$210. Jute, $95 a $90. Italian, $2.75. Russian clean, $210 a $215 Manilla 6¼c. per lb.

INDIA-RUBBER.—Para, fine, 56c. a 60c. per lb.; East India, 40c. a 43c.

INDIGO.—Bengal, $1 a $1.50 per lb.; Manilla, good to prime, 55c. a $1.10; Guatemala, $1 a $1.15.

IRON.—Anthracite pig, $23 a $24 per tun; Scotch, $22.50 to $23; Swedish bar, ordinary sizes, $87.50 a $90; English refined, $53 a $54; English common, $43 a $45; Russian sheet, first quality, 11c. a 12c. per lb.; English, single, double and treble, 3⅛c. a 3⅞c.

LEAD.—Galena, $5.75 per 100 lbs.; German and English refined, $5.70; bar, sheet and pipe, from 6c. to 6¼c.

LEATHER.—Oak slaughter, light, 33c. a 35c. per lb.; Oak, middle, 33c. a 35c.; Oak, heavy, 32c. a 34c.; Oak, crop, 37c. a 40c.; Hemlock, middle, California, 23c. a 23½c.; Hemlock, light, California, 22½c. a 23c.; Hemlock, heavy, California, 21½c. a 22c.; Hemlock, hsavy, 20c. a 21c. Patent enameled, 16c. a 17c. per foot, light. Sheep, morocco finish, $7.50 a $8.50 per dozen. Calf-skins, oak, 57c. a 60c.; Hemlock, 56c. a 60c.; Belting, oak, 32c. a 34c.; Hemlock, 28c. a 31c.

LUMBER.—Timber, white pine, per M feet, $17.50; Timber, yellow pine, $35 a $36; Timber, oak, $18 a $28; Timber, eastern pine and spruce, $17,50; White Pine, select, $25 a $30; White Pine, box, $14 a $18; White Pine, flooring, 1¼ inch, dressed, tongued and grooved, $24.50 a $25; Yellow Pine, flooring, 1¼ inch, dressed, tongued and grooved, $29 a 32; White Pine, Albany boards, dressed, tongued and grooved, $20 a $21; Black Walnut, good, $45; Cherry, good, $45; White Wood, cherry plank, $42; Spruce Flooring, 1¼ inch, dressed, tongued and grooved, each, 22c.a24c.; Spruce Boards, 15c. a 17c.; Hemlock Boards, 12½c. a 14c.; Hemlock Joist, 3 by 4 inch, 12½c. a 14c.; Shingles, cedar, per M, $23 a $35; Shingles, cypress, $12 a $25; Staves, W. O. pipe, light, $55 a $58; Staves, white oak, pipe, heavy, $75 a $80; Staves, white oak, bbl. culls, $20; Heading, white oak, hhds., $65.

NAILS.—Cut at 3c. a 3¼c. per lb. American clinch sell in lots, as wanted, at 5c. a 6c.; wrought foreign, 3¾c. a 3½c.; American horse-shoe, 14½c.

OILS.—Linseed, city made, 58c. per gallon; whale, bleached spring, 58c. a 55c.; sperm, crude, $1.25 a $1.28; sperm, unbleached spring, $1.35; lard oil, No. 1 winter, 87c, a 92c.; extra refined rosin, 30c. a 40c.; machinery, 50c. a 100c.; camphene, 45c. a 47c.; coal, refined, from $1.12 a $1.50; olive, $1 a $1.05.

RESIN.—Common, $1.60 per 310 lbs. bbl.; No. 2, &c., $1.70 a $2; No. 1, per 280 lbs. bbl., $2.25 a $3; white, $3.25 a $4.50; pale, $5.50.

SPELTER plates, 5½c. a 5¾c. per lb.

STEEL.—English cast, 14c. a 16c. per lb.; German, 7c. a 10c.; American spring, 5c. a 5½c.; American blister, 4¼c. a 5½c.

TALLOW.—American prime, 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb.

TIN.—Banca, 32½c. a 33c.; Straits, 30½c.; plates, $7.50 a $9.25 per box.

TURPENTINE,—Crude, $3.62½ per 280 lbs.; spirits, turpentine, 46c. per gallon.

ZIN .—Sheets, 7¼c. a 7½c. per lb.

The foregoing rates indicate the state of the New York markets up to September 29th.

There is but little difference in the prices of this week from those of the last. Cotton has been inqured after moderately, and prices are favorable for purchasers. The sales of flour have improved, the demand for southern being quite lively.

Crude turpentine has been more sought after. This business is of immense importance to our country, as we supply not only ourselves, but England, with this useful article; also with the residuum of distillation (resin) which is so much employed in soap-making, and in the manufacture of varnishes. The following is the quantity of turpentine and resin which has come into New York since January 1, up to the 27th ult:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude turpentine, bbls.....	75,484	71,331
Spirite turpentine, bbls.....	108,883	53,594
Resin	554,125	446,282

The demand for crude sperm oil has been more active. Since January 1st up to the 26th ult., 75,598 barrels of sperm have come into the city, and 188,579 barrels of whale oil, also 1,774,900 lbs. of whalebone.

The wool trade has been good for the week past. Domestic grades have been much sought after by manufacturers, and holders appeared not too anxious to sell. These are good signs for our manufacturing interests. The receipts of domestic for the week were 2,805 bales, of which no less than 1,798 were from San Francisco, which appears to be a great wool country; the sheep being more prolific than in any other portion of our continent. The prices have ranged from 33 to 55 cents per pound, and some selected lots as high as 60 to 62. The California fleeces ranged from 20 cents, unwashed, to 35 cents. Texas is also becoming a great wool-raising country. In Boston the price of wool has advanced one cent per pound on the better qualities. The late news from Europe are favorable for an advance on wool, and probably this has somewhat stimulated our markets.

CALIFORNIA.—We learn from our San Francisco exchanges that good California flour is selling at from $6 to $8 per barrel; Collins' axes, at $12.50 to $13 per dozen; cut nails, at 4 cents per pound; Yankee painted pails (three hoops), at $2.57½ per dozen; Scotch and American pig iron, at $32 per tun; Banca tin, at 38 to 40 cents per pound; Copper, at 26 cents per pound.

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27, 1859.

[Reported Officially for the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.]

*** Pamphlets giving full particulars of the mode of applying for patents, size of model required, and much other information useful to inventors, may be had gratis by addressing MUNN & CO., Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, New York.

