprising all the numbers eith r in ordinary country mills, or for the finest Merchantable flour used, which will be sold 25 per cent less than ever offered in this

warranted in every particular. WM. B. STANLEY. 29 Gt Columbia, S. C. May 31 1839.

Philadelphia Boots & Shoes. Also Gentlemen's Walking Pamps and Shoes. DUNLAP & MARSHALL.

Rice

R ICE of best quality just Received and for or grain, or hay crops. Sale by the Tierce or Retail. What should be the By D. MALLOY. March 12th, 1839.

MULBERRY PASTURE FOR COWS. It is not generally known that mulberry leaves are excellent food for cows-they are preferred by them to every other kind of food when they once get a taste of them. In the south, where pasturage is scarce, especially during dry weather, plantations I fatten my beef on turnips, I feed my horses of mulberry trees, particularly the morus multicaulis, would be very valuable for this purpose alone. A hundred acres of morus multicaulis trees could be planted with less lambs from the rest of the flock, and feed expense than it could be well seeded in grass, them with turnips. By adopting this course, even if grass would live there, and the pas- I rarely loose an animal, and the expense turage from them would be fully equal, if of keeping my whole stock is considerably not more, than it would be from grass; besides the foliage would not be liable to injure during the summer drouths, but would rather be improved by the dry atmosphere and hot climate of the south. If a planter evils. Manufactures are improving; eduwere to plant 10,000 cuttings in the spring cation is progressing, and the world is on of 1839, on an acre; in the spring of 1840, the advance. If farmers do not wake up, he could plant at least ten acres; and in they will be trodden on and crushed by this the spring of 1842, he could plant one hun- murch of improvement. The farmers prodred, by merely propagating the trees in the ordinary way; and he would the thave one hundred acres of the best pasturage for cows that can be produced, at the cost originally of two hundred dollars for the cuttings, and From the Journal of the American Silk Societhe labor of propagating them three years, which would not be more than the labor of A SHORT RAMBLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD cultivating corn. Besides all this-the trees may be planted on his worn out lands, where they do well, and in the course of five or ten years they will improve the soil and make it fit for co ton or for corn crops.

Where a large number of cows are kept, fifty to one hundred acres might be planted

moderate increase.

and can see no possible objection to the

LARGE PRODUCTS .- EXAMPLES TO FARMERS. A great charge has been made in culti-Ritter of New Haven who will at short varing the so.t. Twenty or thirty years raised rye, rye, and a few oats, peas, and buckwheat; and then, in a great many our friends with the promise that they shall be to the West, where again we could raise

Such has been our system of agriculture, All murble shipped will be neatly boxed and delivered in New York at the prices; a list of and such the rotation of crops. But a the society. Every one knew, or what is fitted up as fielding rooms. The south change has come over the land. We are learning to recover soils, and raise a great know what he was about. variety of crops.

Great attention is now paid to the culture of roots. The potatoe, ruta baga, mange! wurtzel, carrot, and parsnip, are piercing the earth, where once stood a few half starved spears of rye or white beans.

By this change in agriculture, the land is made to produce ten times its former yield; and the cultivation of roots is now considred as one of the tests of farming. Roots expare the land finely for other crops. They possess the greatest value as an arsupport; and he who neglects roots now, is not a good farmer.

The following will show how much food can be raised from one acre, by cultivating

The Messrs, Ballocks, near Albany from 4 acres, have taken 4000 bushels of ruta baga. A gentlemen in New Jersy, from

Mr. Beman of Albany, well known for ne to receive additional subscriptions until the large and the withered stalks are said over that shad belied coat he wears a clear from their litter, with any facility, by the use to produced roots weighing 24 ½ Over that shad belied coat he wears a clear from their litter, with any facility, by the use to produce a coat lear from their litter, with any facility, by the use to produce a coat lear from their litter, with any facility, by the use his patriolic efforts in the cause of agriculbounds. Edward Miller, of Albany, has raised at the rate of 1320 bushels per acre. The agent of the Land Company, at Bata, Stuben county, raised at the rate of 1320 bushels per acre. B. Gordon, in the Farmer and Mechanic, states his crop at 1510

