

- 8th round.—1 double crotchet, 5 chain,
 9th round.—1 long, 3 chain, miss 2; repeat.
 10th round.—1 long in centre chain, 4 chain; repeat.
 11th round.—1 long in centre chain, 5 chain; repeat.
 12th round.—8 long, 4 chain; repeat.
 13th round.—Like 12th round.
 14th round.—4 long in chain, 5 chain, 1 long in 4th long, 5 chain; repeat.
 15th round.—Like 14th round.
 16th and 17th rounds.—Like 12th and 13th rounds.
 18th round.—1 long, 3 chain, miss 3.
 19th round.—Like 18th round.
 20th round.—Double crotchet.

Now work, in close and open squares, 3 chains between each long in the latter, and finish with a round of double long stitches, and one of double crotchet.

Items of News.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN BULGARIA.—A very curious discovery has just been made in the province of Bulgaria, in Turkey. Some Greek workmen, in digging near the village of Rahmanileah and the town of Hadzah, found a large table of gray colored marble; they removed it, and found one beneath exactly similar; having removed that also, they saw a great number of objects shining like gold and silver. They hastened to the captain of the district, and that functionary, assisted by two ecclesiastics, proceeded to make an examination. They found a skeleton of large stature, with a copper helmet on his head, surrounded by a thin crown of gold; the hands and arms up to the elbows were stained with something of a bronze color; in the right hand was a copper chain, with an incense-box of the same metal, covered with verdigris; on the third finger of the left hand was a gold ring, with the figures in Roman characters, 966. By the side of the skeleton were three cups in silver, very brilliant, and 26 cups in iron, very rusty, but bearing traces of having been gilded; there were also an immense number of nails, and about 500 arrows, of which the wood was rotten and the points rusty. The skeleton and the different articles were carefully packed up, and sent to Adrianople for examination.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—There is a pleasing experiment which I have often made in my youth. It is this:—If you place your head in the corner of a room, or on a high backed chair, and close one eye, and allow another person to put a candle upon a table; and if you try to snuff your candle with one eye shut, you will find that you cannot do it—in all human probability you will

fail nine times out of ten. You will hold the snuffers too near or too distant. You cannot form any estimate of the actual distance. But if you open the other eye the charm is broken; or if, without opening the other eye, you move your head sensibly, you are enabled to judge of the distance. I wish not for my present purpose to speak of the effect of the motion of the head, but to call your attention to the circumstance, that when the head is perfectly still; you will be unable with a single eye to judge with accuracy of the correct distance of the candle.—*Professor Airy, Royal Astronomer.*

DOES THE MOON INFLUENCE THE WEATHER?—From remote ages, a traditionary opinion has prevailed among the rude—and civilized too—people of all nations, that the moon influenced the weather. A few years ago, the French astronomers reported against this opinion as a fallacy, and the question was thought to be settled; but in the July number of the American Journal of Science and Arts, Mr. J. W. Alexander contributes a short article on meteorological coincidences, in which he states as the result of a long continued series of observations, "that the third day before the new moon regulated the weather on each quarter day of that lunation, and also characterized the general aspect of the whole period. Thus, if the new moon happened on the 26th of May, 1851, the term day was the 23th of May; the weather on which the 24th of May determined what was to be on the 29th of May, and on the 3d, 11th and 19th of June, the quarter days respectively of that lunation." This is an important discovery, and shows that the influence of the moon is appreciable, contrary to the generally received opinion among the learned.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—A late French newspaper relates a marvellous incident, which is said to have occurred during a thunder storm in the interior department of France. A barn, in which were two goats, was struck by lightning, but not burnt. After the shower, a woman who had been accustomed to feed the goats, went to the barn, and perceiving that the animals were entirely motionless, approached and touched them, when, to her great astonishment and alarm, they fell and crumbled to pieces, exhibiting nothing but a mass of cin-ders.

LONDON EXHIBITION.—One of the most singular inventions exhibited is the model of a man by Count Danin. It represents the figure of a man five feet high, in the proportion of the Apollo, and from that size the figure can be increased in all its compartments to six feet eight inches. It is intended to facilitate the clothing of an army; and it is so ingenious that the Emperor pardoned and recalled Count Danin, who is a Pole, on seeing this result of many years' labor. The number of pieces composing the model is 700.

Daniel Webster's commission, or fees, on the suits brought by Messrs. Train against the States of New York and Massachusetts, for recovery of certain monies, paid by them as head money, amounts to \$70,000.