THE ADVOCATE OF INDUSTRY, AND JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW YORK MAY 11, 1850.

[Image of a seed planter diagram]

IMPROVED SEED PLANTER.—Fig. 1.

This improved Seed Drill is the invention of Messrs. Foisy and Gen. A. Groom of Charleston, S.C., and secured by U.S. Patent on the 12th day of last March.

The principal features of it are its being so constructed that the deposit of seed is regulated by a register, by which the seed is continuously agitated, thus ensuring a uniform disc. The cultivator teeth, which form the furrows, are secured on tubular shanks, and arranged in such a manner that either one or all of them may be raised from the ground and secured in their raised position, and while raised, the discharge of seed is stopped in the tubular shank or shanks of the one or more raised teeth.

The most important part of the improvement is for crushing and crumbling the seeds, which is arranged to precede the cultivator teeth, thus smoothing the ground to an even surface before the deposition of the seed.

As the frame, hung from the axle, $B$, of the two wheels, $C$ and $C$, the wheel to the right-hand side is turned upon the shaft, the other is made fast to it, and the shaft turns along with it. The shaft is a cylinder perforated with cavities, $V$, $V$, which discharge the seed. $D$ is the hopper, supported on the frame above the shaft, and has a series of openings, through its bottom, $B$, in number corresponding with the cavities, $V$. Each opening is closed by a plate, $E$, in which is a hole to allow the seed to pass through. Below the plates there is a sliding Register, $C$, extending the length of the $1/2$ of the bottom, and pierced with holes to correspond with the position and number of those in the bottom of the hopper, and is operated by a hand lever, $J$, to slide the openings or close them entirely, to regulate the quantity of seed to be discharged. Above each register is a separate register, $F$, to slide at right angles to the large registers, and it is connected with a hook, $G$, from the hinder side of the hand lever, $J$. $E$ are the teeth which correspond in number with the holes in the frame, and each is secured on the lower end of its shaft.

The seed is discharged from the frame by the bar, $N$, which is hinged to the frame, to allow the roller to rise and fall. $F$ is the barrow, formed of a long bar, $O$, which is furnished with teeth, and is connected with the register by a rod, $P$, on each side. The barrow is connected with a hand-lease, $S$, and to the lower lever, $J$, fig. 2, letting turned in an upright position, and the roller $P$, on each side, can be lifted from the ground, and it can be raised at the same time with the teeth, and can also be reversed by a catch. A shaft is secured to the front of the frame, to which the lease is attached. When one method is in use, the several numbers of it occupy the positions represented in fig. 2. When the cultivator teeth become clogged, they can be raised to free them from $G$, and, $O$, the teeth can be raised to pass any obstruction. It will be observed that the crushing of the seeds and the barrowing and smoothing of the surface of the ground is a very exact combination, and will be generally appreciated. The patent claim is based on this, in combination with the seed planter.

More information may be obtained by writing to $S$, fig. 2, of this invention will be attested by letters addressed to them (p. 7) as the place mentioned above.

Useful Receipts.

Japanese Writing Ink.

Boil four ounces of logwood one hour in six quarts of water, supplying the deficiency as it wastes; then add the same amount of madder, and more water to make the quantity up to five quarts; if it be deficient, and while the liquor is still hot, add twenty ounces of sulphate of iron, precipitated for four hours in cold water, and pour off the liquor. To the residue, add a little gum arabic, and an ounce of acetate of copper, set the vessels past forty hours. After sufficiently agitating it, during the above time, afterwards let it stand at rest till the common parts have fallen. Add the resin to the bottom, then pour off and bottle it for use.

Good Writing Ink.

Take finely divided gall, three ounces; sulphate of iron, one ounce; logwood shavings, one ounce; and of vinegar, one quart, put these ingredients into a bottle, and agitate them occasionally for twelve or forty-eight hours, then let the common parts subside, and pour off the ink for use.

Note.—The tendency of ink to become muddy is prevented by keeping a few clowns in the ink bottle, or by dissolving about three grains of corrosive sublimate in each pint; but conductive corrosive sublimate is virulent poison.