Of the mangel wurtzel, crops of from Forn & Co. of the Province of Saint 1000 to 2000 bushels per acre have been repeatedly raised. It is probable that of THE Subscriber has just received a full this root more tons have been produced on an acre than of any other. The carrot does not full much behind the field beet in productiveness. Mr. Beach, of Marcellus, has raised 28900 bushels to the acre, and Edward Miller, of Albana county, 1680 All cloths bought of the subscriber are bushels. In what other way could we have obtained so much animal food?

It should be remembered that what has been done in cultivating the earth, may be done; and that the productive powers of JUST received, 6 doz. pair super Morocco the soil are not diminished; and more than and Calf Skin Pamp and thick sole Bots. all, that with 200 bushels potatoes, 500 rule baga, or carrot, and the same of Mangel wortzel to the acre, and suitable soils, these amounts will most surely be exceeded. Root crops are far more profitable than any corn,

"What should be the reason," said a respeciable farmer, in conversation the other day with another farmer, " that with a less quantity of land under cultivation, you can keep so much more stock in proportion than I am able to do, and at the same time produce such quantities of grain. ?"

" My ro ts do it," was the reply. " I fatten my pork on boiled apples and potatoes, finishing with corn or ground barley; on turnips or carrots, unless put to hard labor during the winter, when I allow them oats; and separate early in the season my lessened."

Now will not every man who reads this, onsider the subject. Try the experiment. He who suspects all changes must abide old fession, in its nature, is the most noble and independent of any; let it be so in practice. Common School Almanac.

ty, and Rural Economist.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Editor :- A recent and short visit to from the cocoons at once into readiness for the culture of silk may and will be profita- seeds, fruits, and plants that will bear ac-Philadelphia, enabled me to learn something the needle or the loom. I leave you to bly introduced to supply the place of that clamation among us and add to our grat. of what is doing in that neighborhood in the judge whether the position of this engine, article.' silk way-what you see and hear of here, within four feet of his ice house-and that | 2d. The New England Farmer, publishcompared with what is do ng there, is like again in a state of isolation in the centre of ed in Boston. The editor gives an account whip syllabub compared to roast beef; one his cellar floor-be not new steps in the of an agr cultural meeting, where silk was \*The morus multicaulis can be multiplied beautiful to the eye and agreeable to the march, if not in the right line of improve- the chief subject of discussion. The editor fence. In the first place, it is difficult to the space, or region where a great rain is

tor the purpose, but generally, well and the profits of mulberries—every great Doctor, Physick, of Philadelphia, soil and climate, and habis of New Eng. part of the expense—that operation, is worse land, are adapted to produce the article in than shaving a pig for his wool. Let us Whatever he the quantity of hand, how- be the price of mulberries next full? There ever, it should be divided into eight or ten at a meeting of the Philadelphia County silk fields so that the cows might be turned into society, in great force, of sun-burnt hardthem successively five to eight days each, working had pindent and intelligent country, purposely erected for raising silk, and by the time they return to the first field, farmers, to which I was admitted, the being sufficiently so, to feed three millions the foliage will have become fully restored, talk was all about the sill worm-its of larve at one time. and soon. The trees ought to be two years babis -- best kinds and best mode of A company of ten persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are allowed to feed on founding and winding off, &c. I heard from Pailadelphia, one of the most salubrit the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the country of the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 old before the cows are discussed to the country of the co ern friends an abundance of the finest mail an offer now of forty-nine cents a tree, for city of brotherly love, may trace the Delaand butter-articles they are now not much his trees next autumn. He was convinced ware river for many miles, catching here acquainted with. I know from experience that elike making would become a great busi- and there a view of numerous steam and that mulberry leaves increase groupy the ness and a source of much wealth to Ame-quantry and quality of the nells and better, richas. He thought the day would soon value, cultivated fields and towns in New G. B. S. ther great or small, rich or poor—silk this building and fixtures for cultivating the would be made, more or less, and he re-commended mest parieulary, and as 1 The cocconery is of frame, of two stories thought judiciously, that none of the friends high, and creeted over a double cellar; of the cause should feed largely this year, each of them are six and a half feet high. but that all should feet some worms. He The lower cellar is designed to keep leaves thinks that by going too largely into it at fresh for feeding in damp weather; it ap first, without alequate experience, disapfirst, without adequate experience, disap-pointment may ensue, and to that, disgust cellur being parily above ground, will anas it can be had in New York or Philadelphia our lands to the commons, and removed or any other place. We solicit the business of our lands to the commons, and removed or any other place. We solicit the business of our lands to the commons, and removed a matter practicable in itself if judiciously

