

41,654.—Marine Life-preserver.—Jean B. Verdier, Paris, France :

I claim the pads, A and B, containing buoyant material in combination with the cords, d, adjustable strap, e, and neck band, g, the whole constructed and arranged for application to the body, as set forth.

41,655.—Percussion-cap Holder.—J. T. Warren, Stafford, N. Y. :

I claim the arrangement and combination of the case, A, with its devices, B C E L and N, and with the perforated traveling box, G, with its spiral rack, K, as incased in a leather pouch, and arranged, combined and operated as herein described.

41,656.—Flag.—Augustus Watson, Washington, D. C. :

I claim a metallic flag, constructed, ornamented, and to be used substantially as above set forth, as a new article of manufacture.

41,657.—Closing Fruit Cans.—William Webster, Middletown, Ohio :

I claim the spring-wedge rod, A, having one or more angles or curves, and operating in the manner and for the purpose substantially as described.

41,658.—Apple-parer.—Jonathan White, Antrim, N. H. :

I claim the application and arrangement of the can in connection with the spur s, or their substantial equivalents, for operating the arm, H, and paring knife, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

41,659.—Faucet.—C. T. Woodman, Boston, Mass. :

I claim, first, The employment of the loosely-fitting elastic globe, F, in the pipe or tube, B, in combination with the seat, C, and follower, F', substantially as set forth and for the purpose described.

41,660.—Grain Separator.—Sanford Adams (assignor to Joel Nourse), Boston, Mass. :

I claim, first, The feeding hopper, g, constructed substantially in the manner described and for the purposes set forth.

41,661.—Grain-binder.—Jacob Behel, Earleville, Ill. :

I claim a turning cord-holder, constructed substantially as herein set forth, so as to seize the binding cord by turning on an axis.

41,662.—Ordnance.—T. A. Blakely, London, England Patented in England May 22, 1863 :

I claim the manufacture of cannon composed of two or more tubes having successively-decreasing amounts of extensibility within the extensible limit (the inner tube having the greatest amount) when these tubes are put together with initial tension, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

41,663.—Restoring De-ammoniated Guano.—Augustus A. Hayes (assignor to William T. Glidden), Boston, Mass. :

I claim the application to de-ammoniated guano of sulphuric acid and common salt, or the equivalents thereof, and the combination of the mixture with putrefactive animal matter, or its equivalent, productive of ammonia, the whole being substantially as hereinbefore described.

41,664.—Butt Hinge.—Robert Hadley (assignor to himself and Henry A. Shipman), New Haven, Conn. :

I claim constructing and adjusting the set, c, in the manner described, so that the butt may be opened or stop at any required angle.

41,665.—Steam Boiler.—Joseph H. Springer (assignor to himself and Milton Foreman), Philadelphia, Pa. :

I claim the tubes, D, in external tubes, E, and air openings, I, when the said tubes are formed and arranged within the boiler, as and for the purpose described.

41,666.—Tanning.—Jeremiah Wonder, Trucksville, Pa., assignor to himself and Loring A. Robertson, Dunning, Pa. :

I claim the employment of the substances herein specified in connection with hemlock tan for the purposes and as specified.

41,667.—Machine for sawing Wood.—Jarvis Case, Lafayette, Ind. :

First, I claim the arrangement and combination of the horizontal crank wheel, B, with the two pitmen, H and I, and swinging arm, K, attached to the rocking shaft for operating the cross-cut saw and allowing the horses to pass between the wheel, B, and the saw, substantially as set forth.

Second, I also claim the auxiliary saw guide, U, with its fingers, w, in combination with the fingers, m, substantially as described.

RE-ISSUES.

1,617.—Thrashing Machine.—David M. Cochran, Richmond, Ind. Patented Sept. 3, 1861 :

First, I claim the arrangement and combination of the endless belt or belts, G, provided with the triangular slats, h b, and spout, I, with partition, i, the whole constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Second, I also claim the combination of the elevator, J, screw conveyor, H, and grain receiver, K, the latter being provided with the slide, L, and valve, M, which valve is connected through the medium of a lever, O, and pawl, P, with a ratchet or register, Q, all arranged for joint operation, as and for the purpose set forth.