25,553.—Abel Austin, of Altona, Ill., for an Improved Churn:

I claim the arrangement of the shaft, a, cranks, a a′ a″, dashers, D E E, handles, D′ e e, links, b b b, springs, c c c, box, i i. spring, g, and lid, F F′, together, the same being connected, combined and constructed, substantially as and for the purpose described.

25,554.—William B. Barnard and Edmund Jordan, of Waterbury, Conn., for an Improved Rotary Blower:

We claim the diaphragm, l, in combination with the revolving propeller or propellers, k, to deflect the blast to the mouth or opening, f, as the blower revolves in the case, e, substantially as set forth.

25,555.—Elbridge G. Belknap, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an Improved Camp Stool:

I cliam the combination of the case and the seat frame with the swivel blocks, braces and connecting-rod, the whole being arranged substantially in the manner specified and described.

25,556.—Lewis Reese Carpenter, of Lancaster, Ohio, for an Improvement in Seed-planters:

I claim the arrangement of the beam, A, handles, C C, braces, D D, furrowing scraper, E, and seed-box, F, with the planting slide, H, lever, N, wheel, S, and covering scrapers, L L, the whole being constructed for joint operation as described, for the purpose set forth.

25,557.—Edwin S. Collin and Thos. N. Read, of Aspen Wall, Va., for an Improvement in Machines for Preparing Tobacco for Pressing:

We claim the arrangement of two, three or more pairs of progressive pressure-rollers with each other, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

We also claim combining a series of oil vessels and oilingpads with the aforesaid pairs of pressure-rollers, substantially in the manner set forth.

25,558.—John Critcherson and Eri S. Moulton, of Boston, Mass., for Improvement in Machines for Splitting Welts:

We claim the beveled grooves, n and x, constructed and arranged in reference to each other, on the cylinders, C and D, and operating in combination with the adjustable cutter, H, substantially as set forth and for the purposes described.

25,559.—Tobias Crumling, of Hellam, Pa., for an Improvement in Harvesters:

I claim the arrangement and combination, as shown and described, of the independent platform, K, with the frame, L′, belt, M′, and driving axle, C, for the purpose set forth.

[This invention relates to an improved grain and grass harvester, and consists in a novel arrangement of the main frame, cutting device, platforms and a rake, whereby the desired work may be done in a very efficient manner, the machine working equally well either in the capacity of a reaper or mower.]

25,560.—Geo. S. Curtis, of Chicago, Ill., for an Improvement in Reels for Harvesters:

I claim the employment of sliding heads, B, and pivoted arms, C, and bars, E, in combination with the reel shaft, A, and beaters, D, substantially as shown and described, so that the diameter of the reel can be expanded or contracted, as and for the purpose set forth.

[This invention consists in constructing the reel in such a manner that it will admit of being folded or closed in a compact state when not required for use or in case of transportation, and also admit of being readily unfolded and adjusted firmly on its shaft, so as to be of greater or less diameter, as may be required, when applied to the harvester to perform its legitimate work.]

25,561.—Jacob D. Custer, of Norristown, Pa., for an Improvemeut in Harvesters:

I claim, first, The main shoe, A A A, constructed in the manner described, in combination with bars, J J, of main frame and supporting-bar, T, arranged and operating in the manner described for the purpose specified.

Second, The caster wheel, L, in combination with the lever, M, and adjustable plate, N, when the parts are constructed, arranged and operated in the manner described for the purpose specified, substantially as set forth.

25,562.—J. S. Davison, of Cranberry, N. J., for an Improved Telegraphic Cable:

I claim arranging a series of loose metal strips, a, in a coil, A, or its equivalent, substantially as and for the purpose described.

[Telegraph cables, especially for deep water, ought to be so constructed that the conductor is not affected by any strain to which the cable may be subjected.' This object is fully obtained in Davison's cable, the conductor of which consists of a series of loose strips of copper wire, hooked or otherwise united to a coil which forms a part of the protection of the conductor, so that, by stretching the cable, the circuit remains unbroken.]

25,563.—Eben Eaton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for an Improved Bedstead:

I claim the construction of bed-posts with the wedge-formed pert and the square piece attached, so as to form a shoulder to receive the rail, in combination with the bottom or platform of a bedstead, with the rail formed so as to fit the posts described, and all permanently connected together by means of cross-pieces, substantially as specified.

25,564.—G. D. Foote, of Danbury, Conn., for an Improvement in the Mode of Coloring Woolen Hats:

I claim the described process of restoring the color of the hats after they have been dipped in the stiffening and rubbed off with sand paper by applying the hot dyeing liquid, substantially in the manner specified.

[The object of this invention is fully expressed by the claim. By dipping the hats in the stiffening, and when they are rubbed with sand paper, their color changes. It is therefore of great importance to restore the color by a simple process, which furthermore gives a better appearance to the hats.]

25,565.—John Fritz and Geo. Fritz, of Johnstown, Pa., for an Improvement in Rolling Mills:

We claim the application to each of the pairs of drawing or forming rolls of a feed roll such as described, and driven by gearing or other machinery, and turning in the same direction with said drawing or forming rolls, for the purpose of carrying and feeding into them the pile or bar of heavy iron, substantially as described.

25,566.—Harvey Guild, of New Orleans, La., for an Improvement in Apparatus for Washing Gas:

I claim the arrangement of the water-pipe, G, and rose, H, within the inlet pipe of the wash-box, A, in combination with the perforated plate or diaphragm, F, at the junction of the inlet pipe, with the wash-box, substantially as described.

[This invention consists in a certain arrangement of a water-pipe and rose within the inlet pipe of a gas-condenser, in combination with a perforated plate at the junction of the inlet pipe of the wash-box, whereby the gas is brought into very intimate contact with showers of water and caused to pass through small holes along with the water, and the gas is caused to be presented to the action of very extensive and constantly-changing surfaces of water, and very perfectly washed and purified.]

25,567.—N. E. Hale, of Nashua, N. H., for Improved Belt-hook, Pliers and Punch:

I claim, first, The combinationation of the roughened surfaces, O and H, with the triangular wedge end, G, arranged in relation to each other, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Second, The combination of the jaws, E F, with the punch, J, roughened surfaces, O H, and wedge end, G, the whole being constructed and arranged as and for the purposes set forth.

