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From the Scientfiic American.

Paper Money as a Government Resource.

By the census statistics of 1860 the aggregate property in the United States amounted to sixteen thousand millions of dollars. The bank notes in circulation amounted to two hundred and seven millions, and considering that in the Pacific States the currency has hitherto been exclusively metallic, there may have been enough specie in circulation to make the whole money of the country three hundred millions of dollars, which is less th an two per cent of the whole property of the community.

A portion of the sixteen thousand millions of property belonging to the citizens of the country consisted of gunpowder, flour, beef, &c., and of this the Government wanted one thousand millions of dollars worth to carry on the war. How was the Government to obtain possession of this property?

A portion of the Government was able to borrow, promising to return an equal value at some future time. There were numerous individuals in the community who had property which they could not use to advantage, and they were willing to loan it to the Government. This property existed mostly in the form of merchandise, but it was not for the most part in the kind of merchandise which the Government wanted, so the exchanges of property, though the medium of money. The holders of the property sold it for money and loaned the money to the Government, and then the Government exchanged the money for the merchandise which it needed. The only office which the money performed was to effect the exchange of the commodities. Pieces of green paper and little disks of gold and silver are of no more service in battle thanpebble stones. War cannot be carried on by means of money usless the money can be exchanged for the needful commodities.

A second made in which Government could obtain a portion of the property of the citizens was by taxation– simply seizing it by means of the physical force which was under the direction of the authorities.

The third plan aodpted was the issuing of notes of the Government, designed to circulate as money; it being supposed that any person who owned gunpowder, horses, or any other property which the Government wanted, would willingly give their property in exchange for these notes What was the effect of this measure?

As payment was refused by the banks of the town hundred millions of their notes, and as the Government did not redeem its notes, the two circulated together, swelling the amount of our currency. This led to a general advance in prices. Every thing which the Government now buys it must pay 33 per cent—the present premium on specie—more for than it would if the currency had not been disturbed. As the other loans to the Government are also being paid in this depreciated currency, while they will be repaid in coin, the whole accuring debt is swollen to the same extent. The debt is contracted with one measure of value to be repaid with another, and the change is against the Government. This issue of small notes, making them legal tender, is in fact a forced loan, and of all modes of obtaining the property of the citizen, it is the most costly to the Government, and of the most disastrous to the people. It operates in precisely the same manner as a debasement of the coin—a measure repeatedly adopted by feeble tyrants and which has always proved exceeding injurious wherever it has been tried. The money belonging to any community, by it is an exceedingly important It is the measure of all values and the basis of all contracts. No other act can introduce so general confusion into the industrial operations of a community as an alteration of the value of the currency. This act impairs the obligations of all contracts and overthrows all prospective calculations.

The experience of France with the issue of "assignats," that of James II with his brass guineas, that of this country with its continental currency, and that of many other nations demonstrated that, when the currency has been depreciated beyond a certain limit, it will be refuted in the exchange of commodites, and will cease to perform its office.

Desiring the suppression of the rebellion and the salvation of the country as warmly as the safety of our own lives, we yet warn the Administration to devise other means for obtaining the property which it needs than the unlimited issue of "green-back" notes.

The princely magnificence of the Duke of Northumberland is the subject of much praise in the latest English journals. He is building three new churches in regions in Northumberland, populated by poor seafaring folk, at a cost of sixty thousand pounds, including the endowments. Each Church is to have a commodious parsonage house attached to it.

A Wonderful Invention.

In the Zollverein Department of the International Exhibition has just been placed a wonderful piece of mechanism, only a few days from Hanover. All our readers know the difficulty of awakening early in order to catch a morning train. Here is a piece of mechanism which will not only ring a gentle alarum to rouse light for a lamp, and another to boil a cup of coffee. If the first alarum be not enough, a louder one will follow sufficiently sonorous to awaken the dead If even this should prove insufficient, the mechanism will, after a short interval, pull off the night-cap, if the sleeper wears one; and in the almost impossible case of a continued slumber after all this, the mrchine, as if disgusted at such laziness, will tilt the sleeper out on the floor. In fact, the mechanism does everything almost but shout the hour in the sleeper's ear. An extraordinary amount of ingenuity has been expended upon this combination of clockwork, and springs, and lucifers, and levers.

Modern Jericho and its People.

