Scientific American.

Foreign Editorial Correspondence.- No. 2 Paris Exhibition, &c Paris, May 9, 1855.

I have made almost daily visits to the Palace of Industry, and have watched with much interest the rapid progress which is made by every day's labor of about 3,000 workmen. The spacious avenues and galleries of the buildings are crowded with boxes from every quarter of the civilized globe. The United States Department alone stands motionless and gloomy, like the deserted halls of an old castle. Very few articles from the Great Republic have as yet made their appearance, but as a relief to the monotony which hangs over our valuable space in the principal building, workmen are busily employed in preparing the throne of the Emperor of France-to stand upon Republican ground.

In the Machinery Arcade, mentioned in my last letter as containing about 40,000 square yards, the utmost activity is displayed. Every day witnesses great progress in its condition, and it is quite evident that the display of machinery will be enormous. There are already in the Arcade two powerful locomotives, oscillating marine side lever and horizontal engines, of many patterns, all kinds of cotton machinery, agricultural implements and products; in fact, to judge from appearances, I should think no branch of manufacture would pass unrepresented. I feel warranted in stating that the machinery to be exhibited in the French Exhibition will be four times greater than the amount displayed in the New York Crystal Palace.

Great Britain will take a bold position in the display of machinery, as well as in other objects of general manufacture. Some idea may be formed of its magnitude when I inform you that the number of British exhibitors is understood to exceed three thousand.

Over fifty large cases of machinery have been sent by one London firm; and in the management of this vast and complicated interest every detail is most carefully supervised by the English Commission. The British Department of the Exposition is under the charge of the London Board of Trade, and its members receive salaries, and all necessary expenses from their Government. In addition to this, a few of the British red coats are profitably employed in getting the articles ready for exhibition. They probably enjoy this much better than to be shot at in the Crimea.

I must say that in every respect the English Department is the best managed—no disorder, no confusion.

The English Commission has an office erected in the building, which is faithfully attended. and all accounts of the receipt of goods, all orders to subordinates, and all inquiries are made here, and speedily executed. Not a package of goods is missing, and there is not the slightest difficulty in finding what is sent to the building. Everything is done in order. As a strange contrast to this pleasant picture, I refer again to the United States Department ..

There has been no concert of action between our government and contributors in getting the articles into the port of Havre. from which point the French Government transports them free to the Exhibition. The cases already arrived have come in much confusion; one piece of statuary has been completely destroyed, and there are now in the hands of Livingston, Wells & Co., agents at Havre, several boxes for the exhibition; upon which the trans-atlantic freight has not been paid, and there are no marks upon the boxes which indicate the source from whence they originate. They cannot be brought to Paris until their disabilities are removed.

An Egg within an Egg.

S. H. W.

A M. Beale of Somerset, Iowa, writes us that three double eggs can be seen in that place. The outside one is large and contains a yolk, and encloses a smaller one-the size of a hen's egg-enclosed in a perfect shell.

the vicinity of Osawatomie, in Kansas terriern Pennsylvania.

Recent Foreign Inventions

PUDDLING IRON-James Nasmyth (the inventor of the steam hammer,) patentee.-This improvement consists in the disengagement of the carbon from the molten metal in the puddling furnace, by subjecting it to the action of currents of steam, introduced as near as possible at the lowest portion of the molten metal, thence diffused upwards, so as not only to mechanically agitate the metal, and thereby keep exposing fresh surfaces of it to the action of the oxygen of the air passing through the furnace, but also to remove the sulphuric and other deleterious substances in the iron, by thus making the oxygen of the air, and also the hydrogen of the water, combine with them, and carry them off in the state of acid gas. It is stated that this process shortens the period of puddling, and greatly improves the character of the iron, rendering it tough and strong to a remarkable degree. The steam is introduced by a pipe under the molten metal, and the supply of it shut off, when in the judgment of the operative puddler, the metal has been sufficiently decarbonized. The patentee states that water may be forced under the surface of the metal to produce the same effects; but this would cause explosions; small quantities, however, he says, would be equivalent to steam. The steam is not used for above five minutes after the metal is melted. Care must be exercised not to use it too long, or the oxygen of the steam will unite with the iron, and form an oxyd.

