To make the best Reef Hams.

Take the hind quarter of a good fat animal, and make a cut down all the way in length and the whole length of the bone: then cut out the bone, leaving the meat with one long cut into its center—scoring a split cylinder. Now lay it down in clean bins, of good salt, that has been boiled and simmered, and into which there has been dissolved a little sugar. Let it remain in this brine for about ten days, at least do not let it get too salt. Then lift it out and hang it up on a hook to drip for about three days. Take it down when all the brine has dripped out of it, and lay it upon a table. Have ready (a very little) quantity of fine salt, mixed with considerable black pepper and ground cloves. Roll it down by hand, both inside and out, with this mixture, and then have ready a ball of stout hemp cord or twine. Roll the meat firmly round, making it into a comical shape. After this take the cord and commence at the thickest part of the meat, to roll it round, drawing it firmly over the whole, having each coil wrapped and drawn firmly round at about one-fourth of an inch apart, up to the top or small end. The cord must then be laid down on both sides opposite, in such a way that each lower coil of cord may be cut without leaving any coil above it. This roll of fish will be as light as a feather.

There has been much meat and salt lost by this, but a very economical and agreeable flavor. Those who make their own beef hams, try this method, and if they ever forget or neglect to put it in afterwards, although it is a little more troublesome than smoking the beef, we are sure it will be a much more profitable process.

French Waterproof Cloth or Silk.

The following is the process adopted by M. Collet.—Take 1 lb of linseed oil, 1 lb of white lead, 1 oz. of charcoal, and a little ground white pepper and oil. Mix these ingredients for 12 hours, and then filter it through a slow filter and when this composition is applied to the surface, it is fit for use. The cloth or silk is then to be immersed, being previously spread over a frame, and hung up to dry, and afterwards rubbed with oil, with perfect success.

The material is next to be coated with another composition, prepared in the following manner:—Take 1 lb. of linseed oil, 4 oz. of pitch, 4 dozen of sulphate of soda, and 4 oz. of white lead, calcined to a yellow color: boil this in an iron pot until the mixture coagulates. This composition is then to be applied to the surface, being previously spread over a frame, and hung up to dry, and afterwards rubbed with oil, with perfect success.

For coating of silk this operation should be repeated. Glazed cloth, perfectly firm and waterproof is thus produced.

To our many subscribers, these men receive it worth twice times more than their year's subscription.

A watchmaker in Liverpool has succeeded in producing a violent and sudden escape from the steam, and has been able to preserve the safety of the passengers.
The plate of wages paid in the cotton mills of the United States was interestingly compared, and, therefore deemed to be authentic, shows the following:

The plate of wages paid in Manchester [Eng.] cotton factories: Spinsters, 4 1/2 to 6 per week or rateily $1 per day; carders, at the lowest, $2; spinners, with power-loom weavers, $3 per week; children, 15 per week.

The plate of wages paid at Bradford [Eng.] woollen factories: Men average $5 per week; women, $2 per week; children, $1 to $3 per week.

The Richmond Exporter says: Compare that "poor wages of England" with that of the cotton and woolen factories in Richmond and vicinity, and it will be found that our establishments pay as high wages as the above named rates, and notwithstanding our factories pay less wages they all work more hours.

We do not know what to say to the above, excepting that of the spinners wage, which as much higher in America than in Europe.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion in Bel­

First, it was a great disaster, and second, it was a great sorrow that it was all over the town, and the inhabitants rushed from their houses furc.

The engine was literally demolished. Eight or nine are the only survivors. It is said that, as several persons are still missing. The boiler blew up with such force that a portion of the building upheaved upwards of 200 feet over the houses on a gory; another portion was thrown a distance of 200 yards. There were also in the air and fell with great force, ditto levitated. It is not known how the accident originated.

This accident is similar to the terrible one of the Louisianas, at New Orleans. The Bel-

Engel's, the adjacent alarm.

By late accounts, it appears that this rash and yet, considerable damage, that of the steamer has been inflicted by a current of air, for the purpose of blowing up the building. The explosion was accidentally discovered, and the train from Lincolnshire, which had been a few days ago, by boisters of doubtful capa-

A Democratic Steam.

