A New White Metal.

A new alloy, which does not appear to have attained any extent, supersedes the various Britannia metals. It is more readily polished than ordinary white metal, and its discovery was announced in the Advocate of Industry last week. It is, therefore, only necessary to mention the process by which it is manufactured, because it had been wrapped up in a rag wet with aqua ammonia, and we had occasion to explain that the ammonia should be very weak-about the size of a little resin will be found useful. The purpose a coating of borax and the addition of a little resin will be found useful. The tin is next added, and finally more zinc giving less ductility, and more tin the sulphur came from the flannel, and would change, and we would.

Although paint can be ground very finely and well with a muller and stone, yet the operation is very tedious and slow, and has been found advisable in this, as in every other branch of manufacture, to introduce machinery. Our engraving illustrates a mill for grinding paint with expedition and ease.

We notice the following item in an exchange, and we would make suggestion: It is very much to be wished that the ammonia should be very weak-about the size of a little resin will be found useful. The purpose a coating of borax and the addition of a little resin will be found useful. The tin is next added, and finally more zinc giving less ductility, and more tin the sulphur came from the flannel, and would change, and we would.

Improving the Quality of Sugar.

G. J. Semon has recently secured a patent in England for an improvement in the manufacture of molded sugar, which consists in removing the syrup or liquors in which the crystals have been formed in the usual manner, and simply substituting or mixing these clear liquor or syrup, produced from re- fract sugar. It is the invention of Chauncey Thomas, of Mansfield, Conn., for a new process of manufacturing silk and twist for sewing machines, in which streams of air may be blown, or in any other suitable manner that will mix the whole intimately together.

Machine for Spinning Thread.

We would call the attention of silk manufacturers to the patent issued to Mr. Dimock, of Manfield, Conn., for a new process of manufacturing silk and twist for sewing machines, in which streams of air may be blown, or in any other suitable manner that will mix the whole intimately together.

CARELESS LETTER-WRITERS.—From a Parliamentary report it appears that 2,024,057 letters were sent to the Retained Letter Office in England and Wales in 1857. Of these 264,263 were destroyed after every effort on the part of the writers to discover the writer's complaint. A small number of them contained money or some kind of valuable property, amounting in all to less than $1,700,000. Of this the losses of 3,333 letters containing property of the value of $81,000 have now been recovered.

GRANARY TRADE OF CHICAGO.—The receipts of grain at Chicago for this season have been over 17,000,000 bushels, of which 15,000,000 bushels have been shipped off again by the lake.
Second, I also claim the arrangement of the vertical or flat formers, or formers, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. In the formers I further claim, in connection with the upright or flat formers, a series of steps, or steps, or steps, in the medium, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

PUMPS—So H. Gray, of Bridgeport, Coml.: I claim, first, Constructing pumps having the plungers or pistons, or one of the plungers or pistons, in the form of a cylinder, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, second, Constructing the plungers or pistons, or one of the plungers or pistons, in the form of a truncated cone, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, third, Constructing a pump in which the plungers or pistons, or one of the plungers or pistons, are so arranged and operated that they will operate substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

CORN PLANTERS—Charles Van Houten, of Sunbury, Ohio: I claim first, The employment of the hinged, adjustable, and lateral plow, or plows, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, second, Employing the hinged, adjustable, and lateral plow, or plows, in connection with the sub-soiling covering shares, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, third, The employment of the hinged, adjustable, and lateral plow, or plows, in connection with the furrow opener, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

MAIDENS FOR CUTTING VENEER—Gilbert Bishop, of Fairfield, Conn., assignor to Edward White, of New York City: I claim first, The cutting of veneers from opposite sides of the log, by knives, arranged and operating in opposite directions, so that the veneers may be separated from the log in the form of sheets, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, second, The means of arranging and employing the knives, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

LAMPS—C. Reichmann, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim in combination with the lamp, the slotted open bell-shaped cap, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, in combination with the slotted open bell-shaped cap, the slotted open wire frame, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

