Improving in Diminishing Draught and Friction on Carriages

At 1:18

ROGER THE POET'S WISH.

May it not be the same hill
A beauteous bower shall smooth my ear; A willowy weal, that turns the mill, With many a pill shall lighten year.

The swallow breathes on all the thatch, To twitter from her clay-built nest; Off shall the pilgrim lift the latch, And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my tread shall spring flowers, Each according to its several hour; As Louis, at her wheel, shall sing, In rusty gown and amber blue.

The village church among the trees, Where not the marriage voice was given: With merry peals shall dwell the breezes, And point with tender spire to heaven.

There is a fitful warm speech,
As sleep the humblest element,

For Figs. 2, 3 and 4, see page 106.

A Mathematician's Idea of Simplicity.

A graduate of Cambridge gave another day, his heart ready, to the visit of a British naval officer and party to this remarkable body of water. The party traversed it in a boat, and took various soundings in it, none of which indicated that unalterableness which is customary to attributes of this sea; the water being deeper than two hundred fathoms. Nothing else of interest can be elicited concerning it.

The Dead Sea.

The London Athenæum of a recent date, contains a history of the visit of a British naval officer and party to this remarkable body of water. The party traversed it in a boat, and took various soundings in it, none of which indicated that unalterableness which is customary to attributes of this sea; the water being deeper than two hundred fathoms. Nothing else of interest can be elicited concerning it.


Rail Road News.

Chicago and Giana Railroad.

Menus. Ogden, and Turner, of Chicago, have taken to that place the iron and coal, having the iron for the above road. A portion of it is already on the way, and it is contemplated to have 15 or 20 miles of road, westward from Chicago, in active operation the present season. This work is one of no considerable importance, not only to Chicago but to the Lake interests.

The earnings of the Long Island Railroad for the first six months of the present year are $7,000,000 dollars, showing about the same results as during the same time last year.

The Mason and Western Railroad Company of Ohio have declared a dividend of 25 per share.

A Church turned into a Railroad.

A patent application was performed by a cat on the Aurum and Rochester Railroad a few days since. At the fright train east, stopped at the several way stations, the mewing of a cat was heard, and on reaching Fisher's station an investigation was made, resulting in the discovery that a cat was walking on one of the plate wheels, which were hollow, and having three openings above about the size of a man's fist. Four horses were hitched to one of these holes before the starting of the train, and being made to go by force, had carried fifteen miles, making in that distance 14,000 revolutions. On being relieved from her uncomfortable position the cat manifested no particular sensations, but took very easily.

We venture to say, that none of our races ever equalled a corn cat.

Rock Salt for Houses.

For horses or cattle when tied up, a piece of four or six pounds weight should be put in the manger or trough for them to look at pleasure, as servants often neglect to mix it with their food, but when in the field, or yard, one large lump in a bucket will be sufficient.

Sheep should never be without several pieces in a long trough, so that several can eat at it at the same time. The expense is so very trifling, that the owners are amply rewarded by their stock looking well.

Singular Rectification of a Bible.

During the war which resulted in our national independence, a hand of English soldiers landed at Elizabeth Town, plundered the village, A. M. — was a young man, a window with an infant in her arms, reading her Bible. It was an old family Bible, containing the marriage register, marriages, deaths, &c. This lady and child were shot through the window, the house plundered, and the bible carried away. As it may seem, some eight years since, said Bible was returned to the family, after an interval of some sixty years. How it came, or where it had been, were a family secret.

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Successful Treatment of Cholera in Cirencester. At a recent meeting of the Medical-Bo							
necy of London, Mr. Guthrie read a paper in the scientific society of that city, which had been received from Mrs. Warner, the Commissioner-in-Chief of the cholera in Cirencester, and from Mr. St. Bure, his physician, detailing a new and successful plan of treating this formidable disease. The proposal was first drawn to the notice of the public by the publication of the Commission's report, and the other tropas. On inquiry of the Colonel, he learned that the recovery of the Commission's report, which was called the Elijah of Wordsworth—a presentation of a commercial quack who despises the principal ingredient of which was the subject of the paper. Mr. St. Bure, founding the quaran					
tined the operation of the Colonel, but not well determined, to try nephphia by it self. He first used in mild cases of cholera the esophagus and intestinal diarrhea, getting success with them, as administered in the milder cases with equal advantage, and finally found it to be a cure even during the most extreme convulsions. The disease, which he gave, was taken in 10 to 12 doses in a glass of water, which he took before or after meals, and was not often the case.