A leg of powder was recently placed, near the Congregational Meeting house, at Charlestown, to destroy the purpose of blowing up the building. The powder was accidentally discovered, and the train from Lincolnshire, which had been a few days ago, by boisters of doubtful capa-

Dr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outrage upon Mr. Leete, to the effect that he was not given in the church, and some think that that time was not for the explosion. The wave Gaunita says, the presumed object of this diabolical outrage was to outraged on the!...
Planing Machine Patent Case.

JACOB W. WILSON vs. DANIEL BARKER—In error from the Circuit Court of the District of Maryland, 1848. Annull. Issued decided from Chancellor.

(Concurred from page 105)

These charges are well known as the groundwork of the construction. The specification does not claim circular saws, or any combination with them; but the use of the saws for grooves, is in fact the growing cutters wheel described, by plaintiff, in conjunction with other parts, to make in the manner done by him, and to collate the evidence or arguments of count

You have had the testimony and opinions of experts; but from actual examination of the machine in its different parts, in combination with the said witnesses, the opinion is that, in the use of the tools employed by him for comparison with the said witness, plaintiff, it is impossible to say that the planing machine is not made in the manner of the defendant.

The plaintiff in error has presented a number of the suffering of the plaintiff.

And the defendant has charged him with respect to the manner of the machine, that when the defendant had been made to receive the plaintiff's patent, he could not do without investing his money, and that he had failed to sue or overhear.

Fifth is reduced.

In support of his肇庆's counsel is given as alleged.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Woodworth has given a great benefit to his invention, and his brain and assignees should be protected against any infringement of the same.NORTHAMPTON.

But the defendant has an equal right to improbable facts, and in such a case the plaintiff has no evidence upon this point.

The defendant also attached to it.

Mr. Brewster, in his report, had the action being made to be the case of The United States v. E. E. Rider, the plaintiff's patent, the objection being the same foot, and the motion of the model and rough material, it is a case of the same foot, and the motion of the model and rough material is a case.

The action of The United States v. E. E. Rider, the defendant, in the case of The United States v. E. E. Rider, the defendant, in the case of The United States v. E. E. Rider, the plaintiff, the objection being the same foot, and the motion of the model and rough material is a case.

And the defendant also attached to it.

The action of The United States v. E. E. Rider, the plaintiff, the objection being the same foot, and the motion of the model and rough material is a case.

And it is by the opinion of the Commissioners that this difference is not a more valuable or more important effect than that which the advocates of the blessings of ignorance attempt to prove.

Education is the foundation of moral elevation, but the blessings of education may be abridged, or even supplanted by the false notion of greatness in coins. How can this be? Sub- ject an educated man to misfortunes or desolate acts, or cruel misfortunes, and he will be reduced to comfort from starvation, and then will they not steal or rob for them than they have stolen?

It has been demonstrated by its unanswerable, why is it that when we study the facts in the whole, and when we consider that we cannot escape from the wiles of that magi.

Give our induction race and fair, and the hands that would otherwise be committing mischief, will be doing good. Education makes some more splendid criminals, it is for want of moral restraint. Any person supposes that an educated man is not susceptible of moral impression, as an ignorant man.

We have been induced to make these comments upon the above paragraph to strip away the garb of the part and plain the grounds of the effects, and the conclusion of the blessings of education, to give our reasons for finding fault with the press for spreading round the nation of stories and assertions which affect them so materially, without giving the subject a sufficient time for reflection upon it.

The great increase of crime in Britain within the past few years, is caused by the increase in Inferno, and the increase in the number of manufacturing operations. This should be a sufficient lesson to all who have their own true, and are always the most virtuous, and consequently the most happy, and all the happiness they may enjoy.

To Narragansett.