BURGLARS' ALARM—A. W. Decrow, of Bangor, Me.: I claim, first, Constructing alarm devices for preventing, or detecting, or protecting, or warning against, or any kind of intruders or invaders, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. I further claim, second, The combination and arrangement of the alarm device, or alarm devices, with the warning device, or warning devices, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, third, The combination and arrangement of the alarm device, or alarm devices, with the warning device, or warning devices, and the means for operating the alarm device, or alarm devices, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

SCOURERS—J. G. Hough, of Milford, Conn.: I claim the employment of a pair of bars, or bars, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, in combination with the bars, the pair of bars, or bars, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, in combination with the bars, the pair of bars, or bars, and the means for operating the bars, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

RÉSUMÉ—David E. P. Smith, of New York City: I claim the combination of the alarm device, or alarm devices, with the warning device, or warning devices, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In this invention all the parts are intended to be assembled and arranged in such a manner that the alarm device, or alarm devices, shall be operated by the warning device, or warning devices, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In the alarm device, or alarm devices, I claim the employment of a pair of bars, or bars, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, in combination with the bars, the pair of bars, or bars, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. I further claim, in combination with the bars, the pair of bars, or bars, and the means for operating the bars, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In this invention all the parts are intended to be assembled and arranged in such a manner that the alarm device, or alarm devices, shall be operated by the warning device, or warning devices, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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Hold the last peg...  

...the same having several knife edges lying in the direction of the soles, as set forth, and of relieving the shoe edges, by means of a self-adjusting, self-moving, and self-regulating hand press by mechanical action, and of controlling the operation of the hands or their equivalents upon the sheets of paper, by means of a cam, or its equivalent whose movement is coincident with or bears a fixed relation to the movement of the fingers which draw the paper into the press.

Also claim controlling the operation of the hands or their equivalents, upon the sheets of paper, by mechanism whose operation is dependent upon the position of the fingers which draw the paper into the press.

Also claim effecting the progressive movement of the pile of paper by mechanism whose operation is dependent upon the position of the fingers which draw the paper into the press.

...the means which should be employed by farmers to prevent or mitigate their depredations, is to boil it slightly in the cellar where it will keep for years. The cider now finally be racked off, and placed in a cool cellar where it will keep for years. The cider is finally be racked off, and placed in a cool cellar where it will keep for years. The cider is finally be racked off, and placed in a cool cellar where it will keep for years. The cider is finally be racked off, and placed in a cool cellar where it will keep for years. The cider is finally be racked off, and placed in a cool cellar where it will keep for years. The cider is finally be racked off, and placed in a cool cellar where it will keep for years. The cider is finally be racked off, and placed in a cool cellar where it will keep for years. The cider is finally be racked off, and placed in a cool cellar where it will keep for years. 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Michener’s Valve for Steam Engines.

This simple and improved valve is of the circular or flat form kind, and is operated with a rect-rosetting circular motion. Its novelty consists in the arrangement of its ports and passages for the induction and exhaust of the steam, whereby a large amount of opening is obtained by a small amount of motion, and it is relieved to a great extent from the pressure of the steam on its back side.

In our illustrations Fig. 1 is a vertical section through the center of the improved valve, steam chest, and a portion of the steam cylinder, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the valve and steam chest.

This machine is intended for re-sawing boards of any thickness into “sliding” and planing, jointing and sawing the “sliding” or lapboards at one operation.

In our engravings, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the machine, and Fig. 2 a transverse vertical section, both combined fully illustrating the invention.

The whole of the parts are enclosed in a frame, A, the saw, C, being at one end with its guide, m. D is a frame, which is placed transversely on the frame, A, and attached to it by pivots, on which it can oscillate freely, and under each D a shaft, E', is placed, having two tums, a, upon it, these same causing the table to assume any desired bevel upon being operated by the handle, F, where the frame can be secured by a pawl and ratchet.

