EVANS' COAL-WASHER.

There are many popular fictions which still hold their place in the common mind, and it is one of our especial objects to explode their falsity, and replace them by good scientific truths. For example, it is generally supposed that coal is a very dirty substance, and many a child has been compared to it, as a symbol of dirt, by his vicious mother, with the remark, "You are as black as coal!" Now, this is akin to slander on the innocent, which is entitled, in proportion with other great and the highest esteem with...
The object of this invention is to materially reduce the cost of the machine. The only drawback to its adoption is the working or running parts of the machine.

The invention itself consists of a rocking lever arrangement of the box, with the exception of the box, and the advantage of the application of sash bolts operated by means of springs, and having knobs or projections to depress them, have been used to support and fasten hinged doors or window, and the moment either are interfered with by any means, the said door or window is caused to be heated by the same action by which the said door or window is heated, and is designed to be heated by the same action by which the said door or window is heated. The present invention relates to the application of such bolts to the box and elevator, constructed and arranged substantially as described. It also claim the application of said hinge joint to the spring base and elevator, constructed and arranged substantially as described. It also claim the application of said hinge joint to the spring base and elevator, constructed and arranged substantially as described.

For steam engines—Adam Scott Cameron, of New York City:

I claim the application of said hinge joint to the spring base and elevator, constructed and arranged substantially as described.

For burglar alarm—G. A. Lilliendahl, of New York City:

I claim the application of said hinge joint to the spring base and elevator, constructed and arranged substantially as described.

For window sash—William Bayley, of Christiansburg, Va.:

I claim the application of said hinge joint to the spring base and elevator, constructed and arranged substantially as described.
ROOKET MATOH Box_A. Roesler nnd Cha .. Frey, of Warsaw. TIl. : We claim, first, The cylinders, with the wheel, F, and knee or sampson
do not claim. But we claim the arrangement of
the
as
be
substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

GARMENTS
H. : We claim the combination of a pick and cutter, or either of them, with a pair of
and described. Fourth,
we claim the faring and radially-flanged annular recess
as and for the purposes set forth.

E. : This invention relates, in the construction, the
endless web, B., and of the materials specified,
for the employment of a surface arranged oblique:
endless web, B., the same operating together. substantially in the manner and for the purpose let

CORN AND COTTON
We are aware that layers of
elements and tubes, L, L, the same operating together
for the purposes of cutting and drawing out the

W. : We claim the use of a die-box closed at the sides for
and of the materials specified, as the same operating together, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

B. : I claim the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

D. : When the wood is arranged in loom-like
the ground and lofty turrets were

S. : The combination of the warp, the

N. : A new and substantially described,

H. : We claim, second, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

A. : We claim, third, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

F. : We claim, fourth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

E. : We claim, fifth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

D. : We claim, sixth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

C. : We claim, seventh, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

B. : We claim, eighth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

A. : We claim, ninth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

H. : We claim, tenth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

G. : We claim, eleventh, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

F. : We claim, twelfth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

E. : We claim, thirteenth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

D. : We claim, fourteenth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

C. : We claim, fifteenth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

B. : We claim, sixteenth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

A. : We claim, seventeenth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

H. : We claim, eighteenth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

G. : We claim, nineteenth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

F. : We claim, twentieth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

E. : We claim, twenty-first, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

D. : We claim, twenty-second, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

C. : We claim, twenty-third, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

B. : We claim, twenty-fourth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

A. : We claim, twenty-fifth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

H. : We claim, twenty-sixth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

G. : We claim, twenty-seventh, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

F. : We claim, twenty-eighth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

E. : We claim, twenty-ninth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

D. : We claim, thirtieth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

C. : We claim, thirty-first, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

B. : We claim, thirty-second, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

A. : We claim, thirty-third, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

H. : We claim, thirty-fourth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

G. : We claim, thirty-fifth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

F. : We claim, thirty-sixth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

E. : We claim, thirty-seventh, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

D. : We claim, thirty-eighth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

C. : We claim, thirty-ninth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

B. : We claim, fortieth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

A. : We claim, forty-first, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

H. : We claim, forty-second, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

G. : We claim, forty-third, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

F. : We claim, forty-fourth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

E. : We claim, forty-fifth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

D. : We claim, forty-sixth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

C. : We claim, forty-seventh, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

B. : We claim, forty-eighth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

A. : We claim, forty-ninth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for

H. : We claim, fiftieth, the use of a die-box closed at the sides for


New Inventions.

New Steam Machines.

This is a new form of steam or water engine or a use of a series of rotating and stationary conical surfaces, placed within a proper case, the rotating part being held in a hollow shaft, and the whole constructed and arranged relatively with each other and with a part, as we shall describe, whereby the grain will be thoroughly cleansed from straw, dirt, and like impurities, in a very expeditious manner.