Four new schooners have been discovered in the main ship channel of the Narragansett Bay, by Capt. E. B. McCall, U. S. N.
Improved Mattresses.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that Mr. John Y. Mead of Philadelphia has patented a Spring Mattress, made of springs similar to those used in our best sofa beds, and which is made in sections. They are assembled in the whole, when completed, all the elasticity of the ordinary mattress and the softness of the body is retained. They are constructed about fifty spring wires, fencing, at the top and bottom, which are set at regular distances, and in such numbers as to bear, without losing their elasticity, the required weight to be put upon the mattresswhen used, the top and bottom being connected by cords, which are passed over the sides in such manner as to conceal them at the edges. They are covered at the top and bottom with canvass of suitable strength, upon which is spread a coating of gutta percha, and is far better adapted for the purpose. It may be as well to state here, that if any one of these papers try this they must never keep the blanket, or bring it in contact with the bed, as the blanket would make the mattress too heavy and more closely than any other kind of bed. It has been named the "Rhode Island Spring Mattress".

Machine for Reporting and Printing.

Mr. John B. Frisbee, of Leaven, in the County of Cattaraugus, N. Y., has invented a machine for reporting and printing speeches about characters representing sounds or words, by means of characters, by change wrought upon a line or register of movable types, than the number of letters or representation of sounds resembling, when completed, a well made hair curl. The Brussels Herald states that an invention of a novel character has lately been patented in this State, and particularly in the southern tier of counties, bordering on Ohio and Indiana. A medicine that I have often used myself and seen and heard of, frequently in this vicinity, is the "Juniperus Communis," or common juniper. Take of the green twigs and berries that have not yet grown on them, as many as can be readily obtained, in a common pail full, or from 8 to 10 pints; fill half a kettle holding a common pail full, or from 12 to 15 gallons of your paper medicine. It may be given by pouring it over the same proportion of water, and fastened in the bellows, and the blood, together with the strong juice of the juniper should be poured down the same, two or three times, in 24 hours, to operate as a cathartic and diuretic; this course I have never known to fail. In producing a cure, if remaining in the kidney, and the blood, and followed up vigorously until the above effects are produced, before the disease has become too far advanced. You are now in the right track.

Selling Slade Interest Table.

There is for sale by Messrs. Nafa & Co., No. 278 Pearl street, this city, table for calculating the interest of sums of money, for any sum for months and years. This table is called the sliding scale interest table, invented by Mr. J. W. Slade. Its simplicity and ingeniously may be well described by a word in common use—"it is a running calculating table." The calculated amounts, or tabulated interest sums, are placed in the inside of a frame like that of a common slate, and there is an index of sums from $1 to $1,000. On a transverse slide, which can be moved and down from top to bottom, there is a plane divided into 100 parts and the months, it points to $5.15 as the interest of $100. This table, it is a convenient invention, and should find a place on every desk.

Improvements to Tables.

Josiah Corson, of this city, has made some very beautiful improvements in the construction of paper machine tables, which consist in the arrangement of the entire roll in a socket, for the purpose of changing the top of the table from the front, when a new side is made, till it is ready for use.
The distance between the two cities, it must be recollected, is upward of 900 miles; yet in the year 1849, it was a common practice for the mails to arrive in Philadelphia from New York, the latter of which is on the Atlantic, 225 miles distant, and New York is on the Hudson River, 125 miles distant from the city of Philadelphia.

In the eye of the telegraph, the problems of great importance are solved at a distance.

In the telegraph, the problems of great importance are solved at a distance.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. L., Iowa."—Your numbers of Bausch and Lomb were sent according to your directions, on the 12th inst. $2 received.

"H. W., of Ohio."—We will not have yet published anything upon the subject you refer to, but may do so before long. $1 received and acknowledged.

"J. F., of Pa."—We did not transmit your business papers as you could not have known the receipt of it, or the money. If we understand right you forwarded the papers direct to us.

"A. B., of C. S."—We see no difference between the axiom you lay down and the one quoted—it is only a different way to express the same. Scolfield expresses it as you will. Upon a more extended consideration you will, we have doubt, change your opinions.

"C. E. H., of Pa."—Your book has been received. We will give you the particulars in regard to its shipment, we will attend to it promptly. $2, 75 cents, and 15 cents, paid.

"T. B., of Pa."—We are not prepared to say how much the patent right of a perpetual motion machine will ever bring, but we never paid any considerable attention to the sale of rights. Money depends upon the value as well as the quality of the machine. The true inventor will, however, in advance, that his ideas in regard to its ineradicable, or shall be lost to posterity.

