

Useful Information About Hair Dyes.

As a rule, all hair-dyes should be avoided; in almost every case the process is prejudicial to the unities which tend to form that harmonious whole, which we call personal beauty. The chief characteristics of beauty, independent of form, are the complexion, the eyes, and the hair; and therefore the first question to be asked, before attempting to change the color of so important an auxiliary to beauty as the hair, should naturally be, "Will the change suit the complexion and the eyes?" The Teutonic beauty of Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Normans, has come down to the people of Great Britain along with the practical common sense of the one, and the lofty bearing of the other. The mass of female loveliness which graces the land is therefore essentially "fair"—white and clear—in contradistinction to brown and dark. A clear rosy complexion, blue eyes, and hair more or less auburn, are all the most prevalent. Now, to change either the color of the complexion or of the hair is to destroy the unities of such a style of beauty, because the eye cannot be changed *en suite*; and it produces the same incongruous effect as an ill-dressed woman often presents by a display of ill-assorted colors in her attire. "Fair" persons are seldom, if ever, improved in appearance by the process of hair-dyeing. Such persons who do not exhibit these marked features of Teutonic extraction, in whose veins commingles the blood of a more southern race—whose dark or brown complexion, gazelle-like eyes, and raven hair tend to form that style of beauty we designate "brunette"—should age trip up youth or their locks become prematurely grey or silvery white, may call in the aid of art to restore the hair to its original tint, without infringing the principles of the harmony of color. If the hair be too glowing, too bright an auburn, to assimilate with the eyes, or with the blush of the cheek, then its redness can be artificially lowered by the application of what the French perfumers name *Eau Crayon*, pencil-water, but which is, called by its right name, simply walnut-water. Nearly everybody is familiar with the property of the juice of the walnut-husk to stain the skin of a dark brown. By some chemical magic this water can be prepared to darken the hair, and yet not to stain the skin. This liquid, sold by the manufacturing perfumers, is the best for darkening the hair, without, strictly speaking, dyeing it. Walnut-water does not darken the hair very rapidly; it therefore requires to be applied repeatedly during several weeks, and the change, however slow, is thus the more natural and unobscured. There are several good recipes to dye grey hair. The quickest dyes have the fault of staining the skin, should any portion touch the skin or scalp by accident, which it is almost impossible to avoid. The slower-acting dyes give more trouble, but are less likely to incur the unpleasant result of staining the skin. A quick dye is made by dissolving a quarter of an ounce of nitrate of silver in little less than a quarter of a pint of distilled rose or elder water—even common water will do, provided it has been boiled for a few minutes, and then allowed to cool. If the hair be quite clean and freed from grease by first washing it with borax, dissolved in warm water, and then allowing it to get dry, the silver solution has only to be combed carefully through the hair in order to produce the effect desired. If the hair be allowed to remain dishevelled and exposed to the action of sunshine, light, and air, the dye will act with increased rapidity; and if it be not dark enough, the dye can be again applied with increased effect. The application of a mordant, such as sulphate of ammonia, will also make the dye "strike" with greater rapidity; but it is a most disagreeable compound, and not to be recommended. Washing the hair with sulphur soap will help all dyes to produce a better color, whether they be walnut-water or silver solution. The best dye is thus prepared:—Calcined magnesia, two ounces; quicklime slaked, two ounces; powdered litharge, eight ounces. Having slaked the lime with as little water as possible to

cause it to disintegrate, mix the whole of the ingredients well together and they will be ready for use, in the following manner:—Mix the powder with enough water to form a thick creamy fluid; with the aid of a brush, completely cover the hair to be dyed with this mixture. To dye it light brown, allow it to remain upon the hair four hours; dark brown, eight hours; black, twelve hours. As the dye does not act unless it is moist, it is necessary to keep it so by wearing an oiled silk, india-rubber, or other waterproof cap. When the dye has taken effect, the hair has to be washed with an abundance of warm water.

S. PIESSE.

The Editor in his Sanctum
Presents the following *melange* to his indulgent readers:—

STEAM WHALERS.—There are now fourteen steamships employed by Scotch companies in the whale and seal fisheries of the Arctic regions. We believe that none of our American companies have yet employed steam vessels in fishing operations. So successful have been these Scotch fishing steamers that their number is increasing every year.

SCIENCE AND SKILL.—Dr. Lyon Playfair says:—"There never was a time when it was so necessary as now that skill and science should be united for the promotion of the industrial arts. Science, in its progress, is improving and simplifying processes of manufacture, while it is opening at the same time communication between the nations of the earth. Mere adventitious local advantages, apart from skill and science in their adaptation, become of much less moment than formerly."

