General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

TERMS.

The terms are Two Dollars & Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, will be offered at public sale on TUESDAY the 7th day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all that tract or tracts of Land in Rich Bottom, Talbot county, which was purchased by the late William Rose from Mrs. Hollyday, & adjoins the lands of Thomas I. Bullitt and others, containing the quantity of forty acres, more or less. The decree is for the sale of all the right and title of Susanna M. Nice, and James R. Nice, under the will of their late grand-father, the said William Rose, which from want of skill in drawing it, is supposed to give them an estate for their lives only; and also for their reversionary interest as heirs at law, which will be at least one fourth of the fee-simple.

The terms of sale are, one third of the money in six months, one other third in eighteen months, and the remaining third in twenty-four months, with interest on each payment from the day of sale. ALEX'R. C. BULLITT,

☞The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY the 7th of June next, when the same will take place, at the time, place, and on the terms above mentioned. A. C. B. Trustee.

may 10 5w

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June next; at the former residence of John McDaniel deceased, whereon Robert S. Harwood, now lives. If fair, if not, the next fair day—a quantity of good Corn in small lots to suit purshasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, by the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and atttendance given by

JAMES McDANIEL, Admr.

may 24 3w of John McDaniel, dec'd.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Wm. Blake, late of Talbot county deceased, will present them to me duly authenticated for payment.

JAS: McDANIEL, Adm'r. D. B. N.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

In pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court, for Talbot county, will be offered at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 16th day of June, at the late residence of Joseph H. Dawson deceased; all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils, with a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate—on a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars by the purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Attendance given by

WILLIAM H. DAWSON, Adm'r.

may 31 3w De Bonis Non.

N. B. The Negroes will not be sold.

MASONIC NOTICE.

In offering the last tribute of respect to the Memory of our deceased Brother George A. Smith, he will be buried by the honours of Masonry, agreeably to the ancient forms and ceremonies of the fraternity, at Denton, on Sunday the 12th day of June next, to which the Masonic family are invited to attend upon the level, with white aprons and gloves—the funeral oration it is expected will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Rawleigh, at 11 o'clock.

By order,

TILGHMAN JOHNSON, Sec'y.

may 24 of Washington Lodge, No. 59.

TO THE EDITOR.

Denton, 26th May, 1825.

Mr. Smith,

WILL confer a favor by inserting in his paper, that a Masonic Procession will be held over Dr. *Henry Heme*, at the same time and place, that the one takes place over George A. Smith, Esq. which will be on the 2d Sunday in June next.

Respectfully, ——— ———.

MASONIC NOTICE.

There will be a celebration of the anniversary of St. John on the 24th of June next, by Cambridge Lodge No. 66, in Cambrige, Dorchester county. An oration, illustrative of the principles of Masonry, will be delivered by a member of the lodge. The Fraternity are invited to attend.

E. RICHARDSON,
N. G. ECCLESTON, } Committee.
WM. V. MURRAY,

may 10 w

A LAD

From the country, that can read and write well, about fourteen years of age, that can be recommended for good conduct, will be taken to the PRINTING BUSINESS, by early application at this office. may 17 3w

WALKDEN'S

Fine British INK POWDER for Records,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS

OF Philemon W. Hemsley, deceased.

The creditors of the late Philemon W Hemsley, are hereby notified that I shall be prepared on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next; to pay off their respective dividends, of the personal estate of the said Philemon W. Hemsley. They are therefore requested to meet me with their accounts and claims properly proved, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, on the day above mentioned, between 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock, to receive their respective dividends.

DANL. FEDDEMAN, Adm'r.

may 31 2w of Philemon W. Hemsley.

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the seat of Daniel Martin, Esquire, on THURSDAY, the 9th of June ensuing at 10 o'clock; at which the members are respectfully invited to attend.

SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'ry.

Talbot county, May 28, 1825. } may 31 2w

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the *ninth* instalment of *fifteen* dollars on every share of Stock in this Company, will be due and payable on Saturday the 12th of June next, at the Office of the Company, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.