On the frame, D, two sliding plates, G, H, are placed, and they can be adjusted by two screw rods, I, (as shown in Fig. 2), or by a crank handle and screw, k, (as seen in Fig. 1). On the plate, G, there are placed three vertical rollers, having bearings in suitable frames supported by uprights, A, and such is pressed against the staff, h, by a spring and screw and hand wheel, Z. On the plate, G, is a vertical cutter head, k, provided with the necessary cutters, and forming a rotary planer. The lower end of the shaft of this plate, f, is stopped in a spur wheel, m', which is attached to the underside of g. On the plate, H, are a series of rollers, l, fitted in suitable bearings, the lower end of the same pass through the plate, H, and terminate in a bevel wheel, v', these gears into corresponding wheels, p, placed on a shaft, J, and rotated from the hand wheel, Z, the shaft, K, of which is supported in bearings, g': L' is driven by the belt, B, (Fig. 3), from q, that derives its motion from one of the hand wheels, Q, M (Fig. 2), being the hand wheel shaft, the wheel, r, on which is geared by the lever and sliding wheel, O.

F' are shafts placed one above the other, and having on them the cutters, q, which are rotated by the belt, B, passing partly around rollers or bell wheels, i, upon their shafts. It is a band, which rotates the vertical cutter or cutters (for there may be two) to smooth each side as desired. The handle, j, and bevel wheels, p, in the frame, S, regulate the distance between the horizontal cutters, and the hand wheels, d, in the frame, a, with their rollers, c, all tend to keep the stuff rigid and straight while being operated. The band wheel, i', tightens the band, B, when necessary.

The operation is very simple. The stuff is fed to the saw, cut the desired thickness, then the cutters, h, as the rollers move it between them, joint its top and bottom edges, while the vertical planer, v', smooths its side, thus turning out a clapboard ready for use by one operation.

It is a very valuable and perfect machine, and is the invention of E. H. Titus & John Sharp, of Philadelphia, Pa., who patented it June 29th, 1858, and who may be addressed for any further information.

Sleeping Car Seat.

A good arrangement of sleeping car seat was patented a few weeks ago by Mr. J. N. Forrester, of Fairfax Court House, Virginia.

In this seat the bottom and back are adjustable to an inclined position, and an auxiliary back and bottom, which are adjustable, and used in connection with the same, said auxiliary back and bottom being arranged below the main bottom and back of the seat. By this arrangement, each of the main bottoms and backs answer for day use, and at night can be extended to an inclined plane, and thus serve in connection with the auxiliary bottoms and back as comfortable sleeping couches. On the fronts and backs of the seat, cutters and spring pieces are provided as that the backs and bottoms can be adjusted very speedily and retained in whatever position they may be adjusted.

Car Couplings.

Mr. W. J. Casey, of Crawfordsville, Ind., has invented a car coupling which provides for the automatic disconnecting or uncoupling of the cars in the event of the train running off the track. We regard this as a very simple and perfect arrangement, and by its use many of the mishaps at draw-bridges, &c., will be prevented, as the preceding car cannot draw the others into the river after it. It was patented last week.

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American Genius.—Launch of the General Admiral.

There are three damages imputed in the human breast, which, if sought to be gratified in a proper manner, will develop the intellect and virtue of the people, and yield corresponding benefits, not only to those within the immediate sphere of their influence, but also to the whole world; and these are the desires of power, of wealth, and of fame.

They are distinctively perceived in all deliberations of individuals and governments, in every purpose of revenge, and in consequence of destruction, and in every prospect or conspiracy in which man plights his faith.