The cocconcry is 120 f., long by 31 wheat and rye, and end with oats and buck- undertaken, and of great national impor- wide, consisting, as was before observed, tance. I noticed par igularly the appear of two stories, each 10 1-2 ft. high. ance and the character of the memoers of the next best thing, evideed an anxiety to eastern end is ornamented by a portico,

All of them seemed to be looking above and beyond the mulberry favor of the heur; anxi- us to take sure measures in the beginning in order that our present exertions to make silk, may not, like the worm that spins it, expire in a paroxysm of excitement --born only

> 'Hang in soft raptures o'er the yielding Love out his hour, and leave his life in

lered the more instructive and 'profitable,' ence. Among others, Mr. D'Homergue, silk on a large scale, is the contrivance to as several members gave in their experiauthor of the . Silk Culturists' Manual, (a new work, which is well spoken of, but which I have not yet had time to look over,) the shelving, where they are to form their Mr. Physick, Mr. Black, Mr. Kenderton cocoons, and finally assume the pupa state. Smith, the able and zealous president of the It is generally admitted, that it is necessociety, and Mr. Comfort. By the bye, it would comfort you, Mr. Elitor, when the from time to time, and for this purpose net. spir t moves him, to hear the plan, unos- ting made fast to frames of inch stuff, has tentatious, pratical, and instructive advice as yet been used by many silk culturists; and discourses of this old gentleman. but it is not possible to remove the larvæ head I tell you.

All the signs at this meeting convinced me, that whatever may be the result elsewhere, in Philadelphia county the making of silk is now 'no joke!' Their measures have doubtless been more seriously undertaken and better matured, from the knowledge, that for the fruits of their enterprise they will have a manufactory and a market at hand, in others as well as in Physick's the netting being let down on them. Now,

There, Mr. Editor, I had the pleasure to meet, besides the courteous and scientific proprietor, old 'King David' of your City Hotel and his lady and daughter-also your (soon to be ex.) postmaster, as well as sev. eral other gentlemen, editors, artists, and architects of distinction, however seemed to be just then caring quite as much about some other good and attractive things then and there present; as for 'Molly Collis,' as a certain old friend of yours, for shormess and a natural dislike to Latin, calls this famous, new fashioned, many branched, gold bearing tree. The coonery of Mr. Physick, to use a labor saving phrase of my worthy friend, Mr. Comfort, was exhibited and explained in all its parts by the polite and e perienced supervisor, Mr. K. Spencer to whom I am indebted for the annexed sketch of us dimensions and fixtures. After all, however, it is not certain that much would have been elicited or learned, beyond a superficial view, had it not been for the close observations and astate inquires of King David's bener half, to whose sagacity, knows he is by no means deficient in these qualities,) many surmise him to be indebted for the better half of his ample and well deserved fortune. I was amused with her numerous and well directed ou stions as to all the details of the establishment. The way she 'wormed t, out o' the fellow' was a caution. I guess this most respectable mawould you believe that, by the power of two [(Tennessee,) Register. The editor remarks: [given-and, indeed, all the information dogs and a tweive foot tread-wheel, he forces from a weil at the base of the building in the various innovations of the present ing it. It will certainly, from the sample exmany thousand gallons in a day, into a re- day, yet are we fully satisfied that the cul- hibited to us. make a most abundant and servoir on the top of it; and then, turning ture of silk in the United States should not heavy crop of hay to the acre-ripe enough a cock here or there he dispenses it at pleas be considered in the category of humbugs. for cutting by the middle of May, and it is sure in any part of the premises.