Third, I claim the construction of the rear or tail end of the thrasher with a boxing, B, which constitutes side walls to the last section of the conveyor of the thrasher and also to the first section of the stacker, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Fourth, The combination of the supplemental box, E, box, B, hinges, b, hooks, a \*\*, and conveyors of the stacker and thrasher, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

1,618.—Process of treating Fish-water for use in Dyeing, &c.—James B. Herreshoff, Bristol, R. I. Patented Dec. 15, 1863 :

I claim, first, The use of fish-water in the dye tub or as an agent for dyeing, substantially in the manner herein specified.

1,619.—Boot Strap.—F. H. Moore, Boston, Mass. Patented Jan. 5, 1864 :

I claim a strap for boots and shoes, constructed of metal or other suitable pliable material, at each end permanently to the boot top, or in such a manner as to admit, after the boot or shoe is drawn on the foot, of being turned or shoved down within or at the outer side of the boot top, substantially as herein set forth.

1,620.—Running Gear of Locomotives.—Thomas H. Neal, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patented June 30, 1863 :

I claim, first, The combination of the wheels, g, flanges, n, and friction rollers, m, with the crank shafts, x, arranged and operating substantially as and in the manner herein described for the purpose set forth.

Second, The use of two parallel crank shafts connected by means of connecting rods, endless chains or belts, when used in combination with the running gear of locomotives, as herein described and for the purpose set forth.

1,621.—Stove.—Samuel B. Sexton, Baltimore, Md. Patented April 19, 1859. Re-issued Dec. 3, 1861 :

I claim a stove for warming purposes, constructed with a fuel supply magazine supported free from the grate, and a combustion chamber, having a base surface of greater diameter than the fuel magazine, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Second, In combination with the above, constructing the combustion chamber with projecting window or mica frames, substantially as described.

Third, A stove for warming purposes embracing the features of construction named in my first claim and the additional feature of the gas-circulating apartment above the fuel magazine, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Fourth, A stove for warming purposes wherein the flow of the coals in a lateral direction from the lower end of the fuel magazine is wholly unobstructed, and at the same time the combustion chamber is formed by the outer wall of the stove, and the products of combustion circulate underneath, around, over, and in contact with the fuel magazine, whatever may be the form and relative proportions of the parts, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Fifth, The combination of a fuel magazine which has its lower end free from the grate, G, with a stove which has illumination doors or windows in its wall, A, so that the fire may be kindled through the apertures or door frames, substantially as set forth.

1,622.—Stove.—Samuel B. Sexton, Baltimore, Md. Patented April 19, 1859. Re-issued Dec. 3, 1861 :

I claim, first, The adaptation of a fire-place stove which has diving flues, for use with a fuel magazine which has an unobstructed space between its lower end and the grate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Second, A fire-place stove which has diving flues constructed with the reduced portion, A', enlarged portion, A, reverberating plate, A'', gas space, g, projecting window or door frames, i, and fuel-supply magazine, H, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Third, A fire-place stove with diving flues and kindling apertures, i, in combination with a fuel magazine which has a free unobstructed space below and out to the interior surface of the part, A, between itself and the grate, G, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Fourth, In combination with a fire-place stove which has diving flues, I claim a fuel-supply magazine which has a free unobstructed space below it and out to the wall of the stove, substantially as described.

Fifth, The combination of the fuel-supply magazine which is arranged to have a space between its lower end and the grate, G, with a fire-place stove which has a contracted part, A', in which the gases circulate in contact with and over the cover of the fuel-supply magazine, and from which the gases pass into diving flues, and thence under or around the ash pan and up to the draught or exit flue, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Sixth, The chamber, A A', with door, I, in combination with the internally-located fuel-supply magazine, H, which is free from the grate and has a removable cover, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Seventh, A fire-place stove which combines in its construction a burning base surface, G, of larger diameter than the fuel magazine, a magazine, H, and diving flues, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Eighth, A cold-air chamber combined in any manner substantially as described with a stove having the fuel-supply magazine, H, for the purpose set forth.

Ninth, The combination of the main chamber, A, fuel-supply magazine, H, flues, B B', and damper, b, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

DESIGNS.

1,896.—Pack of Cards.—Servetus Longley, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1,897.—Labeling Barrels.—Wm. B. Maddux, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1,898 to 1,901.—Carpet Patterns (four cases).—Elemir J. Ney (assignor to the Lowell Manufacturing Company), Lowell, Mass.

1,902.—Sewing Machine.—Charles A. Shaw and James R. Clark, Biddeford, Maine.