Persons residing in Maryland may pay their instalment at the Bank of Easton.

may 31 5w

THE NEXT CATTLE SHOW.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore held at Camptom the seat of Governor Stevens on the 26th day of May inst.

It was Resolved, That the scheme of the Exhibition and the scale of premiums of the Cattle Show of 1824 be adopted as the scheme and scale to be observed at the Exhibition and Fair to be held in next November; and that so much of the said scheme as relates to the crops, for which premiums are to be awarded, be forthwith published for the information of those who may be disposed to show their value and to became competitors.

SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'ry.

Easton, May 28, 1825.

CROPS.

For the best crop of one acre of potatoes producing not less than 200 bushels	$5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Parsnips not less than 75 bushels	5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots not less than 50 bushels	5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangel Wurtzel not less than 250 bushels	5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Ruta Baga not less than 75 bushels	5 00

☞In every instance satisfactory evidence as to the cultivation and the product must be exhibited, together with samples of the crops; and also a statement of the time when the crop was sown and planted.

may 31 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bishop, Senior Esqr. late of Worcester county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of May, Anno-Domini 1825.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Admr.
of John Bishop, deceased.

may 24 3w

LANDS FOR RENT.

To be rented, from the first of next January, all my Farms in Caroline county; and also my Farm at Shoal Creek, except the Dwelling-house, homestead and lots. This plantation will be laid off so as to extend to the river, and to contain about 175 thousand corn hills in a shift. I wish to procure for this place a man capable of acting as a manager and collector for me. The rent will be moderate, and commodious buildings will be provided.

If the Tenants on the farms now rented, do not apply for a renewal of their leases by the 15th of June, they will after that day, be rented without reserve to the first approved applicants C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, May 31 3q

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale on accommodating terms, TWO FARMS situated in Caroline county, one of these farms is at this time occupied by Mrs. Hester Prichard as a tenant, and is handsomely situated on Choptank River about one mile below Dover Bridge;

Containing 500 ACRES,

WITH A FULL PROPORTION OF

VALUABLE TIMBER:

the soil is believed to be equal to any in the neighborhood. The other farm contains about 400 ACRES, situated within two miles of Hog Island landing, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Chezum and Fleharty, and is occupied by Mr. Thomas Rease. This farm is also well timbered and is supposed to be better adapted to the growth of wheat than the most of the adjacent lands. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous of purchasing will no doubt examine for themselves.

PHIL'N. THOMAS, Agent.

Easton, April 26 w

FROM THE SCIOTO (OHIO) GAZETTE.

SKETCHES OF FLORIDA.

The conversation turned upon the rebellion, as it is called, of M'Intosh in 1812-13. From the line of march that the enemy took, it was a matter of course that the inhabitants on the St. John's river should be the greatest sufferers. As they expected to retreat if necessary by the same route, a strong detachment was constantly kept up in the vicinity of the river, who committed the greatest excesses on the inhabitants, as well as depredations on their properties; in fine, this beautiful country becoming in a measure depopulated, and its improvements destroyed, has never been capable of resuming its former respectable and thriving appearance. It is a singular fact, that M'Intosh, as commander in chief, made numerous large grants of land to his followers in the territory; who have (some of them) even had the affrontery to prefer them before the land commissioners for confirmation. As recognition by the Spanish authorities, constitutes the basis of every confirmation, I cannot conceive upon what principle the claimants intend to establish their rights (if they deserve that name.) It is contended, or rather assumed, that the American government, by sending a military force to follow up the trace of that of M'Intosh, thereby recognized his occupation as well as his authority of commander in chief, who, according to the Spanish custom in this territory, was always vested with plenary powers; with all due courtesy, however, to the claimants, I would wish to be informed, by what custom or precedent taken from the *American authorities*, M'Intosh commanding an army, became vested with power to make grants of land! I think it would puzzle these claimants to find one as a guide to their redoubted leader; even upon the supposition that he was recognized as military commander. The evident policy of the American government, in thus sending an army in the footsteps of M'Intosh, was to prevent him and his followers, in the event of complete success, from becoming an independent power, and thereby placing the adjoining states in a worse situation as regarded Florida, that when that territory was subject to the Spanish authority.