speculation! The other is substantial and exerted during the last natural and winter -- We believe thus it is destined to be a fix too much labor to keep them well trims in under the cloud, which is so much labor to keep them well trims in under the cloud, which is so much labor to keep them well trims in under the cloud, which is so much labor to keep them well trims.

It is supposed to be of much larger dimensions than any other building in this

Is location is in German'own, six miles

About 93 ft. in each of the stories are which is of two stories :-- at the same end of the building are four small rooms, 14 by 15 feet each, two on each of the two stories.-These are designed for hatching and feeding the worm in its first age, after which they will be removed to the larger rooms, reeling silf, &c. &c. Arrangments are made for heating the building by means of heated air. The rooms are ventilated by large sliding windows, having ventian shutters or blinds, for excluding the direct rays of the sun. That, This meeting at Holmesburg was ren, however, in which it is thought improve. ment has been made, and which is thought indispensable to the success of cultivating use moveable netting, and also in the frames for the worms to ascend to the underside of

> sary to remove the larvæ from their litter, Whamarsh says, 'most of them will have to be picked up, as we gather hickory nuts;' for in using such neiting, after spreading on the leaves, it swags in the middle, but not on the sides of the notting being let down on them discommodes, and gigantic growth. The clover seed just I suppose tickles but does not hurt them, so that they will arise to the upper netting of twelve to fifteen feet, and can be cu

> previous to their commencing eating. improvement are sent to the patent office, so production of the vegetable kingdom. Ou with by depositing said improvement of moveabla neiting, or netting so fastened to trames that it can be fastened and unfast given to it over all other sorts-Should the

tened at pleasure, and with facility. floor to the ce.ling, being 101 ft ... It has new era, by rendering this country indebeen found desirable to contrive a car, with pendent of foreign supplies of clover-seed a large moveable box, so that persons stan- it is fortunate that it has arrived in time ing on it, can without trouble, clevatethem. to be tried this year. It must be sown in selves to the highest shelving; the box is for April. It is said that each grain will procontaining a quantity of litter from the worms—the fresh leaves will be contained in baskets and fed to the worms from them. By this means the floor and room will be kept clean, and the health of the larvae much | been favored with a stalk of this luxuriant judgment, and industry, (though every one premoted, also the labour of feeding much grass from Mr. Bryan Jackson, near Wil-

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THE SPREAD OF THE CULTURE OF SILK. The fact has been already stated, that of tron must be striving for the society's silk all the productions of our soil, few can be This valuable variety of the clover family much as it would, if a had no vapour in it. premium, and I opine she'll win it too. But | cultivated successfully through so many lati. | we hope will be more fully tested by our what struck the writer with most force ex. tudes, as silk. Of the truth of this, the con. farmers, an important acquisition to our which would couse the air in the cloud to cept his champagne, was the use which air. viction is spreading rapidly from one ex. stock of grass. We should be pleased to be, at that height, about 45 degrees warm. Physick makes of his water. His machine treme of the country to another. Two pare hear if this clover has succeeded with o !nery for its elevation is most extraordinary! pers are before us-1st. The Knoxville ers in the county to whom the seed were at the same beight. I have shown fine.

abundance, and of superior quality.'