Man deals with all dealings of nature to give the superior elevation to mankind, with all proper ceremonies. The model is what is called the long flat, fully ligg'd, sharp dead stern, no poop or cutwater, and short forecastle deck. She is expected to attain a speed of fourteen knots under sail, and her draft of water will not exceed 25 feet. Her dimensions are: Length on spar deck, 207 feet; breadth, 55 feet; length over all, about 325 feet; depth to spar deck, 34 feet. She is fitted with 44 side ports and two stern ports on the lower deck; 4 side ports and 4 large ports forward, and 4 large ports on the spar deck. Her armament consists of 60 shell guns of 44 pounds on the gun-deck, and 20 long guns and 2 pivot guns of largest size on her spar deck. She is built of oak, and will be propelled by two direct horizontal engines, now building at the New York, city, such cylinder of which will be 84 inches in diameter, and 3 feet 9 inches stroke, with a nominal power of 2,000. The propeller is 19 feet in diameter, and is, in one of Griffeth's patent, and can be raised out of the water at pleasure.

This gives an illustration of the ship General Admiral, page 352, Vol. XII, SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

It is expected that she will be finished by the 4th of October next, and long after that time, she shall be floating on the ice-bound waters of the northern seas, and will be the first ship in the world that will have witnessed this step in the completion of a magnificent sample of skill, allied to America and those who are engaged in its design and construction.

Volcanoes and their Action.

When we recollect that this hard, rocky earth of which we live only compares with the igneous fluid mass beneath, as a sheet of writing paper on an ordinary school globe, we cannot ask it to be highly important in the occasional demonstrations of its presence, called "volcanic eruptions"; and further, when we associate those erudite friends, the geologists, and recall the myriads of our fellow beings who have perished from their sources, a double excitement is felt at the recollection of their horrors and the impossibility of study to their phenomena is corroborated.

From the researches of Daubeny, Gmelin, Hoare and Wharton, now appearing in " Transactions of the American Academy," we have made an imaginary section through a volcano. A is the principal cone, surrounded by the dyke and wall, and the sea left in its slope, and washing its base on the one hand, while on the other, extends the flat plains and grassy slopes of a very light and loose material, and when they have sufficient force to evaporate, they will at night remove the molten matter by their own expansive power through the crater, and so cause an eruption.

The other theory is entirely mathematical, and may be called the dynamic. It assumes the premises that the fluid in the interior of the earth the same as other fluids on the surface, and that it is attracted by the other masses of matter in space, which, added by the rotary motion of the earth, spins the earth. There are substances vents, and will show low pressure. We have taken our data from the theories of the heathen philosophers, some of whom imagined that a volcano was but the chimney of the furnace in which Vulcan and his one-eyed countryman, the god of the forge, Vulcan, in his furnace, and by the action of the sun and the oceans which cover the surface of the earth, we naturally led to suppose that the order of these volcanos is that of roughness and irregularity; if Sir Humphrey Davy, when he proved the existence of the central fluid elements, sodium, strontium, barium, &c., suggested that in the central and fluid portion of the earth these gaseous elements break, and that as the water filtered through the rocks it would be divided by them into its elements, and the oxygen combining with the metals, by whatever means they may be accounted for, it will not be able to exert the power that they have in other respects, and in every prospect or conspiracy in which man plights his faith. These we deal with all dealings of nature to give the superior elevation to mankind, with all proper ceremonies. The model is what is called the long flat, fully ligg'd, sharp dead stern, no poop or cutwater, and short forecastle deck. She is expected to attain a speed of fourteen knots under sail, and her draft of water will not exceed 25 feet.
D. SORUTATOR—Your communication upon the "Science or Ocean Telegraphing" will receive respectful attention when you furnish us with a specimen of your anti-collision bridge, and we will examine it. E. M., of Va.—The mineral you send us is marl. It has no value except as a fertilizer. Money received at the Scientific American Office on account of Patent N. C. P. E., of Conn., $55; J. M. B., of Me., $30; P. & __________, of Texas; P. & __________, of N. Y.; J. C. T., of N. Y.; C. J. C. P., of Iowa (two cases); C. B. M., of Ill.; T. J., of Iowa; H. S., of N. Y.; and Seventh streets, opposite the United States Patent Office. This office is under the general superintendence of one of the firm, and is in marked degree of promptness, skill, and fidelity to the interests of your employers. Yours, very truly. CHAR. MASON. Communications and remittances should be addressed to MUNN & COMPANY, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

We have received a specimen of the Smith's Patent Feet-Warming Device, for blacksmith's use. It is new, useful, and just in season. Patented August 31, 1858. State rights, or the whole of the United States for sale low. Address GEORGE SMITH, 128 Main street, New York.