Next day, after breakfast, we took a walk towards the river, for the purpose of enjoying the fine air, as well as the beautiful prospect, of which there is an endless variety on the St. John's. On our arrival there, I was gratified in having it in my power to see one of those river monsters, (which ought certainly to be styled emphatically *the Genius of the St. John's*) the Alligator. It was at the distance of forty yards from the shore, lying like a log upon the surface of the water, to all appearance void of animation: its length appeared to be about 12 feet. These animals are amphibious; and, I am told, have a peculiar mode of taking their prey. Whenever they discover a dog, or any animal in the water, they swim after it with the greatest velocity; and when within a few yards, sink under the water, and come up directly under it: they then lay hold of it by the legs, and sink to the bottom of the river, where they retain it untouched, until it has undergone a state of putrefaction.*

After dinner, we made preparations to cross the river. The doctor sent two of his negroes to bail out the flat: we soon followed; and after some difficulty in getting my pony on board, we proceeded across, the doctor in company.

There is no situation in this territory, where the anticipations of the traveller, can be so nearly allied to reality; as in the contemplation of this beautiful and majestic river. Whether he consider the ease and safety with which large vessels can navigate its waters at all seasons of the year; the length of its navigation; the rich fertile soil on its borders, capable from its peculiar climate of producing the more tropical as well as temperate fruits and plants; or the probable extension of this already enlarged line of water communication, in a transverse direction from the Gulph of Mexico to the Bay of St. Augustine—or whether he consider these advantages, already overflowing, augmented and enhanced by the certainty of steam navigation, of which this river is so peculiarly susceptible—it becomes impossible for his mind to make any calculation as to the future prosperity of this charming section of country. The St. John's river, considering its length and great breadth, its many fine harbors, its freedom from all sorts of obstructions, such as sawyers, planters, snags and shoals, can bear a comparison with any river of equal extent in the United States. One of its leading features, (very important in the opinion of an Onioan, but more particularly a northern man) is its being open for navigation at all seasons of the year. To those who know the inconvenience of being kept at home watching the precarious rise of the river, in order to export their perishable produce, or blocked up with ice from three to four months, this quality in a water course is truly essential and desirable. I hope at some future day, and that I trust, not far distant, to see its beautiful scites occupied by the mansions, and its shores resounding with the "hum and cry" of an industrious, independent and happy people, who will, in addition to the most heavenly climate, participate in the enjoyment of the freest government in the world. The water of the St. John's, although at this distance from the sea, is somewhat brackish, and of a dark brownish color, similar to that of the Mississippi.

