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Which is the Best for Family Use-The Shuttle Stitch or the Grover & Baker Stitch ?

In a recent important case before the Hon. Commissioner of Patents, the following tes-timony was elicited under oath: Mr. Alonzo Taylor, of New York, manu-

facturer of the Howe Shuttle Machines, stated that he has purchased nearly a dozen Grover & Baker Machines for his friends, to be used in their families, because he thought they would do the work better than Shuttle

Mr. Nesbit D. Stoops, of the firm of Sib-ley & Stoops, agent for the Howe Shuttle Machine, deposed:

The seam of the Grover & Baker Machine, is as elastic as the material stitched, and cannot be broken as easily as t be seam of other two-thread machines, being thereby adapted to sewing many articles which other machines will not sew to advantage; that the thread tensions are easily adjusted and require little attention, where-by materials of different thickness and substance may be sewed without varying the tensions, and that washing and wear do not affect the appearance and condition of the scame on the de above the seam as they do the seams of two-thread machines that do not make the Grover & Baker stitch."

Mr. Van Wyck Wickes, New York city, dealer in all kinds of Sewing Machines, deposes :

Q. For what reason are these Grover & Baker Machines esteemed above others by those who prefer them for family use?

A. First for their quietness; the beauty of the upper stitch for plain sewing, and the under stitch for ornamental work; the ease of working them, and the little time required stitch, thereby avoiding the lasticity of the stitch, thereby avoiding the elasticity of the stitch breaking when used on light fabric, or sewing on the bias. They will do all the different styles of family sewing, and in addition will do the best quality of orna mental work. mental work.

Mr. William H. Hicks, of the Hicks Engine Company, New York, who has had an acquaintance of eight years in the sawing machine business, says the Grover & Baker is the most valuable and useful for general domestic family use, "on account of its ap-plicability to almost every variety of sew, ing done by machinery; to its using the four-motion feed; sewing from two spools, or an endless thread, not having to rewind, in short lengths, any of the threads used in sewing; to the elasticity of the stitch made, on account of the two-threads fastening their own stitch; the ease with which the operator bitter end to die for it-dealt by him less can change from thin to thick fabries without liberally, not to write less honorably; than disturbing the tension, and on account of the general ease with which it can be learned and operated.'

BRITISH INGRATITUDE. THE CASE OF A PHILADELPHIAN IN LONDON. [From Miss Braddon's Magazine, "Belgravia," for December.]

JACOB SNIDER, INVENTOR. The struggles of inventive genius, the

troubles of inventors, the injustice of individuals against them, have been the theme of many a harrowing narrative of fact, and of many a harrowing narrative of fact, and would have been equally the subject of many a fiction but for the difficulties at-tendant on the latter task, which pre-supposes a larger acquaintance with the particulars of invention than any writer of fiction has yet been found to possess. Bulwer, in his Last of the Barons, has essayed the task, and to compe-tent apprehension, failed. In that great master's endeavor to expound so much of master's endeavor to expound so much of the principles of latent heat as was necessary to give to his tale veri-similitude he has to give to his tale veri-similitude he has made known his own ignorance of the topic he would handle. Dickens has hardly been more fortunate when making a similar at-tempt. Perhaps the most masterly render-ing of the theme in a work of imagination is to be found in Balzac's *Recherche de* vAbsolu, in which his alchemist does not shock scientific perception, for the simple reason that the point of invention aimed at was indefinite; no morial man then or nor was indefinite; no mortal man then or now being able to imagine or figure to himself tion

Jacob Snider is dead and buried. His body lies in Kensal Green, under what he so often in his moments of misery was wont to call the "accursed British sod." The daily call the "accursed British sod." The daily press, which first denied his illness, and then, being taunted into action, blazoned forth his misery when it was already too late, records his being no longer. His very name seems passing out of public memory, after the wont of the names of other men dead and buried. Enfield resounds with the machinery fashioning his now calabrated the machinery fashioning his now celebrated the machinery isonioning his now celebrated arms; resounds night and day—even Sun-days. He was stricken down just when his great work, that had extended over seven here the diad appendix of the diad app weary years, was completed. He died pen-niless, and in debt. He trusted to England's honor, and it failed him. As if to leave no cause of accusation

