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Carolina Watchman,

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J. J. BRUNER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Leave Charlotte, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Leave Wadesboro', Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, making connection with Railroads at Charlotte and daily stage to head of Wilmington, Char. & Rutherford R. R. from Wadesboro. By this route passengers leave Wilmington and Charlotte Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m., and arrive at Wilmington and Charlotte next evening, resting at night in Wadesboro, each way.
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The symptoms of Liver complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side.—Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism, the stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved.—Cure the Liver with
DR. SIMMONS'
LIVER REGULATOR,
a preparation roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one. It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last 40 years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure
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Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Druggists, Macon, Ga.
Price, $1; by mail $125.
For sale by T. F. KLUTTZ & CO.,
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PRESERVING FRUITS
NOW is the propitious time—Fruits are abundant, and every body should realize the value of Fruits properly preserved at a very trifling cost, indeed—
Spear's Fruit Preserveng Solution
AND
Norry's Preserving Powder—which, with the new Directions, accompanying each, now, never fail.
A further full supply of both, just at hand
At E. SILL'S Drug Store,
Salisbury, N. C.
Aug. 25—1t.

STOP AT THE
Yarborough House,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
G. W. BLACKNALL, Proprietor.
15:tf

Job Printing
Of all kinds by J. J. BRUNER

J. W. AYRES,
Manufacturer of Cigars,
MAIN STREET,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Manufactures Cigars from the best Havana Tobacco, cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. The choicest Brands as follows: THE ARIAL, in whole boxes, at $55 per thousand; THE SWAN, in quarter boxes, at $50. THE LA PAPINO, in whole boxes, at $45.
July 7 -1m.

Save your Wheat & Oats.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS!
An important discovery to prevent RUST in Wheat and Oats. If the directions are carefully followed and the crop is injured by rust, the money will be cheerfully refunded. All I ask is a trial. Prepared and for sale onl at
J. H. ENNISS'
Drug Store,
July 7—tf. Salisbury.

THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, Md.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
Sept. 9, 1870. 35—1y

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Blomo Chloralum,
Non-Poisonous, Odorless, Powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant—Entirely Harmless and Safe—Arrests and Prevents Contagion.
Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, public schools, hospitals, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor-houses, on ships, steamboats, and in tenement-houses, markets, for water-closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cess-pools, stables, &c.
A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases, as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles diseases of animals, &c. Prepared only by
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Sold by all druggists.

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WASHING.
LABOR, TIME
Clothes & Fuel
Saved by the use of
WARFIELD'S
COLD WATER
Self-Washing
SOAP.
WARFIELD'S COLD WATER SOAP
Send for Circular and Price List.
AGENTS WANTED.
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51 Murray street, New York.
Sole Agents for the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

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Fruit and Ornamental,
For Autumn of 1871.
We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees,
Grape Vines and Small Fruit,
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants,
New and Rare Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Bulbous Flower Roots,
Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows: No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, free. No. 5—Bulbs, free. Address
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. Rochester, N. Y.

Band Leaders.
For something interesting, send your address to GEORGE W. GATES, Frankfort, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the TRANSMISSION OF LIFE.
COUPLED ON THE NATURE AND HYGIENE OF THE MASCULINE FUNCTION. By DR. NAPHEGYI, author of "THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMAN." It relates to THE MALE SEX; is full of new facts; delicate but outspoken; and popular; highly endorsed; sells rapidly. Terms liberal. Price $2. Address for contents, &c., J. G. FERGUS & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CURTAIN RAISED.
How it is done, and who does it. The Alena Book, 192 pages, gorgeously illustrated with cuts, positions, &c. Sent by mail, securely sealed, for fifty cents. Grand Circular free. Address
DANA BETTS, 688 Broadway, New York.

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We will pay Agents a salary of 30 Dollars per Week and expenses or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful invention; address M. Werner & Co., Marshall, Mich.

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Agents $30 per week to sell our great and valuable discoveries. If you want permanent, honorable and pleasant work, apply for particulars. Address
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Shrewd but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret of the business to no one.
Address WM. WRAY,
688 Broadway, New York

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice of his appointment as assignee of David Shore of Yadkin county, who has been peclared a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States.
THOMAS LONG.
Huntsville, N. C., Aug. 28, 1871. 3t-35

SALT, SALT
3000 Sacks American G. A. Salt,
200 S'ks Fine Blown Salt,
For sale low by WORTH & WORTH,
26:4t Wilmington, N. C.