We arrived at the plantation of a Mr. Hickman, on the west side of the St. John's. Mr. H. was not at home; but his overseer kindly invited us to his house, and treated us hospitably. The doctor, who, as I before observed, was tolerably good in his prognostications concerning the weather, foretold a storm and concluded to remain over night. His negroes, however, who ferried us over, notwithstanding the danger that was evident in crossing the river in a gale, pleaded earnestly for permission to return home to their wives, who, they said, would perhaps think they were drowned—a trait of affection which astonished me not a little, when I considered the loose ties these fellows are governed by in their connexion and intercourse with the opposite sex. A mark of attachment so delicate, and so uncommon among these people, naturally led me to search after the cause; and I could find it no where except in the humane and gentle treatment of this class of the population of Florida, by its inhabitants. It is a fact, well attested by the observations of every traveller that has visited this country, that the slaves are better treated than in any part of the United States, except Kentucky; and are better disposed and more obedient and tractable than the negroes of either Virginia and Maryland. May not this tractability and docility, however, in the slave of Florida, be imputable in some measure to the softness of the climate; or does it proceed from the utter ignorance which marks the Africans who compose two thirds of that class of population in this territory? There is no doubt that the jealousy of the Spanish government on the subject of introducing any other than the Roman Catholic religion, by confirming the ignorance, has contributed to the docility as well as the happiness of the slave in this territory. This to many might certainly appear paradoxical; but when it is considered that the slave, in becoming enlightened by the powerful influence of religion, acquires corresponding information on other subjects, connected with his peculiar situation in this republic—a circumstance not a little tending to sour his mind and thereby render him unhappy, and unwilling to bear with the authority exercised over him—the paradox vanishes. Far be it from me to infer, that it would be polite to keep the slave in utter ignorance of the holy gospel, and the mild precepts it inculcates; for I consider it the duty of every slave holder to instruct his slaves, or cause them to be instructed, in the fundamental principles of religion. There is no part of the slave holding states where this species of property is more secure and valuable, both on account of the quality just mentioned, as the impracticability of their escaping altogether from service. This last circumstance has not a little contributed to the enhancement of the slave interest in the states of Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina: and the last though not least cause of uneasiness in the mind of the planter, has lately totally subsided in the entire removal of the Indians to the southern part of the Peninsula, where they are kept under the direction and management of an agent, and more particularly under the *surveillance* of two companies of United States' troops at Tampa Bay, acting as a *cordon salutaire*, between them and the white population.

Mr. Hickman's plantation is in fine order, every thing showing an appearance of prosperity. The cotton, of which he has eighty-five acres, this year is exceedingly fine, and would vie with the best sea island of South Carolina and Georgia. There is a great advantage attending the cultivation of this staple in Florida, over these states. The summer is longer, and the cotton grows on until January; and of course picking continue at least two months longer. Another feature in the cultivation of this staple in Florida, does not exist in South Carolina or Georgia; and is highly beneficial to planters having large plantations and few negroes, viz: the practice of "rattooning." The bottom plant is suffered to remain in the ground, and produce a second year, without the necessity of little more labor than clearing the grass away round the roots. The bolls of the rattoon cotton open much earlier (nearly six weeks) than cotton of the first year; and the planter is thereby enabled to possess a crop of cotton for the market before the new cotton is ready to pick. His hands, during the period of picking the rattoon, would not be employed about the new cotton, which before this time ought to be laid by. It is estimated that a negro will tend five acres of cotton and two of corn; the two last being sufficient to support him. Each acre will produce in good seasons, one bale of cotton: which, at the now low price, (30 cents) is equal to about $100 per bale; so that a negro, besides his maintenance, will clear himself every year. He will cultivate the above number of acres, besides rattooning in the proper season.—[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*Is there not in this respect, a great resemblance between the trait in the character of the alligator, and our city epicure, who keeps his venison until it nearly falls to pieces, in order to render it more tender and savoury?

AMERICAN MINERALS.

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

Samuel Robinson, M. D. has recently published in Boston, "A catalogue of American Minerals, with their localities," calculated for a guide to those who are making collections. It appears from this catalogue that the United States possess abundant sources of some of the most useful minerals, and of the stones used in jewelry. The following account of the most valuable minerals found in the United States, we have drawn from Mr. Robinson's work.

Nitre (Salt-petre) is furnished in large quantities from caverns which abound in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Madison county, Kentucky, there is a cavern more than one third of a mile in length, forty feet in breadth, and ten feet in height, the earth of which yields from one to two pounds of nitre per bushel.—This cavern extends entirely through a hill, and affords a convenient passage for horses and wagons. In the Cherokee country, near the bank of Tennessee river, there is a cavern 50 feet high, and 160 feet wide, through which a river flows, 6 feet deep and 50 feet wide—one bushel of earth from this cavern yields from 3 to 10 pounds of nitre. In some places in Kentucky, large masses of nitre, nearly pure, are found; and at the head of vallies, sand-stone impregnated with nitre sometimes rises 60 or 100 feet high—one bushel of this sand-stone yields from 10 to 20 pounds of nitre.

