THE JEFFERSONIAN.

A. HUNT, *Editor & Publisher.* WATERTOWN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1844. NEW SERIES, VOL. 7—No. 49.

For the Jeffersonian.

MY LAST CIGAR.

BY A FOP.

'Tis my last, last——cigar;
All alone here I stand
With my mouth filled with smoke,
And the stump in my hand—
Not another one near me
To lay my——teeth on!
Only one now left me—
And THAT is, most gone!

I can ne'er find another
So constant——to me
Thou hast stuck like a brother—
And I've stuck to thee!
Long, long have I kept thee,
In health, weal and woe,
Thy kin have all left me—
Must thou, also, go?

My love for thee, *dear one,*
Grows stronger each day!
Then why dost thou leave me
In loneliness?——stay!
Were I once seen without thee
Folks would call me an——Ape!
Save in smoke, where's the dif'rence?
Sure, not in the shape!

THE PRINTER.

Know ye the Printer's hour of peace?
Know ye an hour more fraught with joy
Than ever felt the maid of Greece,
When kissed by Venus' am'rous boy?

'Tis not when news of dreadful note
His columns all with minion fill—
'Tis not when brother Printers quote
The effusions of his stump-worn quill.

'Tis not when in Miss Fancy's glass,
Long advertisements meet his eye,
And seem to whisper as they pass,
We'll grace your columns by and by.

Nor is it when of numerous names,
His lengthened roll of vellum swells,
As if 'twere touched by conjurer's wand,
Or grew by fairy magic spells.

No, reader, no—the Printer's hour—
His hour of real, sweet repose,
Is not when by some magic power,
His list of patrons daily grows;

But oh! 'tis when stern winter drear,
Comes robed in snow, and rain and vapor,
He hears in whispers soft and clear,
"We've come to pay up for your paper!"

TAKE CARE.

BY J. D. ARMSTRONG.

Cold winter is coming,
Take care of your nose;
Cold winter is coming,
Look out for the toes;
Cold winter is coming once more with his snow,
And the balls be all tinkling merrily O!

See, cold at his feet
Lie the glories of Spring,
All wilted, and withering;
And the branches bare
Shake their limbs in air,
As the rustling leaves are swept from the trees;
Before the cold blast of a winter's breeze.

Cold winter is coming,
With frost in his train;
Cold winter is coming,
With snow and no rain;
Cold winter is coming,
With sleighing again;
With his fireside mirth, and his homely cheer,
The pleasantest time in the whole of the year.

CONFLICT WITH A MAD DOG.—Mr. Happold of this city, keen as a sportsman and skilful as a gunsmith, met with a great misfortune a week or two since, in the loss of a fine pointer by hydrophobia, and under circumstances of uncommon peril to himself. After shooting until past mid-day, observing that his dog became disobedient, and exhibited a suspicious repugnance for water, he tied it with a handkerchief to a sapling, leaned his gun against a tree, and ate his luncheon a few yards off. On returning towards his gun, he found the dog evidently mad in the act of tearing itself loose and making at him. Without being able to reach his gun, Mr. H. ran into some water near and stood on a log until the dog had gone out of sight; he was returning for his gun, when suddenly the dog rushed upon him over a hillock, and he only escaped being bitten, by seizing the rabid animal by the throat. A struggle ensued between them for more than half an hour, requiring the exertion of all the muscular power of the assailed, while the dog mangled his own tongue dreadfully and covered Mr with foam and blood. He at last succeeded in getting off his belt, putting it around the dogs neck, and buckling it to the stem of a small bush, regained his gun and shot the dog. Mr. H., though he escaped without a scratch was much exhausted, and the muscles of his arms were swollen from the exertion for two days after.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A POSER.—A would be prophet down South, lately said in one of his sermons, that "he was sent to redeem the world and all things therein." Whereupon a native pulled out two five dollar bills of a broken bank, and asked him to fork over the specie for them.