LITTLE LIFTERS.

"BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS."

Did you know, my darling children,
There was work for you to do,
As you tread Life's flowery pathway,
'Neath skies of brightest blue?
Your tiny hands so feeble,
May powerless appear,
But they often lighten burdens,
The strongest scarce can bear.

You all are "Little Lifters,"
Who with loving zeal will try
To help the weak and weary,
And dry the tearful eye;
And though you lift but little,
Faint not, but lift again,
The hardest rock is worn
By the constant dripping rain.

And when you sing to baby,
Till he gently falls asleep;
Or comfort little sister
Till her blue eyes cease to weep;
Or tie up Johnnie's shoe strings,
And brush his tangled hair;
You are lifting mother's burdens,
And shielding her from care.

And when father, tired and weary,
Comes home to rest at night,
Draw up for him the easy chair
And make the fire burn bright.
Though small the deeds of kindness,
And low the words of love,
The recording Angel writes them
In glowing lines above.

Then love and help each other,
For to you this charge is given,
And in lifting other's burdens,
You lift your soul to heaven.

Frank Leslie's Paper.

From the American Stock Journal.

FATTEN HOGS.

The natural climate of the hog, like the negro, is nearer to the tropics; therefore the best time to fatten this animal is before cold weather sets in. It is only on the rich lands of the West, where corn is easily and cheaply raised, that hogs are raised in large numbers with profit.

A small lot of hogs may be kept on every farm with profit as scavengers—Without scavengers, such as the hog and buzzard, the atmosphere would become a great pestilential effluvium. Corn is most profitably fed to hogs when it is a little too hard for roasting ears; when in this stage they will often eat corn, cob, stalks and all. Hogs should have a spacious lot to feed in, and never be imprisoned in a pen; however, they will fatten faster in a close pen; those fattened on the ground with plenty of room will exercise enough to throw off some of the disease producing matter and are more fit for food. But look at the stupid gluttonous beast imprisoned in his pen, wallowing in his own filth; at every breath he inhales the foul emanations from his offal. An animal fattened under such unphysiological conditions must be diseased.

A swill barrel should not be tolerated on any farm; it is always in a state of fermentation; the strong sour smell indicates rottenness; swarms of maggot flies revel in such corruption; let your hogs have the slop before it ferments. The hog being more liable to disease than all other animals, and his flesh being the cause of more disease to the human family than all other causes, should be a consideration worth noticing in producing pork.—It is officially stated that the loss from hogs that die of disease in this country is annually not less than twenty million dollars; in some countries where distilleries are numerous five thousand have died of disease in one season.

Some farmers give their fattening hogs salt, which will make them gain in weight much faster; but it produces a morbidly increased appetite and occesions corstipation. The result is the animal fills up with effete matters which are accumulated in the cellular tissue of the form of fat. The animal grows more bulky, and as its commercial value is reckoned by weight, this process of fattening is profitable to those who sell the swine, but not those who eat it; for the adipose accumulation is itself a morbid condition, and the more any animal is fattened the more unwholesome it becomes.—*Exchange.*

PIGS ON GRIAN FARMS.

On farms where much grain is grown, and only a few cows are kept, it is usually not profitable to keep a large stock of pigs. The common mistake made, however is not in keeping too many, but in not feeding them liberally. As a rule, the pigs are kept on short allowance until they are shut up to fatten, after the corn is ripe, although there can be no doubt that a bushel of corn, fed to pigs while on clover during the summer, will produce double or treble as much pork as a bushel of new corn fed in cold weather, in the autumn, when the pigs have nothing but corn. A few pigs can be kept in the yards during winter to good advantage, especially if the cattle are fed grain. But it is a great mistake to stint young pigs through the winter, although it must be confessed that it is a very common one. The sows, and any spring pigs that may be wintered over, will pick up the lions share of the scattered grain and other food in the yards; and while it is often inconvenient to separate the young pigs from the old ones, yet it is not a difficult matter to make a hole in one of the sides of the pens that will admit the young pigs through, and exclude the large ones, and in this way the young pigs can be fed more and better food. This is a very important point. The young pigs should be kept growing rapidly through the winter and spring months. They should be in a condition that most farmers would pronounce "too fat." Young, well-bred pigs, so wintered, can be summered in a clover pasture at comparatively little cost, and it is astonishing how fast they will grow. We have kept a lot of grade Essex fall pigs during the summer in a rich clover pasture near the barn yard, and the slops from the house, without any grain, that were sold at an extra price on the first of October, to "top-off" a car load of fat pigs sent to market. And the whole secret of the matter, if secret it is, was in feeding the young pigs liberally through the winter.