Alum is found in 10 or 11 states, in small quantities. It has been discovered in Sheffield, Leyden, Conway, and Ware, in Massachusetts. In Sheffield, pounds of it can easily be collected, nearly as pure as that of commerce. It occurs in several counties in Ohio, where it is collected and used for dying. In Arkansas, there is an acclivity where "the observer, on removing a few loose slates under his feet, will discover the upper surface of many thousand tons of alum. Alum ore occurs at Cape Sable in Maryland, where 120 tons of alum have been made in a year.

Flint is found in several states, and beds of *chalk* in Missouri.

Buhrstone is quarried to furnish mill-stones, at Washington, Mass. in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Indiana. On Racoon Creek, in Indiana, buhrstones cover an area of 10 or 15 acres On Sand creek, in the same state, the locality is 20 acres in extent, and practical millers have pronounced this buhrstone equal if not superior to the French Burrs.

Gypson (Plaster of Paris) is abundant in Onondaga and Madison counties; on Onondaga creek, near Cayuga lake, and in some other places of New York. It is found in Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, &c.

Marble is quarried in Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and several other states. At Lanesborough, Mass. marble to the value of $10,000 is sawed annually; $800 worth is annually quarried in Sheffield; and the amount obtained from West Stockbridge is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars per annum. Quarried of beautifully variegated marble are opened in Maryland. In Swanton, Vt. black dove, and grey marble are quarried.

Copperas (sulphate of iron) is found in several of the states, and manufactories of this article are established in Vermont, Maryland, Ohio and Tennessee. Beds of pure native copperas are found in caves in Tennessee. At Cummington, in Massachusetts, there is a rock called the "Copperas rock," pieces of which are used as a substitute for copperas, in dying.

Coal is abundant in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee, and occurs in other states. The coal of Pennsylvania is said to extend over one third part of the state. Coal is found in South Hadley, and in the Southampton lead mine, in Mass.

Salt.—It is said that an extensive plain, 280 miles S. W. from Fort Osage, presents in dry hot weather, an incrustation of clean white salt, from two to six inches thick.—The hunters and Indians agree in reporting that rock salt, as white and clear as alum, exists in the Pawnee mountains, near the Arkansas. Large blocks of red rock salt are found in the crevices of the mountains eastward of Jefferson Lake.

Iron ores are abundant in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the other states. A layer of iron ore from 20 to 30 miles broad, and from 10 to 12 inches thick, extends from Little Falls, N. Y. to 30 miles beyond Niagara river, a distance of 250 miles. In Massachusetts there are 17 localities of bog iron ore, and many of the various oxides of iron. Beds of iron are found in Hawley, Mass. and "specimens of this ore can hardly be excelled for richness and beauty."—At Salisbury, Con. a mine of iron ore has been open about 70 years, and the ore is still very abundant, and yields some of the best iron in the United States. Near Red River, in Louisiana, large masses of *meteoric* iron have been found, one of which, weighing more than 3000 pounds, is now in the museum of the Philosophical Society, of New York.—[Meteoric iron falls from the air in all parts of the world, and appears to be formed in the atmosphere by some process hitherto unknown.]

Native magnet is found in R. Island, N. York, &c

Native copper is found in several states; but is abundant only in the N. W. territory, near Lake Superior. On the river Ontonagan, 30 miles south from the Lake, there is a mass, weighing, by estimation, 2200 pounds. Native copper exists in Whateley, Mass.

Peat (a species of turf used for fuel) is found in 16 towns in Massachusetts, and in three or four other states

Yellow Ochre is obtained in great quantity, in Williamstown and Rehoboth, Mass. It is abundant in Georgia.

