into the vessel ; but in consequence of its smooth polished surface, they cannot effect their escape. In the same way crickets and beetles may be taken and destroyed. It is quite unnecessary to speak of the means of destroying the myriads of locusts which not unfrequently infest eastern countries, and particularly Egypt and Syria ; for no means are likely to be devised, which promise to resist the effects of such an host of foes, by whose ravages every green thing is consumed ; but the insect itself becomes, among the poorer inhabitants of those countries, a partial substitute for the fruits of the earth which it has destroyed. The in­sects are taken, and reduced to powder, and converted into a kind of meal. \*

The common or the bed-bug is a very troublesome and a very common inmate in the crowded houses of large towns. Its usual haunts are the crevices of wood, and particu­larly those pieces of furniture which are usually kept in the warmest corners of the apartment. Cleanliness will per­haps be found the best preservative against the introduc­tion and increase of these insects ; but sometimes even the greatest care and attention are ineffectual in keeping houses entirely free from them. When it can be conveni­ently done, they are completely destroyed by immersing the furniture in boiling water, or by baking it in an oven ; and by filling up the crevices or holes which were their haunts, with glaziers’ putty, their return and increase will thus be prevented. But a very effectual method of destroy­ing bugs, is to wash the places which they frequent with spirit of turpentine, and then to fill up the holes as already mentioned. It is a curious circumstance in the history of those insects, that some persons entirely escape from their attacks, while to others they are exceedingly troublesome and distressing. It is said that lavender-water, sprinkled over the bed-clothes, often prevents their approach.

The small moth which, in the caterpillar state, commits ravages on woollen cloths, furs, and other animal sub­stances, that remain for any length of time in dark un­disturbed places, may be destroyed with the greatest cer­tainty and facility, by exposing the substances on which they are suspected to make their depredations, to the vapour of spirit of turpentine, or brushing them with a brush dip­ped into the same fluid. This should he done about the months of September or October ; but their effects may be prevented by placing the cloths, furs, &c., which are likely to become their residence, in an airy situation, about the months of July and August.

The different kinds of lice are very numerous. Every animal has its peculiar species, and even mankind are not free from this pest. It is often the consequence of indo­lence and nastiness; and it is observed that the lice which infest any animal increase prodigiously when that animal becomes languid and sickly. We believe that the applica­tion of spirits of turpentine, already so often recommended, would also be effectual in this case ; but mercurial prepar­ations afford a certain remedy against these insects. For this purpose a very small quantity of what is called mercu­rial ointment may be employed. At the same time it ought to be recollected, that cleanliness is the best preser­vative.

It is perhaps more difficult for mankind to secure them­selves and their habitations from the visits of the common flea. Cleanliness may however do much even in effect­ing this ; and, in particular. It appears to us that it would be extremely useful, frequently to rub up with a piece of cloth the more inaccessible parts of furniture or apartments, or perhaps it would answer better to employ a small hard brush. By the less accessible places, we mean the corners and crevices of rooms and furniture where dust is apt to collect, and especially the canvass part of a bed. We are persuaded that spirits of turpentine might also be found useful for the destruction of these very troublesome insects.

The Scotish myrtle (*myrica gale,* Lin.) a plant very com­mon in low and moist moorish places in this country, is said to be an excellent remedy, in consequence of its powerful aromatic odour, against the attacks of these animals. For this purpose, the plant is strewed about the apartment or bed which is infested with fleas.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America. It lies between the river Connecticut and the long taper­ing basin of Lake Champlain ; stretching from 42° *44' to* 45° north lat., a distance of nearly 160 miles, and from 71° 30' to 73° 20' west long., with a breadth expand­ing pretty regularly from forty-five miles in the south to ninety in the north. It has an area of 10,200 square miles.

The most striking natural feature of this tract is the mountainous range called the Green Mountains, which traverse the state from north to south, and, passing into Massachusetts, there take the name of the Hoosic Moun­tains. In the centre of the state this ridge is divided into two, of which the one called the Height of Land runs north-east to Canada, and the other, taking a north-west­erly direction, sinks down in the northern part of the state. The Green Mountains, from whose verdure this state de­rives its name, are from ten to fifteen miles wide, and are much intersected by valleys; they are watered by numerous springs and brooks, and are covered with evergreen trees and shrubs nearly to their summits. There are many good farms among the mountains, and much of the land upon them is suitable for grazing. The highest points are Mansfield Mountain, ris­ing to 4280 feet; Camel’s Rump, 4190 feet, both in the north-western ridge ; and Killington Peak, further south, 3675 feet in height. Ascutney, a detached elevation near Windsor, rises to the height of 3320 feet above the level of the sea.

The Connecticut forms the eastern boundary of the state. Oniou river passes through Montpellier, the capi­tal, into Lake Champlain at Burlington. Otter creek is a principal branch of Oniou river. Lamoile and Missique are considerable streams north of the Oniou. In the Green Mountains rise many smaller rivers, which at once beautify the country by the picturesque scenery of their banks, and promote its manufactures by the mills which they turn in their course. Those which run towards the east are tri­butaries to the Connecticut, and those whose course is towards the west discharge their waters into Lake Cham­plain.

Lake Champlain, between the west shore of this state and New York, is a beautiful sheet of water, 128 miles long, and from one to twenty wide. It discharges at its northern extremity by the river Sorel into the St. Lawrence, and contains upwards of sixty islands, of which Motte, and North and South Hero, are of considerable size. Besides the rivers which flow into it from the Green Mountains, it receives the Chazy, Saranac, Sable, Bouquet, and Wood rivers, from New York, on the western shore. The Cham­plain canal connects it with Hudson river and the New York and Erie canal. Lying extremely convenient to facili­tate the commerce of the state both with New York and Montreal. It is navigated by a number of steam-boats and lake vessels. Memphremagog is a considerable lake, twenty- five miles long and three broad, lying partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, receiving a number of streams from this state, and communicating by the St. Francis with the St. Lawrence.

The prevailing rocks belong to the stratified primary group, embracing mica and talcose slates, gneiss, primary limestone, argillite, &c. On the western border there is a narrow strip of transition limestone. These rocks af­ford good building materials, and marble is quarried and carried out of the state. The magnetic oxide of iron abounds at Somerset, and the brown hematite, associated