As if to leave no cause of accusation against his memory, no ground upon which England may solace her own shamed pride, Jacob Snider's was a character wholly free from the weak points alleged against inven-tors. He was provident, was economical; he kept accurate accounts; he was prompt in his engagements; hept regular books. There was nothing unconsidered or illin his engagements; kept regular books. There was nothing unconsidered or ill-arranged about him. In any ordinary bar-gain as between honorable men, Snider knew how to hold his own, and held it. This being so, the question will not fail to arise, whether the Government of this great country could have dealt by an inventor who labored for it hard, who deserved of it well, who, through long years of suffering, slaved for it, starved for it—in the bitter end to die for it—dealt by him less liberally, not to writeless honorably, than would have happened between man and

ates all bargains as between it and in-ventors. "Trust to our honor," is what the Government says; "we listen to no conditions." ditions." This is not figuratively written; it is a stern literal truth. Whether the honor of England be or be not, in respect to inven-tors, as a broken reed or a lying voice, as words written on the waters or whispered to the wind, let the history of Snider make known. known, known. The absolute legal right of the British Go-vernment to take any invention it pleases; take it without corsultation, treaty, com-pensation, or regard of the inventor—the public, any body—take it absolutely for nothing, if so willed, was established by the issue of the suit, Feather versus The Queen, That was ruled to be the law. Whether the ruling can be over-ruled remains to be seen. That was a remarkable decision. By virtue of it, if virtue of iniquity there be, the British Government acquired a despotio power over inventors. It was a power that time had known before, when time was younger than to-day; it was a power bring-ing types to mind that were hoped to have passed away; one that, when mob-throng-ing, rail-breaking, unwashed, yellow -clay-fashioned crockery-ware moulded fellows threaten their betters, is called by evil names. It established a lawless law— one of might over right. Such was the law of Götz von Berlichingen and Front de Bœut. Cumberland moss-troopers knew that law. It was Rob Roy'ssimple plan. It brings to mind Turpin's pistol-presentation drafts at sight; or the blander arguments, not less cogent, of Claude Duval. Such, then, at present, is the law. It was The absolute legal right of the British Gonot less cogent, of Claude Duval. Such, then, at present, is the law. It was arrived at tentatively. It was a decree too barbarous, too mediævally despotic for ac-ceptance all at once. When Snider first came to England in 1859, the law was dif-ferent. Then, guided by the avidence of big ceptance all at once. When Snider first came to England in 1859, the law was dif-ferent. Then, guided by the evidence of his accurately kept diary, we shall find that, treating with the Government, he failed not to exercise the con-trol incumbent on every prudent man. The law as it stood then subsequently found a new interpretation. Some big-wig law-yer, of bold conception and truly Bismarkian audacity, opened a Schleswig-Holstein campaign against inventive genius. He battled on a small inceptive scale; he won his small fight—he brought in a small bill; that bill became an act. Then the silence of desolation stole upon inventors. Pale men wept, and starved, and starving died. They muttered low, as poor Snider muttered. The sation heard it not; the law heeded it not. Some Lawyer Bismark had made a desert, and called the silence peace. Whilst we English, fooled by the cackle of our own crowing, were valiantly upholding Sir William Arm-strong's gun, and almost before the echo of foreigners' laughter at our crowing had valiantly upholding Sir William Arm-strong's gun, and almost before the echo of foreigners' laughter at our crowing had died away, then the artillerist quondam lawyer knight, Oliver Twist like, suddenly found he wanted "more." In print the Armstrong gun was perfect, not in the field. Were it ever to become what newspapers had made it, perfection upon perfection would have to be piled on that already per-fect gun. John Bull glorified himself. There was nobody like him. Rule Bri-tannia! Long live Sir William! British coal and iron forever! British pluck, Bri-tish honor, British ingenuity !--it was all British, and confusion to the French. "There were secrets of construction about the Armstrong gun-so sacred as not to be the Armstrong gun-so sacred as not to be even whispered at Woolwich." It was won-

under protection of the patent law. They were the fruits of the brains of others, who claimed similar rights to remuneration that Sir William himself had claimed. If taken, Sir William himself had claimed. If taken, they had to be paid for at the inventors' own price. Thereupon Sir William Arm-strong spoke strongly at Sheffield on the impolicy of patent laws. He proposed their abolition as best for all. The bad points of these laws are salient. A more clamsy way of remunerating inventors it would be hard for a barbarian to have devised. But the of remunerating inventors it would be hard for a barbarian to have devised. But, then, inventors were not answerable for the exis-tence of these laws. They had been decreed as other laws are decreed. Men of inven-tive genus would have willingly seen the laws on behalf of patents for in-vention swept away, on the understanding that their government had given them, or would give them, an equivalent. But when it was stolidly propounded that inventors could not advance any moral claim to the inventions of their brains as property. all inventions of their brains as property, all the then existing patent laws were defended by men of fertile brains in technical things with a pertinacity not warranted by any in-trinsic excellence of those laws, but under the control of the feeling that bad laws were better than no laws at all. Between man and man the patent laws continued to se-cure a meed of rough justice. Inventions were indeed too often unproductive to the were indeed too often unproductive to the inventor; monetary non-success was too often the sequence of monetary pressure; pa-tents continued to be divided, hypothecated, bartered for a little money—the birthright was often disposed of for the mess of pottage; but disposed of at any rate seemingly. but disposed of, at any rate seemingly, between man ard man, there was no appriation without recompense, or, in plainer terms, stealing outright. The issue of this debate and agitation was