AN INVENTOR'S GIFT.—Cyrus H. McCormick, the well-known inventor, has donated \$100,000 for the purpose of endowing a theological seminary at Chicago, with four professors. This is certainly a very commendable act of Christian benevolence, and we are pleased to know that Mr. McCormick is abundantly able to perform it.

GALILEO AND THE INQUISITION.—A subscriber of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN complains to the editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, as we learn from that paper, that, in an article entitled "Science honoring Princes," we proposed, as a subject for a cartoon, "Galileo and the Inquisition," evidently thinking therefrom that we are possessed with the vulgar error that he was persecuted for his science. Has our aggrieved subscriber paid so little attention to our columns as not to discover our want of bigotry? All that we meant was that, in 1615, Galileo was persecuted by the "powers that were," for stating what he thought to be the truth as seen from a natural point of view, and that such was the progress of the ages that, in 1859, Faraday had for his audience one of that self-same class—the rulers. We of course referred to the Inquisition as a State engine, not as a religious institution.

CANE MILL.—The Assistant-Postmaster, writing to us from Mormon, Salt Lake County, Utah, says that there is great enquiry in that section, at this time, for the best kind of mill for extracting the juice of the sugar cane, which bids fair to be extensively cultivated in that region, it being a county well adapted to it. He requests us to send a description of the best mill for this purpose. Here is an opening market for some enterprising manufacturer. Communications should be made directly as above.

FLYING.—A correspondent writes that, from certain experiments he has made, he thinks that if some one would advance him \$800 or \$900, he could get a pair of wings made whereby he could accomplish astonishing feats in flying *a la* buzzard and other birds. We once heard of an enthusiastic aeronaut who imagined himself capable, with a set of wings, of imitating the feathered tribes. His experiments were duly made, and, in answer to the inquiry of his friends how he got along, he replied that he could fly well enough, but that it was confounded hard to alight.

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.—To carry through a single mail from St. Louis to San Francisco requires the use of 166 stations, 164 changes, 91 drivers, and 716 horses. The total number of horses required on the route is about 1,800.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—This splendid frigate-of-war (noticed by us in No. 38 of the present volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN) sails in a few days for Cherbourg, France, *en route* for Russia. She was coppered with the article known as the "cold rolled" copper up to a draft of 23 feet. Of this material there were used in that process 5,150 sheets, weighing about 50,000 pounds. Each sheet required 140 nails, of which there were used 721,000, weighing 5,000 pounds, in riveting the copper on the vessel. The material used cost \$14,000.

SOMETHING OF A CHANGE.—One of our Texan subscribers recently appended the following postscript to his letter:—"I duly received No. 32 of your journal, containing, among much other interesting and valuable information, a description of your new offices. What a change in that old spot since I used to be a clerk in a store on the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets in 1834. Then, I looked with reverence on the 'Old Brick Church' of Dr. Spring; now, thousands gaze with admiration upon a *scientific palace*, the like of which cannot be seen in any other part of the world. Then, I used to wade through the columns of the *Sun*, Brooks' *Sunday Times*, and Lock's *New Era*, for a few paragraphs devoted to science, and only about half a dozen notices of patent claims and new inventions appeared each week. Now, I am entertained in a distant land (then scarcely known) with a fine quarto paper—the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—devoted entirely to such subjects, and issued from one of the noblest buildings erected on the same spot where stood that 'Old Brick Church.'

PHYSIC AND SCIENCE.—The *Physio-Medical Recorder*, published at Cincinnati, in speaking of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, says: "It is one of the most reliable and instructive mechanical weeklies of this country, and has acquired an enviable reputation for solidity, promptness and honesty. Its columns are always full of thought and suggestion. To artisans of all classes it cannot fail to be a favorite; and to lads of a mechanical turn it will prove a valuable companion, keeping them acquainted with all the improvements of the day, and encouraging them to inventions by pointing out the many fields still open for the exercise of mechanical genius."

A LAZY EDITOR.—The editor of the *Ohio Cultivator* must be a very lazy fellow, and still he edits a very interesting journal. Every month the *Cultivator* comes to us, and on the first page commences "Talk from the Editor's Arm-chair." Now, how an editor can say such good things and sit in an arm-chair is what we cannot apprehend, and then again, how an editor can afford to have an arm-chair is still further beyond our comprehension; and still the most wonderful thing of all is, how an editor, who takes life so easy as to be continually occupying an arm-chair, can obtain so much practical information for the farmer as is contained in the *Ohio Cultivator*. How is it done?