IOWA.—A convention of delegates, elected by the people of the Territory of Iowa to form a constitution for its admission into the Union, have been in session some time at the town of Burlington, engaged in business committed to them. A synopsis of the business is given in the Territorial Gazette. Mr. O'Brian proposed that foreigners, three years resident, and who had declared their intentions, should be admitted to vote for representatives and county officers; which was defeated—yeas 29 nays 39. The amendments to the bill of rights having been gone through with, it was ordered to be engrossed. The term of office of the governor was fixed at two years, and the secretary of State made elective by the people. The report of the committee on State debts, imposing restrictions and making it necessary to submit to the people projects that would cause indebtedness, was considered and ordered to be read a third time. Residence before being admitted to vote, was fixed at six months; voting to be by ballot. The committee on the legislative department has reported in favor of biennial legislatures; members to be paid two dollars a day for thirty days, and one dollar afterward. Mr Hall, from the committee upon the petition asking that the rights of citizenship be granted to colored persons, made a report against such a grant.

Water Works.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Trustees of the village of Watertown, in obedience to a resolution passed at the last annual Village meeting, directing that proper enquiries be made, plans, estimates, &c., obtained with a view of supplying the village with water, present the following report from Timothy Dewey, Esq., Civil Engineer; and ask for it a careful examination, that all may fully understand his views and estimates—that the inhabitants may be prepared to act understandingly upon the subject, whenever the same shall come before them.

To the Trustees of the Village of Watertown:

GENTLEMEN—I have made examinations by your request, to ascertain the cheapest and most desirable mode of supplying this village with pure water, for manufacturing and domestic purposes, and for the extinguishment of fires. I have estimated the cost of such supply from the two sources most accessible. I entered upon the investigation with an intention to examine all the facts which might appear to have any considerable bearing on the subject. By reflecting on the enterprize, many considerations are presented, which must have no unimportant influence upon the main design; the protection of property, the promotion of the health, cleanliness, and prosperity of the village.

There are four modes by which the inhabitants of towns and cities are, and can be supplied with water. *First* by collecting in cisterns the rain water from the roofs of houses. *Secondly*, by raising it from wells and springs, in the common way. *Thirdly*, by boring into the earth, or rock, and tapping springs below, if any there are. *Fourthly*, by conducting it into the town by aqueducts, pipes, or pumps.

The first three modes have been adopted, and are now generally pursued in this village; no one of which can give an ample supply of pure water, in all parts of the village.

Water which is filtered through limestone strata, or over lime rock, is always impure, holding some portion of the lime stone dissolved in it. The continued use of such water has been found injurious to health, in a greater or less degree, at all times, and in all countries. Its deleterious influences are developed so slowly, that those using it are hardly aware of the danger, till sickness and death occur, and then other causes are sought for to explain the reason of so great an evil. Rain water is nearly pure as it falls from the atmosphere, but is so contaminated by admixture with the ashes, soot, decaying insects, and rotten wood from the roofs, that it becomes very offensive in our cisterns, and can only be used as a substitute for pure water.

Whatever is offensive to the senses is injurious to health; hence the use of impure rain water should be rejected if possible.

The water obtained by boring in lime rock, is no better than the water of the wells, being highly charged with the carbonate of lime; but disguised as it is, by its coldness, which renders it palatable, it is sought after with avidity, and used without its bad qualities being perceptible, at the moment. Spring water is the purest and best of all, if it is filtered through clean sand, and does not dissolve and hold any vegetable or mineral matter in it. It is hopeless to expect to find pure water on a limestone formation, such as this village is built upon. All the water of springs, wells, and rivers, falls from the atmosphere, and all partake of the qualities of the earth and rocks thro' which it percolates and runs, forming springs, rivers and lakes.

