



NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

The Eastern Telegraph.

If there is any one crime which more than others should excite universal indignation in the community, it is the sneaking villainy of cutting the wires of the magnetic telegraph.—The prevalence of this scoundrelism, if not checked by the vigilance of the whole community, appears likely to defeat the enterprise and deprive the public of the great and important benefits, as well as daily gratification, which should be derived from this greatest invention of the age, and which reflects much honor on our national character. Since the Boston line has been put in operation, the wires have been cut, broken, crossed or otherwise deranged in more than twenty places, and at nearly as many different times; and these interruptions have frequently occurred just at the time that important news from Europe was expected. There have been various conjectures with regard to the motives which have induced this mischief; and it is supposed by some, to proceed from sheer envy against the rapidly advancing honor and prosperity of our country, under a system of free institutions and unbridled enterprise. But whether this mischief and vexation is induced by this or other vile motives, let no measures be neglected which may tend to secure the rights of our citizens against the depredations of the malicious, and bring the recalcitrants to justice. If our Legislators will not enact laws and establish penalties sufficiently severe, let the citizens of the principal cities and towns which are most benefited by the telegraph, combine and offer liberal rewards—\$1000 or \$5000—for the detection or conviction of any person, of injuring the telegraph. And let every citizen residing in the vicinity of the telegraph lines, make it a point to obtain all possible intelligence among his associates and neighbors, that may tend to the detection of the perpetrators of these outrages on the rights of the public, and the life blood of our national prosperity.

That Pedler.

A party of some hundreds of Miami Indians on their way to their new homes west of the Mississippi, encamped for a day or two on Bloody Island, where the youthful members of the party amused themselves with running races, and pitching quoits on the beach, while the older portion lamented their hard fortune in being compelled to leave their native forests. In a few minutes a boat was seen approaching the island, out of which marched a full blooded pedler with his boxes and basket filled with trinkets, when the old men suddenly forgot their sorrows and the younger ones their sports, and all crowded around the pedler in admiration of the well selected assortment. When our informant left, there were strong indications of trade going on, and the pedler no doubt got his share of the carefully saved small change which had prior to that occasion escaped equal attractions.

The Marriage Dissolved.

We several weeks since mentioned the marriage of a young lady of Patterson to a young man in the service of her rich father; and that she was immediately taken from her husband on a plea of insanity. We also intimated the probability that in consequence of the influence of wealth, the marriage would be annulled. The case has been recently tried and, as was expected, the jury decided that the young lady was insane at the time of the marriage; though we do not learn that any symptoms of insanity had appeared at other times. That is the sort of justice which is administered to the people, by modern judicial tribunals.

Remarkable Circumstance.

During five days last week, it rained almost incessantly, flooding the streets of the city with large brooks, while at Norwich and Providence the weather was not only dry, but much of the time, clear and pleasant.

New Route to Oregon.

Mr. Jesse Applegate addresses a letter to the editors of the "Western States" with regard to a discovery which admits emigrants to the valley of the Willamette by a southern route. The new route follows the road to California about three hundred and twenty miles from Fort Hall, and enters the Oregon territory by the way of the Klamet Lake, passes through the splendid vallies of the Rogue and Umpqua rivers, and enters the valley of the Willamette near its southern extremity.

The advantage gained to the emigrant by this route is of the utmost importance. The distance is considerably shortened. The grass and water plenty, and the sterile regions and the dangerous crossings of the Snake and Columbia rivers avoided, as well as the Cascade mountains. This road has been explored, and will be opened at the expense of the citizens of Oregon, and nothing whatever is demanded of the emigrants.

The Iron Ship.