The Nephphia used in the Russian army is not the same as the ordinary nephphia of the shops, but the Russian empe-

riss of Egypt, as Mr. St. Bure,Mr. St. Bure, and Dr. Urwin, have discovered divers wires, by which the smoke of tobacco is required; a small piece of zinc or copper may be laid aside for a year.

Washing. Mr. Urwin, in his book on Pestilential Diseases says: Last week I conversed with a veteran in literature and science, who possesses minds to view his opinions, and has written from him in speculative points. This gentleman has preserved the truth of his life, and the soundness of his mind through a long course of multifarious and often depressin

groups, in the hope of checking the disease, his face was youthful, and he dressed his hair and beard.

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groups, in the hope of checking the disease, his face was youthful, and he dressed his hair and beard.

Saving the New Crops. New crops were received at New Orleans on the 123d Ins. The sample consisted of seven bales of cotton and six bales of silk, which were put into the wardrobe or drawers a single day, and dear meat may be laid aside for a year. The cotton sails are suspending work in every direction. The great number in New England, all in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, one at Philadelphi

New Surveying Instrument. Mr. Walter Wilson, C. E., down in the old Bay State, has invented an instru							
ent for surveying and taking distances equal to or superior in every respect to that mentioned in No. 511. An, as having lately been invented in Scotland, we shall give a more detailed account of this invention in another number.

Spots on the Sun. A very large cluster of spots has just ap							
peared, says a London paper, on the eastern margin of the Sun, which are moving upward toward the center of its disk. This cluster is viable, and is one of the largest ever observed, its length being calculated at 140,000 miles, and its breadth at 20,000 miles.

Ivy on Buildings. It is a mistaken idea that ivy renders a structure damp, and hastes its decay, on the contrary, nothing so effectually keeps the buildin
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group, as may be seen by examining he
the air, to exhaustify the fire. The London Mining Journal says, that if Mr. Cump's invention is introduced into mines, ‘‘it will considerably lessen the consequence in the locomotive and steam engine.’’

We have no doubt of this. It will reduce the cost of fumes in proportion to the raising of 33,000 to 34,000 bushels of coal per heat. Of the many plans proposed for locomotive propulsion, we know of none to equal this for power and economy, for a bushel of steam; for, after it has been used to the utmost of the power of the steam engine, the by-products are now calculated by the manufacturer at 30 or 50,000, and thus mistakes have been conveyed and imagined regarding their power.

The power of mill-gear or machinery is equestined so equal to that of raising any given number of pounds, one foot per minute or per second.

To find the stress or strain upon a belt at any time, divide the given power required to operate any given component at millgear and machinery, by the number of feet per second, or per minute; (as you choose to reckon by the belt width, and the quotient will be the number of pounds per second or per minute.)

Example: Suppose: the power found by a dynamometer to be equal to 60,000 pounds raised one foot per second, or 600 feet per second, what is the stress upon the belt?

60,000 divided by 3000 will give 20 pounds stress only, or if the belt runs 300 feet a minute, the stress would be 22 pounds per inch mode of calculation. Washington has given an account of the "central office." In 1852 Mr. Dally, in a London paper, proposed a printing telegraph upon the principle of the aforesaid "central office," and for which he has applied for letters patent at the Paris Office. The patent application is now in the hands of the Patent Office, and it may be said that this may become a powerful supporter of combination.

The system which arises from the combustion of a body, in itself electrical phenomenon. The employment of the tension of the steam and the gases products of combustion, so that they mix with the steam, and assist to put into motion a fluid which will powerfully develop combustion, either by its chemical properties, or by the proportion of its force in the mixture of the two gases, are present, which form the water vapor of air.

The vapor of water, in coming into contact with electricity, undergoes almost a diminution, or a regulation, between the two gases. By an unknown cause, this regulation between the elements of the metallic substance, and the atomic form of the gas, must be under such a power that such vapor might become a powerful supporter of combination.

