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#### Glaze for Common Earthenware.

The glaze usually employed for common kinds of earthenware is compounded of litharge of lead and ground flints, in the proportion of ten parts hy weight of the former to four parts of the latter. Cornish granite is sometimes substituted for flint, and used in the proportion of eight parts to ten of litharge. This method of glazing is objectionable, on account nity of the water for air and saline substanof the injury which, notwithstanding every precustion that can be taken, it occasions, in its application, to the health of the workmen employed, who frequently are seized with paralysis; and because the lead, which is soluble by means of acids, and highly poisonous, renders vessels thus glazed improper for preparing or containing many articles of human food.

The bad effect of raw glazes upon their health, is greatly lessened to the workmen when they can be brought to the frequent use of ablutions. In every pottery the men employed in glazing should be, and in most establishments they are, plentifully supplied with sosp, which they are enjoined to use on every occasion of quitting their work. Unfortunately, however, the workmen themselves have become erroneously impressed with a belief in the superior efficacy of ardent spirits in warding off or counteracting the poisonous effects of lead, and fly to the use of this as a specific, to a degree which too often proves, both physically and morally, worse than the evil which it is intended to prevent.

The mixtures just mentioned are called raw glazes; their employment is convenient to the potter because of their cheapness and extreme fusibility. Flint, which remains unaffected in the focus of the most powerful lens, is, when combined with lead, melted and vitrified at a comparatively low heat. The method of using this glaze is to reduce the ingredients to the state of a fine powder, and throw them into as much water as will make them of the consistence of cream. The mixture must be well stirred, that the powders may be always kept uniformly blended throughout the fluid. The pieces are first brushed to free them from dust, and then merely dipped into the liquid and withdrawn, when they must be turned rapidly about in all directions, that the glaze may flow equally over the whole surface. The su perfluous liquid having been allowed to drain off for a few seconds, and the pieces having been set on a board during a few minutes. they are ready for insertion in the seggars.

Chaptal in his "Chemistry applied to the Arts," has given a process for forming white enamel, which answers well for glazing the superior kinds of earthenware and tender porcelain. Equal parts of lead and tin are kept in fusion until completely oxidated. The powder thus formed is ground with water, all impurities are removed by repeated washings, and being dried it is kept for use. The whitest flints are then chosen, and used with carbonate of potash, the latter being in such proportion to the flint, that the mixture will be soluble in water. To the solution of fint thus made, muriatic acid must, from time to time, be added, until no further precipitation occurs. The precipitate thus obtained is pure silex, which, being washed and dried, is also fit for use. If then one part of this silex. and one part of the metallic oxide, be added even reduce a portion of the nitrates or sulphates present.

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The infusorize which are oftentimes found in water, and which disengage oxygen, abound especially in warm weather,-consequently the waters exercise only a feeble dissolving action on the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The alkaline muriates contained in water attack lead only when these waters are deprived of air. Generally speaking, the presence of salts diminishes the action of water on the lead, inasmuch as they weaken the affi-



FOURNEYRON'S TURBINE .- This kind of wheel is the invention of a M. Fourneyron, a Frenchman. Figure 26 is vertical section of a turbine. A is the surface of the water in the upper level; B B the surface in the lower level; C C are the curved buckets of the wheel;

D D is a fixed disc and curved guides firmly supported by the shaft pipe; E is the annular sluice gate, with wooden cushions, F F; H is the shaft upon which the wheel is firmly fixed at the lower part. This shaft runs upon a suit. able step at O. I I are two vertical rods which are attached to an annular sluice gate to raise and depress the gate by gearing; K K is a leather collar, extending around the upper surface of the annular sluice gate; it is pressed outwards by the water against the concave surface of the concentric fixed cylinder, N; this prevents leakage. L L is the water forebay ; the water by it has free communication with the sluices of the turbine : M is the tail race.

FIG. 27.