COLOR AS A SOURCE OF LIFE.

Commissioner Pleasanton, who runs the Interior Department at Washington, experiments with nature and deduces conclusions that a blue sky was most favorable of all others to life of all descriptions, so he arranged to produce that manner of life in a grapery. Every eighth row of glass in the roof of the arbor was violet colored, which arrangement enabled the sun to cast violet rays on every leaf in the grapery during the day. The result was most astonishing. The vines grew beyond all calculation, and the yield of grapes was most tremendous. In two years the vines produced twelve hundred pounds of fruit, while in old grape growing countries it requires four or five years to obtain it from new vines. He next tried the experiment of subjecting animal life to the same influence.

A litter of pigs was separated, one half of the pigs being placed under the ordinary and the other half under the violet light. The same rapid development characterized the pigs that eat under the blue, while those that remain exposed to the ordinary white light continued as before. But the most remarkable experiment was in the case of an Alderney malecalf which was subjected to the new principle. The calf at its birth was weak and puny, and not expected to live. Placed in a pen under a violet colored glass roof, it immediately began to improve, and so continued to do until in fifty days he gained six inches in height, and at the end of the year he had gained his maturity. He is now a splendidly developed animal.—This fact the experimenter considers the most marvelous of all, and he is curious to know what results these experiments will lead to hereafter.

The principle upon which Commissioner Pleasanton proceeds is, that the blue color deoxygenates the carbonic acid gas, supplying carbon to vegetable life, and sustaining both vegetable and animal life, with its oxygen; and that the magnetic, electric and thermic power of the sun's rays reside in the violet ray, which is a compound of the blue and red ray. With these suggestions as his postulate, the experiments which we have enumerated were entered upon. The result must be productive of experimenting in the future, for if the life of an animal or a vine may be invigorated by the light of the sun strained through a glass roof, what is to prevent the same beneficial principal from assisting human weakness.

N. O. Republican.

MILKING WITH DRY HANDS.

I believe that much of the milk gets tainted with noxious or bad odors before it reaches the pail. Some persons, and hired help especially, have a habit of wetting their fingers with the milk once in a while, and then wetting the cows teats, as they say, to make them milk easier.—Now this wetting process causes much foul stuff to drop from their hands or teats in the pail while milking. This is all wrong—cows can be milked as easy with dry hands as wet ones. I have been in the habit of milking cows; and although I have met with some hard milkers that require their teats to be softened in order to draw the milk, I have generally found it both easier and pleasanter to milk with dry hands. If the teats are dirty, the udder should be washed with tepid water and allowed to dry before milking; and if the teats are very hard and tough to draw, the cow better be turned into beef, or kept to raise calves from.

It is just as easy to make good, sweet, clean butter, as to make poor butter. The best of butter is made from sweet cream gathered as free from milk as possible.—To make good butter requires more than ordinary care and attention. Everything should be with the regularity of the sun. To make butter profitable, great care must be exercised in milking the cows.—To milk clean is important. It not only adds to the quantity of butter, but saves the cow from positive injury. Let the farmer or his dairy get the name of keeping a good article of butter in every respect, and will find it not only to pay, but pay well, too.—*Practical farmer.*

SHOCKING OUTRAGE BY NEGROES.—A dispatch from Richmond, Va., to the New York *World*, dated the 25th ultimo, says that a report received from Greenbrier county, West Virginia, gives the details of a shocking outrage which occurred in the township of Palestine. It seems that a man in the employ of Mr. George V. Perry, had a difficulty with Mr. Lewis F. Watts, in which Watts was whipped. Watts then employed two negroes and a white man to go to Perry's at night time for the purpose of beating his antagonist. The white man remained in the road and the negroes knocked at the door, and were admitted by Mr. Perry. The man they were looking after, stepped behind the door as it was opened, and the negroes not seeing him in the room, went up stairs in search of him. As soon as they started up, he sprang out and ran to the railroad for assistance. The negroes, after searching in vain for him up stairs came down and fell upon Mr Perry and his young son and beat them fearfully.