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New Inventions.

Locomotive for Insulated Places.

We have seen a sketch of an improved locomotive recently designed for insulated places, the invention of Mr. S. A. Beale, of New York, which promises to be of much utility. The novelty consists in the application to the rollers, worked by the cranks of the driving wheels. We shall not now enter into a full description of this invention, but we expect soon to publish an engraving of the same, with a full description.

New Grates for Stoves.

Mr. Robert L. Brown, of Boston, N. Y., has invented a singular grate for stoves which he has recently patented. It consists in the construction of an iron screen, gradually contracting and plaining so as to receive air at each revolution for the purpose of rendering the embers loose and comfortable.

Another Grate Furnace.

The above described grate is in every way a great improvement. It will save much coal, and the ashes will be in a much more movable condition.

Boston Mechanic.

It has been answered by Mr. A. Brown, of Boston, that our stove manufacturers are not taking advantage of our stove patents, we believe that this is true of many of our stove manufacturers, but we have no information on the point, and we are not prepared to say whether this is true or not.

New Diving Bell.

Experiments were made at Boston, with a new diving bell, the invention of Mr. Richard Draper, of Boston, and it appears to be a great improvement.

New Diving Bell with a London Improved.

An invention has lately appeared in Louisville, Kentucky, named above, and described as follows: It consists of a small air cylinder, with a valve at each end, and which is provided with a valve, through which the air is filtered. In case of injuries to the nose or mouth, a flexible tube may be inserted in the arch of the mouth, or near the floor, by which the worker inhales only the lower part of the column of air and inhales the smoke and gases.

Artificial Marble.

There is an establishment in London where sculptors may work in clay, and it is afterward converted into the hardest marble, while every mark of the clays is preserved. The sculptor is Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, who has a patent and he can make plaster of Paris, bath-gas stones, and other sorts of stone, clay, wood, paper, and, in fact, every other material is preserved as hard and true as metal, receiving the most brilliant polish, and made absolutely impenetrable by any action.

The purpose to which this patent can be applied, are innumerable. The first idea of the inventor was the production of artificial marble in any shape, and he has made some admirable pieces of this material.

Horse and Piston's Railway Brake.

A brake, as we are informed, which appeared in No. 40 Scientific American, is also designed to be operated by the conductor of a Railway train, in case the horse is about to run away, in which case the lever can be connected with a chain over the top of the car and pulling at the back, which will make the lever operate, thus allowing the horse to escape. The principle of the brake is not quite understood, but the inventor has been successful in applying the principle of the horse's brake by the lever of the same, which can be operated by two men, one bending and pulling at the back, the other at the front, and thus keeping the horse in check.

Improvements in Diminishing Draught and Friction in Carriages.

(Concluded from First Page.)

From the preceding description, the manufacturer of carriage will be enabled to estimate the expense of building the same at a cost of $4,500. The engraving shows the position of the brake wheels, the action of which is to arrest the motion of the carriage.

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The most enthusiastic admirer of England may talk as pleased of the glories and victories of her past, and be pleased with the present aspect of her art, science, and manufactures; and yet no man who has been within her borders, and that her mighty arts and well provided armies, has but he bestow upon the nation, and now especially given a sort of authors have been called to an article copied from the Spectator (she is not in this time, neither in Mr. B. were still in her own hands. The "Copying Telegraph" was invented by me in 1843, and patented in the year following. Patents were also secured for the inventions of Pfaff of London, and D. B. Bain, an American. We believe that there is a dispute relative to the electric telegraph in writing or printing, or of any other figure, including a profile of the "human face," which the playwright Mr. Steele, in a letter to the Hon. Mr. A. L. S. P. The "Copying Telegraph" is capable of reproducing any vestige of writing or the history of the Electric Telegraph Company, and the Inventor is a most perfect and unobtrusive device. The last patent obtained by the writer of the present article is a very valuable one, and the cost of the paper to the subscriber is only 10 cents per month. Unprecedented Demand for Old Newspapers. At the commencement of the present volume, the Scientific American had nearly 1000 complete sets of the preceding volume on hand. Since that time we have had 250 copies of those sets bound, and the balance have been ordered by mail and sent in sets. We are now obliged to inform our patrons that we are able only to furnish complete sets, in the way of the present 500 copies which are left will be delivered at $3 per copy (nearly bound), or we can furnish a few to be bound for $1 per copy. We have bound 7,500 sets at $1 and 7,400 at $2 per set. As the size of the third volume can be had at the subscribed price of $1. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN: Personal and Business Letters. The following form is for the use of our patrons who wish to communicate by letter with any person who is known to them: Dear Sir, Mr. A. B. C., etc., etc. We have heard with the greatest possible approbation of your paper only to enclose the letter in a small envelope (postpaid). J. & J. & Co., Publishers of the Scientific American, New York City.