EXTENSIONS.

Smut Machine.—Leonard Smith, Troy, N. Y. Dated Feb. 12, 1850 :

First, I claim the grates, B B, in the top of the machine in combination with the scrolls or spiral chambers, A A, and spouts, C C, for discharging smut and other light materials carried up by the blast, as set forth.

Second, I claim the chamber, I, at the bottom of the cylinder which concentrates and gives free discharge to all foreign matter to be separated from the grain by the blast in the last stage of operation of the machine, in the manner described and represented.

Third, I claim, in combination with the concave bottom which gathers the grain for its discharge from the machine, the distributors, J J, fig. 6, which give direction in the discharge of the grain separated from the foreign matter by the blast.

Fourth, I claim the draft floats, h h h, fig. 5, in combination with the scouring surfaces, f f, for cleaning buckwheat, as set forth.

Raising and lowering Carriage Tops.—Solomon Goddard and Henry Warfield, Truxton, N. Y. Dated Feb. 19, 1850 :

I claim connecting the jointed-braces upon opposite sides of carriage tops, by means of a shaft, A, or rod passing back of the seat, in such a manner that the braces may be worked simultaneously upon both sides, substantially as herein described.

PATENTS GRANTED FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS! MUNN & COMPANY, In connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, have acted as Solicitors and Attorneys for procuring "Letters Patent" for new inventions in the United States and in all foreign countries during the past seventeen years.

take pleasure in presenting the annexed testimonials from the three last ex-Commissioners of Patents :—

MESSRS. MUNN & CO.—I take pleasure in stating that, while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents, MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH OF ALL THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE CAME THROUGH YOUR HANDS. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed, in all your intercourse with the office, a marked degree of promptness, skill, and fidelity to the interests of your employers. Yours very truly, CHAS. MASON.

Judge Mason was succeeded by that eminent patriot and statesman, Hon. Joseph Holt, whose administration of the Patent Office was so distinguished that, upon the death of Gov. Brown, he was appointed to the office of Postmaster-General of the United States. Soon after entering upon his new duties, in March, 1853, he addressed to us the following very gratifying letter: MESSRS. MUNN & CO.—It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you discharged your duties as Solicitors of Patents, while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and I doubt not justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability, and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, late Member of Congress from Connecticut, succeeded Mr. Holt as Commissioner of Patents. Upon resigning the office he wrote to us as follows: MESSRS. MUNN & CO.—It gives me much pleasure to say that, during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent Office was transacted through your agency; and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. D. BISHOP.

THE EXAMINATION OF INVENTIONS.

Persons having conceived an idea which they think may be patentable, are advised to make a sketch or model of their invention, and submit it to us, with a full description, for advice. The points of novelty are carefully examined, and a written reply, corresponding with the facts, is promptly sent, free of charge. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

As an evidence of the confidence reposed in their Agency by inventors throughout the country, Messrs. MUNN & CO. would state that they have acted as agents for more than TWENTY THOUSAND inventors! In fact, the publishers of this paper have become identified with the whole brotherhood of inventors and patentees, at home and abroad. Thousands of inventors for whom they have taken out patents have addressed to them most flattering testimonials for the services rendered them; and the wealth which has inured to the individuals whose patents were secured through this office, and afterwards illustrated in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would amount to many millions of dollars! Messrs. MUNN & CO. would state that they never had a more efficient corps of Draughtsmen and Specification Writers than those employed at present in their extensive offices, and that they are prepared to attend to patent business of all kinds in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

The service which Messrs. MUNN & CO. render gratuitously upon examining an invention does not extend to a search at the Patent Office, to see if a like invention has been presented there; but is an opinion based upon what knowledge they may acquire of a similar invention from the records in their Home Office. But for a fee of \$5, accompanied with a model, or drawing and description, they have a special search made at the United States Patent Office, and a report setting forth the prospects of obtaining a patent, &c., made up and mailed to the inventor, with a pamphlet, giving instructions for further proceedings. These preliminary examinations are made through the Branch Office of Messrs. MUNN & CO., corner of F. and Seventh streets, Washington, by experienced and competent persons. Many thousands of such examinations have been made through this office, and it is a very wise course for every inventor to pursue. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

