There were filed last year about ten thousand applications, the increased fee on which paid, of course, *fifty thousand dollars*. The whole expense of the Board and increase of salaries was but a trifle over twelve thousand dollars. It will thus be seen, that the inventors have already paid four times the increase in the expense to the Office. Not only this: under the operation of the law as it now stands, the Office has accumulated, within the past two years, a surplus fund of nearly *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars!* What reason, then, is there why this addition of $10 should be made to the fees? There is no good reason whatever; and for one I enter my protest against it, and call on the Senate to protect us from this wrong. AN INVENTOR.

New York, May 4, 1866.

Bills Concerning Patentees.

On the 2d of May, the following bills were reported in the House of Representatives:—

THE PATENT OFFICE AND PARIS EXHIBITION.

The regular order of business, being the call of committees for reports, was then taken up.

Mr. Jenckes from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill providing that upon appealing the first time from the decision of primary Examiners to the Examiner-in-Chief in the Patent Office, the applicant shall pay a fee of ten dollars.

The bill was considered and passed.

Mr. Jenckes, from the same Committee, also reported a bill to give increased pay to the Examiners and Assistant Examiners of Patents, from April, 1861, to August, 1865.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, required an explanation, which brought out the fact that the bill was to pay certain clerks for performing the duties of a higher grade.

Mr. Harding, of Illinois, compared it to an effort to pay colonels who act as brigadier-generals the pay of the higher rank, and moved to lay the bill on table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Chanler from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint three Commissioners to examine and report on the patented machinery and inventions that may be exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, with power to employ the necessary draughtsmen and photographers, the expenses not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, opposed the joint resolution, arguing that there was no necessity for it, and that it was only an attempt to draw money out of the Treasury to pay the expenses of three high-flown and elegant gentlemen who wished to visit Paris in 1867.

Mr. Boutwell stated that it was the rule in foreign countries to send to the Patent Office drawings of patents issued there, at a very trifling expense.

Mr. Chanler admitted that was so, but said there was considerable delay in sending drawings, and that this was a question of time. Drawings of patents were sometimes not received for three years.

Considerable debate ensued, after which on motion of Mr. Stevens, the joint resolution was laid on the table.

TYLER COTTON PRESS PATENT.

Mr. Hubbard, Connecticut, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief Philos B. Tyler, looking to the extension of his patent for an improvement in cotton presses, the same as though the patent had not been already extended.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Upson and Washburne, of Illinois, and supported by Messrs. Hubbard, of Connecticut, Dawes and Broomall; the debate showing that the patent had been enjoyed for fourteen years, and that the patentee had received over $23,000 for his invention.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table. The vote resulted: yeas, 68; nays, 59.

So the bill was laid on the table.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Hermetically Sealing Fruit Cans and other Vessels.—This invention relates to a new and improved mode of "hermetically sealing" cans, jars, or other vessels in which fruits, vegetables, meats, milk or other articles of food or other substances are placed, or the purpose of being preserved from decomposition or decay, and it consists in placing the vessel containing the fruit or other article of food or other substance which it is desired to preserve, within any air-tight chamber or receiver, from which the air, as well as that of the vessel containing the fruit, etc., is exhausted by means of an air pump, to the proper or requisite degree, producing a vacuum, or partially so, therein, and then hermetically sealing, in any proper manner, the vessel containing the fruit, etc, while in such vacuum, when the vacuum being destroyed, the vessel so sealed is removed from the chamber in which it was placed and its contents either or not subjected to the action of heat in any of the ordinary modes now practiced therefor, according as may be desired or deemed best. W. K. Lewis and J. W. Bailey, of Boston, Mass., are the inventors.

Centrifugal Governors for Steam Engines.—In this invention the balls are arranged so as to swing in planes, not radial to the center as hitherto, but at an angle of 45 degrees, or nearly so, whereby all the forces are economized and made to act in unison with each other. The swing of the balls is similar to that of a pendulum, their movement being in harmony with the motion of the governor, and not in planes across and antagonistic to it, as is now the case, with the ordinary centrifugal governors. By this means, the inertia in conjunction with the centrifugal forces causes the balls to fall to the rear of the point of suspension, thus acting to close the valve, while the momentum and *dead* weight are equally free to gain upon the point of suspension to open the valve. The great defect in hanging the balls so as to swing in radial lines from the shaft is that they are forced to retain their positions relative to the points of suspension, though at every variation is the speed of the engine the balls have a tendency to change such position with regard to the governor shaft, that is to advance or to fall to the rear of their points of suspension, but as the radial mode of suspension will not permit it, a force is consequently lost, which if economized, as it is in this invention, would be quick and effective in operation, but as it is so checked, a "jam" or straining and binding of the joints is produced, that greatly obstructs and prevents the free action of the little force remaining. David Shive, of Philadelphia, is the inventor.