One of the wisest and most beneficent provisions of Providence for the health and happiness of man, is that all water becomes soft and pure by running some distance, exposed to the influence of light and air, however impure it may be at its source; hence we find the water of all large streams and lakes, pure and free from all deleterious substances. This is understood by all nations, far advanced in civilization. It may be asked why all are not fully aware of them? A ready answer is at hand. A population like ours, who have had so recently to contend with the dense forest, and to provide for the necessaries of life, in a severe though fruitful and generally healthy climate, have had but little leisure to examine into those minute and almost hidden laws of nature, which modify and control human existence. The period is so short since the first pioneer set foot upon this almost secluded portion of the State, that the wonder is that so much has been learned, not that we know so little.

Other towns and cities not so favorably situated for obtaining water have been supplied at an enormous cost in many instances, and we have almost folded our arms and looked carelessly upon the great blessing passing our very doors, and have not held out a hand to receive it.

Shall we remain in such a position much longer? If so, let us be satisfied that there are good reasons for it. I shall place such facts before the public, as that all who can read and reason may fully understand the principal features of the proposed undertaking. What security have the inhabitants of this village against the ravages of fire? Is it not enough that the sick and the well should be in the daily use of bad water, without the bitter reflection that they are not for a moment, day nor night, safe from this tyrant element?

The rich man may secure himself by insurance to a great extent, but how is it with the middling and less wealthy classes. The one meets with a partial loss, and the other is totally ruined. The man owning a house or shop worth $300 has his all destroyed, but he who has his thousands, is not materially injured—because it is not his all. All classes are dependent upon each other, the rich upon the poor, as much as the poor upon the rich, and no one can flourish and improve his condition unless all are protected in their persons and property. I cannot conceive of any improvement which can be made here, which will so greatly add to the general welfare as the one now proposed.

All the water in the wells and cisterns in the whole village, does not afford enough to arrest the progress of a fire of any magnitude. Every town and city in the Union, has lost more by fires than would have built two such water-works as any of them possess—and how much longer will you run the risk?

The city of New York lost in one night, *twenty millions* of dollars, nearly twice as much as its splendid water works have since cost. The Fire Department of the City, has recently made a report from which I make extracts, which show the great saving of property since the introduction of the Croton Water, in contrast with the losses of former years.

"The value of property destroyed by fire in New York, for the year ending 1st August, 1844, was $259,697. During the previous year, or to 1st August, 1843, in buildings, furniture and stock, in all, $240,404. "In comparing these losses with those of former years previous to the introduction of the Croton Water, the mind is filled with admiration and astonishment at the unspeakable advantages of that noble enterprise. For the ten years previous to the Croton Water being introduced, the yearly losses were from $20,000,000 in 1835, down to $1,000,000, making a saving of three fourths of a million of dollars yearly, since the introduction of the Croton Water." In July last, there were 32 fires in the City, mostly caused by fire-works; the whole amount of loss was $14,977—of which $12,000 was for Washington Hall, supposed to have taken from a defective chimney."

Shall this fair village be longer left food for the destroying element, the health and life of its inhabitants be trifled with, for fear that a few thousand dollars expended, may not give an immediate return of 20 per cent, or more, on the outlay?—Examine the estimates carefully, and then judge and determine.

Before giving the details of the plan and estimates of cost to supply this village, I propose to give a short history of what has been done in a small number of the cities at home and abroad, which have been supplied with water, so as to bring the subject before the public in so plain a manner that it may [illegible] the cities and towns I have visited in this country and in Europe, where civilization has made much progress, and wealth has been accumulated, great efforts have been made to obtain an ample supply of soft water, and great sums have been expended for its acquisition. The City of New York has expended within a few years more than twelve millions of dollars to obtain a supply, and has had to conduct it in an aqueduct from a distance of 45 miles, and from a river not nearly as pure as the Black river.

Among many of the strong arguments urged in favor of so great an outlay of money, was this one, drawn from the experience of the Cities of Europe, as well as of this country, that wherever there had been furnished an ample supply of water, that not only the general health and prosperity of the place had been greatly improved, but that the term of human life had been materially extended.