They then seized Mrs. Perry, threw her on the bed, and tied her by the hair to the bed, after which they outraged her person. They then attempted to outrage a little girl only twelve years of age, doing her serious injury. Mrs. Perry, in her struggles to escape, had nearly all her hair pulled from her head by the roots, but she finally succeed, and fled to a neighbor's in her night clothes for protection. The man who had gone for assistance retarned and captured the offenders. They then went to Wall's and arrested him and his son, and kept them secure until the next day. The news spread rapidly, and the people flocked in with guns determined on lynching all the guilty parties. These, however, were secured in a strongly built house, so that they were not reached, although desperate efforts were made. They were tried and sent to the Monroe jail, where they remain securely guarded.—*Balt. Sun.*

This would be a case of kukluxing in North Carolina, in the United States court.

From the Sentinel.

U. S. Circuit Court.

THE "KUKLUK" TRIAL.

EIGHTEENTH (LAST) DAY.
FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1871.

The court met at 5 p. m., Judge Bond presiding.

On motion of Plato Durham, Esq., W. C. Goforth was discharged from custody, there being no bill found against him.

Marion Bridges was admitted to bail, Mr. Durham becoming security.

Also Dixon Green and James Green, Mr. Durham and G. M. Whitesides, Esq., becoming securities.

Mr. Whitesides appealed to the court to remit the sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of $100 imposed upon Wm. C. Depriest. Mr. Whitesides reminded the court that the defendant had attended but one meeting: that he had been convicted on but the third count in the indictment and endorsed him as an inoffensive and influential man.

Mr. Phillips, for the government, had heard nothing more to the prejudice of the defendant than appeared on the trial, except that he thought Mr. Depriest was the man who suggested to the defence the question as to stolen property put to Aaron Biggerstaff. Still, he thought, allowance might be made for unwise zeal shown in the heat of a prosecution. He would leave the matter to the court.

Judge Bond regretted the necessity of punishing any of these parties, but he did not think he could change the judgment in this case He was satisfied Depriest had nothing to do with the whipping of Biggerstaff, but the impression made on his mind was that the defendant was a bad man, and was responsible for many of the young men joining the organization. He had two sons in the order and he should have advised them.

In the case of the U. S. vs. Amos Owens and others, Messrs. Durham and Whitesides confessed judgment for Olin Carson and Carson Taylor in the sum of fifty dollars and their proportionate share of the cost, and the defendants were discharged.

The court then adjourned till the 25th of November next.

During the term of the court, forty six judgments have been pronounced, of fine or imprisonment, or both. On the docket for June term were nineteen cases for kukluxing. During the adjourned term just closed, sixy one more bills were found by the grand jury, and of the entire eighty cases only three have been disposed of, viz: the U. S. vs. R. A. Shotwell and others, in the Justice raid, and two in the cases of the U. S. vs. Amos Owens and others for the Biggerstaff raids, leaving seventy seven cases on the docket—one of which is the case of Henry Chance, colored, and four others. The cases on docket embrace several hundred defendants.

RADICAL ROBBERY OF THE SOUTH.

Whatever may be the truth in regard to the alleged frauds in New York, says the Washington *Patriot*, the question is distinctly local, and concerns a single community, who are now dealing with it sternly in their own way, and determined to reform a charter, which was mainly imposed upon them by the almost solid vote of the Republicans in the Legislature. A subject of far greater magnitude and graver import, affecting the whole country, demands attention at our hands. We refer to the enormous robbery of the Southern States, perpetrated by the agents and emissaries of the National Administration, in support of its policy, and intended to promote the reelection of General Grant Our limitted space does not permit more than a glance at the system of organized plunder, which has been practiced in every State under Radical rule, or where reconstruction was even temporarily applied The figures are derived from official reports, or the latest census returns, and may, therefore, be easily verified.

Louisiana.

1871. State debt, per report of Auditor,	$41,194,973
Excess of receipts over expenditures,	8,778,618
Debt of New Orleans, by census returns,	29,500,000
	$76,473,091
1861. Total debt	10,099,074
Increased indebtedness,	$66,374,017

Georgia.

1871. Debt, by report State Treas'r	$20,137,500
Bonds, authorized and issued to railroads by Radical Legislature and Governor,	30,000,000
	$50,137,500
1861. Debt,	3,170,750
Increased indebtedness,	46,966,750

In 1861 Georgia was almost entirely exempt from taxation, by the receipts from the Western and Atlanta Railroad, which covered the State expenses. This road was recently sold to Cameron, Delano, Bullock and others, for one third of its value.