The issue of this debate and agitation was a certain Act of Parliament, by virtue of which the relations previously subsisting between Government and inventors of in-ventions needed by Government were es-sentially changed. It was decreed that upon the incention of the first store of a patent the inception of the first stage of a patent, upon the inventor communicating to the patent office the secret whereupon he desired to acquire a patent right, it should be obligatory on the patent officers to di-ligatory on the patent officers to di-vulge the secret to certain government offi-cials, who, if they should deem the subject of inventien acceptable to or needed by the Government, should bar the future progress of the patent, and compensate the inverte of the patent, and compensate the inventor by some equivalent reward. How the equivalent was to be determined remained a point in doubt. An equivalent was recog-nized nevertheless; and at that time there was no claim advanced to take an invention for nothing.

for nothing. It would be hard to demonstrate, on any *must* use inventive talent, then it seems inconsistent with the high state of civilization to which the world has arrived, and especially this country, that the law should affirm the using of such talent gratuitously, after no preliminary compact, giving no equivalent at all. Such, nevertheless, was the ruling in the memorable suit of Feather versus the Queen, and thus the law remains. Nevertheless, in affirming the conclusion legally, no difference of opinion prevailed amongst men of whatever shade of politics legally, no difference of opinion prevailed amongst men of whatever shade of politics as to the moral incumbency of Government to reward the originator of any government adopted invention according to some equi-table scale. This understood, it was hoped, nay believed, by many an inventor, that as between himself and the Government, the issue would be more favora-ble than even had some law of agreement and contract prevailed. It was felt, and reasonably, that henceforward people of inventive genius taken up by the Government, and therefore treated honora-bly. The assumption was not violent. What other belief would seem reasonable in the presence of all the mejesty of imputed honor which our social and political system arrogates to itself? Without evidence dam-natory and crushing, who among English-men would have believed it possible for the Government to have behaved more shab-bily to an inventor-not to write cruellybily to an inventor-not to write cruelly-than a private gentlemen would have done? These remarks are intended to clear the ground of certain objections that might have been possibly raised by persons not understanding the law and the facts bear-ing upon the case of Snider. This inventor Ing upon the case of Snider. This inventor was precluded from making any bargain. All the prudence and sagacity that would have stood him in such stead in any ordina-ry affair of private business was beside the question now. Once resolved to put his in-ventive talent at the disposal of the Govern-ment, it only remained for him to trust im-plicitly to the honor of the Government. He had no alternative. We now take up the historn of Spiler in had no alternative. We now take up the history of Snider in so far as our pages will afford space to ac-complish a task that could only be fully achieved by an entire volume. Such 'a volume is in progress, and will speedily appear; the materials, in the shape of copious diaries accurately kept by Snider himself, now lying before me. Snider was originally a wine merchant in Snider was originally a wine merchant in Philadelphia, and had large transactions. Philadelphia, and had large transactions. He failed, but honorably failed, paying everybody almost in full, and leaving him almost destitute. He came to England in March 1859, bringing with him a specimen of the Mont Storm breech-loader; a weapon intrinsically different from the one that now bears his name. It would more comport with the object of a mechanical journal than with ours to enter into any details relative with ours to enter into any details relative to the construction of that breech-loader. Suffice it to state that the Mont Storm gun to the construction of that breech-loader, Suffice it to state that the Mont Storm gun did not use a cartridge carrying its own ig-nition, and needed capping like any ordi-nary musket or muzzle-loading fowling-piece. In 1859, and long subsequently, it was a fundamental maxim not only with our war authorities, but those of every country save Prussia, that, assuming a system of breech-loading - adapted for infantry, it must be such as per-mitted the use of the military cartridges then extant. Emphatically the proposition was laid down, that self-igniting cartridges were ineligible for military or naval ser-vice. The prejudice against cartridges car-rying their own means of ignition was founded on the fact that, if a box or packet of them were shattered by a cannon-ball, or struck with an ordinary small-arm ball, the entire lot would avnidae. of them were snattered by a cannon-ball, or struck with an ordinary small-arm ball, the entire lot would explode. This much i-conceded; but the advantages which accrue from doing away with the need of capping even whispered at woolwich." It was won-derful the accuracy of the Armstrong gun. The gulls and the wild geese killed (on paper) by Sir William's segment shells passed comprehension. There were other killings by those segment shells that "or- weigh the counterbalance of danger which

gans of the press" either did not know, or knowing, did not print. In the Chinese war, lead-strippings from those segment shells fired at the Chinese killed our own men. Sir William began changing, improving, perfecting the perfect. Eclecticand not pre-judiced, Sir William cast about to take im-provements wheresoever they might be found. But such notions as he wanted were under protection of the patent law. They