25,568.—John Howarth, of Salem, Mass., for an Improvement in the Method of Distilling Oil from Coal:

I claim forming oleaginous vapors from coal or other substances yielding pyrogenous oils, by passing, through, the material to be acted upon, a current of superheated steam, in combination with steam direct from the boiler, substantially in the manner and for the purpases set forth.

I also claim forming oleaginous vapors from coal or other substances yielding pyrogenous oils, by passing through the material to be acted upon air combined with superheated steam, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

25,569.—Tyler Howe, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for an Improved Bedstead Slats:

I claim the described bed slat, consisting essentially of the lifter, A, in combination with the slat, constructed and operating in the manner substantially as set forth.

Also the construction in the ends of slats, by which they are connected with the bedstead or springs, as shown by C and D, and as described.

25,570.—Edward C. Knight, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an Improved Mode of Arranging Couches in Railroad Cars:

I claim the arrangement of couches in railroad cars by means of the double-hinged rod, C C, constructed as described, in such a manner that the couch, when not in use, may be folded up against the ceiling and retained there by means of a button or other suitable device, substantially as described.

25,571.—W. Kuhlenschmidt, of New York City, for an Improved Screw-wrench:

I claim the arrangement and combination of the conical disk, E, with the helical groove, c, the spring, d, the movable jaw, C, and the shank, B, to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

25,572.—James Allen Lowe, of New York City, for an Improvement in Molding Water-traps:

I claim the application of a metallic core, constructed and operating substantially as described, to cast water-traps.

25,573.—James L. Meafoy, of Middleton, N. Y., for an Improvement in Cooking-stoves:

I claim the cylindrical fire-chamber, F, air-chamber, G, communicating with the fire-chamber and the heater-chamber, I, when combined and arranged relatively with each other and the oven, B, for the purpose set forth.

I also claim, in combination with the fire-chamber, F, air-chamber, G, and heater-chamber, I, arranged as shown, the perforated plate, K, placed in the flue, C, relatively with the fire-chamber, for the purpose set forth.

[The object of this invention is to economize in the consumption of fuel by a very simple arrangement of means, and at the same time render the stove more convenient and desirable for general use than all others that have passed under our observation. The invention consists in having the fire-chamber of cylindrical form placed in the front part of the stove and encompassed by an air-chamber communicating with the upper part of the fire-chamber by small orifices, and having a water-heater adjoining the air-chamber, the above parts being placed directly in front of the oven and also used in connection with a perforated and equalizing draught plate, whereby the desired end is attained.]

25,574.—Z. N. Morrel, of Cameron, Texas, for an Improvement in Machines for Distributing Fertilizers:

I claim the combined arrangement of the single side wheel, D, distributing-wheel, C, regulating-slide, I, revolving-arms, L, boot, K, set screw, J, shares, d d, cog-wheels, E1 E2, draft-rod, S, sprocket-wheels, F1 F2, roller, H, and chain, G, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

25,575.—George Mowbray, of Green Point, N. Y., for an Improvement in Process of Distilling Oils from Coke:

In the manufacture of coal-oils and other pyrogenous oils, by exposing the coal, or other materials, to the products of combustion generated in a separate furnace, I claim igniting said products of combustion, previous to admitting the same into the distilling kiln, by admixture of a sufficient proportion of air, to burn the oxyd of carbon into carbonic acid, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

25,576.—Geo. Munger, of New Haven, Conn., for an Improved Writing-tablet:

I claim a new article of manufacture, to wit, an argillaceous surfaced wood writing-slate, which is formed by uniting several layers of veneering or thin wood together, so that their grains run antagonistic to one another, and then coating the exterior surfaces of the compact mass with a composition of slate, emery, or other similar argillaceous material, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

25,577.—S. D. Newbro', of Lansing, Mich., for an Improved Bed-spring:

I claim the employment of the oblong plates, a a a, whether made of wood or of metal, or any other suitable material, when the same are secured together, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

25,578.—Rufus Nutting, of Randolph, Vt., for Improved Manufacture of Wire Cloth:

I claim compressing wire cloth by passing it between rollers, suitably constructed, or by equivalent means, whereby its surfaces are rendered smooth and even, in the manner and for the purposes substantially as specified.

25,579.—Oscar Paddock, of Watertown, N. Y., for an Improvement in Stoves:

I claim the damper, c, arranged over the pipe, b, through which a direct communication between the fireplace and the chimney is effected and operated by means of a rod, k, or its equivalent, which is secured to the door, B, and which acts against a forked lever, g, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

[When the room of a stove is opened, the smoke from the interior of the same rushes out and fills the room. To prevent this, and to provide an escape for the smoke to the chimney whenever the door is opened, is the object of this invention, which consists in arranging in a pipe that leads from the front part of the stove to the chimney, a damper or valve which connects with the furnace door in such a manner, that whenever the door is opened said valve is also opened, and a direct communication between the fire-place and the chimney is effected.]

25,580.—Andrew Patterson, of Birmingham, Pa., for an Improvement in the Manufacture of Hoes:

I claim the improvement in the manufacture of hoes, substantially as described, viz., forming the head or eye of a hoe, and attaching it to the blade at the same time by pouring the molten metal to form the head on or around the blade, substantially as described and set forth.

25,581.—Edward L. Perkins, of Roxbury, Mass., for an Improved Construction of Packing-boxes:

I claim, first, forming the sides, ends, bottom and top of the box with, or attaching thereto, the right angular-shaped braces or shoulders, g g, &c., formed with beveled corners, so as to make a close and binding joint, as described.

Second, In combination with the above, I claim the the cover formed in two wedge-shaped pieces, or in any manner substantially similar, whereby all the parts constituting the box are drawn and held rigidly together, as set forth.

25,582.—Jane Phillips, of New York City, for an Improvement in Muffs:

I claim a muff, A, arranged with a cut, b, in its side covering or shell, an annular space or pocket, a, and a porte-monnaie, D, secured in its inner part, the whole constructed in the manner and for the purpose specified.

[The object of this invention is to make a muff serve not only as a cover to keep the hands warm, but also as a receptacle for such articles which it is desirable to have in convenient reach, and it consists in arranging a muff with its outside covering or shell cut open so as to give access to the space between said shell and the interior patr of the muff. In this space the handkerchief and other articles may be kept. There is also a porte-monnaie secured between the lining, and thus rendered perfectly safe and secure from loss.]

25,583.—Joseph F. Pond, of Cleveland, Ohio, for an Improvement in the Hoops of Skeleton Skirts:

I claim the combination of the eye, e, on one extremity of the hoop, with the series of set-offs, a, on the other, constructed and operated substantially as set forth.