The City of Philadelphia has been supplied from the river Schuylkill, since 1799. This river forms a continuous canal of 100 miles in length, and floats on its turbid waters, the trade and commerce of 4,210 square miles, having on its banks many large manufactories, from which is discharged into it, a vast amount of offensive matter, besides the drainage of that large extent of cultivated territory. When this water is pumped into the reservoirs, it is so highly charged with earthy, vegetable, and animal matter, that it appears impossible that it should ever become fit for drinking and culinary purposes. Yet the inhabitants of that City use more than five millions of gallons of it daily, and for all domestic and manufacturing purposes. There were 1184 public and private baths supplied with this water in 1832.

In Richmond, Virginia, water is raised by water power, 100 feet from the James river, and supplied to the inhabitants from Reservoirs of large dimensions, where all the impurities subside and leave the water pure, and fit for all economical purposes. In Cincinnati, water is raised from the Ohio river, by steam power, to the height of 100 feet, at the rate of 2,200 gallons every minute, and is sold at from ten to twelve dollars yearly, to each family. One of the shareholders remarks that "the error has never been committed of creating and furnishing too great a supply of pure water; but instances of the reverse are of almost daily occurrence." 100 gallons daily is usual supply for each family—and costs from nine to twelve dollars each, yearly.

In Edinburgh and Greenock, Scotland, water is obtained without the aid of machinery. Edinburgh is furnished from a distance of ten miles through cast iron pipes which convey it to the city where it is stored in reservoirs. It is obtained from a number of springs which flow from granite hills, and is filtered through clean sand, which renders it the purest artificial supply of any known for the domestic uses of a town. It has a descent of 355 feet to the city, and is conveyed in a pipe of 15 inches diameter.

GREENOCK.

This town has been furnished since 1824, and the works are as bold a display of engineering talent as any in the world of their extent.

Before the completion of this plan, water was brought from a great distance on carriages, for the domestic uses of the town, and at a great cost.

The Engineer collected many small streams from the highlands, and filled a reservoir of 294 acres in extent, which with other smaller ones, hold in reserve for the use of mills, manufactories, and domestic purposes, 3,694 millions of gallons. The areas of all the reservoirs is more than three hundred and ninety six acres. Each individual is given fourteen gallons daily, besides a supply for machinery of three thousand, nine hundred and fifty nine millions of gallons yearly, derived from the reservoirs, and the falling rains, in addition to what is used by the inhabitants generally.

LONDON.

The City of London is furnished daily with thirty million gallons of water, about one half of it, from the river Thames, and the balance from the new river, which is a canal of thirty eight miles in length. That obtained from the Thames is all raised to the reservoirs by steam power. The contents of more than three thousand common sewers are constantly discharging into this river; carrying all the filth from 1,700,000 inhabitants, and their immense manufacturing establishments operated by more than 640 steam engines—and yet, with all these objectionable matters saturating the whole mass, the water is as soft and as pure as any in the world, after standing in the reservoir but a few hours; the water having certain self-purifying properties, common to the water of all rivers, when suffered to stand exposed to light and air. The water of the reservoir is quite as objectionable in appearance, and is settled and rendered pure in the same manner as that from the Thames. First class of risks, for insurance, are charged at about fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars, in London, and all others proportionably low.

PARIS.

This City is chiefly supplied by a sluggish canal, 55 miles long, and is used for the trade of a rich country, like the Schuylkill. So impure and bad did the water look, that I doubted that a people so cleanly and healthy would use such muddy and forbidding looking water, till I traced it to the reservoir, when I became convinced of the fact, and soon became satisfied that the same immutable laws exerted the same influence here as elsewhere—and that alternate agitation and rest will cause the foulest water to become pure in a short time, if exposed to the action of air and light.

The works at Marley which supply the city and gardens of Versailles, raise the water five hundred and ten feet high, from the river Seine, by water power.

ROME.

The most authentic accounts we have of a copious supply of water among the ancients, in towns and cities, are those of aqueducts, built by the Romans. It appears that Frontinus, who died 1843 years ago, and who had the charge of the aqueducts or water works of Rome, during his life time, gave a history of them as they were in his day.—He states that six of the nine aqueducts which supplied the City, were built at various dates from twenty-two to three hundred and twelve years before the Christian era, and that the other three from the year fourteen to ninety, since.

