

ing, however, still a desideratum how to controul this enormous power, so as to apply it to practical use. By the subjoined note from Professor Eaton, of Troy, this desideratum, it appears, has been attained by a New England blacksmith:

An obscure blacksmith of Brandon, Vermont, 16 miles south of Middlebury College, happened accidentally, to become acquainted with Professor Henry's discoveries in Electro-Magnetism. Possessing one of those minds which cannot be confined to the limits of a blacksmith's shop—nor any shop less than the canopy of heaven—he applied this power to the astonishment of scientific mechanics. He turns "three horizontal wheels around 50 times per second with this power. The wheels and shaft weigh 11 lbs. He has convinced Professor Henry and Biche, that the power is sufficient for strong machinery. A detailed account will appear in the next number of *Silliman's Journal*. The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer has purchased his first constructed machine (or mode) for the Rensselaer Institute in Troy, as a piece of school apparatus. No chemical or philosophical apparatus can hereafter be considered perfect without it. Whatever may be its fate in mechanics, it will cause the name of Thomas Davenport, (the inventor) to accompany that of Professor Henry to the ends of the earth.

Professor Bache, of Philadelphia, and Prof. Turner, of Middlebury, Vt. have given opinions in writing, that Mr. D.'s application of Prof. Henry's discoveries may be made to move heavy machinery for useful purposes. According to their views another Livingston might make another Fulton of the Brandon blacksmith.—*New York Gazette*.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 5.

HALLEY'S COMET.—It appears from the following notice, which we copy from the *New Haven Herald*, that this Comet has been discovered in that part of the heavens in which the Astronomers have predicted that it would appear. It is not yet visible to the naked eye.

HALLEY'S COMET.—Yesterday morning, Aug 31st, we had the satisfaction of first observing this interesting body, in the field of Clark's great telescope. The possibility of confounding it with a Nebula, induced us to wait for another observation, in order to ascertain whether it changed its place among the stars, in which case no doubt would remain of its being a comet. The approach of the twilight prevented our ascertaining this point yesterday; but observations repeated this morning plainly indicate a proper motion; and being very near the place assigned to Halley's Comet, we recognise it as the long expected visitant.

Its present position is north of the Bull's Horns, a little below the vertex of an equilateral triangle, formed with those two stars. It is nearly in a line between the planet Jupiter and the Pleiades or seven stars, and nearer to the former.—Or, more particularly, at two o'clock this morning, its right ascension was 5h. 51 m., and its declination N. 24 deg., being about a degree less than that derived from the elements of Pontecoulant, which are given in the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1833.

The appearance in our telescope is that of a dim cloud, or halo, far less luminous than the planets. Its magnitude is such as to render it visible in smaller telescopes, provided they afford sufficient light. We employed only our lowest magnifier (55;) but the fine light of this instrument, having an object glass of 5 inches, gives it great advantages over ordinary telescopes in observations of this kind.

DENISON OLMSTED,
ELIAS LOOMIS,

Yale College, Sept. 1, 1835.

From the Maine Farmer.

SPECULATION.—Man may be defined a *Trading animal*, for this pursuit seems to be his whole being's end and aim. The accumulation of property of some kind or other, and the shifting, and changing, and bartering and swapping, which he adopts to effect this accumulation, constitute almost the sole employment of the whole population of the world. It does not make much difference what this property is composed of, provided nevertheless, common consent calls it valuable. Before this judgement is passed upon any substance, it may lie unheeded and unearned for, a mere drug—but as soon as fashion, or caprice, or perhaps some real utility of the thing, rouses the attention of mankind, and they pronounce it valuable, then forthwith it is valuable, and men seek it night and day, even at the risk of their lives. This has been wonderfully exemplified in our own region for the last six months. A revolution of sentiments in regard to us *Down Easters* has taken place as thorough as it was unexpected—and we are verily looked upon as holding a territory of no small value. Our timber lands, which a few years ago were thought by many, too many to be a serious drawback upon our prosperity, and were actually offered for ten cents an acre, have now risen to what some call the enormous price of ten or twelve dollars per acre. Our mill privileges, which were looked upon by many as great evils, because they hindered the navigation of our rivers into the interior of our country, are now eagerly sought after, and bought at a price tenfold greater than what they were offered for a few years since. Our ledges of rocks which were considered as blots upon the surface of our country, are actually believed to be valuable, and eagerly bought up by capitalists and speculators.