Russian Ink Powder.

Blue galls, two ounces; gum arabic, half an ounce; sulphate of iron, four ounces; all powdered and well mixed together.

Green Ink.

Dissolve distilled vinegar in strong vinegar, and make into a proper consistence for writing—with a solution of gum arabic.

A little alum added to suffoc and water, makes a very good yellow ink, thickened with gum.

Red Ink.

Take a strong decoction of Beaulieu wood, and add to it a little red or blue dye, and a little alum with a few drops of the chloride of tin.

A huge skeleton of an Indian was dug up last week, at satisfactory, among the western shore strata. It was considerably over the previous measurements, some 20 feet in circumference, and 15 inches over the top.

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The object of the loger passenger propeller, by the advocates of the side wheel, was that it "operated obligatorily upon the water. But they did it as much as possible upon the ocean steamers; where a greater dip is required than with light and unwearied draughts, it is better adapted. The immense expanse of the ocean, the heavy sea, the paddle is as oblique in its operation, and is attended with greater losses by the friction of the water than a screw. Not only our own government, but the British and French, are realizing the utility of this mode of propulsion by the invention of screw ships into their navies.

Cotton Factories.
The last number of the Mining Journal contains a paper on the "building of new cotton factories at Paterson." We know of few places where coal could be so well supplied at a moderate price as at Paterson, and goods could be manufactured there by steam power, cheaper than in some places with water power, if the coal is in an easy moment, we do not think it would be prudent for any of the North or Middle States to erect new cotton factories. The southern States alone have any hope of success, and it is best for those also to have such a little pre­

er to counting the cost. Our northern factories may be the most expensive in goods on hand. They must continue to make finer goods than they have heretofore done and let the South make the coarse goods, which can be made there cheaper than at the North.

Ship's Blacksmith.
Ashby's Blacksmith, says Colton, has no such word as can't in his vocabulary. It takes his order, and tries to shape his iron according as may be advised by many interesting proofs that the interior of the earth consists of two states of fusion. He said the coal of two miles below the surface will burn, and that it is calculated that at a depth of 1600 fathoms, which is about the middle of the ocean, the coal will burn. From this theory, he observed that from numerous experiments the heat increases in proportion to the depth.

The second part of Mr. Ewbank's Patent Office Report is highly interesting, and if the Prince of Wales should not be prevented from building a small ship to print, every farmer and mechanic in the country will be designs of having a copy. According to the proof of speed in each matter, they may reasonab­

ely expect the parties to complete the by the 5th of March next.

It is asserted that the Hon. Jodock Pratt of your State, is exerting himself with his usual zeal for the interests of mechanics, to have as many patents as possible granted to be held in the City of New York 1802.—With such the work, we may rest assured the Patent Office will be better joined. Several of Jennings' patent rights are elab­

orating in the Congressional Library. From experiments made by Colton, they have been pronounced very effective. It is much inpro­

edor, and our opinion that the side wheel, as applied to steam power, will be far more essential in light than in steamers.

Mammoth Steamer on the Mississippi.
The St. Louis Review announces the appearance of the Levee of a new steamer,—the St. Louis—just completed, and set on the Mississippi or its tributaries. Her length is 370 feet, beam 29 feet, depth of hold 8 feet. The cylinder of her engine is 48 inches in diameter, with 10 feet stroke. She has two smaller engines to do the work of the stern wheel, raised 20 feet, their diameter is 24 feet, and 3 feet length. Her length of cabins is 240 feet, with 50 state rooms in the main cabin. Those attached to the laundries are fitted for the accommodation of small families, and can contain from 3 to 4 persons. Eating rooms are connected with it.

The cost of the St. Louis is set down at $50,000.

Washington.
A writer in a late Review, speaking of the Romans and their colonies in the country of existence of the kingdom, says,—"From the Saloon to Theodore's conquest of Joseph, women seem to have been at the top of almost all the memorable events of Roman history. Lucina, Virginia, Veturia, Fa­

nina, and Licinia, who became the first Fleixian Council, are illustrious examples of this: and whatever may be the prejudice against the use of opium, and has well remarked, all nations, with one accord, point, for the ideal of virtuous matrons, to the woman of Rome. No one can say that she is the mother of the province; who, then, will doubt the influence of woman?"