The inhabitants of Jericho belong to the agricultural Bedouin class, and have their fixed dwellings but they are more indigent and have a worse reputation for morals than their nomadic brother tribes. They maintain themselves by tilling the ground and by keeping cattle. Some ill cultivated arabe plots and gardens surround the miserable village, whilst many remarkably beautiful trees and luxuriant grass proved, on the other hand, the fertility of the soil. How much warmer the climate in the Valley of Jordan is than at Jurusalem we could see by the fig trees, which there had scarcely begun to put forth their buds but which here were in leaf: and by the corn, which there was not yet in ear, whilst here it was yellow, and ready for the harvest. Root-products seem to luxuriate in the rich soil, well-watered as it is by abundant springs. Vegetation seems here considerably nobler than man. We went hence to the top of a little green hill, close outside the village. We had not been long here before we saw a troop of Bedouins come riding along, evidently with the intent of taking the hill on which we were standing but halted when Sheik Mustapha went towards them, and fell into conversation with their chief; after which they put spurs to their horses, rode rapidly up to us, as they went by lightning like glances, from their dark, fiery eyes. The hue of their complexion was also very dark, but many of them had beautiful, significant feature; and it was a perfect delight to see them riding their fleet footed, and as it were dancing steeds. The riding of the Arab shows a mastership of the horse, a harmony with his being and his temper, of which not even the horse-riders of Europe can give any conception. At a sign from his rider the horse flies like a bird over hills and bushes, and whilst at full gallop will make a sudden leap, which would inevitably throw off every rider, except he were an Arab; but the Arab himself sits npon his horse as lightly and as easily as a bird, and seem to be one in all its movements; and when he wills it, the snorting horse stands still in a moment, and gentle as a lamb. The horse is also the Arab's greatest wealth, often his supremest love. It is quite usual to hear an Arab say that he loves his horse better than his wife; and, after what I have seen of the Arab ladies, I cannot wonder at it.

Intrepidity.

Among Mr. Whipple's illustation of intrepidity in his address at Suffield, says the Christian Secretary' was an incident which, if we had ever read it, had escaped from our historical recollections. At one of the battles during the Peninsulor war, the Duke of Wellington had occasion (or thought he had) to reprimand an Irish Regiment for its poor behaviour in the fight. Stung by reproof, the regiment asked to be tested by being assigned the post of special danger in the next engagement. The request was complied with; the battle proved to be one of the fiercest of the campaign, and that regiment were shot down at their posts to man. After the fight, the Duke, in passing over the field, came to the spot, and as with some twiges of conscience, he surveyed the mangled and bloody heap, all at once one of the bodies began slowly to move. With extreme difficulty, the head succeeded in lifting itself upon an elbow, and turning its eyes upon the General, opened its lips, and in unmistakeably native accent and tone, sung out, 'Hurrah ye hookey nosed scoundrel, are ye satisfied now?' It is perhaps needless to add, that Wellington took instant measures to have the poor fellow extricated from the gory mass around him, and though terrbily mutilated, his wounds were most carefully dressed, and his life saved. Until quite recently, it is said, the man might have seen hobbling about, an object of special curiosity ot visitors at one of the prominent English hospitals.

A GREAT CRIMINAL.

Great crimes appear to be the leading characteristic of the age. The trial of Constance Wilson for murder by poisoning, which extended over three days, and terminated in the convictfon of the accused, disclosed a series of atrocities unparalleled since the time of Palmer, the Rugby ruffian. By a wholesale system of administering colchicum to her victims which she had been practising ior years, she obtained possession of a considerable amount of property. and, as cupidity was the impelling motive, she carried to an extent which is about to lead her to the gallows. The coolness and self-possession which Wilson exhibited at the trial are the common characteristics of persons who have stood before the judgement seat arraigned for similar crimes. It is not customary for judges to be so decided in their declaration of guilt as was Mr. Justice Byles on this occasion, and he emphatically stated that, if any application were made to him for the commutation of the capital sentence he would not countenance it. The history of the prisoner. as given by Mr. Justice Byles in passing sentence, is a most remarkable one. His lordship said that in 1853 or 1854 the prisoner was living at Boston, in Lincolnshire, as a servant, and that her master died soon after making his will in the prisoners favor. A young man named Dixon, with whom she afterwarns lived, died under the same symptoms as those exhibited by Mr. Soames. About the year 1859, Jackson, with whom she lived, died suddenly, and a sum of money was missing, as in every other case with which Wilson had been connected. Then a Mrs. Atkinson died at Kennington in 1860; and the Judge said of this case, he believed as firmly that Wilson poisoned her as if he had seen her do it Besides these appalling charges in which he was concerned, she had been tried for poisoning during this year, but acquitted and his lordship added there was reason to fear that murder by secret poisoning was rife in the metropolis. He condemned the woman to death, and said he would be no party to the presentation of a memorial for mercy to her. The Jury deliberated nearly two hours before giving their verdict. The 20th of this month has been fixed for the execution of Constance Wilson. The announce. was made to her on the 1st by the Under Sheriffs and the goal Chaplain, and was received with the utmost coolness.—[Eng. paper.