CHOICE COMPLIMENTS.—The *United States Journal* says: "It—the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—is beyond all question the most beautiful and popular scientific journal in the world." The Leon (Iowa) *Pioneer* says: "There are many who take the New York *Ledger*, but a single volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is worth more than all the *Ledgers* that ever were or ever will be published." The editor of the *Daily News*, Kingston, Canada, in a lengthy editorial notice, says: "The publishers of this truly valuable and elegantly got-up weekly journal propose to change its form, increase the quantity of reading matter, and otherwise improve—if that be possible—its general character. It has long been distinguished as the best printed

and most ably conducted scientific medium in America, and its illustrations are engraved in the very best style of the art and with the truthfulness of the daguerreotype." The *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, says, in reference to our project of enlargement: "We regard it—the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—as the most valuable and indispensable journal of its class published anywhere. It is worthy of the success that attends it." We could multiply such notices *ad libitum*.

A NEW ALLOY.—At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, a pistol barrel made of an alloy composed of tin, iron, and aluminum, was exhibited, and was found to be very strong and its quality is such that it will never rust. This alloy is six times stronger than bronze and can be forged at a red heat and hammered like steel.

THE MISSISSIPPI BAR.—The city of New Orleans, at no very distant day, will be shut out from the commerce of the sea unless efficient measures are soon taken to remove the bar from the mouth of the Mississippi river. During the past winter and spring a large fleet of ships were detained for two months at the bar before they were enabled to pass over.



* Persons who write to us expecting replies through this column, and those who may desire to make contributions to it of brief interesting facts, must always observe the strict rule, viz. to furnish their names, otherwise we cannot place confidence in their communications.

M. M., of S. C.—Ericsson's calorific engines are now operating in this city to some extent, where a small amount of power is required, and they give satisfaction. It is difficult just now to estimate the question of economy; time is required to determine how long the parts will last when exposed to the action of dry heat. The calorific engine requires less coal than the steam engine, and the cost of a three-horse power would be, we suppose, \$700 or \$800.

E. J., of Boston.—Send us a sketch and description of your alleged improvement, for examination, without delay. We think you have procrastinated your application too long already. The party to whom you refer obtained his patent this week, as you will see by the list of claims. You must now necessarily enter into litigation upon the question of priority of invention, if you wish to maintain your rights. You could have avoided this by more promptitude.

T. H. L., of Ga.—We are very much obliged to you for the fair list of subscribers you have sent us. We do not know where you can procure a reliable machine for cleaning seeds from broom-corn straw. If we hear of anyone who can furnish such a machine you will be advised.

G. B. D., of N. Y.—We have no knowledge of the extraordinary "motive power" to which you refer; but we may remark that such announcements are not uncommon. Honest inventors, not well informed in the laws of mechanics, often deceive themselves into the belief that by some adjustment or combination of mechanical elements they can supersede "steam, water, wind, and other powers." The idea in the case you mention of "the adaptation of weight so as to overcome friction, and evolve power proportionate to the amount of weight employed," shows most conclusively that the supposed invention is a mere chimaera.

G. B., of Mass.—Every specimen of glass intended for optical purposes must be examined and selected for its purity, not because it is made in a certain manner. The polishing of lens is a very delicate and difficult operation, and you should try and get some practical instruction from a practicing optician. Brewster's Optics can be obtained in this city.

A. A. S., of N. Y.—As you require the benefit of all the light which you now have, the only method which we can recommend to screen your window is to place a curtain of bleached muslin in a frame on the outside of the window, flush with the wall. This arrangement will not only prevent persons witnessing you at your work, but actually increase the light in your room, as the innumerable points on the fabric will refract the solar rays into the apartment. Rooms partly underground, which enjoy but little light, can be made much more cheerful by such a simple arrangement—it will transmit a great deal more light into them. Use thin strips of zinc in the cyanide of gold for the purpose of reducing the precious metal.

W. E. H., of Ala.—Coarse cotton gauze is much superior to perforated paper to protect the face of sleeping persons from flies. You can purchase this material in almost every dry goods store. Fans, operated by clock-work, can be placed on the posts of beds to keep the atmosphere of bedrooms cool during sultry nights. Such fans are not uncommon in the East Indies.