25,584.—C. W. Pyle, of Galveston, Texas, for an Improvement in Securing Iron Bands on Cotton Bales:

I claim a plate constructed with a short open slot, a, a long closed slot, and a turned down lip or flange, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

25,585.—Cornelius J. Rooney and David Renshaw, of New York City, for an Improved Spring Hinge:

We claim the arrangement of the coiled spring, E, shaft, C, and wings, A and B, in combination with each other, as described, for the purposes stated, when the parts are constructed substantially as set forth.

25,586.—Abbott Q. Ross, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for an Improvement in Burglar's Alarm:

I claim connecting the doors or windows of a house to an alarm mechanism, through a system of strained wires, so that the forcing of a door, or the cutting of any wire shall let off the alarm mechanism, substantially as described.

I also claim so connecting the panels of a door with the strained wires that unite the door with the alarm mechanism, as that the cutting out of a panel, or the cutting of one of the wires shall let off the alarm mechanism, substantially as described,

I also claim the combination of the swinging lever, t, on the door, with the bolt, r, and its inclined plane, s, that locks the spring drum, J, for the purpose of putting said door in connection with the alarm mechanism, when said door is drawn to, and shut from the outside, substantially as set forth.

25,587.—John Rouse, of Port Gibson, N. Y., for an Improvement in Horse Harnesses:

I clarm the duoble-eyed hook, D, arranged as described in the yoke ring, C, so as not to be withdrawn therefrom, in combination with said ring and with the divided hame straps, E E', which are respectively secured to the opposite eyes of the hook, for the purposes specified.

25,588.—John Sparrow, of Portland, Maine, for an Improved Steam Punching-machine:

I claim the employment, for the purpose specified, of a single-acting cylinder and piston, operated by the pressure of steam, water, or other fluid, and a toggle, combined with and arranged and applied relatively to each other and the punch or cutter, substantially as described.

[This is a very simple, powerful, and convenient machine for the purposes for which it is intended. The invention takes advantage of the great force due to the pressure of steam or water on a large piston, and combines it with that powerful device, the toggle.]

25,589.—Peter M. Satzell, of Philadelphia, Pa., for an Improved Method of Operating Independent Second Hands of Stop Watches:

I claim, first, the independent second hand, M, adapted to a watch substantially in the manner described, so that by means of the devices described, or their equivalents, the said hand may be connected to or disconnected from the time train of the watch, without interfering with the movements of the latter, for the purposes specified.

Second, The stop arm, N, with its forked end so adapted to the hollow arbor, L, as to serve the purpose of stopping and releasing the said arbor, and at the same time serving to maintain it in its proper vertical position.

Third, The wheel, P, with the springs, f f, in combination with the hollow arbor, L, of the independent seconds hand; the wheel being hung loosely to, and the spring bearing against the said arbor, as and for the purpose set forth.

25,590.—Wm. J. Stetson, of Baltimore, Md., for an Improved Safety Envelope:

I claim the mode of giving security to letter and other envelopes, substantially as set forth, the same consisting in water-proofing that part of the envelope upon which the adhesive material is applied.

25,591.—John Stevens, and John Johnson, of New York City, for an Improvement in the Construction of Gas-burners:

We claim the apertures, B B', in combination with the movable slide, C, or its equivalent, substantially as described, whereby the area of the passage for the gas or vapor is contracted at pleasure, at the point of its exit into the atmosphere, and the volume of the flame diminished, without substantially changing its character.

We also claim the arrangement of the branches, B B', diverging from a single pipe, A, and pressing by their elasticity against the opposite side of the slide, C, for the purposes explained.

25,592.—J. C. Stoddard, of Worcester, Mass., for an Improved Chamber Utensil:

I claim a chamber vessel provided with a flange, c, and elastic ring, b, made as shown and described, so as to form a tight joint, and also to prevent noise, as set forth.

[The utility of this invention will be understood from the claim, and requires no further description.]

25,593.—Joseph N. Treadwell, of Redding, Conn., for an Improvement in Machines for Scouring and Hulling Buckwheat:

I dlaim the arrangement of the revolving and graduated screws with the hoppers, conveyors, blasts, and conductors, in the manner and for the purpose described.

25,594.—Richard Ward, of Edinburg, Ind., for an Improvement in Smut Machines:

I claim the employment of the corrugated iron plate, C, having the horse-shoe perforations, c, in combination with the iron plate, D, having the diamond perforaions, b, in the construction of a perforated scouring and separating cylinder, B, all being arranged to operate substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

25,595.—S. J. Wasterburg, of Altona, Ill., for an Improvement in Seed-planters:

I claim the arrangement of the block, A, provieed with chambers, C, and chambers, B, with the rods, D, shaft, a, handle, F, hopper, H, spring, i, slides, E, and spring, G, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

25,596.—C. L. Whitney and Samuel Reed, of Genesco, Ill., for an Improvement in Stoves:

We claim the arrangement of deflecting plate, F, chamber, C, graduating damper, J, and flue-pipes, H H, in the four corners of the oven, all in combination for thr purposes set forth.

Second, In combination with this, we claim the use of pipes of clay, or other similar material, when the same are arranged in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

[This invention consists in a novel arrangement of flues and flue-spaces, so that the hot air is carried from the fire-chamber under a dilecting plate, and passed up through pipes arranged on each side of the front of the oven, and over the oven and down through similar pipes, arranged in rear of the oven, and thence out to the smoke-pipe; and the manner of attaining a regular increase of draft in its passage through the stove. It aiso consists in the arranging of pipes of clay or other similar substance, within the oven and between the flue-pipes, in order to absorb and retain the heat, and give it out slowly into the oven during the operation of baking.]

24,597.—A. B. Weaver, of Carthage, Ind., for an Improved Abdominal Supporter:

I claim the employment of the hip bands, F F, and center hip straps i i, in combination with the straps, A A', arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

25,598.—Zatter F. Wilder, of Painted Post, N. Y., for an Improvement in the Method of Raising Water by Animal Power:

I claim the arrangement of a series of platforms in combination with a pump, so that a series, or a succession of strokes of the pump piston shall be produced before the cattle arrive at the drinking trough, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

25,599.—Reuben Wood, of Grand Ledge, Mich., for an Improved Hand Punch:

I claim, first, The peculiar relative arrangement of the two series of inclined planes, in the contact faces of the circular plates, C1 C2 O3, to be used either with or without interposed balls or rollers, in the manner and for the purposes substantially as specified.