The whole length of these works was 249 miles and furnished three hundred and ninety-six millions of gallons daily, which would form a river thirty feet wide and 6 feet deep—nearly as large as the Black river at this time. It is not surprising that a people who took such pains to preserve the public health, should have arisen to the highest pitch of grandeur of which history has left a record.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

This city was furnished in a manner very similar to Rome, and no Turk at this day considers himself comfortable, much less happy and healthy, deprived of his daily bath.

Strong prejudices are [illegible] against the use of river water. I think the many facts I have stated, most of which have come under my own observation ought to convince every unprejudiced mind that it is one of the settled laws, applicable to running water, to purify itself from all extraneous matter, in a very short time, come from what source it may. Was it not so, man would be unable to occupy the face of the earth, but for a short time, owing to the accumulation of offensive and injurious matter around him.

It is admitted by all physicians of eminence, that the constant and free use of pure water, is the greatest contributor to sound health of all the natural elements; and that the use of impure and bad water is the predisposing cause of more agues and fevers, chronic and consumptive complaints, than from all other causes combined.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

I have examined with much care the two main sources, from which it appears to me the village may be amply supplied, and have ascertained the qualities of the water of each—that I might be able to judge which should be preferred.

The first source examined was the "Cold Springs," which issue from the land of Mr. Davenport, distant 2½ miles from the public square. The decent from the main springs to the pump on the westerly side of the square is 98 feet to the highest ground in the village.

The waters of these springs are extremely cold, clear and brilliant, but what are called *hard*, from holding carbonate of lime, vegetable extract, and iron in solution, making them unfit for washing and manufacturing purposes. The quantity discharged from these springs has been ascertained by measurement, and found to exceed 400,000 gallons in 24 hours, equal to the wants of 40,000 inhabitants, giving 10 gallons to each daily. The estimated cost to bring the water to a reservoir, located on the highest ground in the village, in iron pipes of 6 and 8 inches diameter, and distributing it from a main pipe of 8 inches diameter, to Washington street, down Washington street to the public square, through the square, to Factory street, with the necessary hydrants, stop cocks, and fittings, amounts to $30,936 11.

The items which compose the estimate of cost, are as follows: I should prefer a reservoir to contain one million of gallons, but the one estimated for, may supply the village very well for fifteen years, when another may be constructed if necessary.

RESERVOIR.

Plan first,—100 feet square at the bottom, to contain 600,000 gallons, and built as shown in plan No. 2 Cost,

Plan No. 2 Cost,			1,727 00
9438 feet of 8 inch pipe laid,		$1 69,	15,950 22
4781 " 6 "	do	1 25,	5,976 25
2700 " 8 "	do	1 80,	4,860 00
Branch pipes, & hydrants,			454 25
Lot of land for Reservoir, estimated cost,			400 00
Contingences, 5 per cent.			1,498 39
			$30,936 11

These pipes are estimated to convey 200,00 gallons of water every 24 hours from the springs to the reservoir, and bringing water enough to furnish 10 gallons each for 20,000 inhabitants.

In the preceding estimate no allowance has been made for the purchase of the water right at the springs, nor from those through whose lands the water flows from the springs to the Black River, in its usual channel. Nothing has been allowed for the cost of excavating the rock to form the reservoir. Those I have consulted are of the opinion that the surplus stone may be sold for enough to pay for the excavation of the whole.

Plan 2.—To take the water from the Black River and elevate it to a reservoir on the highest land in the village, by a force pump, to be worked by water power. A level has been made from the top of the flume near the Union Mills to the high ground between the First church and the old academy building, and the ascent found to be 73¼ feet, and 35 feet above the platform of the pump on the westerly side of the public square. Should the reservoir be raised 5 feet above the present level of the ground, there would be a fall from it of 40 feet to the pump, 35 feet to the platform step of the court house, and 13 feet at the corner of Madison and Arsenal streets. This ground is nearly on a mean level with the highest ground on the westerly side of the village.