Coming to this country, Snider brought with him some rough specimens of this weapon, made out of United States ri-fles, transformed. United States firearms of the line do not sufficiently differ from our own national Enfields to impose the necessity of any special description. Snider came to England in company with Mr. Kerr, of the Wercester porcelain works—a gentleman who had also some interest in the Mont Storm gun. Mr. Kerr had access to be on terms of correspondence with General Peel, an introduction to the latter General Peel, an introduction to the latter was obtained through that clerical chanwas obtained through that clerical chan-nel. Hence, euriously enough, Snider may be said to have approached the Brutish War Office through the Brit-ish Church. At the War Office the Mont Storm gun, thus heralded, was much admired. Snider's diary (hereafter to be made public, so far as can with propriety be done) records the particulars of more a made public, so far as can with propriety be done) records the particulars of many a conversation respecting it between him and General Peel, General Williams (of Kars), the Dake of Cambridge, Gen, Hay, Sir Wm? Armstrong, and the Prince Consort, whese oninion of its merits was farvent and madis opinion of its merits was fervent and undig-guised. The Duke of Cambridge procured acess to the late lamented Prince Consort for I have ever seen," wrote the Prince to Gen. Peel. It is of interest now, after the seven days' campaign and Sadowa, to be aware of the fact that Derive Albert Jones and the fact that the the Prince Albert Jones and Sadowa, to be aware of the fact that Prince Albert deprecated the Prussian Zündnadelgewehr. It carries a selfigniting cartridge, as we know. The Mont Storm gun does not. The Zündnadelgewehr violates a certain canon of military teach-

violates a certain canon of military teach-ing, as then laid down; yet the Prussians knew what they were about. For a time affairs appeared to dispose themselves favorably on behalf of the Mont Storm gun. At one period it seemed likely to become the accepted breech-loader of the British service. Yet even during this favor-ble period, Snider's diary enlightens us as to the troubleshe had to encounter, the strails to the troubles he had to encounter, the straits to which he was often put whilst superintend-ing the conversion to the Mont Storm sysem of certain Enfield muskets consigned to him for the purpose. Stranger as he was to London, he had to find out the proper workmen for doing what he wanted. His of letters were scanty. I find a sorry record of letters waiting to be posted for want of the penny stamp; of long walks when he should have driven; of meagre dinners, or no dinrers at all. These and other hard-ships, to a man some fifty years of age, ac-customed to luxuries, by taste an enjoyre It would be hard to demonstrate, on any foundation of right and morality, where-fore between Government and inventor a different law should prevail than between inventor and the public. If a government meeds inventive talent; if, in certain cases, government must use inventive talent then well be recorded here, that, although I as well be recorded here, that, although I was the first person to whom Snider wrote when he landed in England, the last to whom a letter from his hand was penned; though we came to be on terms of affection-ate intimacy, yet I never stood to him in the relation of physician to patient. He was a homeopeth and a homecopath, and most enthusiastic: of course, there could be ne community of medical feeling between us. On many an occasion in times past he told me he would rather die than be bled. When apoplexy struck him down on the 9th of July, he was not bled. When the stroke fell again, October 25th, he died.

has conversation with Gen. Fleury, who, after nas conversation with Gen. Fleury, who, after some polite generalizations, teld Snider that the Emperor at that time was positively in-accessible. "Then," my friend's diary goes on to explain, "the general seemed as though he had suddenly forgotten an ap-pointment. Hurriedly laying hold of a bundle of papers, he said I must excuse him, and passing into the imperial cham-ber, left me, alone with my guns on the table and my gun-cases on the foor." A circumstance has now to be recorded

