

Scientific.

"Epochs of Creation."

Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, has recently published a work on Geology, in which it is pronounced by competent judges, he has succeeded in reconciling the facts in Geology with the teachings of Revelation, better than any one before him. The following is an extract:—"Compare the epochs of Geology with the days of Scripture, and there will be observed at least as remarkable coincidence between them. The fossiliferous systems of the one are nearly the same in number with the descriptive paragraphs in the other. The order in the creation of organized bodies, the progression of life upon the earth, are also wonderfully striking in the records of both. The lowest of our fossiliferous deposits contain the impression of plants—these stand at the beginning of the Mosaic list. The same groups, and the whole of the next in succession, are characterized by the prevailing abundance of marine tribes—the waters, according to the sacred narrative, then received their command, and multiplied abundantly the moving creatures that have life. Vegetables and animals, still of the waters, continue to increase during the carboniferous era, when a new system succeeds, and in this the foot-prints of birds are distinctly traced—so it was in the same order of succession that the winged fowl is sent forth into the firmament of heaven. The Lias and Oolite formations immediately follow, filled with monsters of the deep, saurians and flying lizards,—the text speaks of the "great whales" of the period, as distinguished among the productions of the waters. The Wealden Chalk, & Tertiaries are replete with all kinds of reptiles, mammals, and quadrupeds—the horse, urns, and other forms of cattle—and so in like manner, the rest in the Mosaic list, as the highest in the geological strata, are the types of every beast, cattle and creeping thing.

Now, can this running parallel be accidental or intended? Did the writer of one record know anything of the contents of the other? Does the course of creation, as detailed in the strata of the earth, follow as a necessary consequence from the nature of things? or as the arbitrary appointment of Him who made them? Would fishes, reptiles, fowls, mammals emerge in this precise order of succession, by any known law of organic structure? Or could not the first and last, or any of the intermediate kinds, have been at once, and as adaptively brought together in one and the same period of time? Was the writer of the Genesis acquainted with the rich exuberant flora of the carboniferous age? and was it meant as a true exposition of its history, that there were as yet no beasts or quadruped upon the earth to enjoy it? And knowing of it, as well as of all the other superficial arrangements,—the upheaval of the crust, the rise of mountains, the alternate shifting of sea and land,—does he not describe the progress of organic creation precisely as it occurred, and as the changes of the planet became adaptive?

The series of creative acts terminates in the introduction of Man upon the stage of terrestrial beings. "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over all the earth, and every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."

Here both narratives are completely at one as to man's place in the course as well as order of creation. No fragment of his history can be detected in any of the rocky organizations of the earth. It is certain, one thing, of every class, and order, and tribe has its representative in one or other of the geological epochs. Man stands apart and alone in the geology as in the history. No mere link in the chain of organic existence, not a being of mere earthly mould, but fashioned in the image of his Maker, and fitted to explore, to understand, and to exercise dominion over the works of his creation. How much, again, in all this last and highest evolution of creative might, is the conclusion confirmed, and arrived at from so many converging lines, that the sacred record was intended to embody an actual account of the creation of our globe, in its various primordial arrangements, as well as in all its consecutive events, until its majestic close in the epoch? For, looking back and comparing the whole narrative with facts of geology, is it not highly probable that we have in that account distinctly shadowed forth the progressive researches of the sciences, the great physical

truths of creation, as symbolized in the rocks? The brilliant vista through millions of untold ages, and upon scenes supposed to be unnoticed and unrecorded, vanishes indeed at the admission of this principle of interpretation. But a more consistent view of the world's history—of the comparative longevity of its successive tribes, of the various changes and alternations which its surface has undergone—and a less violence far to the obvious import of the sacred text—form no unpleasant substitutes on which amidst such lures to doubt, bewilderment, and error, faith and reason will equally incline to repose."

Influence of the Sun on Health.

The influence of the solar rays, in invigorating and sustaining the physical powers, and its positive necessity to the maintenance of life and health, is amply proved by medical experience.

The blanched, wilted skin and enfeebled frames of the wretched inhabitants of cellars, and the stunted growth and still more deplorable condition of their deformed and rickety offspring, have been made familiar to us, by the researches of modern philanthropists into the sanitary condition of the poorer classes of Great Britain, more especially in the working of the factory system, and in the mining operations of that country.