the human mind. Were we called on to to support them. designate the portion of the United States By placing your trees twelve, feet apart where the business of growing silk may be the roots have room to grow; not so when baustion of their lands, and their liability rim, you get something to pay you for trimton crop has become light and precarious, al- something oo, besides a post for your rays falling under a certain number of tence; for you may have as good fruit pounds to the acre, and sometimes cut off here as in your garden, if you will turn altogether. This portion would embrace over a furrow or two every three years, much of North and South Carolina, near the row of trees. Georgia, Tennesee and North Alabama We say most probably these, because it your cattle on either side of the fence, but would only be to transfer the labour which | if you wish to secure all the fruit to yourself is there, from pon-paying cotten growing to engraft the errors with winter fruit and pick silk culture. The labour which is adapted it in September. If you ever become tired to one is precisely adapted to the o her, of this kind of fence, which cannot cost you needing, however, nicer attention and man much money, the wood of the trees we agement. Were it possible for the planters | pay you for cutting, but you would bester in the districts mentioned to unite with let them stand, and you may place posts in natural advantages and slave labour the ex | such a position that they will be supported act habits of the New England man, they by the trees. Such posts will stand inuca would in silk maleng, beat the world.

P.S. Stronger proof yet .-- J. M. Garnett, Esq. of Virginia, is understood to have &c., are a very cheap fence, and easily given in his adhesion to the practicability kept in repair. They are too much in the of silk culture with advantage, in the United States. Any new adventure proposing is beside a wood tot, by lopping down some to shorten an old beaten road, by a 'night of the standards on this line early in soring, cut,' if it pass the crucible of his suspicion, they will continue o grow in this horizontal and receive from him the stamp of reality, position, and make you a most durable may be left to pass as current as the coin- fence. age of Nick Buidle himself-and that every body knows will buy silk in China i self. Jour. Ant. Sill: Society.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

lood also increases greatly the number of lan 6x bow half bent; then it will grow eggs. In the market places of the larger | make you a living source. towns people eat the seeds boiled, which taste not unlike the boiled Indian corn of the Turks. The dried leaves are given to of netting, made fast to frames; for as Mr. to produce a considerable quantity of alka-

CLOVER SEED.

A gentleman has just arrived from Georgia (Asia,) who has brought with him sufficently for the larvæ to crawl up-and a new collossal and prolific clover seed, when they are large enough to do so, they from Buckhara, which he is going to are too sluggish, unless discommoded by submit to Mr. Loudon. According to the accounts of the most celebra ed travellers if this latter plan is pursued, the object is who have visited that distant and important speedily accomplished, for in this case all country, which is equal in climate to that the worms immediately ascend from the of Great Britain, all grains, herbs, and lower nothing to the upper one; the net ing | vegetables distinguish themselves by their imported grows to the enormous height every month. But this is not the only As things that are considered of much valuable property of this most extraordinary that immodest custom has been fallen in of the stem a hemp is prepared which is so highly esteemed in the distant region of which it is a native, that preference is plant succeed in England, and of wolch The shelving reaches from 20 m. of the there can be but little doubt, it will form a duce 200,000 seeds-London Globe.

ALFALFA, OR SOUTH AMERICAN CLOVER.

The Delaware Gazette says: "We have mington, raised from seed imported from It is easier and better to see, than to de. Buenos Ayres by Dr. Thomson, and distributed by him to many members of the haracite coal, burnt on each square mile over Agricultural Society of Newcastle county. This stalk measures upwar is of 4 feet in length.—the leaves are more abundant and [[see Saturday Courier, Merch 18, 1837] larger than our common red or white clover, that this caloric of classicity would prevent and the head or blossom nearly the same. the air from conding only about half as · Although there is much of humbuggery | that may be possessed by any one respect It is, we believe, a most important neguisic said a succession of crops can be raised How many hundred thousand trees he is toon to our agricultural pursuits, and we look from it the same season, and that cattle and planting is not recollected, but there was forward with confidence to the time, not far horses are very fond of it. We are fully his six herse steam engine of beautiful distant either, when silk will become one of persuaded that great benefits are to arise workmanship, ready to propel Gay's cele- our most profitable staples. As our cotton to our country by the careful in roduction brated silk machinery in winding his silk districts are fast moving south, we believe into it from other countries of all the best ification and comfort.