Lead ore (sulphuret of lead) has been discovered in almost every state in the Union. The vein in Hampshire County, Mass. is 6 or 8 feet in diameter, and extends at least 20 miles from Montgomery to Whately. The most important locality of lead ore, which the United States of the world contains, is in Missouri. It has been explored at various places from the river Arkansas to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, a distance of 700 miles. The number of mines wrought in Missouri, is 45—and the quantity of lead annually melted is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds. The ore yields, on assay, 82 per cent. of metallic lead, and the remainder is chiefly sulphrus. The eldest mine in the state, was discovered in 1720. There are rich lead mines in Illinois and the N. W. Territory.

Native gold has been found in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Native Silver has been found in small quantities, in 4 or 5 states.

Zinc and *Manganese* exist in several places in the United States. Manganese ore is abundant in Plainfield, Mass.

Potters Porcelain and *pipe clay* are abundant in several states. In Savoy, in Berkshire Co. Mass. there is a bed of porcelain clay, (the clay of which porcelain or china ware is made) 3 feet deep, and of unknown extent.

Graphite (from which black lead is prepared) occurs in 10 or 12 states. There are 12 localities of this mineral in Massachusetts, and 22 in New York. Near Ticonderoga, N. Y. three tons of black lead are prepared for the market annually.

Sand, suitable for the manufacture of the best flint glass, is found in Pennsylvania, Missouri, &c.

The *Clay Slate* quarries in York and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, yield annually about 1600 tons of slate, of an excellent quality.

Novaculite occurs in numerous beds, in North Carolina, and answers the description of the Turkey oil stone. It is preferred by Carpenters to any hones in the market. There is a fine bed of water hones 21 miles west of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Shell Lime-stone—A stratum of Lime-stone, composed chiefly of oyster shells, commences near Eutaw springs, in South Carolina, and extends through Georgia and Florida to the gulf of Mexico at St. Marks. It sometimes disappears under the sand. The basis of the land forming the N. E. boundary of the gulf of Mexico is formed of it; and from thence it proceeds into Alabama, where it forms a basis of 100 miles square, and includes 6 counties. It then passes N. W. to the Cejckasaw country, where it terminates near the Mississippi, extending 600 miles in length, from 10 to 100 in width, and probably 300 feet in thickness. In some parts it presents immense banks of loose shells, 10 or 15 miles in length, without the mixture of any other substance. The tower and fort at St. Marks, and the church and government house at St. Augustine, in Florida, are built of limestone, composed entirely of shells cemented together.

Petrefied wood, (wood changed to stone.) An excessive drought, in 1800, displayed to view on the bottom of the Mississippi river, near Natchez, a flat of more than 100 paces wide, which was probably never before visible to human eyes. On this flat were to be seen trunks of trees in a complete state of petrifaction, bearing no marks of timber but the form. On the same flat lie thousands of bodies, of all sizes from the bulk of walnuts to that of large pots, which have the appearance of stone. Petrified trunks and branches of trees are often found in other states.

Epsom Salt (sulphate of Magnesia) is so abundant in a cave near Corydon, in Indiana, that it is carried away by the wagon load. It sometimes appears in masses weighing 10 pounds and a bushel of the earth of the cavern yields from 4 to 25 pounds of the salt. Epsom salt is found in the Mammoth cave in Kentucky.

Mercury combined with sulphur occurs abundantly on the shores of Lake St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Erie. It occurs in the soil in the form of black and red sand, and in banks of clay. It yields by distillation about 60 per cent of mercury.

Petroleum, or mineral oil, is found in various parts of Ohio and New-York. [On the eastern continent, petroleum generally flows from the vicinity of beds of coal; also from lime-stone rocks. It is used in the place of oil, for lighting houses, streets and churches.

Of the stones used in jewelry, Rock Crystal, Amethyst, Praise, Chalcedony, Cornelian, Jasper, Agate, Zircon, Adularia, Nephrite, Emerald, Beryl, Precious, Garnet, and many others, have been found in the United States. Almost all of the stones just named are found in Hampshire County, Mas. The Topaz has been found at Goshen and Middlefield, Mas. and no where else in the United States.

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