HOW TO MAKE AN APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

Every applicant for a patent must furnish a model of his invention if susceptible of one; or, if the invention is a chemical production, he must furnish samples of the ingredients of which his composition consists, for the Patent Office. These should be securely packed, the inventor's name marked on them, and sent, with the Government fees, by express. The express charge should be pre-paid. Small models from a distance can often be sent cheaper by mail. The safest way to remit money is by a draft on New York, payable to the order of Messrs. MUNN & CO. Persons who live in remote parts of the country can usually purchase drafts from their merchants on their New York correspondents; but, if not convenient to do so, there is but little risk in sending bank bills by mail, having the letter registered by the postmaster. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

Patents are now granted for SEVENTEEN years, and the Government fee required on filing an application for a patent is \$15. Other changes in the fees are also made as follows :—

Table with 2 columns: Fee description and Amount. Includes: On filing each caveat \$10, On filing each application for a patent, except for a design \$15, On issuing each original patent \$50, On appeal to Commissioner of Patents \$20, On application for Re-issue \$30, On application for extension of Patent \$50, On granting the Extension \$50, On filing a Disclaimer \$10, On filing application for Design (three and a half years) \$10, On filing application for Design (seven years) \$15, On filing application for Design (fourteen years) \$30.

The Patent Laws, enacted by Congress on the 2d of March, 1861, are now in full force, and prove to be of great benefit to all parties who are concerned in new inventions.

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, excepting natives of such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States—thus allowing Austrian, French, Belgian, English, Russian, Spanish and all other foreigners, except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (except in cases of designs) on the above terms. Foreigners cannot secure their inventions by filing a caveat; to citizens only is this privilege accorded.

CAVEATS.

Persons desiring to file a caveat can have the papers prepared in the shortest time by sending a sketch and description of the invention. The Government fee for a caveat is \$10. A pamphlet of advice regarding applications for patents and caveats is furnished gratis, on application by mail. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row New York.

EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

Many valuable patents are annually expiring which might readily be extended, and if extended, might prove the source of wealth to their fortunate possessors. Messrs. MUNN & CO. are persuaded that

very many patents are suffered to expire without any effort at extension, owing to want of proper information on the part of the patentees, their relatives or assigns, as to the law and the mode of procedure in order to obtain a renewed grant.

Patents may be extended and preliminary advice obtained, by consulting or writing to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. are prepared to undertake the investigation and prosecution of rejected cases, on reasonable terms. The close proximity of their Washington Agency to the Patent Office affords them rare opportunities for the examination and comparison of references, models, drawings, documents, &c.

All persons having rejected cases which they desire to have prosecuted, are invited to correspond with MUNN & CO., on the subject, giving a brief history of the case, inclosing the official letters, &c.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business they have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery Lane, London; 23 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris; and 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels.

Inventors will do well to bear in mind that the English law does not limit the issue of patents to inventors. Any one can take out a patent there.

Circulars of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining patents in foreign countries through MUNN & CO'S Agency, the requirements of different Government Patent Offices, &c., may be had, gratis, upon application at the principal office, No. 37 Park Row, New York, or any of the branch offices.

SEARCHES OF THE RECORDS.

Having access to all the official records at Washington, pertaining to the sale and transfer of patents, MESSRS. MUNN & CO., are at all times ready to make examinations as to titles, ownership, or assignments of patents. Fees moderate.

INVITATION TO INVENTORS.

Inventors who come to New York should not fail to pay a visit to the extensive offices of MUNN & CO. They will find a large collection of models (several hundred) of various inventions, which will afford them much interest.

MUNN & CO. wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not speculate or traffic in patents, under any circumstances; but that they devote their whole time and energies to the interests of their clients.

COPIES OF PATENT CLAIMS.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., having access to all the patents granted since the rebuilding of the Patent Office, after the fire of 1836, can furnish the claims of any patent granted since that date, for \$1.

THE VALIDITY OF PATENTS.

Persons who are about purchasing patent property, or patentees who are about erecting extensive works for manufacturing under their patents, should have their claims examined carefully by competent attorneys, to see if they are not likely to infringe some existing patent, before making large investments.

ASSIGNMENTS OF PATENTS.

The assignment of patents, and agreements between patentees and manufacturers, carefully prepared and placed upon the records at the Patent Office. Address MUNN & CO., at the Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

It would require many columns to detail all the ways in which the Inventor or Patentee may be served at our offices. We cordially invite all who have anything to do with patent property or inventions to call at our extensive offices, No. 37 Park Row, New York, where any questions regarding the Rights of Patentees, will be cheerfully answered.