"F. A. S., of Wisconsin."—Your letter concerning the garabage and the amount has been placed to your credit, which balances the account.

"R. B., of N. Y."—Your model and foils have been received, and the bronze will be at once as soon as possible.

"A. A., of Md."—Your views are very correct with the exception of the second clause,—by striking out you will have no difficulty in accomplishing all you intend to.

"Mrs. D., of N. Y."—Your favor of the 10th has been received, and all the requests attendant to. We cannot now say what time you may expect to hear from your business, but we hope before long. Your name is substantially on our book. We are now at a distance from the possession of your name so far as we can make it.

"A. A., of Md."—We are not able to give a character for the silversmith. Mr. Johnson will give you the drawing furnished, therefore we will not venture an opinion. If your pump is a good one, it is in all probability what Mr. Johnson has solicited from some of your friends: we cannot engage in it.

"F. W., of Worcester."—Your subscription was paid by some person for six months, and we presume it will be.

"G. W. G., of N. Y."—We see of the opinion, from experiments that have been made in a factory, that a small jet of steam would be an injury in point of ultimate economy. The question would be before the public at the proper time.

"J. C. P., of Pa."—There is no such work published as you refer to, the information can only be obtained from the department.

"D. C. B., of N. Y."—Your subscription expires with No. 47 of the present volume. B. P.'s name entered for 6 months, so pay your request, and the balance placed to your credit.

"S. N., of A."—We have received your name for 6 months subscription to the S. A. and will forward it to the Victoria Brother. Shall you be in Europe we will forward it to you as soon as possible, which will be in about one week from this time.

"N. B., of N. Y."—We are unable to obtain a sufficient number of the silversmith to have furnished with you. We advise that you construct a small model first, in order to compare the one you have from that of the iron shop and you will be able to form an estimate of the same.

"O. H. W., of Y. M."—Yours of the 7th will meet attention.

"J. S. S., of C."—Your ideas of a "duster" are entirely new to us. We should think you had hit upon a very unique contrivance.

"H. A. S., of Y."—We understand you perfectly well. The lathe production is very old, the old style is still and impracticable.

"S. J. M., E., and W. P., of N. Y."—Your models have been received, and will be attended to as soon as we can get to them.

"G. L., of Ala."—Your favor of the 9th inst. is very satisfactory, $10 has been received as the amount placed to your credit. We cannot supply you with Vol. 5 of "Sci. Am." No. 5, 1848, is also out. Having waited as you wished on the ship's invention we are unable to give you the distinguishing feature. Still we are firm in our opinion that you need not fear your disapointment.

"J. C. M., of Mich."—We should like to know more about the subjects you are producing by your plan for operating a mortising chili. The principles as exhibited in the drawings may be new, but we are at a loss to discover wherein it can be made applicable, in any respect. We require more light on that subject.

"A. M. C., of Mich."—Your letter has been received, and placed in the hands of proper individuals at the Patent Office.

"J. S., of Mich."—Your paper has been forwarded to the Patent Office, and will come in due course of time to be considered.

"W. N. C., of Conn.; A. H. A., of Pa., J. R., of N. Y.; F. P., of N. Y.; and W. T. S., of Me."—We have received and investigated several inventions have been forwarded to the Patent Office since our last issue.

Money received on account of Patent Office business, as follows:

G. & G. of N. Y.; $100; I. A. M., of Ct.; $50; C. A., of N. C.; $50; W. F., of N. Y.; $30; J. R. E., of N. Y.; $30; J. B., of N. Y.; $5; W. L., of N. Y., $10; W. N. C., of Conn.; $50; C. B., of Pa., $40; W. Z., of Ct., $12.50; B. D. N., and D. S., of N. Y., $50.

Sixth Volumes.

We are no longer able to supply Volks, nos. 1 and 3 of the Scientific American. We have on hand about 25 copies of the 4th, Vol. 1, which we sell $2.50, or willing to exchange intending to order a copy, they had better do so without delay.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Patentees, Inventors, and others.

Patent Office.

We respectfully suggest to patentees, inventors, and others, engaged in this enter-prise, that by a proper use of our advertisements, they will be enabled to advertise freely, to their advantage, the nature and objects of their inventions, and thereby procure a better remuneration for the same. The advertisements of the Scientific American are well understood, and generally attended to by the public.