This is a good improvement, but H. W. Woodruff, of Watertown, N. Y., is a little ahead of Mr. Nasmyth in its application.— He obtained a patent for the same object on the 9th Oct., 1853; his claims will be found on page 43, Vol. 9, Scientific American. He uses water in a sponge instead of steam in jets, but the result is the same

PREVENTING SMOKE IN FIRE PLACES AND FURNACES-J. B. Jackson and Wm. Bowler, of Sheffield, patentees. This improvement consists in applying to furnaces and fireplaces a passage, or passages, along the bottom of the ash pit, opening to the main flue immediately behind the fire space, which passage is furnished with an automatic valve for regulating the supply of air.

TRAP ROCK MANUFACTURES-J. T. Chance, of Birmingham, England, has taken out a patent for fusing trap rock, and submitting it to severe pressure in that state by machinery, so as to make it into slabs, and various other articles.

OBTAINING SULPHUR FROM PYRITES-Peter Spence, of Pendleton, chemist, has obtained a patent for extracting sulphur from iron pyrites, by mixing pyrites, or other substances containing sulphur, with coke or charcoal in a furnace, and keeping them at a red heat until the separation of the sulphur is

ORNAMENTING WOOD-Thos. Clayton, of Oldham, England, has obtained a patent for transferring the designs of graining on choice wood, such as mahogany, rosewood, yew, &c., from engraved metallic heated rollers, or flat surfaces, to surfaces of common woods. such as pine, whereby a close imitation of choice and expensive woods is produced.

This appears to be a method of ornamenting wood well worthy of attention from our cabinet makers.

Paris, has obtained a patent in England for | is ready for the color. This applied, the next the application of whalebone, or of bamboo cane, to the contsruction of carriage shafts.

MATCE CIGARS-W. P. Surgey, of London, has taken out a patent for tipping cigars with an ignitable composition like a match, to be fired by friction. Not so good a plan for a smoker, we should think, as carrying a box of matches.—[Collated from Newton's Journal, London Mechanics Magazine, and Arti-

Professor Agassiz.

Prof. Agassiz is now engaged upon a work Springs of pure mineral oil are found in to be entitled "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is to tory, like the "petroleum" found in West- | be published in ten quarto volumes, and the first part is soon to appear.

(For the Scientific American.) Coach Painting.

It is by no means as a bone of contention that prompts us to pen the present communication, to meet the almost countless number of eyes which weekly peruse the contents of your highly popular journal, but a desire to correct, with friendly feeling, a most novel error, found on page 250 Scientific Amer-ICAN, of which A. W. H., of Platte City, Mo., is the author.

Every varnish manufacturer in the Union will agree with us in the assertion that copal and coach varnish are not the same thing, being, in part composed of entirely different materials. There is still another kind of varnish used in coach painting, called "body varnish," which also differs from the two for-

But what we wish to notice more particularly is the following direction for painting coach bodies, which we quote from the article above referred to:

"For filling or priming carriage or buggy bodies, grind yellow ocher with linseed oil quite stiff, add drier in proportion, about half a pint to a gallon of paint; thin with turpentine, or use oil well boiled with a quarter of a pound of litharge to the gallon, and use no other drier. Put on three coats of this paint, giving time to dry hard, and sand-paper well between coats. When thoroughly dry and hard, rub down with pulverized pumice stone and water; use a piece of wool hat or thick cloth for rubbing. Then put on three coats of copal (best coach) varnish, rubbing down between the coats with a coarse linen cloth." &c. &c.

As A. W. H. is desirous of having coach painters to comprehend the general principles of the art, we would most respectfully submit the following to his careful consideration:

PAINT FILLING FOR CARRIAGE BODIES Take 1 lb. yellow oaka, 2 oz. white lead, 2-3 teacupfull of drier, half a teacupfullof copal varnish, 2 table-spoonsfull of boiled linseed oil. Reduce with spirits of turpentine to the thickness of cream, when it is run through the mill, and is then ready for applying to the body. This paint in all cases is applied to the work in as thick and heavy a state as to make it work, never thinner than the thickness above mentioned; after the body has been puttied up, and received two coats of lead paint, mixed as follows: to 1 lb. white lead add half an oz. lampblack, two-thirds of a teacupfull of drier, half a teacupfull of boiled oil, and reduce with turpentine,-it is ready for the application of the paint fill-