Our engraving shows a vertical section of the machine, A, being a framing of rectangular form, and sufficiently strong to support the working parts of the machine. This framing may be formed of a rectangular box, &c., and four uprights, B, one at each corner, the uprights being connected at their upper edges by cross-irons, C. It is an inverted conical metal dish, formed at the end of the box, is fitted in the box, &c., and four uprights, B, one at each corner, the uprights being connected at their upper edges by cross-irons, C. It is an inverted conical metal dish, formed at the end of the box, is fitted in the box, &c., and four uprights, B, one at each corner, the uprights being connected at their upper edges by cross-irons, C. It is an inverted conical metal dish, formed at the end of the box, is fitted in the box, &c., and four uprights, B, one at each corner, the uprights being connected at their upper edges by cross-irons, C.

A is an inverted conical metal dish, which forms the end of the box, and is fitted into the box, &c., and four uprights, B, one at each corner, the uprights being connected at their upper edges by cross-irons, C. It is an inverted conical metal dish, formed at the end of the box, is fitted in the box, &c., and four uprights, B, one at each corner, the uprights being connected at their upper edges by cross-irons, C. It is an inverted conical metal dish, formed at the end of the box, is fitted in the box, &c., and four uprights, B, one at each corner, the uprights being connected at their upper edges by cross-irons, C.

This dish or plate may be nearly or quite parallel with the dish, B, and the dish, C, rim, D, and dish or plate, E, may all be connected by the same bolts, F. To the upper edge of this dish or plate, D, a rim, C, is attached, and a dish or plate, E, is attached to A. A rim, C, is also attached to dish or plate, D, and a dish or plate, E, is attached to C. C.

On the underside of each dish or plate, D D' D", a series of punchd and annular rolling lugs, F, are formed. These lugs are shown in the engraving, but more may be used if desired. These lugs may be formed of concentric projections, having teeth cast with them, the teeth projecting down a short distance below the lugs, F, and projecting outward from their face sides. The lower edge of D is formed by drawing out the sides, G, and the lower edge of the same is now subject to a motion blast, which passes through the holes, j, in the shaft, G, the waist and dirt that was lowered on the grain passed through the opening being drawn from the space, j, and up between the other edges of the rims, C, G, and the case, G, and through the passages, p, into the box, H, the straw and dirt being ejected from the fan box through L. The straw and dirt being ejected from the fan box through L. The straw and dirt being ejected from the fan box through L.

The preserve can is intended to keep any of the usual edibles which are kept from one season to another, and this it will do so successfully, not allowing any air or water to enter from the external atmosphere, when more closed up. The can, itself, A, is made in the usual way, and of any size required, but the top is bent downwards at an angle, b, so as to form a recess into which the wax or cement can be pressed to secure the top, B, in its place and render the can air-tight. When steam is generated in the can, there is sufficient pressure to move the top and prevent the wax or cement from hardening in the upper manner; this is prevented in this invention by the addition of small fastening, G, that can be turned on to the top to hold it down while the cement is becoming set and the contents of the jar are cooling. These fastenings are merely pieces of wire bent at right angles, and one branch passes through a small section, H, attached to the can, A, the lower end is then bent up and it forms a very good device for holding on the cover.

It is the invention of P. H. Cotton, of Demopolis, Alabama, and it was patented Dec. 21st, 1858. Any further information can be obtained by addressing Messrs. Boullee & Cotton, of the same place.

Messrs. Gouge & Mills, of this city, have been privileged Congress, through the Hon. W. H. Story, to exhibit a total of 360,000 fans, and as it appears they will use it as it has done on every other occasion, they pray that the government will buy the right for the benefit of the army and navy. It was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Philip Water Coolers.

That wonderful agent in the operations of nature, electricity, which man has turned to account in so many ways, has, by this inventor, A. H. Phelps, of Trenton, N. J., been made to be serviceable in what seems to be one of the most unlikely fields, namely that of cooling water. By the aid of our illustrations and description, the operation of the device will be understood.

Fig. 1 is a vertical section, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal view. A is a tank for fresh water, and B is a space for air, or salt, the space, C, being filled with pulverized charcoal. The partition wall, D, is formed of sheet iron, and the wall, E, of sheet copper. F is the refrigerator, and G is an air chamber around the fresh water spaces. There is also another recess to remove the water produced by the melting of the ice. It is thus braced to hold the tank, A, in place. The inventor describes the operation in the following manner. When ice and salt are placed in B, a current of electricity is generated between the two walls, D, and E, the use being copper and the other zinc. This current will preserve the ice and salt for many hours, and the water in A will be rapidly cooled, so that it can be refilled many times a day. Ice cream can also be made in this cooler with very little labor, by drawing the water from A and placing cream therein which is cut if the sides as freezes.