Second, I claim the use of the slotted tube. I, in combination with the two inclined ways, P P, and cross bar, J, (with or without the rollers, R R,) constructed and arranged substantially as described, for the purpose of extricating and lifting a punch, or other tool, in the bar, F, by a reversed motion of the lever.

25,600.—John Wilson, of Anderson C. H., S. C., for an Improvement in Cotton Gins·

I claim, first, The employment of three or more toothed or serrated cylinders, D, arranged and disposed so as to operate substantially as set forth.

Second, In connection with the cylinders, D, thus arranged and disposed, the rotating stripping brushes, M, and adjustable plug or register, P, to ensure respectively the proper discharge of the lint and the seed.

25,601.—Henry W. Wimshurst, of Dalton, England, for an Improved Manufacture of Sheet Metal:

I claim the improvement herein described in the manufacture or production of sheet metal, or metal foil, as an article of manufacture and trade, by cutting the same from a block or solid mass, by means of a cutting-mechanism, in lieu of rolling or beating the same by means of rolling or beating-mechanism, as has heretofore been done.

25,602.—O. D. Barrett (assignor to himself and J. F. Keeler) of Cleveland, Ohio, for an Improved Door Spring:

I claim the levers, D and E, in combination with the connecting-rod, F, and the springs, H H, constructed and operated as specified.

25,603.—James Decker (assignor to himself and A. P. McRae,) of Reidsville, Ga., for an Improved Stave Machine:

I claim the combination and arrangement of the convex and concave cutters, a, f, bed-piece, C, tonguing and grooving cutters in the heads, L L', and the cam, H, attached to the pressure hub or roller, G, and lever, N, connected with the said cam, and the shaft, K', of cutter head, L', substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

25,604.—Francis Dixon, of Lynn, Mass. (assignor to himself and Moses Sweetzer, of Newburyport, Mass.) for an Improvement in the Manufacture of Cigar-wrappers:

I claim a new article of manufacture for the special purpose set forth; the same consisting of tobacco leaf reduced to pulp, and converted subsequently into sheets, or other desirable form suitable for use, or in the making of cigar-wrappers, as explained.

25,605.—Luther Hall (assignor to himself and S. S. Hemenway, of Boston, Mass.) for an Improved Machine for Shaping Heels for Boots and Shoes,

I claim the combination of the stationary bed-plate, A, the movable cutter-carriage, D, provided with self-adjusting cutters, O P, and carriers, J, K, adjustable clamps S, T, a guide friction-wheel, N, and a curved rack and pinion; the whole being arranged and made to operate substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

I also claim combining with the adjustable clamps, S, T, constructed as described, an adjustable holder and former, Y, so constructed and arranged as not only to co-operate with the clamp in maintaining the heel of the boot or shoe firmly in position, but to serve as a pattern, to give the heel any desirable contour on its bearing surface.

I also claim the peculiar construction of the secondary cutter-carriage set forth, and the arrangement of the secondary cutter with respect to the primary cutter, the guide friction-wheel, and the heel-tread former, Y, whereby the secondary cutter is rendered capable of giving to the lower or bearing surface of the heel any form that may be desired.

25,606.—John Keane (assignor to himself and Andrew McLean Wood), of New York City, for an Improvement in Bungs of Casks:

I claim providing a bung, or spigot, with reservoir for spirit, and a system of pipes or passages, a b, or their equivalent, so arranged as to cause all the air entering the cask to pass through the spirit in said reservoir, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

And in combination with such a reservoir, and system of pipes and passages, or their equivalents, I claim a valve, c, applied to the bung or spigot, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

25,607.—James McFarlan (assignor to James McFarlan, Jr., and E. McFarlan), of Brooklyn, N. Y., for an proved Portable Gas-holder:

I claim the construction of the gasometer, with its upper portion, B C, of conical form, with flexible sides, and with a stiff head, and of such size that it may be introverted, substantially as described, within the stationary tank-like portion, A, to which its flexible sides are attached.

25,608.—Jefferson Nash, of Janesville, Wis., assignor to himself and Alonzo K. Cutts, of Fulton, Wis., for an Improvement in Grain Separators:

I claim the arrangement and combination of the vibrating lever, E, the elbow-crank, f, and the rods, c and h, whereby the motion of the shoe can be changed from a longitudinal to a transverse direction, and vice versa, substantially as described.

[This invention consists in a particular arrangement of a vibrating lever, an elbow-crank and rods extending from the arms of said crank to the shoe, so that a longitudinal or a transverse shake can be given to the shoe at pleasure.]

25,609.—August Schmidt (assignor to himself, Charles Schmidt, Edward Schmidt, and Herman Schmidt, of New York City, for an Improved Apparatus for Making Gas from Wood:

I claim the arrangement of the arch-shaped retort, a, and narrow flues, g' g', with the arch of the retort, in the manner and for the purposes substantially as specified.

25,610.—August Schmidt (assignor to himself and Chas. Schmidt, Edward Schmidt, and Herman Schmidt), of New York City, for an Improvement in Apparatus for Making Gas from Rosin:

I claim the retorts, c, and its flues, e e, combined with the receptacle or kettle, g, and arranged in the manner and for the purposes specified.

25,611.—Geo. Hand Smith (assignor to S. O. Smith), of Rochester, N. Y., for an Improved Apparatus for the Production of Hare's Hydro-Oxygen Light:

I claim, first, The use of carbureted hydrogen gas, in combination with the atmospheric air, or oxygen gas, in proportions desired, operating under condensation through a proper regulator, and discharging through jets of minute orifice upon and rendering incandescent any proper radiating material, of any form, being independent of any atmospheric circumstances or situation, in the manner and through the means and machinery substantially as described.

Second, The arrangement of four jets or burners for directing the impact of gases or incandescent surfaces, such burners having minute orifices pointing to a common center, three of them placed so that their orifices of discharge shall be within or nearly within one quarter of the circumference of a circle drawn through them from the center to which they point (being not more than one-eighth of such circumference distant from each other), and the orifice of the fourth being diametrically opposite in such circle to the middle orifice of the other, thus substantially as described.

RE-ISSUES.