However, it is considered proper by most painters to sand-paper each coat of lead paint when thoroughly dry. But in no case is the paint filling thus treated. In applying this latter paint, the body should stand at least 24 hours between coats; from two to five coats are required, according to the grain of the wood to which it is applied; when sufficiently hard, rub down with pumice stone and water.. To accomplish this, take a small piece of pumice stone, with a flat surface ground upon it; this hold in the right hand, and in the left a sponge filled with water, the water being permitted to flow upon the parts you are rubbing with the stone. Thus a perfectly smooth and level surface is cut upon the body. This done, the work is cleaned off, and then dry a thin coat of lead paint is again applied, which latter being smoothly step in order is the application of the varnish, which is afterwards rubbed down with pulverixed pumice stone and water; and if a polish is desired, this latter process is followed with rotten stone and water, cleaned off with a fine peace of buckskin, and finished by rubbing the surface well with a fine article of sweet oil.

We would here remark, that by attempting to rub down the paint filling with pulverized pumice stone and cloth, it would be found that the desired effect could not be attained, as it would simply smooth the surface, but not cut it down and make it level.

Pulverized pumice stone is never used by experienced painters for any other purpose

than for cutting down the varnish. Again, coach painters, never use a coarse linen cloth for rubbing off the varnish, as that will scratch the painting.

Persons should indeed (using the concluding expression of A. W. H.) " learn the qualities and nature of all the articles used in in paints and varnishes, in order to do good work;" and we may add, that it is of equal importance that they perfectly understand the proper manner of applying the same .-EDITOR COACHMAKER'S MAGAZINE.

Kentucky Mechanics Institute.

MESSES. EDITORS-In your paper of Saturday May 19th, we were pleased to see a flattering notice of the "St. Louis" Mechanics Institute, as taken from the Louisville Courier. The "facts and figures" correspond so exactly with the report of our Institute, and we have so much confidence in the opinion of the Scientific American, that we cannot but envy the "St. Louis" fellows their compliment, and wish that our name instead of theirs had been inserted in that notice.-Now, we are willing to recognise all the merits they deserve, but as our Institute is flourishing and theirs has been defunct four or five years, you must excuse us for not wishing to loan them our laurels. We are willing to admit that St. Louis is quite a place for a country village, but we are the chaps that pocketed your last "Hundred Dollar Prize," and intend to do it again if you give us a chance. M. M. G.

Louisville, Ky.

[We are indebted to M. M. G. for directing our attention to this; the Louisville Mechanics Institute, and no other, was present to our mind when we penned the notice. The Louisville mechanics have shown themselves to be the very "chaps" to conduct an Institute in a spirited manner, for it requires a zeal and taste for useful and sound information to make such an Institution prosper; this, to their credit, they have exhibited.

Sailing Against the Wind.

MESSRS. EDITORS-In No. 37 of the Scien-TIFIC AMERICAN, I notice that the question of propelling a vessel against the power that drives it is again discussed.

Your correspondent, J. B. C., might have saved himself the trouble of entering into so nice a calculation and the use of so many figures if he is correct. He states, "if the sails move half as fast as the wind the back of the sails in returning below the top of the boat and striking against the dead air would cause an equilibrium." Now, if this was the case, the wheel would not stir, and of course the boat would drift backwards without the need of so many figures to prove it. But it so happens that this is not the case, as equilibrium is a balance of forces. If a current of air is impinging upon the upper surface of the wheel, it is evident that a like current must act upon the lower surface, to establish an equilibrium, nothing can be plainer than this. If the wind is blowing at the rate of 12 miles per hour it makes no difference whether the wheelmoves half so fast or not, there can be no equilibrium established so long as the under surface in acting upon the still air.

In my first letter to you, I stated that, notwithstanding action and re-action were equal, a body could be made to move directly against the power that propels it upon the well known principle of gaining power by sacrificing speed, and vice versa, and CARRIAGE SHAFTS—H. A. Genetreau, of rubbed down with fine sand paper, the body that a vessel could be constructed to go against the wind that propelled it." I am of the same opinion still, and when I can have leisure time sufficient, shall undertake to demonstrate the same to you by something better than mere theory or calculation—actual experiment.