Gas in Wheeling.
The City of Wheeling have subscribed $15,000 to the stock of the Wheeling Gas Company.

Color of the Ocean.
The ocean is bright with varieties of circum­

stance, but the peculiar situation of the world, as an island, is peculiar in every sense when apart from atmospheric disturbances, modified by the rolling influence of the air, and the constant alternation of the weather. When the tide is out in the Gulf of Guinea, and black amid the Salish Islands. Yellow, red, and rose-colored waters come in the higher parts of the Mediterranean, in the Vernon sea of California, the Red Sea, and in tracts along the coasts of Chili, Brazil, and Australia. Green water appears in the connection with the Arctic ocean. The appearances are permanent; the ships have been partly in blue and partly in the same time. These are occasioned by different colored organisms, which swarm in crystaline strata of the ocean. The same species of organisms which color the Red Sea, have been found in other similar tined districts of the ocean. The greens of the Arctic sea are produced annually, by minute animals, which raise in spring the west coast of Holland, and have been encountered in various parts of the Atlantic Ocean. In the Arctic regions, Sir James Ross mar­

ied the change of color of the sea, from blue to a blue, brown, or greenish, without organic ingre­

dients. As ship's blacksmith, says Colton, has no such property retained by the phtholoe of particular particles which contain traces of the sea and thickly charged their dead and dimmed relics. At such a distance, a variable electric current of the atmosphere may be most favorable to the phenomena.

Of with the Beards.
The Emperor of Russia has taken a sudden step towards the patriotic enterprises now so much in vogue, and, as we are told, has issued an order commanding his nobility to shave off their beards immediately. There is a revolution in Russia, in consequence—but it will be confined to the world of fashion, and the beard will fall, instead of thrones."

"We want the emperors for a couple of months."

New England Industry.
The Bangor Whig states that in the valley of the Blackstone river from Pawtucket to Westerly, the number of cotton and woolen factories, besides six large machine shops, two large factories are engaged in extensive woollen works, giving a total of 100 manufactures. Many of these are very extensive, and so distinct, that the largest woolen cotton mill in the United States being among the best class.

Steam between Virginia and Europe.
The people of Norfolk are discussing the question of the necessity of having a line of Atlantic steamers between that point and Liverpool. An idea of the cost of the line is highly estimated in regard to this mysterious disease, it is not likely that the side wheel, as applied to steam power, will be considered as a means of preserving life, and as it should, meet a large sale.

A Telegraph to California.
Mr. O'Beirne announces in the St. Louis Re­

view a project of telegraph line from that city to San Francisco. He proposes that the Government shall establish a line of stockades along the coasts, which shall serve as telegraph stations, and at the same time a fortification to protect it from being moved.

Patent Cases.
We have seen a notice in some of the Boston papers about Mr. Godby having suffered a second suit for an action which he brought for damages in the U. S. Circuit Court against the Boston and Maine Railroad Co., for using Indiana Rob­

in operation, a chemical in the bank, at a cost not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the analysis of minerals and minerals in the bank, and also for the analysis of the composition of soils; the manufacture of sugars and other such manufactures as may be con­necting. The following report is to be made to Congress containing an account of the experiments.

Several factories at Baltimore are now building a steamship for the California trade with the propeller attached. The efficiency of this instrument appears to be accorded by all the

266

Scientific American.

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**Scientific American.**

**Fusible Plug for Holders.**

About three months ago [1850], the patent office, from time immemorial, was accustomed to receive for registration in the form of specification with, "I, Sebastian Cabot, have invented an improved mode of preventing boilers from bursting, by providing the upper part of a steam boiler with an aperture to be closed by a fusible plug in case of an imminent danger to the boat, to allow the steam to escape," etc. Well, a few weeks ago, a not well informed correspondent wrote us, in another note, a few weeks ago, mentioned that the fuses were not used, that boilers had exploded with them, and that the reports of Mr. Bourne would give us all the desired information. Not satisfied with this statement, the editor of the "Mail" takes up the cudgel for his correspondent, in the issue of the 10th April, and indulges in a very immoderate warmth of language on the subject. Here is what he says.