Tennessee.

1871. Debt and liabilities,	$45,688,263
1861. Debt and liabilities,	20,115,666
Increased indebtedness,	$25,572,597

North Carolina.

1871. Admitted debt	$30,215,915
1861. Debt and liabilities,	14,575,375
Increased indebtedness,	$15,640,540

The lowest Radical figures of the present debt are adopted, although they do not include five millions of additional obligations.

Virginia.

1871. Debt,	$47,287,141.
1861. Debt,	34,977,298
1871. Increased indebtedness,	$12,309,843

South Carolina.

1871. Debt and liabilities,	$17,500,000
1861. Debt and liabilities,	5,000,000
Increased indebtedness,	$12,500,000

Alabama.

1871. Debt and liabilities,	$17,258,010
1861. Debt and liabilities,	5,000,000
Increased indebtedness,	$12,258,010

Texas.

1871. Debt for railroads,	$12,090,000

Other liabilities have been incurred, but no official report of the aggregate can be found. There was no debt previous to the war. In 1860 the tax on property was ten cents on the $100, it is now $2 25. The taxes of 1871 amount to $5,890,000, or ten times the amount ever levied before reconstruction.

Arkansas.

1871. Debt and liabilities,	$13,500,000
1661. Debt and liabilities,	3,000,000
Increased Indebtedness,	$10,500,000

The county taxes are enormous.

Mississippi.

1871. Debt reported,	$1,800,000

The amount of railroad Bonds is large, but not stated in the Radical reports.—The county taxation is enormous, and does not appear in the local returns of the State taxes.

FLORIDA.

The debt and obligations of this State have been purposely concealed, and are estimated to range between six and sixteen millions of dollars. The bonds for railroads have been manipulated by some of the managers, who robbed North Carolina.

RECAPITULATION.

Louisiana,	$66,374,017
Georgia,	46,966,750
Tennessee,	25,572,597
North Carolina,	15,630,540
Virginia,	12,309,843
South Carolina,	12,500,000
Alabama,	12,258,000
Texas (lowest estimate,)	12,000,000
Arkansas,	10,500,000
Mississippi (partial,)	1,800,000
Florida (lowest estimate)	6,000,000
	$221,911,747
North Carolina, additional, not included in Radical report,	5,000,000
Radical robbery in three years	$226,911,747

Appalling as these figures are, they do not represent the entire inebtedness by tens of millions. The Radical authorities have deliberately concealed and misrepresented the actual and outstanding obligations, for political effect. This gigantic debt was mostly incurred during the last three years, under pretext of building railroads and making other improvements. But the bonds were sold and stolen, and there is nothing to show for the two hundred and twenty-six millions, but the sudden wealth of carpet-bag Governors, office holders and members of Congress, who shared the spoils. Literally nothing.

But the oppression and outrage upon these unfortunate people does not end here. Not satisfied with the plunder thus appropriated in the shape of bonds, by means of corrupt and infamous legislation, the screw has been turned wherever Radicalism still holds possession of power by the most outrageous county taxes, to say nothing of those for the State at large. The following table, just prepared at the Census Office, exhibits the comparative value of property in eight States for 1860 and 1870, repspectively, and the difference in the county taxes for those two periods:

STATES.	ASSESSED VALUATION. 1870.	1860.
Alabama,	153,234,652	432,198,762
Arkansas,	92,399,897	180,211,330
Florida,	29,700,022	68,929,685
Georgia,	226,119,519	618,232,387
Louisiana,	243,870,274	435,787,265
Mississippi,	177,278,888	509,472,912
North Carolina,	127,618,954	292,297,602
South Carolina,	174,409,491	489,319,128

STATES.	TAXATION. COUNTY. 1870.	1860.
Alabama,	(e)	309,474
Arkansas,	1,738,700	285,773
Florida,	165,851	74,425
Georgia,	901,600	283,365
Louisiana,	4,109,999	440,138
Mississippi,	2,170,993	384,908
North Carolina,	923,604	255,417
South Carolina,	575,005	55,506

It is thus seen, that while the aggregate value of taxable property is reduced more than one-half, the county taxation alone has been increased four, five, and even ten fold beyond any experience before reconstruction If this system of extortion and robbery had been imposed upon a people ordinarily prosperous, it might possibly have been endured. But it was applied to a population, exhausted by the privations of four years of unequal strife, suddenly deprived of their accustomed labor, and utterly destitute of any resource but their own hands, to recommence the battle of life. The history of the civilized world presents no such spectacle of tyranny and spoliation combined, or of tranquil submission to such monstrous wrongs on the part of a spirited people educated in the ideas of personal and public liberty.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