The revenue cutter built in Pittsburgh, of iron, is said to have cost \$5,000, cheaper than any similar vessel constructed elsewhere.—The idea seems to prevail, that iron must be abandoned for the construction of vessels, in consequence of accidents and the apprehension of influence exercised over the needle; and yet it may be well to pause before iron ships are abandoned. They are undoubtedly lighter and stronger than wood. The best judges of ships declare that had the Great Britain been a wooden ship, she must have gone to pieces in the gale, and in the position in which she was stranded, and the lives of the passengers sacrificed. As it is, although she may not be extricated from the sandy bed, yet there is abundant evidence that she is remarkably strong and safe; and we should not hastily withdraw our confidence from a material which promises great security in navigation. We have had several iron propellers in the coal trade, for some years, which are as sound and safe as the day they were first built, and requiring no repairs. Some improvements are yet to be made, but there is not sufficient proof to justify the entire abandonment of the use of iron in erecting vessels for commerce.—*Sun.*

Cross Marriages.

Somebody says—but we don't believe it,—that he once knew a widow in Onondaga county, N. Y., who cut out her own daughter in the good graces of her lover, and married him herself! To obtain revenge for this mean, unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's rich father (of whom he was the only heir), and actually married him, and had children to the infinite annoyance of the other parties. Of course the children of each family were cousins, uncles, aunts, nephews, and nieces to those of the other.

The Ten Hour System.

The Manchester Democrat gives a case in point to show that employers are no losers by adopting the ten hour system. It says that a railroad contractor in that place, whose hands work on the old plan,—the pay of the hands being equal,—the ten hour contractor will have his job done in one hundred days work less than the other.

Four days later from New York.

This is the singular heading of an article in a New Orleans paper of the 20th ult. It says, "it is a singular caption, but we have been so long without a mail from New York, that a paper of a late date from that city is seized upon with almost as much avidity as Wilmer & Smith's Times on the arrival of foreign news. There were five mails due this morning."

Mechanics for the War.

Forty-three mechanics, composed of blacksmiths, carpenters, saddlers, armorers, &c., arrived in this city from Pittsburgh, on Saturday. They are in the employment of the government, and receive about \$45 per month and one ration per day. They are a fine looking, intelligent set of men, and it is gratifying that out of the evil of war comes the good of giving them employment and high wages. They leave for their destination today or to-morrow.—*Cincinnati paper.*

Southern Sentiments of Economy.

"The late census of Boston has developed some curious facts. There is no 'upper ten thousand' in that city—not if to keep servants be necessary to the distinction. Only three hundred families in Boston keep more than two domestics; and but four thousand four hundred and one families keep them at all; while fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-four families live in household independence, doing their own work entirely!"

The above paragraph, which we copy from an exchange paper, explains one important secret of Yankee prosperity. They live within themselves, and the result is that they not only live better than we at the South do, but at one half of the expense. A family of four persons say, in Boston has no servant at all, one of the same number at the South will have some three or four negroes. We have known families in Georgia who employed six, eight, ten, and even as high as fourteen negroes upon their domestic affairs, and who, after all, complained often of being short of help! In fact, the comfort of a family is very often inversely in proportion to the number of servants employed; but the great objection to our system is its enormous expensiveness. All these negroes must be fed, and even if they are honest, they must cost nearly as much as is required to support the white portion of the family. To say nothing of the articles which they steal and sell, the very sustenance of such a swarm of servants is sufficient to bankrupt any man of ordinary means. This subject is worthy of attention, and we should be glad to have some articles upon it from some of our domestic economists. If we wish to overtake our New-England friends in the great race of prosperity, we must cease grumbling about tariffs and study their habits of economy. We must think more about ourselves and less about the lordly manufacturers.

[We copy the above sensible remarks from the "Savannah (Geo.) Republican," and would call the attention of the citizens of Raleigh to the subject. Every one must have observed the unusual number of lazy negroes spending their time in idleness about the streets, who, instead of being profitable, are a dead expense to their owners, and are, besides a public nuisance.]—*Raleigh Register.*

Ditto, for Greenborough.—*Greenborough Patriot.*

Canal at the Florida Isthmus.