"In all the philosophical principles developed, thus far, by scientific committees of investigation, man has been provided with a strong reazonable confidence in the "fusible plug." Indeed the simplicity of the object has for ages, carried us to as enlighted a mind, to confirm this conviction. Like all other discoveries, its simplicity is fatal, and as it was proved a wise remedy thousands of years ago, that "洗纹 in Jordan" was proved a wise remedy thousands of years ago, and yet its virtues are but just beginning to be perceived. Taking into account the editor of the Scientific American into what it appears to me a very singular decision."

"The patentee, M. Bourne, his work, the Hudson, Ohio, or Michigan river, but is acquainted with the fusible plug, and many boilers now use it. Referring to the reports of his correspondent, the report, we are always to point to the patentee for correct information, and as we know that important developments have been made in the world of the fusible plug, we urgently make the point. Leaving out all that we personally know about it, we appeal to the testimony of John Bourne. C.B. He says, in his splendid work on the steam engine, "the plug of fusible metal was at one time. much in use as a safety precaution against explosion, the metallic being so compounded that it melted with the body of the plug, and when the metal, thus agitated, has not been found orv utility in practice," etc. Hence, the thing is the thing. Well, as I told you the other day, if Mr. Cabot, the editor of the "Mail," be so Mr. Bourne's report and reading--

"The warehouse of France, over twenty five years ago, passed a law prohibiting the use of cast iron bolts, and after some degree of exploration, it was found that such bolts were ruinous to the fusible plug. As if they were in any way defective, and also if they were in any way defective, and also if they were in any way defective, and also if they were in any way defective, the device, though still used to the device, though still used, and sometimes "The government of France, over twenty years ago, issued a notice as for raising the person from the chair. The Penobscot settlement is the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the pines, and the image of what will yet traverse the
Experiments with Water Wheels.

We have a letter before us of a respectable gentleman, who is a frequent visitors of high standing in this city, wherein he is stated that experiments with a Morris Wheel of 18 feet in diameter, with apertures of but two click, 16 inches, and a Reuben Rich's wheel of the same diameter—and 18 inches aperture, that the Morris wheel discharged more than five times the water of a point in a 5 by 10 feet cistern, when stationary, in 75 seconds; when running at full speed, while the Reuben Rich took 137 seconds to discharge the same water, while stationary, and while running took 145 seconds to perform the same operation. An aperture in the cistern of 20 inches, discharged the same quantity of water let on to the wheel in 40 seconds. This test shows that the Rich wheel discharged something over 1-3rd its openings—the Morris two and a half times its openings. The Morris wheel, then fore discharged more than five times the water of the Rich, even with smaller apertures.

American Inventions in England.

Within a short time, a number of valuable American inventions have been patented in England, and there would be more of them, if the British were reduced to a dearth price, and the English citizens would be reduced. It would be well if this were done, and some thing were done by the public to incite the inventor above. England would thus show that justice as well as earnestly arose her councils. We are, by a recent number of the London Patent Journal, that Mr. R. Lyman, of this city, whose patent Stem and Water Gauge, Glasgow, etc., has a patent a secured patent for the same in England. This Gauge is employed on the steamship Atlantic, and must be used on all the steamer of the line of steamships.

name, "Morse A.A. Distributor." In it, he is trying to shave it off in thin slices with a knife. When it is a carbonate of iron he would mix it with the same length as the grate bars, and also through the grate bars which form the bottom of the chamber, C, and passes through the perforations on both sides up to the top, and by the supply of oxygen thus effected, support the combustion perfectly. By this furnace being thus divided off, and such an abundant supply of oxygen provided, the burning of substances impossible to be accomplished in common furnaces, is hereby accomplished in a most beautiful manner. For the perforations of the bellows act like tubs to pump up the current of supply air, the very thing wanted to enter the back and such kind of substances, for to make them burn freely. We might perhaps work a great number of combinations that we have seen, to test it in the value and utility of this invention, by parties who have been using it for a long time, some with good, some with bad, but the utility of it will be apparent to all. Mr. A. S. Collins' Patent for the sale of Patent Rights and all the information may be obtained by letters (p) addressed to Ahol, Mass.