Elliot Savage, of Berlin, Conn., assignor to himself and Chas. Parker, of Meriden, Conn., for an Improvement in Machines for Threading Screw Blanks. Patented Nov. 21, 1854:

I claim the method described of causing the chasing tool to act upon the screw blank in producing both the cylindrical part, and the tapering point, that is to say, by so govering the relative positions of each to the other, that while threading the cylindrical portion the chasing-tool shall be presented at a right angle to the axis of rotation of the blank, and while cutting the tapering part shall be so inclined acutely to said axis that the line of travel of the face of the chaser shall finally intersect said axis, substantially as set forth.

Elliot Savage, of Berlin, Conn, assignor to himself and Charles Parker, of Meriden, Conn., for an Improvement in Machines for Threading Screw Blanks. Patented Nov. 21, 1854:

I claim, as an improved article of manufacture, a wood screw, of which the entering end is made to taper in the manner and for the purposes substantially as set forth, that is to say, by giving to the core thereof a form bounded in any plane which passes through the axis of rotation, by lines which converge toward, and if produced, will intersect said axis, in contradistinction to the known form wherein the bounding lines in such planes are parallel to said axis.

Joshua Register, Wm. Geo. Webb, J. S. Roche, and John McCart (assignees of John Calver) of Baltimore, Md., for an Improved Waste Device for Hydrants. Patented April 22, 1856:

We claim the described arrangement of the plunger relative to the discharge-pipe, and capable of elevation proportioned to the capacity of said pipe, by forming a chamber in the lower portion of the hydrant for the reception of the contents of the discharge-pipe.

Also, in combination, the arrangement of the valve, C, by means for operating it, by the spring, H, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

Jos. W. Bartlett, of New York City, assignee of O. L. Reynolds, of Dover, N. H., for an Improvement in Sewing-machines. Patented May 14, 1850:

I claim, first, The employment and use in a sewing or tambouring machine of a needle or thread-carrier, having a movable or flexible beard or hook, and also the combination with the said needle or thread carrier of a mechanism for closing the beard thereof.

Second, The combination with a beared instrument used as before described of the thread-guide, V, having the motions described, such as shall carry the thread across the path of the bearded instrument, and present it to the action thereof, without carrying the thread around the shank of the said bearded instrument, in the manner set forth and described.

Third, The combination of the cam, G, lever, O, and guide, V, with a spring, whereby the thread is presented to the action of the bearded instrument, as set forth.

Samuel Morrill, of Andover, N. H., for an Improvement in Clothes' Dryers. Patented Nov. 14, 1856:

I claim, first, Tilting the reel to the desired position to enable a person to place the clothes on the lines without high reaching, and elevate them in good position to dry, and out of the way of injury, substantially as set forth.

Second, Arranging and combining with a rotary tilting reel the ratchet, G, and a pawl, H, or their equivalents, for preventing backward rotary motion of the reel as the clothes are placed on the lines, and moved along substantially as set forth.

Third, Operating the reel by the combined action of the arm, C, jointed arm or lever, F, and loop or staple, F, or its equivalent, substantially as set forth for the purpose specified.

Ephraim Ball, of Canton, Ohio, assignor to Ball & Butler, and Ball & Butler assignors to Ephraim Ball aforesaid, for an Improvement in Mowing-machines. Patented Dec. 1, 1857:

I claim first, The combination of the short curved arm, R, with the bar, Q, and finger-bar, P, the whole constructed and arranged for joint operation, substantially as and for the purposes above set forth.

Second, I claim the combination of the coupling arm, with bar, Q, wrist f, socket, h, hinge, g, and short finger-beam, P, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Third, I claim extending the coupling arm, R, outside of the frame in combination with the front hinges of bar, Q, also outside of the main frame, when the parts are constructed and arranged in the manner substantially as described, whereby greater freedom of the movement of the cutting apparatus is secured.

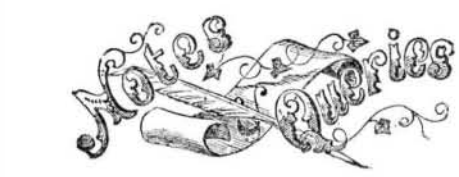
Ephraim Ball, of Canton, Ohio, assignor to Ball & Butler, and Ball & Butler assignors to Ephraim Ball aforesaid, for an Improvement in Mowing-machines. Patented Dec. 1, 1857:

I claim the combination of the independent driving wheel, B, at the grain side of the machine, with the hinged bar, Q, to which the short finger-beam is rigidly attached, and the hinged coupling arm, whereby the cutting apparatus may rise and fall freely, and the cutters be kept in operation while turning to the left upon uneven ground, substantially as described.

DESIGNS.

S. B. Ellithorp, of New York City, for a Design for the Frame of a Sewing-machine.

B. M. Johnson, of New York City, for a Design for Gas Cocks, &c.



A. T. L., of Ga.—Your galvanic battery is similar to what is called the "Maynooth battery." You have simply substituted iron for the negative plate, in place of copper, platina or charcoal.

R. D. & Co., of C. W.—The condensers of coal-oil vapors used here are simply close tanks of boiler-iron, which we suppose you can have made at Toronto.

H. B. M., of Conn.—The best substance which we can recommend to put on your smoke stack, to prevent it burning off, is black-lead mixed with alum water (some alum dissolved in warm water). It will not burn off so rapidly as the coal-tar which you have tried.

J. McR., of Ga.—It will require a very large hydraulic ram to force water half a mile to an elevation of 30 feet, with a fall of 5 feet. If the supply of water is abundant you can do it, but the cost for lead pipe and apparatus will be great.

H. S. S., of Pa.—The best way to prepare a black board is to give it one or two coats of black paint as a groundwork, then put on one coat of copal varnish and allow it to dry, after which it should be slightly rubbed down with fine sand paper. After this give it another coat of the same kind of varnish, in which some very fine emery or ground glass is mixed, which will permit the board to be used either with chalk or a common slate pencil.

R. K., of Texas.—We cannot forward you any single number containing a description of the hydraulic ram. In Vol. V. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN this hydraulic motor is illustrated and described. If well constructed, it is perfectly reliable; and on a fall of 5 feet, it will raise about one-twelfth of the inlet water 60 feet high through 1,000 feet of lead pipe.

W. H., of Ill.—The evaporation of a cubic foot of water per hour is considered to be the horse-power of a boiler; but by using steam expansively, the horse-power of an engine does not require this amount of water evaporated. About 12 pounds of water have been evaporated with one pound of coal.