The late destructive gale at Key West and in the neighborhood of the Florida Keys, will we hope, induce Congress to direct a survey of the Florida Peninsula for the purpose of incommencing and completing a ship canal uniting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, and avoiding not only a considerable distance in navigation, but those dangerous reefs, shoals and keys which are spread over the Bahama Banks. We do not know at present a more important and valuable project which in saving to underwriters alone will in a few years pay the expense of its construction, without reference to the great preservation of life and property, and the great saving of distance. The St. John's river and the St. Mary's, both navigable to a certain extent, can be used for some distance until connected with the canal, which, emptying into Vacassauka Bay, in the Gulf, would make the distance short of 120 miles, and the excavation over a level country considerably less. At all events, the period has arrived when something must be done for the security of our navigation to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, and it can only be accomplished by a ship canal across the Florida Isthmus.—*Sun.*

Very Dead.

A shell from Lieut Rowland's howitzer having penetrated the roof of the Bishop's palace, buried itself in the body of a Mexican, and there exploded, tearing the poor fellow to rags. An American soldier on viewing the scene afterwards remarked "That man is killed very dead. I never saw a man killed so dead before."

The Cabotville Bridge.

The new bridge over the Chicopee River, at Cabotville, is now completed. It is built after Towne's patent, with Damon's improvement, and is covered.

James Watt's Boyhood.

A friend of Mr. Watt one day came upon young James, stretched upon the ground, tracing with chalk all kinds of cross lines.—"Why do you suffer this child thus to trifle away his time?" exclaimed the visitor; "send him to school." "You will do well to delay your judgment," said the father; "before condemning him, be good enough to find out his occupation." The harsh judgment was speedily reversed. The child of six, was solving a problem in geometry. "James," said Mrs. Muirhead one day to her nephew, "I never saw any boy more given to trifling than you are; can't you take a book, and employ yourself usefully? There have you been sitting a whole hour without speaking a single word. Do you know what you have been about all this time? You have done nothing but shut and open, and open and shut the lid of the tea kettle; and, first, you have put the saucer in the steam from the spout, and then you have held the silver teaspoon in it; and then you have done nothing but pore over them and bring together the drops formed by condensation on the surface of the china or the spoon. Arn't you ashamed of spending your time in that way?"—[M. Arago's Eloge,

Interesting Facts.

Large waves proceed at the rate of about 35 miles an hour. Many suppose that the water advances with the speed of the wave, but it is not so: the form of the wave only advances excepting a little spray, while the water remains rising and falling in the same place.

The moon is 230,000 miles distant from the earth. With an instrument that magnifies a thousand times, she appears but 230 miles off. The moon is but the fiftieth part of the bulk of the earth.

The five different races of men are—the European, white; the African, black; the Malay, brown, the Asiatic, yellow; and the American, red.

Lightning travels with a velocity twice as great as that of light, being at the rate of 24,000,000 miles a minute.

The surface of the sun contains 2,432,300,000,000 square miles.

There will not be a total eclipse of the sun in America, until August 7, 1869.

Deep Distress.

The Portland Argus says, that an agent has been into the county of Franklin, Me., drumming up girls to go in the Lowell factories.—This agent has \$1 a head for every girl that he sends on. There seems to be great distress in the factories at present, but not of the kind the panic makers pretend. It is a distress created by a press of work beyond the ability of the operatives engaged, to perform—a distress for the girl—and not from failure of business.—*Boston Transcript.*

This circumstance is easily explained.—The proprietors have taken occasion to reduce the wages of the operatives, which has caused many to leave the mills; on this account they have to drum up new recruits.

Modern Honesty.

A gentleman was at a stable buying a horse, and wanted to see his motions. The horse trader called the boy, to come and ride the horse, and he accordingly mounted; but not having heard the previous conversation, the boy was at a loss how to proceed, till he called his master to him and asked him in a low voice, which rather unluckily was overheard, "Sir, am I to ride him to sell by or to buy by?"

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