and my give-cases on the floor." A circumstance has now to be recorded that may have given Snider his first crude idea of the celebrated gun now adopted for British infantry service, and associated with his name. His interview with the Emperor's armorer, M. Gastenne Renette, has been noticed. On that occasion that 'celebrated gunmaker showed to Snider a certain breech-loading carbing of the Emcertain breech-loading carbine of the Em-peror's own device, and with which the peror's own aevice, and with which the cent gardes are equipped. To convey a gene-ral action of thet arm a Lefancheux breech-loading ahot-gun has to be imagined. The however, is not a Lefaucheur pin-cartridge, bowever, is not a Lefaucheur pin-cartridge, but one on the central fire principle, func-tionally identical with the one associated with the Snider arm. The cartridge of the centrard carting is concluded for the cent-garde carbine is exploded by a halffrictional, half impact stroke of the hammer itself, after a manner that would need a diagram to make it fully com-prehensible. What only concerns pre-sent purposes is to announce that the cent-garde carbine was the first mili-tary weapen-ever excluded with the use of Snider. The Prince kept in conversation about the gun for nearly an hour, and subse-quently requested, in a letter; to the War Of-fice, that it might undergo trial forthwith. "It is out and out the bast military breach-loader is out and out the bast military breach-loader that Snider derived his first ideas of the central-fire system from this French cent-garde carbine. To any reader at all con-versant with the specialties of military small-arms the circumstance need not be stated, that with the similarity of car-tridge the comparison between the two systridge the comparison between the two systems ends.

Snider was busily engaged during the whole period of his sojourn in Europe on other affairs than guns. Dye-stuffs, looms, carriage wheels, coal contracts, schemes for the introduction of ornamental woods, the introduction of ornamental woods, brewing, ship-sheathing,—all those pro-jects helped to consume his time and absorb his monetary resources. His financial credit, for one in his His financial credit, for one in his position, was good, as transactions with the houses of Mr. Henry Peabody and others testify. He must have been an excellent financier; an extraordinary faculty to be as-sociated with so great an inventive talent. Although large sums of money peased through his hands during his seven years and a half sejourn in Europe, and though by temperament luxuriously disposed. Sniby temperament luxuriously disposed, Sni-der lived on an economical, may penurious, average. In justice to one who has been represented as having deserted his family, I am able to record the pleasing fact that he sent to his wife and children the major next sent to his wife and children the major part of the moneys raised. His diary entries of of the moneys raised. His diary entries of these American despatches are most pre-cise, and the details recorded are often-touching. His sons, though all grown up to man's estate are the objects of a solicitude foreign to our conception of American precocity of boys, and expressive of the man freecenty of boys, and expressive of the man for kindness. Cccasionally he will not trast bis sons as to their own choice of clothes, but he sends them clothes; and once I find him giving specific directions how a certain Inverness cap is to be lined; so as to be more adapted to the rigor of the North American climate. It is wary touching to more adapted to the rigor of the North American climate. It is very touching to see that Snider, often having perhaps raised two or three hundred pounds one day, what with patent expenses, clearances of outstanding debts, and remittances home, leaves himself after three or four days so destitute that he is pressed for the means of a dinner, a cab-hire, or sometimes a penny stamp! stamp! His energy was indomitable, his penetra-His energy was indomitable, his penetra-tion most acute. Intuitively he seemed to grasp a principle, and see its bearings and applications. These faculties are well ex-emplified by the history from inception to completion, of his now celebrated central-tire gun. His clear perception gave him a glimpse of the inevitable, when others called it the impossible. Often do I remember saving to him. "You waste your time, our it the impossible. Often do I remember saying to him, "You waste your time; our war authorities will never adopt a system using a self-igniting cartridge," "They must adopt it sconer or later," Snider would retort with peculiar energy," hey must come to it at last. Yes, sr."" They did come to it, as we are now aware; but how the once Philadelphia wine merchant could have so distinctly wrought out that conclusion to his mind—how he found courage to act upen that conviction through years of illness, suffering, pecuniary straits, impri-sonment for debt, and other troubles—is a mystery to me, a monition to the weaksonment for dept, and other troubles—is a mystery to me, a monition to the weak-hearted and weak of faith. Contempora-neously with his labors on breech-loading small arms, Snider gave attention to artillery systems. He wrote and published a pamphlet, the existence of which I knew pamphlet, the existence of which I knew not at the time, but which I find amongst his loose papers, on a proposed method for utilising cast-iron ordnance and adapting them to the rifled system by an ingenious process antipodally the reverse of what had hitherto, or has subsequently, been done. Whereas other schemes to this end have contemplated leaving the bore its original size plus the rifling, and strengthening the chase by hooping or jacketing outside, Snider proposed to contract the bore by the insertion of a cylinder. He suggested the accomplish-ment of this by the following means: the cannons were to be heated, whereby expan-sion should ensue; the internal cylinder was to be chilled by a freezing mixture, whereby it should undergo contraction. In its con-tracted state, it was to be slid into the chase, which, closing inward upon the cylinder, which, closing inward upon the cylinder, and the latter expanding outward upon the cylinder, a perfect fit would be accomplish-ed. He then proposed to rifle this cylinder, after a system that might seem most expe-dient. The process was ingenious. It be-spoke the mechanical ingenuity of Snider in this branch of technical art altogethers new to him; but there is much reason to be-lieve that the scheme, if carried into opera-tion, would have failed to achieve the ob-ient derived ect desired. Space admonishes me to deal briefly with the phases of invention through which his present celebrated converted small-arm passed before arriving at its final perfec-tion. Only those who have been actively engaged in such matters can understand or appreciate the numerous troubles which he had to encounter. I remember meeting had to encounter. I remember meeting with Snider soon after the British war authorities had officially revoked their con-demnation of self igniting cartridges, and had gone to the extreme of advertising that this sort of ammunition was a sine qua non of acceptability. Snider was triumphant. "They have given in at last," he ex-claimed; "I told you they would." Thence-forward he felt himself secure in all that regarded competition with other converted breech-loaders on the self-igniting system. breech-loaders on the self-igniting system. About this time it was that he communiTHREE CEN1S.