> I reneat again that I am no perpetual motionist. I have no idea of man's accomplishing perpetual motion until he can wheel himself off on a wheel-barrow by the handles, or overcome friction and the law of gravitation. GEO. W. STEDMAN.

Vienna, N. J., May 27th, 1855.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Pottsville (Pa.) Scientific Association, to which we shall devote attention next week.

Scientific American.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

suppose is often witnessed, but you would not take it as proof of life being produced without an ovum; we would not.

E. B., of N. Y.—We cannot tell you where to obtain th broom machiney, or we would be happy to do so. The machines you speak offor stockings we thought had been aban

J. McK., of N. J.-We do not know how to remove

J. A. F., of -. —The receipt you refer to is taken from the work of E. Wilson, F.R.S., on Diseases of the Skin.—Your plan of shaving we do not think is a good one; but what may be suitable to one person, may prove the reverse to snother. As a hair tonic, Wilson also gives the following prescription :- Meseron bark, one ounce; horseradish root, one ounce, and half a pint of distilled vinegar. This infusion is to stand for a week before being used.

H. B. L., of Ohio-We could not advise you to employ water rams for irrigating your farm, because we cannot give a positive opinion respecting their economy for such a purpose : but could you not cut a water course across the head of your farm and bring the stream in channels down through several parts of the land. This is the way they do in some tropical countries. You might build a dam to obtain a good supply for very dry weather.

J. A. H., of Wis.-Your water-proof bedtick is not patentable. \$1 received. Your writing is so indistinct that we can only read a portion.

J. M., of Mass.-Smith's work on dyeing is published by H. C. Buird, Philadelphia; write to him respecting the

S. V., of Phila.-We have not seen "Pierce on Sound We would be happy to give you the information were it in

our power to do so.
S. M., of M., of Md.—Another person is about getting up such a model as the one you propose.

R. C. B., of Ill.—The measurement of ships is not included, we believe, in the Congress of Nations.

J. M. H., of Miss.—The "Art of Tanning," by Morst, is published by H. C. Baird, Philadelphia; the price we believe is three dollars; write to the publisher. Prentice & Co., this city, have a large fur manufactory. The light of the moon, seen during an eclipse, is reflected from the earth.

G. P. K., of Ind.-Asks if the air that is discharged in the bolt through a pipe five times larger than the supply pipe, would be any objection in separating the flour from We don't know; try it and see.

H. N. B., of N Y .- We are not acquainted with any institution devoted expressly to civil engineering; it is taught however as a branch of education in a number of institu-

J. McM., of Ky .- We believe it has long been settled among engineers that a speed of 100 miles or more per hour may be obtained on railroads, provided the grading and all the appurtenances are constructed with that view. But the chief hindrance at present is the cost. No new ideas on the subject are advanced in your letter.

D. S., of La.—We observe nothing to prevent the suc-

cessful operation of your out-off arrangement. The expense of an engraving will be \$15. Sketch returned.

F. S. L., of Mass. - We cannot say what the reports would

S. E. Y., of Md.—For your own sake, we advise you to acquire as good an education as possible : a thoroughly sci-entific and practical engineer cannot fail to obtain a good

A. W. g., of lows-There is no good work of the kind wanted by you. One of the eggs you speak of ought to have been batched in order to arrive at the result.

The following is a list of Letters Patent remaining in our possession, which we would thank the owners of to or away. They occupy so much room in the fire proof safe where they have been deposited, that we shall either be obliged to obtain a larger safe as a receptacle for them or provide less secure means for their protection. We prefer that the owners would order them sent to them, for they are no doubt of value to them, while they are of no use to us, and occupy valuable space which we need for other purposes. They can be sent by mail, or express, as the patties ordering may request. If ordered by mail, the person writing for them will please to enclose 8 P. O. stamps

to prepay the postage:
S. D. Hopkins, C. G. Best, A. Dennison, Benj. Irving, Stephen Crane, T. Peursall, W. G. Huyett, A. Anderson, J. Andrews. H. Harrington, E. L. Norfolk, Martin Bell, Stouf-fer, Brough, & Barr, B. F. Bee, W. Wright, S. Bell, G. Street, B. T. Babbitt, B. M. Suell, D. S. Howard, Obed Hussey, John Parry, J. U. Wallis, Hunt & Nordyke, T. J. W. Robertson, P. F. Charpie, C. L. Adancourt, S. F. Field, Rapp & Wright, A. Duboce, E. Ford, U. H. Goble, James Cursis, S. S. Hurlbut, T. Hopper, H. Snow, J. B. S. Hadaway, G. Seibert, J. Butts, Wm. Brooke, Jas. Baxendale,

Also the following Foreign Patents and Assignments: J. N. Gamewell, Rogers & Whitney, E. E. Boies, B. Hughes, D. Noyes, C. W. Brown, — Tewksbury, A. E Burnside, J. C. Howe.