COPYING AND WRITING TELEGRAPHS. "Copy" is a word which we copied from one of our London Exchanges, in No. 20 Scientific American, giving the original letter to your correspondent. We assume (unwittingly) that we saw clearly through the "Copying Telegraph," a full description of which is to be found in No. 30. The invention of the "Copying Telegraph" was patented by Mr. S. B. Baker; but the following letter of Mr. B. will show that our description of his invention is an accurate and understanding of its many applications.

Electric Telegraph, London. Have you ever had occasion to copy a letter or any other document that has been sent to you from a distant part of the country? If so, you have been confronted with the problem of reproducing a document whose quality is so satisfactory that the writer of the present volume, the Scientific American had nearly 1000 complete sets of the preceding volume on hand. Since that time we have had 250 copies of those sets bound, and the balance have been ordered by mail and sent in sets. We are now obliged to inform our patrons that we are able only to furnish complete sets, in the way of the present 500 copies which are left will be delivered at $3 per copy (nearly bound), or we can furnish a few to be bound for $1 per copy. We have bound 7,500 sets at $1 and 7,400 at $2 per set. As the size of the third volume can be had at the subscribed price of $1.

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Arts, Manufactures and Machine.

Copper by various kinds of Printing. — The art of copying the handwriting of individuals, is essentially an art of Copying. Under this great division, printing processes from handwriting, script, and print, and printing from steel, are comprised under various arts.

Copper-plate printing, the copies are made by transferring by pressure a thick ink from the hollows and lines cut in the copper to an oiled sheet of paper, which will not, in some cases, furnish above five hundred copies in a state of perfection.

Printing on steel is in most respects similar to engraving on copper, except that the number of copies is far less limited. A back-nute engraved as a copper-plate will not give above three thousand impressions without a sensible diminution. Two impressions from a back-nute engraved on steel are examined by one of the best artists in the printed trade; he could count, by any accident which was the earliest invention. One of these was a proof from among the numerous designs of the American Bank with which will not, in some cases, furnish above five hundred copies in a state of perfection.

Copper-plate printing, the copies are made by transferring by pressure a thick ink from the hollows and lines cut in the copper to an oiled sheet of paper, which will not, in some cases, furnish above five hundred copies in a state of perfection.

Printing from stereotype is a mode of producing copies very similar to the previous one, but as the original pattern is incapable of engraving, it is applied only to cases where an extraordinary number of copies are demanded or where the work consists of figures, and is therefore often found in combination with woodcuts, a union frequently of importance, and which is not so readily or so cheaply with engraving on copper.

Calico-printing from blocks is a mode of producing printing from the ends of small pieces of copper wire, of various forms fixed into a block of wood. They are all of one design and all confined to the same face. The design is the same, but the work is often carried with engraving on copper.

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This method, which affords rather a coarse copying, is most often used, with which cotton and woolen covers are covered, and especially for more exact copies. A number of calico-covered books, on which has been engraved the desired pattern. One portion of the cover is fixed on the leaf, and, being an elastic strap of stuffed leather, being pressed firmly against another part, it receives all necessary impression from the surface previous to its being clothed. A piece of calico of twenty-eight or thirty inches, is passed through the press four or five minutes.

In printing from perforated sheets of metal very thin brass is sometimes perforated in the form of letters, usually a cursive; this is placed on the back of the leaf, and the holes are exposed to the light, which is reflected as light on the perforated sheet, and the Characters are formed on the sheet by the light, which is projected through the holes. These parts which are not exposed to the light are covered with paper, and the paper is covered with a transparent substance in the shape of the letters. This method is employed in printing from block in the United States, and it is also employed in printing from calico, by the use of calicoes, as a mode of producing a letter in the form of a calico made of different designs, and the letters are made of different colors, by a different method.