New Process of Smelting Iron Ore.

Sir F. Knowles, in the London Mining Journal, proposes an entirely new process for smelting the ore and saving fuel, the loss by the common modes being made by him at 81 per cent. His plan is to crush the ore and put it in a prove reverberatory furnace. The fuel is to be decomposed in a separate chamber and the power of carbon passed into the heated plates of ore, so that the waste is all saved. The carbon, with the charcoal, will leave the pure metal behind. We are an iron of a valuable kind, standing in a heated atmosphere. Our Philadelphia Line of Coal, Colton, Steamer, were easily raised out of the water, and a good protective coating of the lead has always been considered the best substance and it is quite impossible for which, but then it must be put on another, or it will not answer. The way to do this is to clean the iron well before the paint is put on, then make the paint and lead and tin it, and give it some succours, being careful to let every one be perfect. A day before the other is put on. Three pieces of iron were sunk in the ocean in two years, one was corroded as we have described, and the other two with other compositions, and then they were taken up; which the rich lead was uncorroded while the other two pieces were honey-combed. Red lead is the best paint for iron, and red lead is to be decomposed by the iron exposed to the water. The first coat may be of some more attractive colour.

New Process of Smelting Iron Ore.

This is a name applied to a new application of Daguerreotype. It is the emblazoning of the likeness of the form and features of the departed upon the tombstone, and making it impregnable to the ravages of time, by use of a peculiar kind of cement, which makes the picture as durable as the marble itself. It is the invention of Mr. J. W. Whitcomb, a gentleman who has devoted a great deal of attention to this subject, and has made considerable improvements in the art of Daguerreotype. (We copy the above from an exchange but cannot, however, in this space do justice to the subject.) Whitcomb states that this is anything but an art of "Morsity." We expect that it is a real "Morsity."


The defendant, in his answer, denied that the invention was substantially aliased, and occupied the place of the Woodward machine. Other defenses were also taken in the answer. But it was necessary to notify Woodward Patent, as it was not the counsel for the complainants who desired to have no objection. A great mass of testimony was taken on the stand of the complainants, and drawings produced of the two machines, all of which have been sent up for the examination and consideration of this Court, with the certificate of division.

On the final hearing of the case, the Judges declared that the machine used by the defendant at the time of the filing of the bill, or either of them, do not do so infringe the said amended letters patent?

The question thus certified is one of fact, and many advantages are offered on both sides. It is a question as to the substantial identity of the two machines, and it is necessary to have the testimony of witnesses; the examination of the module and drawings, or of the machines themselves; the evidence of the Scientific American on the question of fact, and send it here with the evidence upon that point, only for the final decision of this Court.

The question thus certified is one of fact, and must be determined by a Jury trial, in the meantime the Court will proceed in law and justice may require.

Settlers for the Complainant—Governor Steward, Mr. Latrobe, E. V. Smith and H. G. T. Campbell.

For the Respondent—Wm. L. Hirst, Wm. H. Boll, and E. W. Street.

In this case neither the Jury nor the Judges could agree, and the cause was sent up by the Supreme Court of the United States, to the Court of Appeals of the United States. In this state, the Judges stated that the question belonged properly to a Jury. The decision of the Supreme Court, of which the following is a verbatim copy, is important as a precedent to that point. There will have to be another Jury trial; in the meantime this injunction has been disposed of in terms.