cated with me professionally; and as the issue affects the status of hig memory before the Government and the stabilic, I recog-nize the need of stating the necessary cir-cumstances. He had known me to have been emagged in devising a certain system of cartridges; therefore he applied to me that I would make a suitable cartridge for his gun. I did my best and failed; thereupon, mide would make a suitable cartridge for his gub. I did my best and laned; increaped, Snider was thrown upon his own resources. Having tried many things, he ultimately decided that a thin brass-plate cartridge, with paper or calico outside, would be best. He caused some to be made; but they were rough and clumsy. Col. Boxer, the laboratory superintendent at Woolwich having the machinery and re-sources of that vast establishment at his disposal, soon turned them out in their pro-sent perfection. These are the facts; and, being so, I am at a loss to understand how, on any sufficient ground, Colonel Boxer can lay claim to the cartridges as his. Never-theless, when Snider was first stricken downs loading ahot-gub has to be imagined. The cart-garde carbine barrel bends down at an angle from the stock in a similar manner, and is loaded similarly. The cartridge, puting the credit to Colonel Boxer. Snider was powerless to reply; the hand of death

was powerless to reply; the hand of death was upon him. Snider's clear intellect remained un-clouded to the very last; and this perhaps is to be regretted. It enabled him to give au-diences on business, to realise the fear of sheriff's officers on the watch. His-right hand remained unparalysed; and Snider, being propped up, managed to the day before his death to write upon a small table with short legs, set upon his bed. The mental agony I have-seen him undergo in those moments of exupon his bed. The mental agony I have seen him undergo in those moments of ex-citement is now frightful to contemplate. The bot blood would rush to his face, and his eyes shed tears in torrents. What agi-tated him much was the prevalence of a belief that he was not ill at all-only hiding for safety, and the better to move the War-Office. That belief never ought to have prevailed. Within a few days after Snider's first attack, I published the fact in the *Morning Post*, and communicated it to the *Times*. I fear in this particular Snider's medical attendant, Dr. Hahnemann, has much to answer for. On the day of the much to answer for. On the day of the funeral, that gentlemen told me he did not anticipate the fatal issue, and in-quired of me whether such had quireu oi me wnerser such had not been also my opinion. The question surprised me not a little. For my part, I not only believed that Snider would suc-cumb, if measures of relief were not imme-diately edented but I to that the little comb, i measures of relief were not imme-diately adopted, but I attested that belief orally and in print so often, and in so many quarters, that particularisation would be unnecessary here. Deeply as this inventor execrated, and had cause to execrate, the government system of dealing by his inven-tior, he went home and slept to death, im-pressed with the most kindly sentiments in respect to the sound-hearted British public. He might have lain and died, and the pub-lic not known of his illness, but for a taunting paragraph which appeared in the Engineer newspaper. That paragraph having been copied into the Money Article of the Times, coupled with a doubt-rather a denial-of its accuracy, a letter was sent to the Times; affirming all. It was not published in affirming all. It was not published in amrning an. It was not published in the Times, but appeared in the Engineer. It attested all the allegations; whereupon the leading journal acted strenuously enough. Unfortunately, however-and for enough. Unfortunately, however-and for what reason I cannot even guess—when one of our highest civil-engineering firms sent its principal to Snider's bedside; when that principal attested, in a letter to the newspapers, that Snider's case had been under-colored, not over-colored, and, on medical authority, that his case would be-fatal if the patient were not speedily re-lieved from his immediate anxieties; when that letter was sent to the daily papers, coupled with the intimation that the London Westminister Bank would receive-contributions from the civil-engineering contributions from the civil-engineering-corps, so as to make up a minimum douceur of 4,000-that letter was not inserted. This was on Tuesday. On the Thursday Snider died. I saw him the evening preceding his death. He was flushed and excited. He had been studying some worrying docu-ments that had just come in. He had also received a hint about Sheriff?s officers on the watch. I tried to keen up his spirits received a hint about Sheriff's officers on the watch. I tried to keep up his spirits, but he would not be comforted. What shocked him most was the discovery that a great country like England had contracted a debt of honor and left it unrequited. From the first he had most exaggerated notions of reliance on what he called "the chivalry of England." Far from