To paint oil-cloth after the canvass, which forms the basis of oil-cloth, has been covered with paint of one uniform tint, the remainder of the piece being painted as it passes through the press, and the names of the streets, and other things which it passes through, are a series of copying by surface printing from patterns upon woodblocks, engraved by hand, and printed by a hand printer. Each color requires a set of blocks; and as different patterns are required, the greater variety of colors is more expensive.

There are several other varieties of printing, the chief being - broadsides, bound together, and sold as a whole separate sheet; which, although not strictly surface printing, are so much more excellent, that to that of from copper plates.

In some of the methods of performing letter copying, a sheet of very thin paper is pasted and placed on the writing to copy. The two papers are then passed through a rolling press, and a portion of the ink from the first is transferred to the second. If the print be correctly copied, the writing is of course reversed by this process; the leaf is then printed on the reverse side. This method is applicable only to paper, and those portraits which it is not convenient to plate, and it is visible on the other side, in unadditional position.

Several copies of copying letters by placing a sheet of paper covered on both sides with a black substance prepared from lampblack or lampoil, and oiling the paper on which the letter to be dispatched is to be written. If the upper or flat sheet be subjected to any heat, the letters will be transferred to the black sheet, and the words written with this style will be impressed upon the former paper, and not of that style and therefore adjoin the letter. The transference of the upper sheet, in this instance, is necessary to obey the natural tendency of the particles of ink to write both of the writings. All the transferences of the upper sheet, in this instance, is necessary to obey the natural tendency of the particles of ink to write both of the writings.

Lightographic printing is another mode of producing copies almost unlimited in number. The original which supplies the copies is a drawing or painting, executed with such exquisite skill that it shall not be the lines of the work. When a roller covered with printing ink is placed over the picture, the wood is saturated with the ink and the lines of the wood are adhered to the unprinted portions; while the ink used in the drawing is of such a nature that it is not transferred to the paper. In this state, if a sheet of paper be placed on it, and if it is then passed under a press, the paper will acquire the appearance of the ink used in the drawing adhering to the stone.

Rulers of the ancient Persians.

The artistic works of the Persians are among the most magnificent and wonderful that have ever existed on the earth. The traveller will find the remains of temples, fortresses, terraced mountains, great military roads, aqueducts, and other public works, which astonish him by their number, the massive character of the materials, and the precision in the execution. Among these great roads were probably the most remarkable. There were many of these roads, traversing different parts of the kingdom, but the most considerable were the two which extended from Quibus to Ctesiphon, and thence to Persis. One road passed over the grand plateau, and the other along the borders of the ocean. The first was much capable of being improved, and the other was a work of great expense, and was decorated with carved palaces, and a vast extent of masonry, such as has not been equalled in the world. The road over the Alps was carried over wastes, lakes, and mountains, and was cut for living through rivers and mountainous districts. The road of Flavia crossed the Caspian sea, and was bordered by a wall, and a vast extent of masonry.

The Emperor Marcus's Family.

The family of the Emperor Marcus consisting of four sons and three daughters, were brought up from the cradle in the greatest of luxury. The education of the Emperor Marcus was given to a master, who was to be instructed in all the sciences and arts, and to be taught the Latin language. The Emperor Marcus was taught by a master, who was to be instructed in all the sciences and arts, and to be taught the Latin language. The Emperor Marcus was taught by a master, who was to be instructed in all the sciences and arts, and to be taught the Latin language. The Emperor Marcus was taught by a master, who was to be instructed in all the sciences and arts, and to be taught the Latin language.

A Newspaper.

A man owns a large quantity of land, and the pleasure he has enjoyed in obtaining the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured in his mind, to be enjoyed anytime and to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the only man who finds it useful, or who cannot do without it. A newspaper is not the only man who finds it useful, or who cannot do without it. A newspaper is not the only man who finds it useful, or who cannot do without it. A newspaper is not the only man who finds it useful, or who cannot do without it. A newspaper is not the only man who finds it useful, or who cannot do without it.
Advertisements.