Figure 27 is part of a horizontal section of this turbine; C C is the wheel turning in is this-that whatever means a forger might the direction of the arrows; D D is a fixed take to alter, by chemical agency, the letters disc, with its curved guides attached, the spaor figures, or to transfer them by lithographic ces between which are the sluices whence the or anastic processes, the state of the paper water issues and presses upon the curved would betray him; for he would remove some buckets of the wheel; G is the shaft pipe, parts of the design in the one case, and fail to which sustains the fixed disc in an unchangetransfer in the other. able position upon its lower extremity, and is itself sustained at its upper end by the car-Religious Insanity. pentry above the forebay; through this pipe Pure and undefiled religion, whose genial the shaft of the wheel, H, rises to communiinfluences shed peace and joy over the path of our existence, and light us with elevated hopes cate motion to the works driven by the turto two parts of carbonate of potash, and the bine; the open annular space between D and to the prospects of a happy eternity, can in its whole be fused in a crucible, the mass need | C represents the place of the sluice gate, which | unperverted results have no injurious effects on only be reduced to a fine powder to prepare it is a short portion of a thin hollow cylinder of the mind. The caviller may accuse religion of castiron, moving vertically, in contact with producing insanity, but he does not see how mathe fixed cylinder, N N, at its upper part, and ny causes of insanity it averts-how much comclosing down water tight upon the fixed disc; fort it affords to the weary and heavy ladenwooden blocks are screwed upon the inside of how effectually it buoys the desponding, and the annular sluice gate, which slip between how directly it points to the transgresser the the curved guides and are rounded above and way of pardon and peace. As the result of below, in order to improve the' ajutage, and some attention to this matter, we feel satisthus facilitate the efflux of the water. The fied that the true remote cause of insanity very

vel, to act upon the wheel, is regulated by the annular sluice gate, which envelopes the curved guides and shuts down upon the fixed disc. When this sluice gate is raised, the water issues out between the curved guides into the buckets, C, and turns the wheel. When this gate is closed no water can pass to the lower level. This wheel is made of cast iron, all of one piece, if necessary, and runs well when immersed in water.

## Manufacturing Bank Notes.

A block of thick plate steel is softened on the upper side; the device is engraved on this softened surface; the block is hardened by a careful process after the engraving; the device is transferred from the hardened block to the convex surface of a small soft steel roller, by intense pressure; the roller is hardened, and the device is transferred from it to any number of softened steel plates; these plates are hardened after the transfer, and are then in a state to be printed from. By this beautiful train of operations, one originally engraved block is made to suffice for an almost endless number of engravings. The mode in which the writing, the emblems, and the ornaments are combined in a bank-note, is so planned as to render forgery difficult. The numbering is a reinarkable process, as now performed .--\* \* \* Four wheels, each divided by ten notches, leaving a facet between each pair,

engraved with consecutive numbers from 1 to 0, are placed upon a shaft; a portion of their breadth being turned down about one-half of their depth, having a boss or collar between every two. Upon these bosses, and filling up the spaces, rest latches; and over each wheel is a pall, the width of the first being equal to that of the unit wheel, and the breadth of the others equalling that of the wheel and latch. the palls are driven by a crank: by each revolution of which the first wheel is moved through a space equal to one-tenth of its entire circumference, bringing regularly forward the numbers from 1 to 0. When the figure 0 is reached, the latch of the second wheel is depressed, and the wheel moves forward one division making the tens. The same process is repeated with regard to the other wheels, and thus any amount of numbers can be registered, by simply increasing the number of wheels in proportion. Machines of this kind are extensively adopted in the Bank of England; with, of course, an inking apparatus to apply to the types. A patent was taken out in 1844 for a mode of printing bank-notes intended to obviate the liability to forgery. The surface is covered with two designs, one geometrically regular, and the other very irregular; the two designs are engraved on different plates, and are printed with different inks, the one with visible and the other with invisible ink. Both of the inks are delible or removeable by chemical means; and the usual engraving of a bank note is printed on paper so prepared. The rationale of the suggestion

The admission of the water from the upper le- | tal derangement will be found mainly to depend upon ill-health, or that peculiar debility and irritation of the nervous system which so frequently follows various acute disorders, that severely try the organic structure, and not in a few instances, so far is the disease of the mind from a religious origin, that it is clearly and properly chargeable to an indulgence in vicious habits.

> Lord Elgin has stated in reply to an address from the grand jury, that the government will certainly move to Quebecafter the completion of its two years in Kingston.