regretting the issue of the cause, Feather vs. The Queen, he glorfed in it. "Now we shall be on honor," he would say to me; "gentlemen with gen-tlemen." No one did I ever meet with so deeply impressed as he with the maxim, Noblesse oblige. Republican as he was, no garter king-at-arms could have greater faith in the honor of our-monarchy to inventors than he. Snider was undeceived at last. A few days before, his death he drew my attention to an illus-tration of our social system—one that had escaped from my memory. "Ab " said be "more I raplice meter." the watch. I tried to keep up his spirits, but he would not be comforted. What tration of our social system—one that had, escaped from my memory, "Ah," said he, "now I, realize what you told me when I came from the Worcester pottery works. You said that people here-were either china or crockery, I am crockery—of the yellow clay " ex-claimed poor Snider; "nobody—mere adventurer; the pledged honor of England takes no heed of me." Then, bursting into tury, and raising his yet un-paralyzed hand, "D—n the China ware people; the — mean beggars!" he mut-tered through set teeth. "Let me write my book—my book. I will shame them into their shoes, the mean beggars !" That book he was never destined to write. That book he was never destined to write. His own opinions as to probable recovery varied from time to time. "Now," he would exclaim, "I shall soon be under the accursed British sod." Now he would talk of futurity—what he meant to do as to guns; what afterwards. On the very Monday preceding his decease he wrote me a letter— partly to expedite my movements, if possipartly to expedite my movements, if possi-ble, in pressing forward the engineers subscription of 4,000*L*; partly to in-quire whether I would accompany him to Germany; partly—it grieves me to write it—to state that intelligence had beep brought him of officers on the watch. At Wiesbaden he expected the King of Prussia and General Moltke to meet him relative to the adoption of his gun. To il-lustrate the indomitable energy of the man, he had actually commenced learning Ger-man—of which he knew nothing the Sun-day evening preceding his death. Hope against hope as one may, yet the fact is not altered that the first apopleotic attack is the herald of death, to strike sudattack is the herald of death, to strike sud-denly at any time. It is as the acceptance of a bill payable at sight. From my medical point of view I could only anticipate the issue as it came about. At times I would try to lead Snider up to the contemplation of death resignedly. "It is development, as birth is a development." I would say; "a natural change, as the falling of the leaf, God grant I may die as tenderly

any definite scheme of metallic transmuta-

man? sabd operated." Mr. George Walker, of 47 Beach street, New York, for several years engaged in selling Lock-Stitch Machines testified as follows: Q. From your knowledge of the leading Coming Machines in general use what is

your opinion as to the merits of the Grover & Baker Machine?

A. I consider it as "A No. 1" Family Sewing Machine, simple in its construction, and easy of operation; the work that it does is more substantial than any other machine That comprehends all that I can say, J think; it is less liable to get out of order.

Q, As regards the stitch made by this ma-chine, what are its relative merits as compared with the lock-stitch?

A. It is less liable to rip if the stitch becomes broken, and is more elastic than the lock-stitch; and if the seam requires to be ripped, it is more easily unraveled than the lock-stitch; persons who make themselves equally familiar with both (the lock-stitch and the Grover & Baker stitch), would give

the Grover & Baker the preference. Mr. Albert H. Hook, of the city of New York, a mechanical engineer and inventor of Sewing Machine Improvements, stated as follows; "I consider the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine the best machine for general use. It is simple, and on that account it commends itself to families particularly. The seam made by that machine is more du-The seam made by that machine is more du-rable than the Shuttle Stitch Machine on account of its elasticity. It is easier man-aged than a Shuttle machine, as the threads are taken to the needles directly from the spools, and their tensions are less difficult to adjust, and Imake it a point to recom-mend the Grover & Baker Machine when my advice is requested, which is often the case. as many neople are accounted with case, as many people are acquainted with the fact that I invented and patented sewing machine improvements myself." Over one hundred other witnesses, in-

cluding heads of families, scientific men, and experts, persons well qualified from practical experience with different sewing machines, to judge of their merits, gave it as their decided and unqualified opinion that the Grover & Baker stitch was superior to the shuttle stitch, (or lock stitch as it is called,) for family use, as well as for the manufacture of cloaks and mantillas, dress-making, the manufacture of undershirts and drawers, and a variety of other manu-