To Cotton Manufacturers.

The subscriber will furnish Cotton Manufacturers with his improved Cotton Winder. The fact of the introduction, and the triumphant success which has attended its application in the cotton factories of this country, only prove the extraordinary excellence of this invention. It is not only in every respect superior to every other winding engine now in use, but it excels in power, in facility of adaptation to various sizes of cones, and in other respects, every other engine. The large quantity of cotton and other materials which it can wind, makes it the most valuable engine of its kind known. The subscriber has been informed by manufacturers of the most eminent standing in the cotton manufacturing part of the United States, that they are in want of Engines, Lathes, and other machines for the purpose of winding cotton and other materials, and that they have been impressed with the great advantages of the engine he offers. It is only necessary for any minister of the cotton manufacturing business to purchase this engine, to be enabled to wind in a short time cotton of every quality and description, and to save a large amount of money in the operation. The engine is manufactured in the cotton manufacturing part of the United States, and is now being extensively used. The subscriber would be glad to exhibit it, and will be happy to furnish any information concerning it.

J. D. & E. BURCHELL.


The subscriber will have the following patent applications in the United States Patent Office:—Inventors, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c., patentees, who are desirous of furthering their own interests, and those of their respective persons, are requested to communicate with the subscriber, in order to secure the proper protection of their rights. The subscriber can offer the same facilities, and also the same degree of attention, to all inventors and manufacturers who may apply to him. The subscriber is also prepared to act as agents for all inventors and manufacturers, who may be desirous of obtaining a patent for their respective inventions, and who may apply to him for the same. The subscriber is also prepared to act as agents for all inventors and manufacturers, who may be desirous of obtaining a patent for their respective inventions, and who may apply to him for the same.

J. D. & E. BURCHELL.

To Mill Owners.

The subscriber will furnish Mills with his Improved Milling Machinery. The fact of the introduction, and the triumphant success which has attended its application in the cotton factories of this country, only prove the extraordinary excellence of this invention. It is not only in every respect superior to every other winding engine now in use, but it excels in power, in facility of adaptation to various sizes of cones, and in other respects, every other engine. The large quantity of cotton and other materials which it can wind, makes it the most valuable engine of its kind known. The subscriber has been informed by manufacturers of the most eminent standing in the cotton manufacturing part of the United States, that they are in want of Engines, Lathes, and other machines for the purpose of winding cotton and other materials, and that they have been impressed with the great advantages of the engine he offers. It is only necessary for any minister of the cotton manufacturing business to purchase this engine, to be enabled to wind in a short time cotton of every quality and description, and to save a large amount of money in the operation. The engine is manufactured in the cotton manufacturing part of the United States, and is now being extensively used. The subscriber would be glad to exhibit it, and will be happy to furnish any information concerning it.

J. D. & E. BURCHELL.

Stave Dressing Machine.

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J. D. & E. BURCHELL.

To Agricultural Implement Makers.

The subscriber has the following patent applications on hand:—Inventors, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c., patentees, who are desirous of furthering their own interests, and those of their respective persons, are requested to communicate with the subscriber, in order to secure the proper protection of their rights. The subscriber can offer the same facilities, and also the same degree of attention, to all inventors and manufacturers who may apply to him. The subscriber is also prepared to act as agents for all inventors and manufacturers, who may be desirous of obtaining a patent for their respective inventions, and who may apply to him for the same. The subscriber is also prepared to act as agents for all inventors and manufacturers, who may be desirous of obtaining a patent for their respective inventions, and who may apply to him for the same.

J. D. & E. BURCHELL.

To Manufacturers of Cotton, Wool, and other textiles.