W. B., of Pa.—We are in favor of employing insulators on houses for fastening lightning-rods. Iron staples, being conductors, are not so suitable for staying the rods as non-conductors; they are safe, however, if driven into dry wood or some other good non-conductor, but not otherwise.

ANTI-STRIKE.—We prefer not to publish any communications upon the subject of strikes. The facts stated in your case are no doubt correct.

S. A., of Pa.—Your suggestions in regard to steam-engines are not founded upon a correct knowledge of what Watt and others have done. If you procure Bourne's "Catechism of the Steam-engine" you will get some ideas on this subject with which you are not familiar.

J. P. H., of Va.—You state that the feed-water for your boiler comes through coal seams, and that it corrodes the metal at the water level of the boiler in such a manner that it requires to be patched about once every year. In all likelihood the feed-water contains sulphur (taken up from the iron pyrites in the coal), which is converted into dilute sulphuric or sulphurous acid in the boiler, and thus corrodes the iron rapidly. The remedy for you is to change your feed-water by collecting rain in a pond, if you cannot get suitable water from a well.

R. H. L., of Minn.—By combining bismuth, in and lead in various proportions, alloys are formed of various degrees of fusibility above and below the temperature of boiling water. Eight parts of bismuth, five of lead and three of tin form an alloy which melts in boiling water. This was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.

G. E. R., of Ohio.—Sulphurous acid is a gas taking on the liquid form only at a temperature of zero or below. Water, however, absorbs some 40 times its bulk of this gas, and the solution is sometimes called liquid sulphurous acid. It retains, in the solution, its bleaching properties. A solution of the sulphite of soda forms a similar bleaching liquid. Sulphurous acid does not produce a permanent white as chlorine does.

L. E., of N. Y.—The best way to lay a pipe of varying diameter for carrying water from an elevation is to place the end of greatest diameter at the spring and the narrow end of the outlet near your house.

H. S., of Conn.—You will find a letter to your initials in the post-office, upon the subject of coal-oil.

J. W, of N. Y.—The glass water-gage on the outside of a steam boiler secures the object you desire to attain by a long metal tube inside, connected with the gage-cocks. We consider the glass gage reliable in indicating the hight of water.

G. K., of Conn.—Boilers are placed in a horizontal position in steamships and down in the lower deck or floor. We have seen a vertical boiler used on a steamboat, but the horizontal tubular are in general use, and are the best for such purposes.

M. V. C., of Ala.—There is no possible way of detecting poison in spirituous liquors but by analysis.

W. L. B., of Mass.—When air is compressed its latent heat becomes sensible; but in grinding tools, this action, we think, will not account for the sensation experienced in grinding by the correspondent to which you refer.

D. N. & Co., of Md.—The cement for mending broken china-ware and glass is made by stirring finely powdered quick-lime among the white of eggs.

W. L., of C. W.—We think the place you name is healthy, but before deciding to remove there, you had better make it a visit and learn from observation all about it.

E. F., of Wis.—We do not know where you can procure the "Tinner's Guide."

R. H., of Mass.—You should stamp the date of your copyright upon each article sold. This will be a warning to all who undertake to infringe your right.

J. A., of Wis.—If the person you refer to has had the the cement you described in use for 22 years, of course it is now public property, as he did not take proper measures to secure a patent.

P. Rr, of Mo.—Iron is the proper metal for a pump to pump mercury with. The india-rubber manufacturers say that rubber-packing would be serviceable and unobjectionable for packing such a pump.

S. F. S., of Wis.—Exhibitions of the magic lantern and microscope have been tried, but perhaps with insufficient effort and enterprise. Microscopes are exhibited daily in fine weather in the Park, New York. There is no more interesting study than the wonders of the invisible world, and it is attracting a great deal of attention. Lardner, on the microscope, is a good book to begin with.

G. C. J., of N. Y.—Engravings are transferred to wood by the photographic process; to glass, by cutting out the engraving and pasting it on the inside of the glass vessel, and then painting the whole inside of the vessel. This is the potichomanie which was so fashionable a few years since.

J. P., of Cal.—We can send you the bound volumes of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. The price will be—For subscription, $2; binding two volumes in one, $1; total, $3; you to pay the express charge.

S. M. B., of Mass.—Your patent is for a door hinge, and you claim the roller between two inclined planes in the manner and for the purpose described. By the terms of your patent your invention applies to hinges only, so that the use of analogous parts in the formation of a screw press, or other machines, would not be an infringement of your patent.

W. T. T., of N. Y.—Asks the following question: "If I patent a machine and dispose of the right, and then make an improvement which I also patent, does that improvement belong to me or to the purchaser of the original right? and can said purchaser use said improvement without my consent?" We answer: Unless there is a previous agreement by which the patentee stipulates to convey all subsequent improvements made by him, he would have entire control of the patent for the improvement, and no one could use it without his consent.

G. C. T., of Pa.—All marble, chalk, and nearly all shells, are limestone. It is composed of carbonic acid and lime. There is no distinctive marks by which you can distinguish limestone suitable for hydraulic cement; the only way is to burn a quantity and try it. This variety contains various foreign substances, the essential one being silex. To make 12 gallons of black ink take 12 lbs. of nutgalls, 5 lbs. of green sulphate of iron, 5 lbs. of gum senegal and 12 gallons of water. Put the bruised nutgallls into a copper kettle of a depth equal to its diameter, and boil during three hours with three-fourths of the above quantity of water, taking care to add fresh water to replace what is lost by evaporation. The decoction is to be emptied into a tub, allowed to settle, and the clear liquor being drawn off, the lees are to be drained. The skins which thicken on the top of open vessels of paint (called paint-skins) are the best application to prevent a shingle roof from leaking at the seam where it joins a neighboring building.