The highest ground near Factory square, is 60 1-2 feet above the flume at Union Mills, and 13 feet above the flume at the old Factory. The bottom of Camp's ditch, where it crosses the State road, is 64½ above the flume at Union Mills; both being too low to give a supply from a reservoir to a large portion of the southerly and westerly portion of the village. Many other levels have been run, and measurements made, which cannot affect either of the two plans estimated for, the details of which are omitted for the present.

MANNER OF BUILDING THE RESERVOIR.

It is proposed to make the reservoir 100 feet square, by excavating the rock to the depth of 7½ feet, and clear off the earth and loose rock to the distance of 4 feet outside of the excavation. To carry up a wall 2 feet thick from the bottom to the surface of the ground, to be laid in water lime. The same kind of wall to be continued to the height of 12½ feet inside, in connection with a wall 5 feet high, 3 feet at the base, on the surface of the ground, and 2 feet at the top, to be laid in sand and lime mortar as shown on the plan and sections herewith presented. The top to be covered with coping, 6 inches thick, and 3 feet 4 inches wide so as to cast the rain water from the top of the wall and prevent injury from frost.

The bottom of the reservoir to be laid with a concrete, formed of finely broken stone and water lime, should the rock at the bottom be found cracked and unsound, so as to render it leaky and unsafe or on such parts of it as may be found imperfect.

COST OF RESERVOIR.

105 feet square excavation—		
7 1-2 ft. deep,	4916 Perches.	
408 length of inside wall, 2×12		
Back wall, 3×5×1,	cost,	1,579 00
100×100, 6 inches concrete,		
1484 feet coping, 10 cts. per foot,		148 40
		$1,727 40

PIPES.

2700 feet 8 inches diameter, $1,80, laid,		4,860 00
4 stop cocks,	40 each,	160 00
7 hydrants,	28 "	196 00
7 8 X 4 Branch pipes		30 00
6 8 X bind "		42 00
7 4 inch 35 feet,		26 25
1 proving pump,		65 00
Tools used in pipe laying,		60 00
Pump and wheel,		610 00
One half acre ground, for reservoir,		400 00
Wheel house, 18 X 25 feet,		200 00
Contingences, 8 per cent.,		674 12
		[illegible]

It is desirable to obtain the highest ground in the village, and if ground can be obtained five or six feet higher than that I have estimated for the reservoir, the cost may be augmented $400, making the whole cost of this plan $9,500. Should the force pump and wheel be firstly erected, and the pipes laid to near the reservoir, a considerable sum may be saved for water to prepare the cement and mortar in its construction.

The force pump should be 8 inches in diameter, with 3 feet stroke, which, with a suitable water wheel, will raise 200,000 gallons in 24 hours, sufficient to supply 20,000 inhabitants with 10 gallons each daily.

I have estimated the work large enough to supply that number, believing that it is much more economical to build the work large enough at first, rather than be compelled in a few years, to rebuild at a great additional cost, as has been the case in many cities and towns I have visited. It is not unreasonable to expect that the population of this village will amount to 20,000 in less than 25 years

The water wheel may be 12 feet diameter, with 5 feet buckets, should a fall of 8 feet be obtained. The repairs of the pump and wheel will be very light, and the cost of pumping for many years quite small, compared to the interests of the cost of mains from the springs. The same amount must be expended on each plan, (with the exception of the pump, wheel and wheel house,) for pipes on the streets, and their various connections.

If the water is raised from the river, the main pipe which conveys it to the reservoir will be at all times a supply main to customers on its full length. The same hydrants, stop cocks and connections, are necessary to both plans. The hydrants are so constructed that hose can be screwed on to them, and the water be distributed to the distance of their whole length, from the main pipes.

Insurance against fire, is an adequate security, even at the present high rates, which average about 67 1-2 cents on 100 dollars.