The improvements described below are warranted to be vastly superior to any other machines in this country. When the improvements on these machines are turned out, you will find that three horses turn out the most solid and perfect bricks at the rate of 500, 000 per day. Address JAMES A. WOODBURY, 69 Sudbury street, Boston.

A new and important improvement in the field of railway engineering has been patented by W. S. C. HILLS, 12 Platt street, New York. The improvements described are adapted to the common slide valve or puppet valve engines, also to the Stephenson and Boulton engines, and require less power than any other machines in use. For particulars address the undersigned at Philadelphia.

SMITH'S WATERWHEELS, FORGINGS AND CASTINGS. Orders for the above, and all descriptions of labor-saving machinery will receive prompt attention. JOHN H. LEDGEWOOD, WOODS.

GARRISON'S STEAM PUMPS for all kinds of independent steam pumping, for sale at 55 and 57 First street, Williamsburgh, L. I., and 301 Pearl street, New York. G. L. GUILD, GARRISON & CO. New York City.

The improvements described below are warranted to be vastly superior to any other machines in the United States and Europe. Reliable orders filled for any part of the United States and Europe. P. H. B. CARPENTER & Co., New York.

SMITH'S WATERWHEELS, FORGINGS AND CASTINGS. Orders for the above, and all descriptions of labor-saving machinery will receive prompt attention. JOHN H. LEDGEWOOD, WOODS.

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S H B I R D S , A N D H A N D Y 1 8 5 8 SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, INC.

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The Grape Vine Disease.

The following new and important facts concern the great pest of the vine grower, the oidium, and its operations upon the vine plants, form the substance of a paper lately presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, by M. de la Vergnia. "The oidium does not appear until the sun adds warmth to the humid atmosphere; it lowers considerably the growth of that of September. Whenever the temperature is lowered considerably, the growth of the oidium is stopped, to acquire fresh vigor as soon as the sun adds warmth to the humidity with which the parasite is saturated. The same vine plant is not equally subject to the attacks of the oidium, hence the operation of sulfuring need not extend to every point attacked. The action of the sulfur is circumstantial, and almost strictly local. Its curative properties have no effect below the point attacked. The action of the sulfur is circumscribed, and almost strictly local. Its curative properties have no effect below the point attacked. The action of the sulfur is strongly confined, and almost strictly local. Its curative properties have no effect below the point attacked.

As wind and rain carry off the sulfur, this substance can only protect the vine during a limited period. Sulphur destroys the shoots of old and recent formation and thus prevents it from spreading; and as no vineyard is at a distance from its source, in its presence, the deep wound of the oidium is stopped, to acquire fresh vigor as soon as the sun adds warmth to the humidity with which the parasite is saturated. The same vine plant is not equally subject to the attacks of the oidium, hence the operation of sulfuring need not extend to every point attacked. The action of the sulfur is circumstantial, and almost strictly local. Its curative properties have no effect below the point attacked. The action of the sulfur is circumscribed, and almost strictly local. Its curative properties have no effect below the point attacked.

SQUIRE'S SELF-DISCHARGING HORSE RAKE.

In our notice of this invention last week we said that the gain over the common burner was nearly one-third, whereas from the subjoined figures it will be seen that it is a great deal more—

New York, 1858.

I have examined with a great degree of favor a new form of gas burner, invented and patented by L. E. Hicks, of this city. My experiments prove that with a pressure of one pound upon which gas is generally delivered to customers in large cities, its economy over the burners in ordinary use in the consumption of gas for equal illuminating powers is in the ratio of 32 to 10.

Laboratory of the Manhattan Gas Light Co.