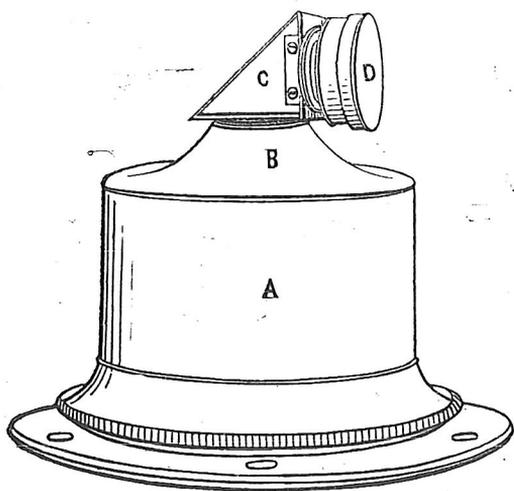


hesitancy in walking into an enemy's fort and demanding a surrender by no less authority than that of "Jehovah and the Continental Congress," and you can easily imagine that few men waking up with such a face and such eyes before him, would have dared to resist."

The Legislature aid Mr. Kinney to execute a full length statue of Vermont's hero in Vermont marble.

CAMERA FOR VIEWS.



The above cut represents a camera for taking views, invented by C. C. Harrison of this city, spoken of on page 20.

A is a tube three inches in length and three and three quarters in diameter. To one extremity of this tube is screwed a flange for the purpose of screwing it to the camera box (seen in the cut with three of the screw-holes). To the other end is soldered a conical flange B, with an opening of seven eighths of one inch, to which is screwed a prism box C, enclosing a right-angled triangular prism, whose equilateral sides are one inch, and its hypotenuse two and a quarter inches. D is the cap of a dark chamber, which is used to shut off the light when required; the opening of the chamber where it connects with the box is seven-eighths of one inch, and where it takes the cap is one and a half inches di-

ameter. Inside the tube A are placed two conical diaphragms, with an aperture three-eighths of one inch, corresponding to the projecting flange B, and the other with an aperture of seven eighths of an inch placed an inch and a quarter apart from it. The tube A also contains an achromatic lens three and a half inches in diameter, secured in a cell which is screwed in the end that fastens on the camera box. This instrument has a field of thirteen inches, presenting a view sharp in all parts without any distortion. Its focal distance is nineteen inches.

This instrument is worthy of notice from our artists, and no doubt will be looked upon by the few now engaged in taking views with great interest. We are glad to see that our camera manufacturers are earnestly engaged in presenting new developments. Success to their undertakings.

DISCOVERY OF THE TELESCOPE.

Galileo placed at the ends of a leaden tube, two spectacle-glasses, both of which were plain on one side, while one of them had its other side convex and the other its second side concave, and having applied his eye to the concave glass, he saw objects pretty large and pretty near him. This little instrument, which magnified only three times, he carried in triumph to Venice, where it excited the most intense interest. Crowds of the principle citizens flocked to his house to see the magical toy; and after nearly a month had been spent in gratifying the epidemical curiosity; Galileo was led to understand from Leonardo Decdatis, the Doge of Nenige that the Senate would be highly gratified by obtaining possession of so extraordinary an instrument. Galileo instantly complied with the wishes of his patrons who acknowledged the present by a mandate conferring upon him for life his Professorship at Padua and generously raising his salary from 520 to 1000 florins.