The advantages which Mr. Phelps says his cooler possesses over others are, that any quality of ice can be used and every farmer who has a swamp on his farm, where he can get two inches of ice, can have his ice-boxes and all the luxuries which ice affords in summer. And it saves ice, not requiring anything like the quantity usually employed in other coolers. We think with the inventor that this is a very excellent cooler, but he is wrong in giving electricity the praise; it is the charcoal in the hallow well, C, that prevents the ice from melting, and not any current that is passing through it. Any one can obtain further information by addressing the inventor, as above.

The Commissioner's Report.

We have great pleasure in presenting the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents which we doubt not will be read with interest by all our readers. It is a well-written document and does credit to its author. We shall give some attention, in future, to its suggestions and recommendations. The Commissioner pays a deserved tribute of praise to acting Chief Engineer, Mr. Tobin, of Antiquap. These faithful officers deserve to be promoted to the full enjoyment of the honors and emoluments of the position which they now fill.
From the most reliable sources of information to which access could be had, the subject-ed
a report of the same, an account of the most important inventions for the year 1856, which have
been patented in the United States. The report is based on a careful examination of the
patent records, and is intended to give an accurate and comprehensive view of the progress
made in the various branches of invention. The report is divided into three parts: the first,
describing the patents issued in 1856; the second, presenting the summaries of the patents
issued from 1851 to 1856; and the third, which contains the summary of the patents issued
from 1836 to 1850.

The patents granted in 1856 were as follows:

- Of the 1,710 patents issued in 1856, 614 were for improvements in machinery, 43 for improvements in printing and publishing, 303 for improvements in mechanical and chemical processes, and 21 for improvements in other fields.
- Of the 1,710 patents issued in 1856, 614 were for improvements in machinery, 43 for improvements in printing and publishing, 303 for improvements in mechanical and chemical processes, and 21 for improvements in other fields.
- The total number of patents issued in the United States in 1856 was 1,710.

In the field of machinery, the most significant improvements were in the cotton gin. The cotton gin, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, revolutionized the cotton industry by separating cotton from its seeds. However, the cotton gin was not very efficient, and it was not until the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793 that the cotton industry began to flourish. The cotton gin was further improved by the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793, which made it possible to separate cotton from its seeds more quickly and efficiently. This led to a significant increase in the production of cotton, and it made the cotton industry one of the most important in the United States.

In the field of printing and publishing, the most significant improvements were in the design and production of printing presses. The printing press, invented by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century, revolutionized the field of printing and publishing by making it possible to print books and newspapers more quickly and efficiently. However, the printing press was not very efficient, and it was not until the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century that the field of printing and publishing began to flourish. The printing press was further improved by the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century, which made it possible to print books and newspapers more quickly and efficiently. This led to a significant increase in the production of printed materials, and it made the printing and publishing industry one of the most important in the United States.

In the field of mechanical and chemical processes, the most significant improvements were in the design and production of cotton mills and textile machines. The cotton mill, invented by Samuel Crompton in 1779, revolutionized the field of mechanical and chemical processes by making it possible to produce cotton yarn more quickly and efficiently. However, the cotton mill was not very efficient, and it was not until the invention of the cotton mill by Samuel Crompton in 1779 that the field of mechanical and chemical processes began to flourish. The cotton mill was further improved by the invention of the cotton mill by Samuel Crompton in 1779, which made it possible to produce cotton yarn more quickly and efficiently. This led to a significant increase in the production of cotton yarn, and it made the cotton mill one of the most important in the United States.

In the field of other fields, the most significant improvements were in the design and production of other machines and equipment. The other machines and equipment, such as the steam engine and the telegraph, revolutionized the field of other fields by making it possible to perform tasks more quickly and efficiently. However, the other machines and equipment were not very efficient, and it was not until the invention of the other machines and equipment in the 19th century that the field of other fields began to flourish. The other machines and equipment was further improved by the invention of the other machines and equipment in the 19th century, which made it possible to perform tasks more quickly and efficiently. This led to a significant increase in the production of other machines and equipment, and it made the other machines and equipment one of the most important in the United States.

In summary, the patents issued in 1856 were the result of a significant increase in the production and use of inventions. The most significant improvements were in the fields of machinery, printing and publishing, mechanical and chemical processes, and other fields. These improvements led to a significant increase in the production and use of inventions, and they made the United States one of the most important in the world.
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chine as then in suc ce�� sful operation, bot h in
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arly. Waving any notice of the cu rvat ur e
Europe and America, can scarce ly be regard­
what was its value
January 28, 1859.

to ma ke his in vention of 1847, which,
/.../
SHED THREE RED STAMPS TO 2, PHILADELPHIA, 309 North Market Street, for a handsome and durable article, which will outlast all similar fabrics used for this purpose. The above-mentioned machines, whether already completed or to be made, are on exhibition at the Patent Office, in all the principal cities of the country, by one of the manufacturers.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICANS WANTED—A FINE PAPER FOR DRAFTING. The proprietors of Grand Machinery Depot, 210, 212, 214 Water Street, New York, have in their possession a fine and durable paper for drafting, in rolls, sheets, and half sheets, which is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular draftsman. Orders from subscribers are extracted. Also, manufacturers and dealers in paper will find in the above paper a material for securing the best results in their business. Postage free.