M. L. H., of N. H.—We cannot undertake your case unless you place the whole business in our hands yourself, as we cannot consent to interfere with the business of other agents. If inventors will intrust their interests to agents merely because they are cheap, they must expect to suffer. If you employ a cheap agent you must look for poor services.

S. W. H., of N. Y.—In South America, where fuel is scarce, silver is separated from its ores by grinding them to very fine powder, then exposing them for a considerable time to the successive action of common salt, sulphate of copper and mercury. These substances, mixed with the silver ore, are spread on a paved floor and trodden by horses, to effect an intimate mixture or amalgam, which is separated from the exhausted ore by washing in water. Another method of extracting silver from its ore, is by fusing it with three times its weight of lead, then expelling it in a crucible with saltpeter. This process oxydizes the lead, the silver forming in a button at the bottom of the crucible.

B. C., of Md.—You are a common sense man, and we ask you, does it stand to reason that a patent agent can do a regular business and base his fee upon the issue of the patent, and thus take all the contingencies that are likely to arise in each case? The fact is, such agents are usually without clients, reputation, skill or integrity, and if your case should happen to get into the Patent Office after you had paid the official fee, and be rejected, the \$20 would be withdrawn without consultation with you, and you cease thus placed in an almost hopeless condition. Cases similar to this are frequently coming under our notice. We have one now before us, where an obscure Washington agent (A. C. C.) got the \$30 and gave his victim no satisfaction, not even to reply to his client's letter.

BOTTLE FOR THE PREVENTION OF POISONING.—On page 243, present vol. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, we described a method of constructing bottles for enabling small quantities of fluid to be dropped from the neck by narrowing the aperture underneath the stopple, and we now give an engraving of it, which will better show its construction.



D. R. STEVENSON, of Allegheny City, Pa., desires us to state that he has a set of bound volumes of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, from Vol. I to X, which he would like to sell at \$5 per volume. Persons often write us for the work complete; and no doubt, by obtaining the first ten volumes of Mr. Stevenson for \$50, they will be able to procure the last three at a less price per volume.

W. B., of N. Y.—Little & Brown, of Boston, are the publishers of Francis' work on the Lowell experiments with turbine water-wheels. There is no other work to which we can refer you for practical information on this subject.

P. C. R., of N. Y.—The black coating on the outside of lamps is given either with black asphaltum or black copal varnish; and the yellow with lacquer, which is lac varnish colored with turmeric. All these varnishes are made by manufacturers, and sold at retail by dealers in painters' materials.

N. B., of C. W.—"Enamelled furniture" is so named from receiving several coats of paint and varnish, and being polished down so as to give it a very smooth surface. If you use light enamel varnish it will not crack so readily as lac-spirit varnish.

J. C. F., of N. Y.—We cannot send you the numbers wanted of Vol. VI. Peter Yates' pulley-engine has never been tried, so far as we know, since his experiments were made some years ago in this city. We were informed that it was continually getting out of order, and did not give satisfaction.

W. H., of Ohio.—Steel springs, after they are polished, are placed in an oven containing sand highly heated, and in this they are kept until they acquire the proper color—blue, purple or straw—which indicates the temper desired, when they are withdrawn.

H., of B. ston.—The description of ore of gold was published on page 808, Vol. XI, SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

A. P. R., of Ohio.—Friction matches are made by dipping their ends first in molten sulphur, then, when cold, into a composition of 9 parts phosphorus, 14 of niter, 16 peroxide of manganese, and a little sulphuret of antimony, mixed intimately in a solution of gum arabic. You will find some further information on this subject on page 212, Vol. XI, SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

W. B. G., of N. Y.—Your subscription is paid until March, 1860. Your proposed method of increasing the intensity of a Smee's battery, if found useful, is patentable, because it is new.

C. F. G. M., of Ind.—If there is sufficient force in the St. Joe River, near your house, you may be able to put up a ram that will throw sufficient water 15 feet above its level to irrigate your grounds. There is no difficulty about making the ram operate for the purpose, if you can conveniently obtain a fall, either from the river or the brook which you have described.

O. S., of Conn.—W. B. Leonard, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the American Institute, can furnish you with a dynamometer for testing the power of a water-wheel. It is only by such a test or a brake that you can obtain the Power of an engine or wheel.

M. C. M., of Ind.—We have no data before us in reference to the highest speed attained by locomotives in the United States.

G. P. R., of N. Y.—Your contribution, "The Heroes of Industry," will appear in the first number of the New Volume. Thank you.