LIVING HEDGES.

for the purpose, but generally, when only promises to be enduring. Here we are, by P. Paysick, Esq. son of the late and the great interest of the country, and that the med; thirdly, the cutings repay you no plant an apple tree every twelve feet on the Here then are the deliberate opinions of line of the fence. Let there beone or two men of sound judgment, in opposite ex sprouts growing from the ground, or protremes of the country, and they warrant us cure crotched trees from the nursery that in repeating, that if the idea of the manufac- will support three rails; this may be very ture of silk becoming a great business in easily done, and within three years from America, is mere humbuggery, then are the the setting they will be so strong that you dupes more numerous and more respecta- may interweave me rails among these ble than ever existed in the darkest ages of sprous and branches in such a manner as

> most profitably pursued, in association with, you place thorn or other shrubs within two or in substitution of other productions, we leet of each other. But your apple trees should probably include that portion of the will in a short time make good posts to at slave-holding cotton vegion, where from ex. will last as long as the rails, and when you now more than formerly to frosts, the cot- ming. When you do not tran, you get

The apples from your trees will not hurs

longer than posts unsupported.

Natural Ledges of oak, maple, birch, way for cross fences, but when their line

People are apt to lop these standards at a wrong time of year, and they lop them too, high. If the standards is four mehes in diameter, it should be out within one foot of the ground, and then upwards, so that the In "Banner's Excursions," it is mention. whole cutting may extend one foot in length ed that the seeds of the sunflower are used | Cut the standard thus hall off, and bend it by Russian farmers with great success in down in an opposite direction from the fattening poultry and birds. This kind of cutting, carefully, so that it may resemble

From the National Gazette ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF RAIN.

Messrs Editors - Knowing the difficulty f not the impossibility, of making the subject intelligible in a short newspaper articles it is with reluctance that I am now induced after much carnest solicitation from my friends both near and remote, to give a very brief summary of the reasons and FACTS. which have I dime to desire, that an experiment should be made to see whether r in may be produced artificially in time of

The documents which I have collected on this subject, if they do not prove that the experiment will succeed, do at least prove that it ought to be tried; this I trust will most satisfactority appear when they shall b published mire. In the mean time it has become necessary to present to the public, something on the subject, lest longer silence might he construed in a an abandcomen of the project.

First-It is known by experiment that f air should be expanded in o double the volume by diminished pressure, it would be cooled about 90 degrees of Fabrenheit. Second-I have shown by experiment.

that if air at the common dew point in the summer season, in time of drough, with the grees, should go up in a column to while a sufficient to expand it by dan asked pressure, into double the volume, it would com dense into water or we blockoul, by the cold of expansion, more than one haif of its vapour, a quanti v sufficient to produce peurly three incoes of rain.

Third-It is known by chemical principles that the caloric of elasticity given out during the condensation of this vapour, would be equal to about 30,000 pers of anwhich the cloud extended.

Fourth--I have shown by experiment or about 45 degrees at the beight assumed. or than the air on the outside of the cloud hese principles [ see Journal of the Franklin Institute for 1836.] that the becometer would fall under the cloud thus formed, in favourable circumstances, a quantity as great as it is known to fall sometimes under the middle of a dense and long cloud, and that consequently the air would rush in on all sides towards the centre of the cloud and upwards in the middle, and thus continue the condensation of the vapour and the formation of cloud and the generation of tain. See also Journal of the Franklin Institute for September and October, 1839, and fag January, February, and March, and square.

Fifth-I have shown ulse in the volumes quoted above, that the air does move in-Thorns are not the article for a Yankee wards on all sides, towards the centre of tirty fold, but I have taken ten fold as a very taste, but fragile and evanescent—a mere ment. This very extensive cocoonery was concluding his account of the meeting, says make them grow in a dry climate; then it falling, and of course upwards, after it comes