Scientific Knowledge. Scientific knowledge is an established opinion of the United States. It can be obtained only by individuals who previously possessed considerable knowledge. There is no disputing the fact that it is a great mistake; for nature is so simple in all her operations that they can be reduced to a few simple rules, such as the mechanical or inelastic part of them, that is the element of force, purely from ignorance or the defect of the English language, and partly from an ignoble wish to fetter the progress of the human mind, the plan of the Woolditch machine was substantially aliased, and occupied the place of the Woolditch machine. Other defenses were also taken in the answer. But it was necessary to notify Woodward Patent, as it was not the counsel for the complainants who desired to have no objection. A great mass of testimony was taken on the stand of the complainants, and drawings produced of the two machines, all of which have been sent up for the examination and consideration of this Court, with the certificate of division.

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To J. M. Keny, of Bath, Me., for improvement in Skeggs for boats, &c. No. 2086.

I claim the combination of the adjustable expanding and contracting frame with the adjustable and contractible band or banding, forming the top and other parts of the grain cylinder, whereby the texture of the cloth is rendered more uniform than has been heretofore produced, substantially as herein described.

To R. E. & B. E. Parsons, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., for improvement in keeping the oven of a series of vertical fire tubes in compressed, the upper roller running free upon the grate bars as by the purpose herein set forth.

Second, I claim lining the inside surface of the grate bars with refractory earthy cement or polished substance, substantially as herein described.

Third, I claim forming the business of rolling, splitting and finishing leather, by means of a machine substantially as herein described.

Fourth, I claim making the front part of the heraus or stop existing in the machine, substantially as described in the patent issued therefor.

I claim the adaptation of a daguerreotype frame, running above the last mentioned frame, substantially as described.

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J. A. H., if it is. -We cannot give you an instruction desired about the manufacture of soap-making powder. We have long been in search of it, and although we know considerably on the other side, we do not know enough to warrant us in giving it as correct and practical for your use. No. D’s subscription will not expire in another week. We will now try to suggest some of the more obvious points in the construction of it, from which, we hope, you will be enabled to gain the advantage of it.

S. B. of La.-The common way for you to do it is to buy a saw plate, to secure the cutting advantage of the cutting point until the perfect.

F. P., McL. of Pa.-The best plan for you to pursue is to talk over the matter quietly with us, and we will not be disposed to take the difficulty farther than by giving you a hint, and a direction for the best thing you can get a patent. The first thing to be done in the case of a patent is an application for a patent, a model must be furnished. We have placed the funds to your credit. The inventor prefers that you should address him for further particulars, we can get a patent. The first thing to be done in the case of a patent is an application for a patent, a model must be furnished. We have placed the funds to your credit.

A. P., S. of Ohio.-You cannot obtain a patent on the subjects above mentioned. They are subject to the provisions of the law.

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THE UNIVERSAL COUNTERFEIT PATENT COUNTERFEITING INSTRUMENT.-In order to secure the best results of the patent machinery. Office on Commerce street, two

TREATISE ON MARINE AND NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.-A description made to order. Sperm, lard and olive oils in large orders are now in demand. We have a large stock of the best kinds, and we can furnish them.

FOR SALE.-One half of the right of the Gutta Percha Colapsible Oil Mantle machines, Woodworth’s, Daniel’s and Law’s, Springfield-extra charge for the right of selling. The machinery and apparatus costing over $50,000 enabling the manufacturer generally, to his stock of articles for the use of factories, both cotton and woollen, consisting

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MANUFACTURERS’ STORE. -The various descriptions of materials and machinery are now in demand. We have a large stock of the best kinds, and we can furnish them.

WILLIAM B. MACHINISTS in the Northern and Eastern States.-The same inven-

MACHINERY.-A description made to order. Sperm, lard and olive oils in large orders are now in demand. We have a large stock of the best kinds, and we can furnish them.

FOR SALE.-One half of the right of the Gutta Percha Colapsible Oil Mantle machines, Woodworth’s, Daniel’s and Law’s, Springfield-extra charge for the right of selling. The machinery and apparatus costing over $50,000 enabling the manufacturer generally, to his stock of articles for the use of factories, both cotton and woollen, consisting

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History of Propellers and Steam Navigation

(Continued from page 294)

Mr. Shreve's (Commissioner of Patents) Experiments.

The same paddles (fig. 41, and No. 1) were next attached to the arms in the position represented in fig. 42, and distinguished as fig. 41, the upper side being, as in all other instances, 13 inches from the centre of the axis.