Communications and remittances by mail, and models by express (prepaid) should be addressed to MUNN & CO. No. 37 Park Row, New York.



[A great many correspondents write to us about matters of no importance to any one but themselves, and request answers "by return mail." The Post-office could not carry all the correspondence of this kind if we had time to write it; and for replies to all such letters our friends and readers must look in "Notes and Queries."]

E. L., of N. J.—Flax cotton is manufactured to some extent; there is a factory, we are told, in Toledo, Ohio, using it. Tow is used for making coarser kinds of paper. We cannot give you definite directions for the strength of the chloride solution for bleaching. You had better address H. C. Baird, 406 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for a work on dyeing.

D. W. G., of N. Y.—You ask us to inform you "if a perpetual motion has ever been invented by man." We answer no, and it never can be until man can actually create something out of nothing. The idea of a perpetual motion, as men ordinarily regard it, is now regarded as a ridiculous absurdity by all who understand the laws of dynamics.

F. S., of Ohio.—Many persons have proposed to provide spiral surfaces on the exterior of an elongated projectile, for the purpose of obtaining a rotatory motion by the resistance of the atmosphere when the projectile is fired from a smooth-bore gun and many experiments have been made with differently formed surfaces; but all that we have any knowledge of have been failures. We cannot tell you the comparative cost of rifled and smooth-bore ordnance. We do not consider it practicable to magnetize driving wheels to operate as you propose. The idea of doing so is not new.

G. D., of N. J.—Your mode of signalling the various stations on the railway, so that travellers may know when to get out is old and well known—there are models of the same thing now in the Patent Office.

G. W. P., of Pa.—You will find a process for blackening brass described on page 22, present volume. The cheapest and quickest way to do it is to coat the material with black shellac varnish. This will wear off in time, but it is less trouble for a small job than bothering with acids, &c.

L. W. D., of Conn.—Fuller's earth is first baked and then mixed with pure water. Silver and platinum are used for tipping the points of lightening-rods, but there is no necessity for using any other metal than the iron or copper of which the rod is made.

H. Mc. R., of N. Y.—Of all the formations that which has most puzzled geologists is the "drift." Any man bringing forward a new theory in relation to it, would be obliged, in order to secure attention, to show perfect familiarity with the facts of the case. The proper discussion of the subject would require a book, or, at least a pamphlet, and would be too voluminous for our pages.

J. H., of Ill.—To exclude dampness from brick-work, varnish it with a coating made in the proportion of mixing 8 lbs. of linseed oil with 1 lb. of sulphur, and heating to 275°. We know of no better paint than that made of red lead and linseed oil.

C. B. & Co., of Vt.—The term "new article of manufacture" is very comprehensive. It includes almost everything that is improved. Such patents are the same as if the term "new article" were not used. He who holds the right for a patent may introduce it to the public or not, as he chooses. The statement in the circular is incorrect. If there is a "general smash-up" at the close of the war, the condition of the country will be somewhat jumbled; and if money becomes scarce, people will have less to spend.

J. W. H., of Iowa.—You will find it very difficult to remove the scale from the inside of your steam pipes. A strong solution of soda is used in England with some success, but we cannot speak positively of its virtues.

G. S., of Penn.—You cannot cut off at any point of the stroke with a link motion with economy. When you cut off past a certain point which varies with the construction of the valve, you experience a dead loss, for the steam is not only cut off from the cylinder but shut up in it. In other words the exhaust is closed too soon and back pressure results. Take off your expansion valve which you say is fixed, and put in one with a right-and-left screw, so that by turning the screw you can draw the valves nearer to or further from the center. This will vary the cut without affecting the lead, as does the link.

A. M. R., of Mo.—A great many patents have been granted in this country and in England for water-meters; but thus far they have not been brought much into use.

Money Received.