Money received at the SCIENTIFIC AMBRICAN Office on ac count of Patent Office business for the week ending Satur-

Count of Patent Office business for the week ending Saturday, June 2:—

G. A. P., of N. Y., \$100; R. & T., of N. Y., \$510; A. K., of Md., \$35; J. H. G., of Ky., \$10; F. D. B., of N. Y., \$25; T. E. C. B., of Ky., \$15; J. W. B., of Ark., \$30; S. & C., of N. Y., \$25; M. T., of Ill. \$60; J. S. R., of Collar, \$30; D. L. C., of Cl., \$55; Y. L. S., of Mass., \$25; R. A. P., Jr., of Mass., \$20; S. W. S., of N. Y., \$50; A. W. W., of Wis., \$10; M. Y., \$30; Y. R. T., of N. Y., \$30; Y. R. T., of N. Y., \$30; W. H.

\$25; J. S., of N. Y., \$30; Y. R. T., of N. Y., \$50; E. E., of Cl., \$30; W. S., of N. Y., \$30; W. P., of Miss., \$121; W. P., of M. S., of Ild., \$25; A. M.

**MMOTH. CATALOGUE OF BOOKS and \$30; W. S., of N. Y., \$30; C. M. S., of Ind., \$25; A. H. R., of P. S., \$30; Y. A. M., of N. Y., \$25; J. T., of Cr., \$30; M. & C., of N. Y., \$30; B. F., of Ind. 65; C. D. R., of Wis., \$10; W. L. C., of Pa., \$25; B. F., and S.ns, of N. C., \$30; D. W., of Mass., \$10; E. A., of N. Y., \$10; M. MeG., of Mich., \$25; W. F., (2nd) of Mich., \$25; J. E., of Mass., \$30; B. R., of Va., \$25; S. M. N., of Mass., \$26; L. C., of Ct., \$25; H. J. C., of N. Y., \$10; O. S., of N. Y., \$25; P. &S., of Mass., \$30; R J. W., of Va., \$30; A. H of N. Y., \$25; L. & A., of N. Y., \$30; J. U. W., of N. Y., \$25: H. H. M., of Ith., \$60.

Specifications and drawings belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office during the week ending Saturday, June 2:-

E., D., B., of N. Y.; C W. R., of Pa.; P. & B., of O. S. & C., of N. Y.; A. K., of Md.; S. W. S., of N. Y.; W. A. S., of Mass. (2 cases); A. H., of N. Y.; Y. L. S., of Mass.; C. M. S., of Ind.; A. W. W., of Wis.; A. H. R. of Pa.; L. & A., of N. Y.; L. C., of Ct.; S. M. N., of Mass.; W. L. C., of Pa.; W. F., of Mich. (2 cases); B. R., of Ya.; O. S., of N. Y.; S. H. T. T., of Md.; J. S. M., of [11] J. U. W., of N. Y.; C. D. R., of Wis.

Important Items.

PATENT LAWS, AND GUIDE TO INVENTORS-Congress having adjourned without enacting any new laws pertaining to applications for patents, we have issued a new edition of the old laws, which may be had at our counter or sent by mail. This pamphlet contains not only the laws but all information touching the rules and regulations of the Patent Office Price 12½ cents per copy.