SAD FATE OF A BRIDAL PAETY.—The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, of the 4th says: A short time since, Mr. Wm. B. Rugg, a young man thirty years of age, came to this city from New Hampahire, with the inten-tion of settling down as a farmer in the in-terior of the State. On Thursday last, the 29th ult, he was married to encosting 29th ult., he was married to an estimable young lady living near this city. Having purchased a span of fine horses, the couple started on Saturday last for Oshkosh, on a wedding tour, intending at the same time to select their future home. Full of bright anticipations of the future, the young conanticipations of the future, the young cou-ple chatted and laughed as they sped over the road, never fearing danger of any sort, When about fifteen miles from this city, however, the horses took fright and ran furiously down the road, throwing both Mr. Rugg and his bride from the carriage, al-most instantly killing Mr. Rugg, and fa-tally injuring his bride.

An official document states that in addi-An official document states that in addi-tion to the cannon and other stores at the several navy-yards and depots, there are now on board the vessels of the navy in commission 1,029 cannon of all calibres, with carriages and equipments, and one hundred rounds of ammunition for each.

SCOTCH EMIGRATION TO TEXAS,-It is announced from Galveston that no less than 300 families of the Scotch working classes had sailed from Liverpool, destined to that point. They will find in Texas an excellent field for thrify industry. October 25th, he died. Resuming the narmetive, it was during Snider's operations with the Mont Storm gun, at the request of British war au-thorities (as the writer has ample docu-ments to prove), that the memorable ten pounds of powder was supplied to him from Woolwich; on behalf of which cfficial lawyers' letters were sent, pressing for payment of 11. 1s. 2d., and relative to which, as he wrote to me shortly before his death, and told me not thirteen hours before death, and told me not thirteen hours before that event, he was sued. Insamuch as this suing is denied by Mr. Clode, the War Office solicitor, it becomes of some importance to be precise as to the grounds of counter-alle-gation. I do not find among Snider's docugation. 1 do not into among Snider's docu-ments any actual writ or otherprocess-paper; but I find lawyers' letters in abundance. I moreover find evidence of a claim more mean and contemptible still, namely, one for wooden plugs of Enfield bullets-less than three shillings.

In the early part of the year 1859, Snider when to Paris for the purpose of introducing the Mont Storm gun to the French war authorities. In doing this he committed no breach of faith with the British Governbreach of faith with the British Govern-ment. The point has to be remembered, that at the time in question Sir William Armstrong had not moyed to promote abo-lition of patent laws. The Act of Parliament abrogating inventors' rights as against the Government had not been passed. The celebrated cause of Feather versus The Queen yet belonged to the future. Snider could treat with the British Government, or not treat, as best might suit his interests. He elected not to treat with the Government farther than to elicit their acquiescence in

farther than to elicit their acquiescence in the system. This achieved, his programme was to make over his patent rights in the Moni Storm gun to a member of the British gun trade.

Snider had an intimate acquaintance with French: he spoke and wrote it perfectly. He had often been to France; therefore he was as well competent to forward his interests as well competent to forward his interests there as in England, other circumstances being equal. He took with him to Paris a letter of introduction to the Princess Murat. From that distinguished lady to the Prince the transference was easy; and Murat had imperial audience whenever he pleased. Snider's diary conveys much of interest as to the considerate, even friendly way in which his introduction was responded to by the Prince, who secures the entry through the douane of Snider's experimental wea-pons; drives Snider about; takes him home, and manifests towards him the most point; drives Snider about; takes him home, and manifests towards him the most considerate hospitality. Finally, the Prince announces to Snider the pleasing intelligence that the Emperor had requested him (the prince) to bring Snider into the imperial presence at any hour; if the gun really were of sufficient merit. Then comes a termine distribution merit. Then comes a turning-point in the French history of the Mont Storm gun. Prince Murat suggests that the Emperor's armorer, M. Gastenne Renette, should see armorer, m. Gastenne Kenette, should see the arm, and criticise it. Snider consents: experiments are made. The gun is fired, and, owing to some cause not necessary here to investigate, the result is not satisfactory. Doubtless the issue is made known to the Emperor; for, do what Snider will, he can-not pair the access the core seemed invest not gain the access that once seemed inevi-table. Once he is very near succeeding. He manages, by some means, to penetrate even to the Emperor's antechamber, There he