Printing Press.—This invention relates to a new and improved printing press for printing both sides of a sheet simultaneously or during one passage of the latter through the press. The invention consists in a novel and improved means employed for operating the platens and in an improved inking and feeding mechanism; nearly all the parts being made to operate automatically from a single driving shaft, the necessary dwells allowed the platens to give the ink rollers an opportunity to pass over the forms, after each impression, and the feed mechanism made to work intermittently, or during the time only that the forms are free from or not in contact with the beds. The object of this invention is to obtain a simple and economical press for the purpose specified, and which will operate smoothly and well, and not be liable to get out of repair or have its parts become deranged by use. Martin G. Imbach, New York City, is the inventor.

Burial Cases.—This invention relates to a further improvement in coffins to that for which a patent was issued to Mr. Fogg on the 6th day of February, 1866, the said improvement being made applicable to a straight-sided coffin or burial casket, whose lid is secured by hinges or the like, to one edge of the case, and opening so as to display the whole interior of the casket. The present invention consists in removing a piece from nearly the whole of one side of the casket, which piece is secured to the lid—which latter opens like an ordinary trunk or hinged box lid. Julian A. Fogg, Salem, Mass., is the inventor.

Locks.—This invention relates to a lock which is locked and unlocked by means of a key with a hinged bit. This key is introduced through a tubular key hole which revolves in a socket in the back plate, and to the inner side of which a disk is attached which carries a guard for the purpose of tilting the bit of key as the same emerges from the inner end of the key hole, and which also carries a nose for the purpose of pushing back the bolt or latch. Said disk is held in position and prevented from turning spontaneously, or from being turned with another instrument besides the key, by one or more tumblers, which are adjusted by the bit of the key when the lock is to be unlocked. Charles Claude, 96 Walker street, New York City, is the inventor.

Apparatus for Elevating Water.—The object of this invention is to raise water by the action of the waves. It consists in a floating vessel or buoy, having a large area of surface placed in the water along a coast where the waves and swell will have free access to it, the vessel having an open tube fixed in its bottom, which tube is carried upward within a large tube, which is connected with a reservoir fixed above the waves, or with a pipe that is conducted into a reservoir on the shore. Each of these tubes is provided with a check valve to prevent the return of the water. The patentee calls this invention a buoy pump. It will be useful in supplying water for driving a water wheel or other purposes, and can be applied at any coast where there is a continual swell of the water and where there are waves. The floating vessel is guided within a frame or by means of the standards which support the upper tube or reservoir. A. N. Shattuck, San Francisco, Cal., is the inventor.

Head Block for Saw Mills.—This invention consists first in a novel and improved manner of operating the uprights or knee pieces of the head block, whereby the same may be moved a comparatively long distance under the short movement of the operating lever. The invention consists, second, in having the shaft by which the uprights or knee pieces are driven forward in sections and connected by clutches, so that one or more of the uprights or knee pieces may be moved as occasion may require. The invention consists, third, in an improved means of graduating the set of the log to the saw, and, fourth, in an improved mode of dogging the log to the uprights or knee pieces. J. M Stanton and F. Stanton, Manchester, Hillsborough Co., N. H., is the inventor.

Clock and Watch Escapement.—This invention relates to escapements of clocks and watches, and consists in constructing the pallet in two parts, each mounted in a different axis, and pointing in the same direction, their faces moving in parallel arcs. They are connected to each other by means of arms fixed on their axis and extending toward each other, their ends being united to form a point, whereby the motion of each pallet is regulated and controlled by the other. The invention further consists in making the escape wheel take hold of the pallets on the inside of their faces, and work outward from their centers of motion, the power increasing as the escape wheel moves until it leaves the pallets, whereas in the old escapement the escape wheel takes hold on the outside of the acting face of one of the pallets, the power consequently diminishing until it leaves the pallet. Benjamin Bacon, Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill., is the inventor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GENERAL NOTICES OF CHEMISTRY.—By Edmund C. Evans, M.D.—Published by Lippincott of Phildelphia.

This is the title of a work of over 400 pages, translated from the French of Pelinge Fremy. It is, as its title and preface, by its author, indicat, intended for "persons, who unaccustomed to scientific studies, wish to acquire a general knowledge of chemistry and its principal applications."

"Among the numerous facts which compose this science, we have chosen those which recommend themselves by their importance in the arts; these we have attempted to make clear by freeing them from formulas and details purely scientific which we have given in other weeks."

There are but few persons who received their education forty years ago who have any knowledge of chemistry; lawyers, clergymen, retired merchants, farmers and the general reader can from this work acquire a general knowledge of chemistry without puzzling their brains over symbols and formulas, which to those ignorant of chemistry seem like algebraic problems.

THERE are seventeen manufactories of paper collars in New England, and each girl employed makes about one thousand of them daily.