P. H. W., of N. Y.—The "New York Belting and Packing Company," No. 38 Park-row, inform us that they do not recommend rubber for packing the pistons of pumps; but for packing the piston-rods and valves they consider it better than leather. The amount of pressure required to raise water in a tube is 15 lbs. to the inch for every 34 feet, which would give 102½ lbs. for 236 feet. In order to ascertain the pressure required to throw a jet to this hight in the open air, many circumstances would require to be taken into account—the length, size and material of the hose, the shape and size of the pipe, the shape of the nozzle, &c. In the case you mention, the pressure was probably not less than 150 lbs. to the inch.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Office business, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859:—

A. E., of Mich., $30; J. G., of Ky., $55; J. H. S., of Canada, $30; C. H. D., of Wis., $30; J. W., of Ohio, $20; H. C. F., of Pa., $55; W. H. L., of N. Y., $55; R. & S., of Ohio, $30; D. W. C., of Ill., $30; W. & C., of Ind., $25; A. & D., of Ala., $25; G. J. P., of Mass., $25; W. C. C., of N. Y., $30; J. C. L., of Conn., $12; S. B., of Wis., $25; J. E., of N. Y., $30; T. C. McK., of Tenn., $25; J. J. M., of Fla., $35; S. S., of N. Y., $30; S. F. L., of Conn., $25; N. & B., of Tenn., $25; B. B., of Md., $30; W. J. J., of Ala., $35; T. W., of Conn., $25; O. E. W., of Mass., $20; W. H. H., of Cal., $35; N. S., of Mass., $30; D. W., of Mass., $30; S. P., of Mass., $25; J. C. R., of N. Y., $30; E. K., of Conn., $25; C. L. G., of N. Y., $30; C. C. B., of Ohio, $30; G. M. A., of Ill., $30; F. F. B., of Iowa, $30; D. P., of N. Y., $12; G. C., of Maine, $30; R. C. C., of Ga., $25; W. E., of Maine, $25; C. & C., of Pa., $30; L. A. B., of N. Y., $25; F. & S., of N. Y., $250; H. B., Jr., of Pa., $25; J. T. R., of Pa., $15; J. E. S., of Maine, $35; E. T. W., of N. H., $30; C. W. R., of Ga., $30; W. T., of Mass., $30; B. F. D., of Pa., $30; W. E., of Texas, $30; W. P. C., of Ind., $25; J. Y. S., of Pa., $35; T. M., of N. Y., $25; M. F., of Ind., $30; G. W. B., of Ala., $30; G. F. P., of N. H., $25; P. L., of N. Y., $30; T. C. H., of Ga., $25; J. S. D., of N. J., $100; H. B., of Ill., $15.

Specifications, drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859:—

H. & B. of England; H. & F. of Pa.; J. G. K. of N. Y.; J. C. L. of Conn.; D. P., of N. Y.; T. C. McK. of Tenn.; H. C. R. of Mass.; W. H. L. of N. Y.; G. J. P. of Mass.; A. & D. of Ga.; N. G. S. of N. Y.; T. R. of Conn.; W. & C. of Ind.; S. P. of Mass.; S. F. L. of Cal.; W. E. of Maine; R. C. C. of Ga.; G. C. of Maine; C. & C. of Pa.; S. B. of Wis.; D. M. C. of N. H.; H. B. F. of N. Y.; L. A. B. of N. Y.; J. L. of R. I.; N. & B. of Tenn.; H. B., Jr., of Pa.; G. S. A., of N. Y.; S. & H. of N. Y.; J. B. A. of N. Y.

Literary Notices.

LIFE AND TRAVELS OF HUMBOLDT.—Rudd & Carleton, publishers, No. 130 Grand-street, New York.—This is a neat volume and a very good compilation, and contains much in little space regarding the great philosopher and traveler. It describes his education, manhood and whole life in a brief and interesting manner. It is a most attractive book, and contains much that is fascinating to the admirers of the curious and learned.

DICTIONARY OF LOVE.—Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann-street. Price $1.—A book interesting to love-sick swains, to which class only do we recommend it.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54 Gold-street.—The number for this month is as attractive as usual. This magazine stands in the front rank of literature. One article on voluntary and involuntary actions, contains much that is very curious about the "machine of machines"—the human body.

THE TELEGRAPH MANUAL.—This is a noble volume, devoted to the history and practice of telegraphing, by Tal. P. Shaffner, Esq., and published by Pudney & Russell, John-street, New York. It is illustrated with a great number of wood-cuts, representing nearly all the telegraphs which have been invented; and it has also quite a number of steel plates, portraits of those who have been distinguished in American telegraphy, such as Morse, Kendall, Swain, &c. It is the best, most comprehensive and most handsome work on the subject which has yet been given to the public, and it appears to be edited with much ability and candor.

History of the Scientific American and Important Information to Patentees.

We have printed a supplementary edition of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, in which there is a history of its rise and progress, with illustrations of the building, externally and internally, showing the spacious rooms in which our immense patent business is conducted, and with life-like representations of the artists, engineers and specification writers at their daily labors. The same paper contains information on the many intricate points arising in patent law and practice, and comprises the best popular treatise on the subject ever published; it should be in the hands of all who are interested either in procuring, managing or using patented inventions. The legal information contained in this paper is the result of FOURTEEN YEARS' experience as patent solicitors, and it cannot be found in any other treatise on patent law. It also contains information in regard to Foreign Patents and Extensions. It is published in octavo form, sixteen pages, and mailed upon receipt of two three-cent stamps. Address MUNN & CO., publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, New York City.

BACK NUMBERS.—We shall hereafter commence sending the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to new subscribers from the time their subscriptions are received, unless otherwise directed; the back numbers can be supplied from the commencement of the volume to those who may order them. It is presumed most persons will desire the back numbers, and such as do will please to so state at the time of sending in their subscriptions; they can, however be supplied at any subsequent period.

INFALLIBLE RULE—It is an established rule of this office to stop sending the paper when the time for which it was prepaid has expired, and the publishers will not deviate from that standing rule in any instance.

INVENTORS SENDING MODELS to our address should always enclose the express receipt, showing that the transit expenses have been prepaid. By observing this rule we are able, in a great majority of cases, to prevent the collection of double charges. Express companies, either through carelessness or design, often neglect to mark their paid packages, and thus, without the receipt to confront them, they mulct their customers at each end of the route. Look out for them.

GIVE INTELLIGIBLE DIRECTIONS—We often receive letters with money inclosed, requesting the paper sent for the amount of the enclosure, but no name of State given, and often with the name of the post-office also omitted. Persons should be careful to write their names plainly when they address publishers, and to name the post-office at which they wish to receive their paper, and the State in which the post-office is located.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN who fail to get their papers regularly will oblige the publishers by stating their complaints in writing. Those who may have missed certain numbers can have them supplied by addressing a note to the office of publication.

PATENT CLAIMS—Persons desiring the claim of any invention which has been patented within 14 years can obtain a copy by addressing a note to this office, stating the name of the patentee, and date of patent when known, and enclosing $1 as fee for copying.