G. W., of Mo.—The sponge is but the dwelling-house of one of the lower forms of life, and has no life in itself.

W. M. H., of Md.—There are so many modifying circumstances in all boiling and heating operations that it is difficult to fix any arbitrary rules in regard to proportions. You will find much useful information on this subject in "Peclet's Traite de la Chaleur." Sold by H. Balliere, of this city.

H. H., of Pa.—When the article is of such a nature that the date of the patent cannot be printed or stamped thereon, it should be affixed to the case or package containing it. This will fully meet the requirements of the law. You need not put the name of the patentee on the package.

Money received at the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Office business, for the week ending Saturday, June 11, 1859:—

- L. M., of Mich., \$30; H. W. S., of Wis., \$25; J. K., of Mass., \$55; F. H., of Ill., \$30; J. R., of Pa., \$30; A. B., of N. Y., \$250; H. D., of Pa., \$25; G. C., of Miss., \$55; J. W. N., of Ct., \$35; G. H. & S. F., of N. Y., \$30; W. D. S., of Pa., \$30; J. B. Q., of N. Y., \$30; G. H. K., of N. Y., \$55; G. C., of N. Y., \$30; F. W., of Pa., \$25; W. H., of Mich., \$30; W. S. R., of S. C., \$25; P. W. G. & Co., of Ill., \$20; A. W., of Vt., \$30; M. R., of N. Y., \$55; M. & B., of N. Y., \$20; J. C., of Miss., \$25; M. & S., of Texas, \$55; J. B., of Ill., \$30; G. A., of O., \$20; H. H., of Mass., \$110; T. D. R., of N. Y., \$20; W. H., of Ga., \$25; J. H. G., of Pa., \$30; H. H., of N. Y., \$10; T. C., of Pa., \$25; J. C. P., of La., \$25; J. W. McL., of Ind., \$30; H. W. H., of Ct., \$30; J. P., of Iowa, \$20; A. L. B., of Paris, \$330; J. G. L., of Pa., \$32; J. W., of O., \$30; L. W. H., of N. C., \$30; G. W. P., of Vt., \$15; C. M., of N. Y., \$70; A. G., of Ala., \$5; W. P., of Mass., \$30; A. B., of Ill., \$25; J. H. R., of N. Y., \$150; L. S. U., of Tenn., \$30; A. L. S., of Ind., \$30; C. P. P., of Ala., \$15; E. W. D., of Mass., \$12; F. & S., of N. Y., \$160; L. R. B., of N. Y., \$30; R. S. P., of Ct., \$30; J. F. S., of N. Y., \$55; E. C., of Mass., \$100; S. B. T., of Ct., \$30; T. W., of R. I., \$20; W. T. C., of N. J., \$50; B. F., of Ind., \$30; I. F. B., of Ga., \$10; G. & M., of Ill., \$35; J. A. R., of N. Y., \$50.

Specifications drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office during the week ending Saturday, June 11, 1859:—

- E. B. W., of N. H.; J. P., of N. Y.; A. G., of Ala.; W. H., of Ga.; L. B. T., of N. Y.; J. T. P., of N. Y.; P. W. G. & Co., of Ill.; J. A. R., of N. Y. (2 cases); G. H. K., of N. Y.; J. G., of Pa.; H. W. S., of Wis.; C. M., of N. Y. (2 cases); H. D., of Pa.; J. W. N., of Conn.; W. G. of N. Y.; H. & K., of Mass.; A. B., of Ala.; L. M., of Mich.; J. H. G., of Pa.; T. W. D., of Mass.; C. P. P., of Ala.; H. A., of N. Y.; J. G. E., of Pa.; M. & B., of N. Y.; A. H., of Ala.; J. C., of Miss.; T. C., of Pa.; J. C. P., of La.; W. S. R., of S. C.; A. D. B., of Ga.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT SOLICITORS.—Messrs. MUNN & CO., Proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to procure patents for inventors in the United States and all foreign countries on the most liberal terms. Our experience is of thirteen years' standing, and our facilities are unequalled by any other agency in the world. The long experience we have had in preparing specifications and drawings has rendered us perfectly conversant with the mode of doing business at the United States Patent Office, and with most of the inventions which have been patented. Information concerning the patentability of inventions is freely given, without charge, on sending a model or drawing and description to this office. Consultation may be had with the firm, between nine and four o'clock, daily, at their principal office, 37 Park Row, New York. We established, over a year ago, a branch office in the City of Washington, on the corner of F and Seventh streets, opposite the United States Patent Office. This office is under the general supervision of one of the firm, and is in daily communication with the Principal Office in New York, and personal attention will be given at the Patent Office to all such cases as may require it. Inventors and others who may visit Washington, having business at the Patent Office, are cordially invited to call at our office.