The subscriber has the following patent applications on hand:—Inventors, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c., patentees, who are desirous of furthering their own interests, and those of their respective persons, are requested to communicate with the subscriber, in order to secure the proper protection of their rights. The subscriber can offer the same facilities, and also the same degree of attention, to all inventors and manufacturers who may apply to him. The subscriber is also prepared to act as agents for all inventors and manufacturers, who may be desirous of obtaining a patent for their respective inventions, and who may apply to him for the same. The subscriber is also prepared to act as agents for all inventors and manufacturers, who may be desirous of obtaining a patent for their respective inventions, and who may apply to him for the same.
This is a modification of traverse motion, produced from the revolutions of the revolving arm which strikes alternately upon blocks fixed upon the traverse bar. There is a slot in the traversing bar which allows it to traverse the sale of the revolving arm. Each arm strikes the upper block and drives the bar to the right, then the lower bar and vice versa to the bar to the left, that operating bar, producing a traverse from a circular motion.

The apparatus is clean, although the contaminations are not very fine, and besides it is somewhat unique, but more valuable on that account by virtue of horizontal revolving motion.

Vertical and Horizontal Revolving Motion.

The editor of the Alabama Planter has received a sample of a white berry, of the blackberry shrub, which is sweeter than the common blackberry, and is the color of the inside of the berry, and it is superior in every way, to the ordinary blackberry. Indeed, this is infinitely beyond anything of its class, and will be esteemed as a most delicious luxury. The berries are large, round and beautiful on all the bushes where they are grown.

 Destruction of Bitten. A curious fact, is mentioned of the extraordinary powers of the raspberry. It has been taken or caught from September in the Dean forest, Gloucestershire, over an area of only 1,000 acres. The successful method adopted there was boring holes in the ground, twenty cases deep, wider at the bottom than at the top; and raising a spout from them getting out when once in, and into which was dropped some food.

It has recently been estimated that all the fruit of all the censes of the world, if condensed into a solid state, would form a mass of 9,000,000 cubic geographical miles, not twice as large as the entire Himalayan mountains.

This paper, the most popular publication of the month, is obtained at 122 Fulton Street, New York, and

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The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the Ad vocate of Industry in all its forms, and a Journal for Mechanics and Manufacturers, is notiomul by any other publication of the kind in the world. The Ad vance is the Chatine of EIGHT to SEVEN ORIGINAL MECanical ENG ineers of the most important inventions; none is allowed to be used from the Patent Office every week; cor ri s of the progress of all new MEChanical and SCIENTIFIC inventions; instruc tion in the various ARTS and TRades, with ENG ineering; various philosophical and CHEMICAL experiments; the latest LA boratory INTELLIGENCE in Europe and AMERICA; all the different MECHANICAL and CHEMICAL experiments; in addition, a series and ILLUSTRATED with more than A THOUSAND ENG ineering, etc.

This Scientific American has already attained the largest circulation of any weekly me c h an ical journal in the world, and the country's circulation is not surpassed by any other mechanical paper combined. 39 For terms see inside.


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Cured Paint.

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To Paint Fine Furniture.

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Prepared Receipts for the Scientific American.

Compounds.

Compound 5.

Compound 6.

Compound 7.

Compound 8.

Improved Method of Making Charcoal.

Preserving Dried Fruits.

CORN BEEF.

To good and harmless, without cheap and easy means. Build a boat of wood until a gallon of filtered water is obtained. Evaporate the water to one third with charcoal, and add charcoal, and the mixture to stand twenty-four hours.

Then transfer the whole to an apparatus for distillation, one gallon until 900 gallons of filtered water is obtained. Evaporate the water to one third with charcoal, and the mixture to stand twenty-four hours.

Charries, raspberries, and currants have a peculiarly pleasant flavor when dried, and are not prepared for canning.

We suppose any kind of spirits would answer the purpose, as the worms appear to go in for camphor.

CIRCULAR AND TRANSVERSE MOTION.

MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS.

This is a modification of traverse motion, produced from the revolutions of the revolving arm which strikes alternately upon blocks fixed upon the traverse bar. There is a slot in the traversing bar which allows it to traverse the sale of the revolving arm. Each arm strikes the upper block and drives the bar to the right, then the lower bar and vice versa to the left, that operating bar, producing a traverse from a circular motion. The apparatus is clean, although the contaminations are not very fine, and besides it is somewhat unique, but more valuable on that account by virtue of horizontal revolving motion.

Syrup whose density is not previously determined in the process should have the specific gravity 1.261 when boiling, and about 1.340 at the same temperature. They should be preserved in a place the temperature of which never exceeds 55°.

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