At the Scientific American Office, on account of Patent Office business, from Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1864, to Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864:—

- W. C. S., of N. Y., \$25; F. N., of N. Y., \$25; J. H. K., of N. Y., \$25; D. M., of N. Y., \$25; G. T., of N. Y., \$25; H. P., of N. Y., \$25; S. Z., of N. Y., \$25; W. H. McM., of N. Y., \$25; C. B., of N. Y., \$25; E. H. D., of N. J., \$56; S. C., of N. Y., \$75; D. & N., of N. Y., \$25; D. A. G., of N. Y., \$22; J. M., of N. Y., \$20; J. S., of N. Y., \$16; I. V. H., of N. Y., \$41; P. S. B., of Mass., \$56; G. W. & H. F., of N. Y., \$16; H. D., of Ohio, \$20; G. A. B., of Mass., \$30; J. Z., of Ill., \$20; L. E., of Conn., \$45; P. C., of N. Y., \$16; L. & P., of Pa., \$20; W. S., of Ohio, \$45; J. S., of N. Y., \$20; Mrs. S. A. M., of N. Y., \$16; J. K., of N. Y., \$20; B. W. L., of Austria, \$43; J. W. F., of Ill., \$42; J. & S., of Mich., \$45; A. E. L., of N. Y., \$20; C. A., of N. Y., \$16; A. B., of N. Y., \$16; W. M. K., of N. Y., \$20; C. C., of N. Y., \$16; E. P., of N. Y., \$20; J. F. C., of N. Y., \$22; C. J. F., of N. J., \$20; A. A., of N. Y., \$16; J. L. J., of N. Y., \$31; J. Van de C., of N. Y., \$16; A. J. V., of Ohio, \$25; J. P., of N. Y., \$41; W. H. F., of Pa., \$44; G. A. B., of Mass., \$30; B. E. M., of Ill., \$16; P. J. C., of Conn., \$22; G. C. W., of Ohio, \$41; W. M. S., of Mich., \$16; J. G. M., of N. Y., \$50; G. F. H., of Minn., \$16; B. L., of Mich., \$159; D. & J. S., of Pa., \$25; H. R. T., of Wis., \$15; W. B. K., of N. H., \$16; H. & L., of Conn., \$16; J. P., of Mass., \$16; H. A. B., of Pa., \$25; T. & R., of Ill., \$25; J. A., of Ill., \$21; J. F., of Conn., \$16; B. & B., of Mass., \$16; J. W. F., of Pa., \$50; A. K., of Ill., \$16; E. J. S., of Md., \$16; J. C., of Ohio, \$10; P. & H., of N. J., \$16; J. S. T., of Pa., \$15; J. S., of Mass., \$25; T. C. L., of Mass., \$16; H. R. B., of Vt., \$16; H. P., of Vt., \$16; H. A., of N. Y., \$16; T. B., of Mass., \$25; G. W. M., of Mass., \$16; C. R. O., of N. Y., \$16; S. P. B., of N. Y., \$16; A. H. W., of Iowa, \$30; V. & L., of Minn., \$25; J. A. H., of Vt., \$25; I. H. F., of Ill., \$45; M. S., of Mo., \$25; H. A. T., of Ill., \$10; A. S. H., of N. Y., \$10; J. B., of Ohio, \$30; H. B., of Conn., \$16; G. L., of N. Y., \$30; S. S. C., of Conn., \$30; G. K. W., of Conn., \$22; W. V., of Mich., \$15; C. H. W., of N. Y., \$16.

Persons having remitted money to this office will please to examine the above list to see that their initials appear in it and if they have not received an acknowledgment by mail, and their initials are not to be found in this list, they will please notify us immediately, stating the amount and how it was sent, whether by mail or express.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office, from Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1864, to Wednesday Feb. 24, 1864:—W. C. S. of N. Y.; F. N. of N. Y.; J. H. K. of N. Y.; D. M. of N. Y.; T. U. of N. Y.; G. T. of N. Y.; H. P. of N. Y.; S. Z. of N. Y.; W. H. McM. of N. Y.; C. B. of N. Y.; E. M. of N. J. (2 cases); S. & C. of N. Y. (2 cases); D. & N. of N. Y.; L. T. L. of Belgium; G. W.

R. of Russia; I. V. H. of N. Y.; P. S. B. of Mass; B. W. L. of Austria; J. W. F. of Ill.; J. L. J. of N. Y.; P. J. C. of Conn.; H. A. T. of Ill.; J. S. of Mass.; D. & J. S. of Pa.; J. T. R. of N. J.; T. C. of Conn.; T. & R. of Ill.; H. A. B. of Pa.; T. B. of Minn.; C. M. M. of N. J.; A. H. W. of Iowa; M. S. of Mo.; V. & L. of Minn.; J. A. H. of Vt.; J. H. F. of Ill.

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