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Poetry.

THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

Late, or early home returning,
In the starlight or the rain,
I beheld that lonely candle
Shining from his window-pane,
Ever o'er his tattered curtain
Nightly looked, I could scan,
Aye inditing,
Writing—writing,
The pale figure of a man;
Still discern behind him fall
The same shadow on the wall.

Far beyond the murky midnight,
By dim burning of his oil,
Filing aye his rapid leaflets,
I have watched him at his toil;
Watched his broad and sunny forehead,
Watched his white industrious hand,
Ever passing
And re-passing
Watched, and strove to understand
What impelled it—gold or fame—
Bread, or bubble of a name.

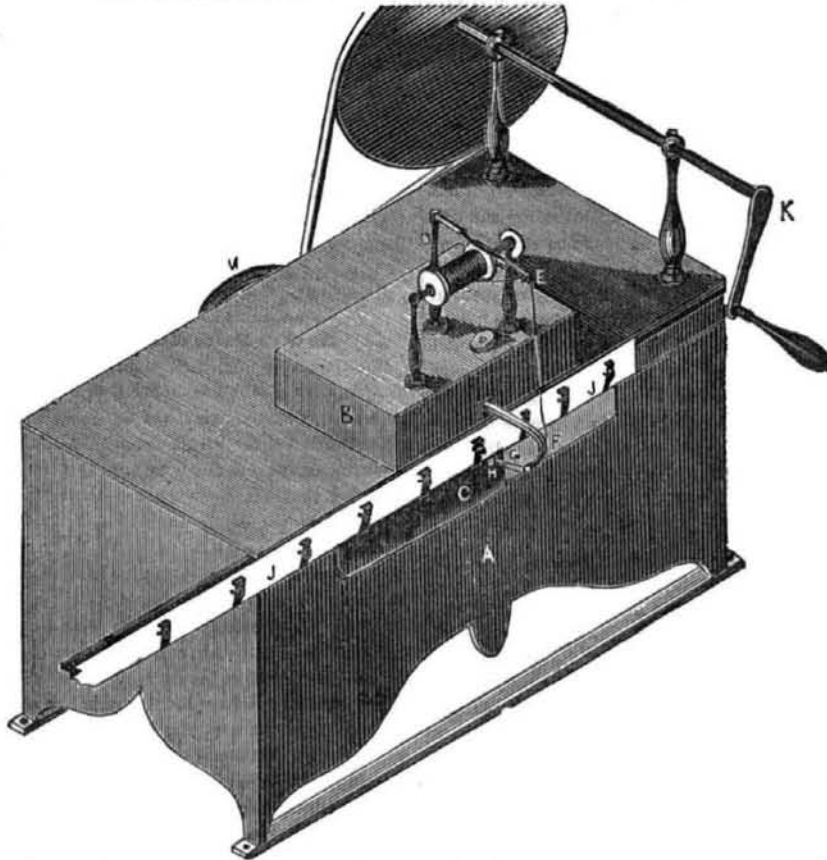
No one sought him, no one knew him,
Undistinguished was his name;
Never had his praise been uttered
By the oracles of fame.
Scanty fare and decent raiment
Humble lodging, and a fire—
These he sought for,
These he wrought for,
And he gained his meek desire;
Teaching men by written word—
Clinging to a hope deferred.

So he lived. At last I missed him;
Still might evening twilight fall,
But no taper lit his lattice—
Lay no shadow on his wall.
In the winter of his seasons,
In the midnight of his day,
Mid his writing,
And inditing,
Death had beckoned him away—
Ere the sentence he had planned
Found completion at his hand.

But this man so old and nameless,
Left behind him projects large
Schemes of progress undeveloped,
Worthy of a nation's charge
Noble fancies uncompleted,
Germs of beauty immatured,
Only needing
Kindly feeding
To have flourished and endured
Meet reward in golden store;
To have lived for evermore.

Who shall tell what schemes majestic
Perish in the active brain?
What humanity is robbed of,
Ne'er to be restored again?
What we lose, because we honor
Overmuch the mighty dead.
And Dispirit
Living merit,
Heaping scorn upon his head!
Or perchance when kinder grown
Leaving it to die alone?

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.—Figure 1.



This machine is the invention of Morey & Johnson, of Mass. The agent is Mr. John A. Lerow, New England Hotel, this city, to whom communications should be addressed.

Fig. 1, is a perspective view, fig. 2 an end section, and fig. 3 a front section. The sections are reduced in scale from fig. 1. The same letters refer to like parts. The appearance of the machine is like a little box. The cloth is carried along by a bar and the needle has a reciprocating motion—passing through the cloth with a thread into the inside of the box and where the thread is caught by a hook and drawn back—then the next stitch of the needle passes between the double thread and is caught by the hook inside which parts with the former loop—alternately drawing the loop from the middle over the former loop, working a chain stitch. A, is the box, and B is the spool stand, from which the thread passes from the spool S, through the eye of a small spring arm E, then through a small ring on the outer end of the reciprocating or stitching rod F, then through the eye of the needle G, near the middle. J J, is the bar in which the cloth is fastened. It has a rack on the inside at the top which moves the cloth along in line regularly by a ratchet inside and the needle passes through the cloth out and in, to the box inside through a small hole H, being moved thus by the reciprocating rod F.