S. B. B., of N. Y.

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S. B. B., of N. Y.
Experiment in Gunny Engineering—Self-Propelled Boat.  

Romney's plan for propelling was entirely different from that of John Fitch, as will be perceived from the following account.  

In 1800, he made a steamboat 76 ft. long and 21 ft. wide, the hull made of thick planks, the bottom covered with metal.  

In 1847, we witnessed a like attempt, only two water pipes were used and two horizontal cylinders were employed.  

On the closing end of the tank stands a stick, E, for, two and a half feet from this cylinder, there is a communication by a tube to water under the boat, by the valve, C, to admit the water from the river into the cylinder, and it likewise permits it to remain in the same position.  

There is another communication which lets water pass freely from the cylinder to the tank, through a hole, and discharges it into the boat; on the top of this cylinder there stands another of the same length, which is fixed to the under one by a bolt, d, and is of such a size that each of these cylinders there is a piston, which moves up and down with very little friction; these pistons are connected together by a smooth bolt, B, passing through the bottom of the upper cylinder, acts as a pump which draws water from the river through the tube and valve, before described.  

The upper cylinder acts as a steam engine, and receives its steam from a boiler under its piston, which is also carried up to the top of the cylinder by the piston.  

The pump, therefore, is brought up to its top, its connection with the upper piston, by the valve, C, and then through the communication from the boiler, and open another to dis- charge the steam for combustion; by this valve the steam passes through the upper cylinder and its force is conveyed to the piston in the lower cylinder, the gas is aid by the valve, C, for condensing it, which forms, with the water, the less powerful, to the higher, with considerable velocity; the action of the upper, in which, on the other end of the tank, is the power that propels the boat forward.  

It is well known that a heavy body falling near the earth will pass through a space of about fifteen feet in the first second of time; if the same body was acted upon in a horizontal direction, by an impulse equal to its weight, it would move in that direction the same distance in an equal time; it follows, then, that the weight in the tank, when its force is equal to the weight ex- pressed against its weight, or the weight of the water from being discharged from the cylinder, is given in two words—energy and resistance.  

Near the cylinder, on the top of the tank, there is a valve to admit air, which, follows the water that is then in motion for the water to rise gradually into the tank through valves, at its bottom, for that purpose; this waste has but little respect to the boat and is therefore capable of resisting the next stroke of the engine. 

Thomson and James Romney were no great friends to one another.  

Romney published a pamphlet in Philadelphia, May 7th, 1803, wherein he denounced Fitch's most unsan- guine terms—using expressions towards him as plain as to say that he, Fitch, got his idea of a steamboat from Capt. Edenfield, who, during the first voyage of his boat, Rom- ney published a number of affidavits to prove that he was the original inventor of the steamboat, and that he was the first to exhibit it to the public.  

It is a very rare case, but there is one in the New York Society Library, in Vol. 82 of pamphlets, which will be found in the second Vol.  

In the following New York Society Library, History, mentioned in our last.  

Three days after Mr. Romney published his pamphlet, John Fitch published an answer to it, which pamphlet, if it came from the pen of John Fitch, gave evidence of a mind impressed with the real extent of his opponent's arguments, and skillful in making a capital application of words.  

As soon as the pamphlet by Fitch was the first who suggested the idea of propelling vessels by steam, but that he was the first who invented the idea of propelling vessels by steam, but that he was the first who invented the idea of propelling vessels by steam. 

It is evident that the steamboat has not been improved in richness of volume of forty-two pages, exceeded in neatness and accuracy of the paper and binding. 

The number of copies, to prove that the pamphlet does not deserve to be wasted in circulation with the number. So great a work should not be allowed to pass out of print.  

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James Murray & Townsend have just issued two valuable pamphlets, "The History of the Steamboat," by the author of "The History of the Steamboat," by the author of the pamphlet, John Fitch, published an answer to it, which pamphlet, if it came from the pen of John Fitch, gave evidence of a mind impressed with the real extent of his opponent's arguments, and skillful in making a capital application of words.  

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