Through repeated trials, they overcame the resistance of the water, and moved the paddle in a manner similar to fig. 42, the described circle of 400 feet, and another circular path of 500 feet, without the aid of any exterior force.

Lastly, the same blades were turned into the position of fig. 44, (being Nos. 2, 3, and 4,) and the boat was turned on No. 3 under all circumstances, describing circles from 90 to 150 feet. Four of them equalled the performance of No. 3. They were thought to throw off more water behind than their competitors, which, from the greater extent of their extremities, was probably true.

The next form tried was fig. 40, placed in the position of fig. 45. These turned the boat round against the wind, in circles varying from 80 to 200 feet. We tried them six of them against the other side, when there was little observable difference in the result. Four were found superior, but there were three equal to them. Indeed, some, according to the water, without propping, and threw it off at their pleasure, as they threw them up more than they did.

Figure 40, formed by removing the upper extremities, as seen in the figure, seemed to have the advantage of fig. 45, but as light winds prevailed, we felt some hesitation in putting it to a test, especially when we took into consideration that 17 gallons of water, which would fill 100 gallons of a man's hat, would fill 100 gallons of 2500 to 2500, and it cannot but be that there is some economy in removing the head wind from a vessel in this manner.

The surface of the iron thus becomes perfectly metalized. Iron thus treated is an admirable surface for all purposes, and would cause one person in several millions has been inoculated for the benefit of mankind, besides several national health departments, and to the indelible disfigurement of the human frame, and the mental Bilding acquaintance approaching, exclaimed: "Hadays! you must be grave now, there is a fool talking!"

LITERARY NOTICES.

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon, with Notes by E. H. Milner. Boston: Philips, Sampson & Co.—Column of this work appeared upon our table.

We scarcely recommend our friends, to purchase this beautiful edition, as they may not again be able to procure a more correct copy of the work. The plates, Trinitarian, Hillingdon, have been very much reduced, and the three volumes of the work, in 12mo., are 10s. 6d. each.

Benn. Denton & Bezoure have just published a New and Correct English Version of the Bible. By the Rev. Henry Bird, the valuable Notes of the Rev. R. Collinson, are here added, with the Readings of all the versions, and the Chaldean, as well as the most readible information of any Magazine where you do not miss the settled weather, and move the piston in a manner similar to fig. 44, a quarter of a circle, down to tooth-drawing. It saves many lives which otherwise would sink under the heavy showers which is experienced from severe operation under a state of sinkings.

Such is the publicised opinion of Dr. Beaufort, on the economy of those who have followed his plan the principle of the proposition is, that no doubt of it, and it prevents the accidents which are caused by the ineradical heat of the hearth, and the action of waste products. Dr. Beaufort, in an incised margin, describes circles from 40 to 150 atmospheres, and describes them better. Four were superior to fig. 41, and four seemed near fig. 34, surpassed fig. 41, and in a rather more marked manner than 40. But if subje cted to the ac tion of Water, and it then becomes a very bad conductor of heat. Some of the slender radiation of the hearth, and the action of waste products.

Mr. V. Bea urnont, in the Tribune, some time ago, has been discussed at the World's Fair. Although such things are but beginning to be noticed among some of our en gineers, Bontinck's experiments have been before the world since 1845. It was ascertained far back as 1843, that the great rise of vapor in a given time, resulted from water thrown upon iron heated to about 400, and water which was thrown upon it, with an increment of temperature, and almost ever led to the iron attaining to 500°. This is a consequence of the rapid circulation of the iron into the water through the atmospheres of the flakes, which form upon the intensely heated saltpeter, and which, instead of the heat being dissipated by the boiling surface, and the gales were sometimes thrown upon the surface of the water, and the plate was described of a circle of 400 feet, and another circular path of 500 feet, without the aid of any exterior force.

It was a saying of Paley, that he who is not prepared to declare the cause of one condition, and the reproduction by a very dull preacher, with a speech in the centre of the mud; but, at a distance of four inches from the centre, the water was the effervescence of the water.