The following were the rates, in New York, previous to the introduction of the Croton water:

1 story building, 20 to 23 cents on $100.
2 & 3 story " 43 " 50 " " "
4 to 6 " " 110 " 129 " " "
Since—1 story building, 25.
" 2 & 3 " " 30,
" 4 to 6 " " 40 to 50.

Making an average fall of more than 50 per cent on insurance alone in that city. Besides no Company is willing to insure more than from one-half to three-fourths of the value of any property, in any city or town, where there is a deficient supply of water.

In the city of London the rates of insurance are not one-fourth as high, as they are in New York before it was supplied with water.

The pipes must be laid full 4 feet below the surface of the ground, to their upper sides, to get them out of the reach of frost in this climate.

The cost of laying pipes here will be much increased by the rock cutting which must be encountered on some of the streets. This evil may be partially avoided on some parts of the streets where an extra covering may be made without injuring the grades. This extra cost has been estimated for.

A pipe of 8 inches diameter will not be too large a few years hence, and it is much cheaper to lay one 8 inch main pipe then two 4 inch ones, which will not convey half as much water, as one of 8 inches. I have never heard of too large pipes being laid, but on every work with which I am acquainted a great many have been laid too small, and extra cost and disappointment have been the consequence, in the long run.

Factory street should have a 6 inch main.
Court " 4 " "
Arsenal " 4 " "

Most of the other streets 3 and 2 inch and may be laid as soon as the people demand them, after the main work is constructed, and its value ascertained.

Cost of 6 inch pipe laid per foot, $1.40.
" 4 " " " " " 85.
" 3 " " " " " 70.
" 2 " " " " " 48.

These prices includes the cost of pipes, lead to form the joints, fuel to melt it, and all labor of opening the trenches, laying and covering the pipes; excluding hydrants and stop cocks.

QUALITY OF THE COLD SPRING WATER AS SHOWN BY THE TESTS.

Nitrate of silver, produced a deposit of carbonate of lime, and vegetable extracts giving the water a brown color. Extract of nutgall, showed considerable iron. Muriate of Barytes had no sensible effect on the water showing the absence of sulpur. The acetate of lead, which is a delicate test for sulphur, did not indicate any in it.—The alcohate of soap, curdled in the water, showing that it is too hard for washing, or any manufacturing purposes.

The oxalate of ammonia showed much lime in the form of a carbonate, or common lime stone, dissolved in the water.

The above are the most approved and delicate tests for mineral and vegetable matter, in clear water, and will detect the minutest qualities of any of them.

The same tests were applied to the water of the Black River, and at the same time to rain water, as it flows from the roofs of houses. The only foreign matter detected was vegetable extract.—The river water was found to be quite as pure as the rain water, showing that the river water is pure enough for all domestic uses, and of the best quality for manufacturing purposes, and if [illegible] of the springs is deficient in both of these properties.*

The value of property in this village cannot fall much short of *two millions of dollars*. The saving on insurance alone would nearly or quite equal the interest on the cost of the cheapest plan proposed. The saving in various other ways would be equal to that of any other village in the State. There will always be unemployed water power which runs to waste in the Black River, sufficient to raise five times the quantity of water ever needed for all purposes. A site for the pump and wheel house can be obtained gratis or quite free from cost, as I am assured.

By adopting the cheaper plan at first, you are not excluded from the use of the springs at any future time, should they be needed. The cost of obtaining the water from the main pipes will not be greater than for the construction of cisterns, and the average yearly repairs not half as much. I am informed that many families are supplied from the river now, by carriages, at a cost of from 10 to 75 dollars yearly, and there can be no reasonable doubt that they would cheerfully pay as much or something more, for a constant supply the year round.

Besides, there will be a great saving of soap, [illegible] one-quarter of the time bestowed in this necessary occupation. What security have you against the destruction of your houses and property against fire? Scarcely does a week pass without the public papers recording the loss of property in towns and cities, as well, or better supplied with water than this. And how long can you expect to escape so great a calamity?