The Cannelton Cotton Mill, Indiana, is now in operation. It employs 100 hands.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

ANNALS OF ALBANY : by Joel Munsell.-This is a book full of interest to all the Knickerbockers; it is now in its second volume, and all those who would desire to be thoroughly acquainted with the Rennse-laer Grants, and the founding of the Colony of New Netherlands, should have it. The old Dutch man-Neteristands, should have it. The old Dutch man-ners are pourtrayed in a graphic manner The mi-nuteness of detail, and the rigid asherence to facts, are characteristic of Mr. Munsell,

are characteristic of Mr. Munsell, MECHANICS' POCKET COMPANION AND TABULAR VADE MECUM.—Among the multitude of "Mechan-ics' Pocket Companions," this one is truly a Pocket-Book. Its author is Henry W. Heywood, of Clare-mont, N. H., who has, by an unfortunate accident, been deprived of the ability to labor at his daily toil for life. The book is a very practical one, and em-braces a great deal of uselul information for every mechanic: it is a 'Ready-Reckoner,' and is the most convenient one that we have seen. We hope that our mechanics will give it a wide-spread patronage for the sake of their infirm brother-craftsman. Its price is 40 cents; 32 mo. 128 pp. Five copies will be sent, postage free, for \$2. It is inleather tuck. Ad-dress the author, post-paid, at the above place.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of this valuable Magazine contains a mass of most able and useful matter. It presents nearly the whole sermon of Mr. Beecher or. "The Benefits and Evils of Commerce." and there is a grand articleon whole sermon of Mr. Beecher or. "The Benefits and Evils of Commerce;" and there is a grand article on "The Influence of Commerce upon Language," by A. R. Rider, Esq., of this eity. There is no work in this or any country which presents so many useful statistics, upon every subject, as Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

ICONOGRAPHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA .--- Parts 15 and 16 of ICONOGRAPHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.—Farts 15 and 16 of this splendid work are now published and ready for sale by Mr. Rudolph Garrigue, No. 2 Barclay st., this oity. Part 15 relates to implements, munitions of war, drill, taking of oities, fenoing, &c. Part 16 il-lustrates ship-building in all its branches, and oxhi-bita the nautical skill of every nation. Fortification is also illustrated, and that in a beautiful manner.— No work of the same nature was ever presented to our people, so beautiful as this—no other can compare with it in any respect. The engravings are very fine, and the work, when completed, will form a very fine, and the work, when completed, will form a very excellent library of knowledge in itself.



The Best Mechanical Paper IN THE WORLD! SIXTH VOLUME OF THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC A ERICAN respectfully give notice that the SIXTH VOLTME of this valuable journal, commenced on the 21st of September last. The character of the Sci-ENTIFIC AMERICAN is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the va-rious subject a discussed through its columns. It enjoys a more extensive and influential circula-tion than any other journal of its class in America. It is published weekly, as heretofore, in Quan-

tion than any other journal of its class in America. It is published weekly, as heretofore, in Quar-to Form, on fine paper, affording, at the end of the year, an ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA, of over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES, with an Index, and from FIVE to SLX HUNDRED ORIGI-NAL ENGRAVINGS, described by letters of re-ference; besides a vast amount of practical informa-tion concerning the progress of SOIENTIFIC and ECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS, CHEMISTRY, CIVIL ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING in its various branches, ARCHITECTURE, MASONRY, BOTANY, --inshort, it embraces the entire range of the Arts and Sciences. It also possesses an original feature not found in

the Arts and Sciences. It also possesses an original feature not found in any other weekly journal in the country, viz, an Oficial List of PATENT CLAIMS, prepared ex-pressly for its columns at the Patent Office,-thus constituting it the "AMERICAN REPERTORY OF INVENTIONS." TREME-S9 every of investigation

-\$2 a-year ; \$1 for six months.

for use in glazing.

On the Action of Water on Leaden Cisterns.

Lead does not ozidize either in dry sir or water deprived of air, but oxidizes in water in proportion to the quantity of oxygen it holds in solution ; this exidation is probably facilitated by the presence of nitrates, which are partly reduced by the lead.

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The organic substances in water may act in two ways: when they are in a state of sus-pension they ferment the disengagement of the air,—on the contrary, when dissolved in water they fix the oxygen in solution, and may fixed disc, D, is surmounted by a series of cur- frequently lies behind the religious influences

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