The influence of sun-light upon vegetable life, as seen in the growth of plants, is familiar to all. The pallid and sickly leaf, and the dull languishing flower which has come forth in the shaded corner of a garden, or within a narrow walled enclosure, contrasts strongly with the lively green, and beautiful tints of the plant which flourishes in the open ground, or under the direct rays of the sun, while the natural tendency of confined plants towards the light and air of heaven, reveals a native instinct even in this lower order of organized structure, which points with unerring significance to the existence of the same law in the higher developments of living beings.

The effect of the deprivation of sun-light is, we think, manifest in the pallid and sickly hue of many of the prisoners who have long been incarcerated in our prisons, and we cannot doubt influences the health in an important degree, especially of the colored convicts.

The operation of the same causes upon plants, may also be seen in these institutions. A few years ago, an intelligent prisoner at Cherry Hill, in order to beguile his weary hours, and to gratify an innocent taste for flowers, undertook to rear a running vine along the wall of his cell. By care and attention he conducted it safely to the opening at the top of his cell, which admits light and air, and when arrived here, the plant, true to its instincts, put forth upon the outer wall, and soon displayed itself upon the roof. Within, its leaves wore a blanched and sickly hue, and seemed to drop, as though repining in solitude; at the window they assumed the lively green of a healthy and vigorous vegetation, and sprang forth into the air clothed in the full verdure of nature.

The secluded prisoner within saw the object of his care pale and languishing, while the passer by without viewed it in the full bloom of health and vigor.—*Dr. Isaac Parrish.*

The Reason why the Water of the Dead Sea is unfitted to Support Life.

Mr. Robert M. Graves, M. D., has communicated to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, a very interesting article on the causes why the waters of the Dead Sea are destitute of fish and other marine animals. The Dead Sea contains no living thing within its fatal boundaries, but this salt sea, so famous in story, is supplied with water from fresh water rivets which abound in fish and vegetables. The surface of the Dead Sea is 1400 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 1000 feet deep, 6 miles long, and 9 broad. It receives all the waters of the Sea of Galilee. A correct chart of this old lake was never given to the world until the expedition under Lieut. Lynch surveyed it. The full credit of this important act is given to our country by Mr. Graves.

It has been stated by Dr. Robinson and Mr. Warburton, that the shores of the Dead Sea were non-volcanic, but the expedition brought some specimens of lava and scoria, thus refuting former accounts.

There is another sea in the world just like the Dead Sea of Sodom; this is the Great Salt Lake of the Mormon country, discovered and explored by Lieut. Fremont. This lake con-

tains no living thing within its bosom, and it also receives the fresh waters of Lake Utah.

The waters of the Dead Sea of Jordan contain 24 per cent of saline matter, consisting of chlorides of potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, with bromide of magnesium. This saline impregnation accounts for the absence of all vegetable and animal life. The waters of the Great American Salt Lake are nearly of the same composition, and present similar phenomena to that of the Sea of Sodom.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

A writer in the National Intelligencer says that spirit of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The hartshorn decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wounds, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of the rattlesnake with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer an old friend tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

Instinct of the Bee.

That the bee selects its flowers more by keenness of sight than nicety of smell, we have recently had most convincing evidence. A honey bee entered the open casement of a chamber, the walls of which were covered with paper, on which were representations of bouquets of flowers, blue and red, alternately. The bee alighted several times on the paper, always on the red flowers—evidently expecting to procure honey therefrom, passing the blue flowers and other parts of the room without alighting.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

The Fa. m.

Instruction in Agriculture.

In the kingdom of Prussia, there are five Agricultural Colleges, and a sixth is about to be opened; in these are taught, by both theory and practice, the highest branches of science connected with the culture and improvement of the soil; of Agricultural schools of a more elementary order there are ten; there are also seven schools devoted to instruction in the culture of flax; two specially devoted to instruction in the management of meadow land; one for instruction in the management of sheep; and there are also forty-five model farms, intending to serve in introducing better modes of agriculture; in all seventy-one public establishments for agricultural education, not to mention others of a kindred nature, or those private schools where the art and science of good farming are taught.

Prussia is a monarchy, with fifteen millions of people. New York is a republic with three millions, and a territory which though not quite half as large, is richer and better situated, with means of transportation incomparably superior. Prussia has seventy-one public establishments to instruct the people in farming, the science of science and the art of arts. New York has not one; and the proposition to establish a single agricultural College has again and again been voted down in her Legislature. Ought so shameful a contrast to exist between that monarchy and this republic?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Preparation of Hams.

Few articles of animal food depend more for their acceptability upon the perfection of the process of curing than smoked hams, and few are better relished at all tables than these, when well prepared and preserved. We propose, therefore, to give a summary of the most important requisites necessary to their being of excellent quality.