Fact, Fancy and Philosophy.

Witnesses in court are not always as manageable as clay in the hands of the potter.—Sometimes the dullness of the opponent proves a dangerous weapon to the lawyers, or mystifies the bench in a manner to set the audience in a roar of laughter. Not seldom a stupid exterior masks the most mischevious cunning, and so, to the delight of the lookers on, a brow beating attorney "catches es a tartar," and the witness escaped in triumph. The elder Matthews used to tell a capital story of a witness at the York Assizes—a court wich the great comedian was accustomed to attend for the fun of studying character, as displayed in judge and jury, barrister and witness. Here is the anecdote:

An action was brought against the owner of a wagon, which by the carelessness of the driver had crushed an unlucky donkey against the wall and killed it. Sergeant Cockle well known for his roughness of examination, was perplexing one of the witnesses, who found no other means of extricating himself by giving a graphic description of the matter in question.

"Well, my Lord Joadge," said the hesitating clown, "I will tell you how it happened as well as I can. My Lord, suppose I am the wagon, here I was. Now my Lord Joadge, there you are, the wall.' The describer now paused, as if trying to recollect his third position. "Come fellow," exclaimed Cockle, 'out with your story at once You have not told us where was the ass?"

"My Lord Joadge," said the witness with a sudden sparkle in his eye, "His honor the counsel is the ass?" Of course the court was in a roar.

In Moravia there is a man living, a peasant, who is one hundred and forty-seven years old, and still hale and hearty. He was formerly a soldier, and remarried at the age of ninety. He lives on milk and potatoes.

A new fashions has come into vogue amongst women of ton in Paris, who may be now seen carrying handsome sticks with jewelled heads and ribbons; in the Charles the Third style.

Chloride of Lime.—It is not generally known that the smell of chloride of lime is particularly offensive to many kinds of animals, especially to the common fly, the gadfly, and stinging flies of all descriptions, so obnoxious in stables. A sure means to get rid of those troublesome visitors is to place a vessel filled with chloride of lime upon a shelf, or a board suspended to the ceiling.—This being done in the evening, and a window left partly open as an outlet for the flies none, or very few, will be found in the room in the morning. The smell of chloride is by no means offensive to man or beast; on the contrary it is wholesome as an absorbent of deleterious miasms pervading the air It need hardly be reccommended to repeat the expedient at short intervals, say at least once a week, the more so as it will cost but a trifle and will give no trouble.

In a room—kitchen, pantry or cellar—where chloride of lime is kept, mice and rats will keep of, as indeed they will from any place where the article is used. We have seen the experiment tried very successfully at a large inn at Nuremburg long infested with rats and mice, all of which disappeared al o t suddenly, not only from the house and outer buildings, but also from the stables and yard.

The use of chloride of lime is not less efficacious for preserving plants from ants, caterpillars and other insects. We have a cabbage field cleared of this nuisance by the simple process of sprinkling the plants with a solution of chloride and water; which may be done by using a common hand broom or a paint brush. To our certain knowledge, a piece of ground sown with white cabbage was thus thorougly preserved from insects while in the neighboring pieces the plants were actually destroyed by them.

The same remedy is also applicable to fruit trees which may be preserved or purged from caterpilars, etc., by mixing a pound of chloride of lime with a half pound lard; this will form a kind of paste, which should be wrapped in tar, and tied to the stem or to the thicker branches of the tree. All insects will drop off almost instantaneously, nor will any be tempted to crawl up again. Even sparrows will keep away if the leaves have been sprinkled as aforesaid.

Experiments are being made as to the efficacy of chloride of lime compared with sulphur as a remedy for the vine disease, and the destruction of the *apkis* or vine-fretter.—[Deutscher Telegraph.

FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, Oct. 21.

Herald's Washington Despatch says, preparations for forward movement becoming almost general, and is urged with great earnestness; argument is, protracted inactivity will ruin the country.

The Times despatch says, that 17 negroes were hung at Winchester on the 11th, charged with organizing insurrection. Copies of National Republican containing President's Emancipation Proclamation, found among them. Conspiracy snpposed extends throughout several Counties, and the great excitement and fear prevails; two-third slaves in Virginia heard of the proclamation.

Inhabitant of several counties threaten resistance to conscription on plea of self defence to protect themselves against the negroes.

Whole country between Centreville and the Rappahannock swarming with Confederate Cavalry, and scouts who reports the sligh test Federal movements.

Oct. 22.