How much longer shall it be said that the luxury of a bath, in the health-preserving and invigorating element cannot be obtained in Watertown; that the element which the saint and savage, the turk and christian almost adore, shall remain a stranger in the place?

Shall the hands and face only receive a small share of the blessing, and the vital organs take care of themselves as best they may? Every family should have its bath house, and every one would, was it known here, as in many other places, how greatly bathing in pure water, contributes to the promotion and preservation of sound health. Why may it not be soon said that Watertown with its public square, with its spouting fountains, its *"Literary and scientific Institute,"* its fine and well filled churches, its moral and energetic population, its inexhaustable water power, is the most desirable residence in the northern part of this splendid Union?

Why be compelled to confine the large and small manufactories to the river bank, when they may be distributed, and be quietly conducted in all parts of the village? Why, but that the rich and the middle classes have not as yet combined to supply and distribute the greatest and choicest of nature's free gifts?

There are individuals in the village who alone can construct such a work, as is needed, and in a few years obtain a liberal interest on the outlay. Nothing that can be done will so early increase population, and to the health, happiness and wealth of the place as the supply of pure water.

Respectfully submitted by
TIMOTHY DEWEY,
Civil Engineer.

Watertown, October 10th 1844.

*The water of several wells in the village, was tested in the same manner, and found to contain the same foreign matter as that from the cold spring, both in larger quantities, and are liable to the same objections.

"AMERICANS SHAN'T RULE US."

The whig papers, far and near, are industriously circulating the story that a flag bearing the inscription "*Americans shan't Rule us,*" was carried by the Catholics in the great Democratic procession that passed through the streets of New York just before the election.

It turns out that this flag, which has been made the basis of so many indignation paragraphs on the part of the Whig journals was a device of their own—a fraud of the same class with the Birney letter. The following letter appears in the Morning News of Friday last:—

To the Editors of the Morning News:

Gentlemen—I observed in your paper this morning a notice of a banner on which was inscribed, "Americans shan't rule us." Happening to be in an oyster saloon last evening I overheard a conversation between two gentlemen in the next box. "Did you see that banner in the Locofoco procession the other night?" "No," was the reply. "Well, I did," remarked the former gentleman; we got it up among ourselves, to exasperate the Natives and get them to vote for Clay.—It was carried by a whig, surrounded by whigs, and was only raised up as they passed knots of whigs on the corners, stationed by a preconcerted movement, in order that they could tell their friends, and if necessary, swear that they saw it." I then heard the other gentleman ask who it was that printed the banner, the other said it was a man by the name of Christopher, and that his brother Jo. Christopher carried it.

You are at liberty to publish this, and I will at any time testify to the truth of it.

Respectfully yours,
DAN'L T. MAINER.

Nov. 13 1844.

A precious piece of villainy, that—and perfectly characteristic of Whiggery.

SALT FOR PLUM TREES.—Mr. Benjamin Jacobs of Dorchester, had a small plum tree which never bore more than half a dozen plums that came to maturity; seeing salt recommended as a remedy in an article from the Cultivator, he applied 2 quarts the first day of March, in a space about two feet wide around the tree, commencing about six inches from the tree. It was dug into the ground a little; the consequence has been a fine lot of fruit.—We saw this tree a short time since, and it was as full as it could hold. It is evident that salt made the great contrast between this and previous years as to the production of fruit.—*Cul*

SINGULAR BRIDAL COSTUME.—Singular displays happen not unfrequently in the efforts to appear fine at a marriage. A bridegroom who had not the wherewithal himself, (it was in the country,) borrowed of a friend a huge green blanket overcoat, a dickey, and a pair of fisherman's boots—the thermometer being at ninety degrees. Thus equipped, he joined his bride, who was arrayed in a new cotton garment, her only dress. The twain hurried to the residence of a missionary, who soon made them one. The husband restored his wedding suit to its owner, passing the honey-moon, the [illegible] he had his life [illegible].—*Jarvis' Scenery of the Sandwich Islands.*