PATENT CLAIMS—Persons desiring the claim of any inven-

tion which has been patented within fourteen years, can obtain a copy by addressing a letter to this office, stating the name of the patentee, and enclosing \$1 for fees fo

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IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS—MESSRS. MUNN
4 CO., 128 Fulton street, New York, Publishers and Proprietors of the Scientific American, having for many years been extensively engaged in procuring Letters Patents for new mechanical and chemical inventions, offer their services upon the most reasonable terms. Patents promptly secured in the United States, Great Britain, France, Beigium, Holland, Austria, Russia, Spain, and in all countries where they are granted. All businessentrusted to their charge is strictly confidential. Private consultations respecting the patenta bility of inventions are held free of charge, with inventors, at their office, from 9 A M., until 4 P. M. Parties residing at a distance are informed that it is generally unnecessary for them to incur the expense of attending in person, as all the steps necessary to secure a patent can be arranged by letter. A rough sketch and description of the improvement should be first forwarded, which we will examine and give an opinion as to patentability, without charge. Models and fees can be sent with safety from any part of the country by express. In this respect New York is more accessible than any ether city in our country. Circulars of information will be sent free of postage to any one wishing to learn the preliminary steps towards making an application. In addition to the advantages which the long experience and great success of our firm in obtaining patent present to inventors, they are informed that all inventions patented through our establishment, are noticed, at the proper time, in the Scientific America. This paper is read by not less than 100,000 persons every week and enjoys a very wide spread and substantial influence. Parties intrusting their business in our hands can rely upon prompt and stability attention—Most of the patents obtained by Americans in foreign countries are secured through us; while it is well known that a very large proportion of all the patents applied for in the U.S., see through our agency.

The offices of Messrs. Munn

THE DAILY SUN—Mail Subscribers.—The morning edition is forwarded by the early mails to country subscribers, at \$i per anoum, or \$i per quarter payable in advance. The postage under the present law is as follows:—To any Post Office in the State of New York, 8c ents per year, psyable quarterly, 19½ cents in advance. To any Post Office out of New York State, but within the United States, \$i 50 per year, payable quarterly, 38 cents in advance.

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OWELL HYDRAULIC EXPERIMENTS—LITTLE BROWN, a Co, Boston, have just published Lowell Hydraulic Experiments; being a selection from experiments on Hydraulic Mlotrs, on the flow of water over wers and in canals of uniform rectangular section, and of short length Made at Lowell Mass., by J. B. FRANCIS, C.vil Engineer, etc. 1 Vol. 4 to.; 15 plates, beautifully engraved, Price \$10. The most original and important practical scientific treative ever published in the country, and in its particular branch in any country and which for reference must be standard among hydraulic engineers."—[N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

AMMOTH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS and Prints for 1835-6—serit gratis to all who apply for it. Address STEARNS & CO., publishers, corner Ann and Nassau sts. N. Y.

TP ARE CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION—I will a assign one half of my interest in a for ign patent on the wrench for which a U. S. patent was granted to me May 22 to any one who will pay the expenses of taking out a patent in a foreign country.

1 F. S. COBURN, Ipswich, Mass.

ROR SALE-Two patents (of late date) for improvements in Safe Locks; both locks are unpickable and powder proof; simile to manufacture, and meet with a good sale. Address LINUS YALE, Newport Herkimer Co., N.Y.

HILL'S PATENT CIRCULAR SAVE MILL'S — Manufactured by H WELL'S & CO. Florence, Mass. Double Mills. No. 1 to 10, with 40 and 24 incit to 51 and 49 inch to 72 inch Saw. Single Mills with 36 inch to 72 inch Saw. Admitted the hest in the United States for the zeneral lumbering business, especially the Double Mills, for cutting all sizes of logs which we can fittrish, say No. 4 with 49 and 30 inch saws, complete, at less f than the price of a 72 inch Saw, and a great saving in lumber and power is effected thereby. Child's Circular Saw Mills also constantly on hand.

United States Patent Office,

Washington, May 19, 1856.

ON THE PETITION of Emily C. Pullman, administratrix of the estate of Lewis Pullman, deceased, late of Albion. N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent graved to the said Lewis Pullman, on the flat day of August. 1841, for an improvement in "machines for removing buildings," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the flat day of August. 1855.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday the 6th day of August next. at 12 o'clock, M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Person sopposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 26th day of July 1855.

with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
The testimony in the case will be closed on the 26th day of July. 1855; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.
Ordered. also, that this notice be published in the Union. Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington, D. C.; Pennsylvanian. Philadelphia. Penn.; Scientific American New York; Daily Baltimore Republican, and Post. Boston, Mass., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 6th day of August next the day of heating.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.
P. S. Editors of the above papers will please copy and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

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