It is an established maxim, that the best judge of any science or art, is a person who has made that science or art his particular study. Therefore has the world looked to the practical engineer for an explanation of the causes of the frequent steam boiler explosions. But the recent examination of the so called experts shows that the world (and, no doubt, the experts also) has been deceived. The examination would show that the mechanical portion of an engine is more studied by engineers than the chemical phenomena produced by the agents they are employing. They all agree that a steam boiler may be exploded; but, what is the combination of facts to produce this effect, is a question. Fortunately (without intending it, perhaps), language has pointed to the difficulty: "Explosion; the act of driving out anything with noise and violence" "Burst; to break suddenly" The bursting of a boiler, then, would seem to imply the sudden breaking of a segment of the boiler, escape of steam and boiling water, scalding of fireman and engineer, and those who carelessly placed themselves in the range of danger. While the explosion of a boiler, as we too well know, involves not only the lives of the careless, and very often ignorant, engineer, but also the lives of all entrusted to his care. We are too apt to say we know the nature of a body, when we know several of the uses to which it may be applied, and the consequences of such application, in greater or lesser quantities, simply or in combination; but to know the nature of a body, is to know the original materials of its constitution, and the mode of their combination; and those materials should be known in their primitive, or most simple state, and the knowledge of the combination should include all the intermediate changes, in all their details, from the primitive elements. Therefore, the engineer should not olly study thoroughly his machinery, but also chemistry—at least, so far as it relates to those bodies which he is obliged to use. A committee of men thus educated would not be long in investigating and giving the true cause of steam boiler explosins.

We are gravely told, in some of our school books on natural philosophy, that experiments were made by a committee of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, at the suggestion and expense of the United States Treasury Department, showing that the generation of hydrogen gas, in steam boilers, however high their heat may be, never takes place: "After many trials, with the express design of forming hydrogen in a steam boiler, if possible, they never produced a trace of this gas, from the decomposition of water." Again: "Even if the gas in question were formed in overheated boilers, no damage could accrue from its presence, since hydrogen never explods without being mixed with oxygen or common air, neither of which ever exists in a steam boiler when in use; besides, were these two gases in the steam boiler, ready for explosion, still no danger would exist, since they never take fire except from contact with flame. Hence, all danger from hydrogen in the boiler exists only in the imagination." We are told by some chemists (from the laboratory), that the spheroidal state of the water is the cause of the explosion; but we know that the spheroidal state of the water cannot exist unless the boiler be overheated; and if there be a sufficiency of water, and a safety valve, the boiler cannot be overheated; therefore, with a sufficiency of water in the boiler, and safety valve, we cannot have the spheroidal state of the water, nor an explosion of the boiler.

Let us now see what is the effect of an insufficiency of water in a boiler which is well heated: The flame, or heat, passing through a flue, or under a surface of a boiler not coverd by water, soon causes it to become red hot; the steam necessarily comes in contact with this red hot iron. "Iron decomposes steam at all temperatures, from from a dull red to a white heat, appropriating its oxygen." In this way it would take but a short time (according to the surface exposed) to convert the greater portion of the steam into its elements, hydrogen, which remains free in the boiler, and oxygen, which the heated iron appropriates to itself, forming oxide of iron. While the machinery is not in motion, or the steam not escaping freely, the hydrogen fills the upper portion of the boiler, and does not come in contact with the red hot iron, nor its oxide; but any cause which may produce an expansion or disturbance of the gas, so as to bring it into contact with the "oxide of iron heated to the same temperature as will decompose steam," the gases will immediately become chemically combined, producing a most intense heat ("the most intense heat that can be produced is caused by the combustion of hydrogen gas"), and causing an explosion, at the same time the "oxide of iron will be reduced to its metallic state."—("Turner's Chemestry," 1846, by Rodgers, page 333.) The simple experiment burning a mixture of the gases in what is termed an hydrogen gun, or experimenting with the eudiometer in a basin of water, will satisfy any scientific engineer, not only as to the cause of steam boiler explosions, but how they may be remedied.

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James O'Brien, a wealthy miser of Jersey city, has been committed to the county jail for refusing to pay ten dollars a week for the support of his wife and child.