FIG. 2

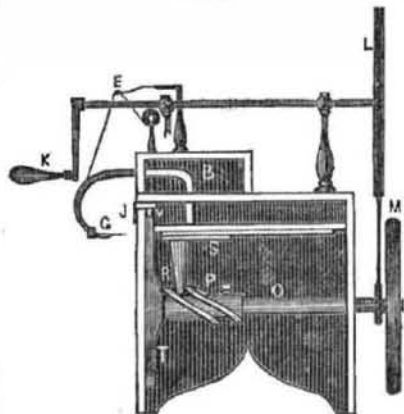


Fig. 2, the end section, shows how the crooked reciprocating rod is worked. It is attached to a brass plate Z, which is moved in

guides backwards and forwards by having a projecting pin R, which is secured into it, set in between the threads of the worm P. When O, the shaft, is revolved, the pin R, will be carried in the channel P, driving the slide S, and the reciprocating rod with the needle out and in, backwards and forwards. A small cord from the pulley L, passing over a small pulley on the shaft of the fly wheel M, drives O, by working the handle K. By driving this handle the needle is moved out and in, the hook inside forming the loop at the same time, and thus it is a self feeding machine.

FIG. 3.

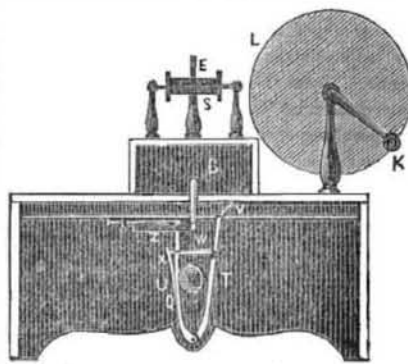


Fig. 3, shows how the catch hook operates. If the needle is moved out and in through the cloth, it is evident that the hook must have reciprocating motion likewise, but traverse to the other so as to catch the thread on the needle and draw it off, catching around the other loop. This is done as follows: T U, is a clasp which surrounds a cam Y, on the end of the axle. This clasp is held firmly to the cam by a band W, and there is a small spring X, to give it elasticity. The top of the clasp on the left hand is inserted into a hole in the slide Z, which moves the hook above, the crook of which will be noticed, therefore when the axle is revolving, the cam Y makes the spring clasp to drive the hook backwards and forwards slipping off the one loop and catching the other thread doubling it over, making a chain loop. There is a small dent on the needle for the hook to catch the thread easily. These machines are very accurately adjusted in all their parts to work in harmony, without this they would be of no use. But

they are now used in most of the Print Works and Bleach Works in New England, and especially by the East Boston Flour Company! It sews about one yard per minute, and we consider it superior to the London Sewing Machine—the specification of which is in our possession. It is more simple—and this is a great deal. It will not be easy for any one to comprehend its operation—it is difficult to explain to others—although clear to us who have seen it operate. The loop formed is exactly the same as that of the knitting hook kind, only driven through the cloth C, and retained behind. The rack bar that holds the cloth is moved by the pall V, which catches, moves and frees the rack every stitch by the cam Y operating the clasp T Q. For Upholsterers and bag makers it is a valuable machine. The price of a machine and right to use \$135.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Opening of the Sullivan Railroad.

The Sullivan Railroad, from Bellows Falls, Vt., to Charlestown, N. H., was opened for travel on Thursday, the 4th inst. The occasion was celebrated in a proper style, by a large number of the stockholders and friends of the Road. A train left the Fitchburg depot in Boston at 20 minutes past seven, and arrived at Charlestown at a quarter past two—the distance travelled being about 122 miles. On the arrival of the train, the bells of the meeting-houses rung a merry peal.

The Great Russian Railroad.

Major Whistler the superintendent of the Great Railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow, has been twice attacked by the cholera, but by late accounts was getting better. All the workmen lately under his charge had been drafted into the army and the work suspended. The emperor is on the look out for a brush.

Plank Road from Utica to Syracuse.

The people of Utica are talking of connecting a plank road from that city with the one which runs along the Oneida Lakeroute so as to connect Utica with Syracuse. This is no doubt the best route.

Noble Conduct of an Engine Driver.

In consequence of the breaking of part of the machinery, an engine and tender were precipitated down a high embankment on the Yorkshire (England, Railway). There were three men on the engine at the time; two were fearfully crushed one of whom subsequently died. Callaghan the engine driver, after assisting his fellow sufferers amid the awful circumstances by which he was surrounded had the presence of mind to recollect that the mail train from Leeds to Manchester was just due. Callaghan managed though severely hurt, to scramble on to the line, and found that the rails had been sprung and two of the chairs broken. He started off towards Normantown to stop the train, and after falling several times from weakness and the darkness of the night, the poor fellow reached the signal light. When he got to this point he was so exhausted that he could not tell the signal man what he wanted, but made him understand by motions that the approaching train was to be stopped. The signal was turned on just in time to stop the mail train! Callaghan is to be rewarded by the company for his deserving conduct which probably saved hundreds of lives.

It has become high fashion in London among the nobility, to employ their leisure time in the arts of design. The Queen and Prince Albert have set the mode, and of course all follow suit. The old story of "the Babes in the Wood," has recently been published in London, with ten illustrations, described as exquisite, by the young Marchioness of Waterford.