All this is as it should be—instead of being a matter of surprise that they now sell so well, the surprise with us is that it never has been done before. For setting aside some instances of villainous fraud in selling timber land where timber did not exist, and some other base transactions, which we could mention, property in Maine has not risen to its just value. Much as we now pride ourselves on the rise of property, a few years hence and our posterity will wonder at the folly of their fathers for letting their property go at the cheap rates, which we consider dear.—It has been a misfortune to us and will prove so to our children, that we have never duly appreciated the immense resources of our state. We have always seemed to believe that God has dealt more kindly with others than with us, and we have ever been looking with anxious, longing gaze upon the fancied benefits belonging to others, while our own peculiar advantages have been held as trifling and of little value.

We are glad to hail the signs of some reaction in our favor. And we confidently prophesy that as much as Maine has been *scoured and explored* during the present summer—much as her real estate has risen in value—her real resources have not as yet begun to be ascertained, and their just value far, very far, from being duly estimated.

NOVASCOTIANS LOOK OUT!—There is much more of the foregoing paragraph applies to you than you are aware; American speculators have been abroad in the Canadas, in N. Brunswick, and even Nova Scotia. They are fixing their eagle eyes on your mill seats, freestone, slate and gypsum quarries, your pine, spruce and other forest trees; take care how you deal with Jonathan, mind that he will take care of himself; do not give your posterity cause to curse your ignorance of the value of your real estate.—E.D.

200 American CHAIRS for Sale by
July 1.] ROSS & PRIMROSE.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The only intelligence of interest from Spain this week, shows the real value of the Elliot Convention, as far as the protection of British subjects is concerned. Three of the English Marines, who formed part of Commodore Henry's crew, and distinguished themselves by their gallant defence of Bilbao, fell unarmed into the hands of the Carlists, and were shot in cold blood, under the authority of the decree issued by Don Carlos at Durango. This was the return made to Capt. Henry for his successful exertions to prevent the slaughter of twenty-seven Carlist Officers, taken prisoners on the coast of Spain.

THE LATE CARLIST GENERAL.—There is no longer any doubt respecting the death of this formidable partisan of whom the French papers give the following biographical particulars:—Thomas Zumalacarre was born of a highly respectable family, at Ormaiztegui, near Bergara, in Guipuzcoa, in the year 1789. He studied law at Pampeluna. The French invasion drew him from his law-books, and made him a soldier under Mina. In 1821, his regiment being at Pamplona, he suffered some vexations for his want of attachment to the Constitution and Liberal party, then predominant. He, in consequence, deserted to Quesada, who commanded the army of the Faith. He was rewarded in 1823, with the command of a regiment. After the events of La Granja, Zumalacarre was arrested and tried for Carlism, but acquitted. It was proved, that however attached to the cause and future rights of Don Carlos, he had refused to join any scheme for exciting troubles or resistance as long as Ferdinand lived. He promised, at the same time, that in case of Ferdinand's death, he would be one of the first to proclaim and stand by Carlos V. His brother, who is a Liberal, is president of the audiencia at Burgos.

JULY 25.

The Paris Journals of Thursday have arrived. A telegraphic dispatch of the 21st announces that Don Carlos retired on the 17th to Arbizu, where he was joined by Eraso, and the rest of the Carlist forces. Their loss has been considerable; and amongst the wounded are many officers, with Generals Villareal and Segasibiliza. The greater part of the Queen's army entered Pampeluna with their prisoners on the 19th. The Carlist accounts admit their repulse by Cordova, but assert that they afterwards regained the advantage.

TEXAS.—We are pleased to learn that the disturbances in Texas are likely to terminate amicably; and that the troops sent thither by the Mexican government were solely intended to counteract any insurrectionary movement consequent on the capture of the land speculators and other offenders—Santa Anna fears to excite the ardor and apprehensions of the Mexicans; and endeavours to have it divulged that he is favourably disposed towards them.—*New Orleans Bee*.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the estate of

JOHN McNEIL, JUNIOR,
late of Little Harbour, in the District of Pictou, Farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARGARET McNEIL, Adm'r.
ABRAM PATTERSON, Adm'r.
Pictou, 14th Sept'r, 1835.

WANTED.

A STEADY Boy, possessing a good English education, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office. [Sept'r. 16.