Richmond papers still claim great victory by Bragg over Buell in recent Kentucky battles, admittieg Confederate loss twelve thousand.

They complain of the shamefull arrangements for sick and wounded and their neglect in Virginia.

Gen. Pemberton has been appointed to supersede Van Dorn.

Southern papers express much anxiety at the prospect of attack on Mobile as its possession would furnish Federals with most important advantages.

Gen. Davis, who killed Gen. Wilson, has been released from arrest, and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati.

Guerrilla Morgan remains uncaught.

Gen. Dumont passed through Louisville for Indianapolis.

Price reported reinforced by 15 thousand Guerillas, recently sacked Commerce, Missouri, carrying off three hundred thousand dollars worth.

☞ The telegraphic communication now in course of construction by Mr. Reuter, through Russia, Siberia and Mongolia, to connect Pokin with St, Petersburg and London, is expected to be completed in six months.

Detection of an Incendiary.—On Sunday, the 28th ult., a haystack was discovered on fire, on the premises of Mr. Birkin farmer, West Bridgeford near Nottingham, and when the alarm of fire was raised a man was seen running from the stackyard. A dog supposed to be the property of the man, was captured near the burning stack. The animal was taken possession of by Superintendant Palethorpe, and on Sunday evening a string was tied to the dog's neck, the end of which was in the hands of a policeman in plain clothes. He was turned into the street and allowed to take what direction he chose. The dog trotted along to Narrow marsh (a low part of Nottingham, inhabited by tramps,) when coming to the door of his master, he stopped and gave a loud bark. The policeman walked in and at once apprehended the prisoner. Evidence was given before the Mayor and a bench of Magistrates proving that the prisoner was the same man who was seen running from the stackyard at the time of the fire. His name is Henry Davies, and he has been twice previously convicted of felony. The bench remanded the prisoner.

The Queen's Abdication.—A Prophesy.—The following absurd story appears in the Paris *Patric*:—The journey of the Queen of England to Germany had been the occasion of a family council, which seems likely to lead to important results. We believe we know that at this council the abdication of the Queen in favor of the Prince of Wales was decided. But this resolution will doubtless not be carried into effect until after the Prince of Wales' marriage."—

The Paris correspondent of the Post says; "It is a singular fact that amongst the conspicuous spiritualists of Paris a story has been in circulation long before the death of Prince Albert, declared to have been a revelation of tappings and rappings. It was said that a spiritual agency had annunciated the following prophesy. 'The Queen of England will lose that which is dearest to her; will afterwards visit Germany for consolation; there she will decide to lay down her crown, and retire from worldly cares."

Extraordinary State of a Ship.—The Resistance 18, screw iron frigate, Capt. Chamberlain, was placed in dock, on the 16th ult., at Portsmouth, and her bottom found to be in an extraordinary state for a ship on the home station, bearing more the appearance of having gone through a long commission on the coast of Africa. The entire bottom of the ship was covered with weeds and long grass of every known kind and colour, with huge patches of mussels here and there, on the part side, together with a good sprinkling of barnacles. On the starboard side, however, barnacles extended from stem to stern, with immense quantity of weeds and long grass, the latter in some places as under the quarter, full three feet in length. The mussel, too, extended fore and aft, with bunches hanging in places as a large as a child's head. From the stem to abreast the fore chains on this side, about three feet below the water line, a belt of mussels adheared to the ships bow of from two to five inches in thickness, and from one to two feet broad.

Seven Fools.—1. The Envious Man—who sends away his mutton because the person next to him is eating venison.

2. The Jealous Man—who spreads his bed with nettles and then sleeps in it.

3. The Proud Man—who would sooner get wet through than ride with an inferior.

4. The Litigious Man—who goes to law in the hope of ruining an opponent, and gets ruined himself.

5. The extravagant Man—who buys a herring and takes a cab to carry it home.

6. The Angry Man—who learns the ophicleide because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbor's piano.

7. The Ostentatious Man—who illuminates the outside of his house most brilliantly and sits inside in the dark.—*Punch.*

An Unfortunate New Years Gift.—In a wealthy family of Vienna the husband made his wife a New Year's Gift of a dozen pair of gloves. Indignant at such stinginess, the lady, as soon as her husband's back was turned, flung the gloves into the fire.—Explanations ensued at table, and what was the irascible lady's astonishment on learning that each pair of gloves was wrapped up in a bank note for 100 florins.

☞ Quebec is doing nobly towards the relief of the British operatives, irrespective of nationality or religion. The Nuns gave $100; the Seminaire de Quebec, $200; the Archbishop, $100; and the Cure of Quebec $25.

Many a man derives all his firmness and strength from his wife.

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