We are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of patents in Europe and other countries. For the transaction of this business we have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery Lane, London; 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris; and 2 Rue des Epéronniers, Brussels. We think we may safely say that three-fourths of all the European patents secured to American citizens are procured through our Agency.

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 through our Agency, the requirements of the Patent Office, &c., may be had gratis upon application at the principal office or either of the branches.

The annexed letters from the last two Commissioners of Patents we commend to the perusal of all persons interested in obtaining 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.

Immediately after the appointment of Mr. Holt to the office of Postmaster-General of the United States, he addressed to us the subjoined very gratifying testimonial:—

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, Commissioner of Patents. Communications and remittances should be addressed to MUNN & COMPANY, No. 37 Park-row, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ONE ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, acting as Agent for the sale of Emery's Patent Corn-Husker, patented July 7, 1857. When last heard from he was in New Orleans. Any person having purchased Rights, or knowing of his whereabouts, would confer a great favor by informing the subscriber. WM. EMERY, Jones' Creek, Randolph Co., Ill. 41 1t

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE PATENT RIGHT, or State Rights, for a superior Corn-Husking Machine. The above machine is operated by steam or horse-power, and is capable of husking fifty bushels of corn per hour. It separates the but or stalk, and husks the ear with one handling the corn. A full sized machine can be seen in operation at the office of the patentee, No. 139 Thames-street, Newport, R. I. For further information address WM. H. SMITH, 41 2t P. O. box 60, Newport, R. I.

TO MECHANICS.—WANTED.—A PARTNER, with \$300 to \$500, to manufacture an extremely remunerative article, on which I have a monopoly. Apply to S. HIATT, Indianapolis, Ind. 41 1t

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LEAD PIPE.—A New and Valuable Article, viz., a Semi-Elastic Pipe or Hose which can be used with pumps of any kind, for suction, forcing, or conducting water in any and every place where pipe is required. Its properties are:—It imparts no deleterious effects to the water, nor in any way affects it unpleasantly after a few days use; it is sufficiently elastic to be bent into curves, and it is unaffected by heat or cold; it will not burst if water is frozen into it; it is not injured by exposure to the sun or atmosphere; it is composed of ingredients indestructible, except by fire. Samples of it have been tested by use for three years, without the least apparent decay, and it can be made to bear pressure as high as 400 lbs. to the square inch. Price not far from that of lead pipe. Circulars with prices and particulars furnished by the manufacturers. BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, corner of Summer and Chancery streets, Boston, Mass. 31 13t

A GOOD AND SURE INVESTMENT.—The undersigned has invented a Rotary Brick Machine, in which is combined all that is really useful. A rare inducement is now offered to a suitable person with a cash capital of \$2,000. All information given, with machinists' reference, by addressing JOHN KUTTS, patentee, No. 1320 Market-street, Philadelphia. N. B.—Any person or persons infringing my Patent will be dealt with to the full extent of the law. JOHN KUTTS, 41 1t

THE AMERICAN STAIR BUILDER.—By William P. Esterbrook and James H. Monkton. The best book on the subject. Everything connected with the science fully explained and illustrated. One large quarto volume. Price \$6. Sent by mail, free of postage. Discount to Booksellers and Carriers. Address: BAKER & GODWIN, Publishers, 40 2t Tribune Buildings, Printing-House-sq., N. Y.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A. B. ELY, Counsel-at-Law, Traveler Building, Boston, Mass., will give his personal attention and experience of fifteen years to consultations and trials in all matters relating to the law of patents, interferences, infringements, &c. 38 13t

MARINE RAILWAYS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, Marine and Naval Architect, is prepared to build Marine Railways and Dry Docks, and to furnish Steam and Horse-power Engines, Chains, Castings, &c., on short notice; and on reasonable terms. Satisfactory reference given. Address H. I. GRANDALL, New Bedford, Mass. 38 13t

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE FROM 1/4 OF AN INCH to six inches bore; Galvanized Iron Pipe (a substitute for lead), Steam Whistles, Stop Valves and Cocks, and a great variety of fittings and fixtures for steam, gas, and water, sold at wholesale and retail. Store and Manufactory 76 John, and 29, 31 and 33 Platt st., New York. JAMES O. MORSE & CO. 31 13

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