LYME COUNTRY PAPER, WOODS. The proprietors of Grand Machinery Depot, 210, 212, 214 Water Street, New York, have on exhibition a fine and durable paper for drafting, in rolls, sheets, and half sheets, which is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular draftsman. Orders from subscribers are extracted. Also, manufacturers and dealers in paper will find in the above paper a material for securing the best results in their business. Postage free.

HARRODS 30 AND 30 INCH GRAIN SACKS considerably reduced price. Address New York Sack Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.


BROWN'S PEARL-LOOM AND PIPE, 14 East 26th Street, New York. This loom is for weaving fine calico, and is manufactured and patented by the proprietor, Mr. Brown. It is recommended for the manufacture of fine calicoes and similar fabrics, and is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular manufacturer. The loom is furnished with a complete set of machinery, and is equipped with the best and most approved attachments. The loom is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular manufacturer, and is furnished with a complete set of machinery, and is equipped with the best and most approved attachments. The loom is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular manufacturer, and is furnished with a complete set of machinery, and is equipped with the best and most approved attachments. The loom is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular manufacturer, and is furnished with a complete set of machinery, and is equipped with the best and most approved attachments.

STEAM CAPTAIN'S DECK, 240 Broadway, New York. This is a complete and comprehensive set of machinery for the manufacture of steam captns, and is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular manufacturer. The loom is furnished with a complete set of machinery, and is equipped with the best and most approved attachments. The loom is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular manufacturer, and is furnished with a complete set of machinery, and is equipped with the best and most approved attachments.

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RICE HULLERS-Patented February 15, 1859. The only perfect feed motion ever invented. Address JOHN J. CRANG, 14 East 26th Street, New York.

PERFECT Wallpaper.—JOHN C. 26th Street, New York. This is a complete and comprehensive set of machinery for the manufacture of wallpaper, and is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular manufacturer. The loom is furnished with a complete set of machinery, and is equipped with the best and most approved attachments. The loom is warranted to give satisfaction to the most particular manufacturer, and is furnished with a complete set of machinery, and is equipped with the best and most approved attachments.
One of the great misfortunes of humanity is the loss of a limb. Whether it be an arm or leg, the calamity is equally distressing, or we should say, worse; for since Dr. Frank Palmer, of Philadelphia, has turned his attention to the subject, many of the distresses are alleviated, and the personal appearance not at all injured. His artificial legs were, a few years ago, the especial admiration of all the eminent surgeons of the world; and as this has passed away, and they have become more generally known and more extensively used, they have become more highly valued and appreciated. Many persons who have had both legs amputated, now walk with comfort on these artificial ones, instead of being at the mercy of their fellows for fresh air and exercise; and these are among those who can attend to business, and thus make their livelihood, who, for these legs, would have become helpless cripples—a trouble to their families, and a burden to themselves all their lives. We give a perspective view of the exterior of the leg, as seen in walking, thus preventing all disagreeable smell and jarring sensation, and giving regular elasticity to the knee.

A spring, lever, and tendon, J.E., acting with the knee bolt, give instant extension to the leg when it has been semi-flexed to take a step, and admit of perfect flexion in sitting.

A spring and tendon in the foot, L.M.N., impart proper and reliable motion to the ankle joint. The sole of the foot is made soft, to insure lightness and elasticity of step. The stumpy receives no weight on the end, and is well covered and protected, to avoid friction and ulceration.

But the most ingenious piece of mechanism, and one that seems as if it is likely to do service for humanity in relieving them from the deprivation of enjoyment and capability to work which generally follows an accident, is the arched band, of which we present full drawings. Fig. 1 represents an arm to be applied above the shoulder.

Those tendons pass successively over pulleys or fixed sheaves, J, K, L, through the hands, to the end of the fingers and thumb. The principles of the lever and pulley are thus combined, and the maximum power retained at all angles of flexion or extension. A slight motion of the shoulders, with extension of the fore-arm, produces an incredible grasp.

Mr. Palmer's inventions are all patented; and he will be happy to communicate with, and give information to any person interested in the subject of artificial limbs, who may be attending at 1230 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REMOVAL.

The Scientific American Office has been removed from its old location, 129Palmer St. (Post Building), to No. 147 Park Row (Park Building), where all the business of the Office will be transacted. Persons in search of the Office are to be addressed. Extremes to be in the Office also to No. 145 Nassau St.