Something depends, it is true, upon the feeding and size of the hog, as well as upon the salting and smoking. The best hams are furnished by hogs weighing not over 200 lbs., which have been fed mostly on solid food—such as corn, peas, and barley—and have been allowed range and room for exercise, so that the lean or muscular part is well and healthily developed. To these causes combined, the Westphalia and Virginia hams owe probably a portion of their excellence. Hams from hogs weighing from 300 to 400 lbs., and over, are so large that it is almost impossible either to salt or smoke them thoroughly, without taking longer time and more pains than is usually allowed or considered necessary.

There are a multitude of recipes for pickling hams, each possessing in the minds of those who use them their peculiar excellencies, and we will give here two or three of the most noted, so that our readers may choose that which they deem most proper, or feasible of application. They have all been published before.

The celebrated "Knickerbocker Pickle," which is recommended as superior for both beef and pork, is compounded as follows: Take 6 gallons of water, 9 lbs. of good salt, 3 lbs. coarse brown sugar, 1 quart molasses, 3 ounces saltpetre, and 1 ounce of pearlash mix and boil the whole well, and skim off all impurities. The meat should be slightly rubbed with fine salt, and lie a day or two, that the blood may drain off; and should then be packed in tight casks, and the pickle turned on cold, in which it should remain until sufficiently cured for smoking.

The Virginia method, or dry mode of curing, is as follows: For each ham take a spoonful of saltpetre, pulverise and apply it; rub each piece with salt well on both sides, and pack them in hogs heads with holes in the bottom to let off the brine. Let them remain five or six weeks; then take them out, brush off the salt, rub each well with hickory ashes, and hang each piece in the smoke house.

What is called the Jersey method, is as follows: To every 80 lbs. of ham, take 4 ounces of sugar, 3 ounces of saltpetre, and 1 pint of fine salt. Powder and mix them finely, and rub the hams well with this mixture, and lay them on planks for two days. Then pack in casks, adding 2 quarts of salt to every 80 lbs. of ham. In fifteen days they may be taken to the smoke house.

The excellence of a ham depends much upon the smoking or drying, and indeed, the best are made when both smoking and drying are performed at the same time. It is a matter that cannot be hurried, and six weeks is the least time in which a ham can be perfectly and thoroughly cured. The meat must not be kept in a damp, unventilated smoke house so that the surface will be in the least moist or dripping, if good hams are expected. They should also be hung at such a distance from the fire that the heat will not affect them.

Hickory and maple are the best woods for making the smoke, and the cobs of dry, sound Indian corn are first rate for the purpose. A fire built once or twice a day answers in the end, better than one kept up continually, as the smoking and drying are thus most perfectly performed.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Fattening Animal and its Food.

It now remains to say something of the fattening animal. Here are object of feeding is changed; it is not intended to increase the size and weight of its bones and frame, but these have attained their full development, and their daily waste is to be fully replaced, say, in addition there is to be the greatest possible amount of flesh and fat accumulated in the shortest possible time, at with the least necessary cost.

Here is clearly a new class of food, containing not only phosphates, ^{STREET} stances, starch, etc., as before, but increased proportion of protein, but the very libe- have all an abundance of oily or ^{the} fat. The vegetables fats or oils do not, and hope, by er in their composition from ^{the} future favors. some of them, in fact, being ^{from} London, of course, then, the transform ^{and} daily expect a to convert them into the var ^{from} Liverpool, body are easily accomplished.

It has been argued by ^{children's} BOOTS and that these vegetable oils, ^{quality and style.} GAITERS, of much importance as is ^{by} they say that the chief p-^{Manufacture}—A large domestic animals is den's Calf, Morocco, and and sugar contained in ^{Also, Boys' BOOTS} and already mentioned, ^{ment of Gentlemen's and Ladies} stances may be con- ^{OVER-SHOES}; Misses and less are so convert ^{AND—A quantity of GUTTA} seem to countena ^{they will sell, Wholesale or Re-} direct practical ^{prices, for Cash.}

FURN, 1851.

beautiful style of Hats. ^{EVERETT & SON} having received their Autumn style of ^{received} prepared to furnish the public with the first nam ^{qualities of this, universally admired} best.

Starch, and constantly making up—Hats and a variety of styles which we offer at very two late. A few Drab Union Summer Hats—low fattening, very light—having been left on hand, else giv be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. ly or call and examine at either of our Stores—hay side of Market Square or North side of King Sept. 9.