

NEW INVENTIONS.

The following are some of the most prominent of the patents issued this week, with the names of the patentees:—

PAPER HOLDER.—D. M. SMITH, Springfield, Vt.—This invention consists in providing a device by which sheets of paper may be held and hung upon a wall or other convenient places.

GONG BELL.—ISAAC A. BEVIN, Chatham, Conn.—The object of this invention is to construct a gong bell of that class in which the clapper strikes twice by one pull of the handle, so that a powerful spring may be employed and a heavy blow may be struck upon the bell, while the pull will be comparatively easy and very effective.

METALLIC BUSHING AND FASTENING FOR BUCKLES.—H. H. MANSFIELD, South Canton, Mass.—The object of this invention is to provide a simple and cheap article by which woven or leather straps may be securely attached to the loop part of a buckle, so that the end of the said strap will be well protected and prevented from raveling, and the most exposed parts of the strap will be prevented from wearing out too fast.

PEN HOLDER.—EDWIN DWIGHT BABBIT, New York City.—This invention relates to a combination of a spring with the barrel of the pen holder in such a manner that the said spring depresses the rear end of the pen and also acts as an elastic bolster for the pen, and also permitting an easy introduction and security of pens of different sizes in the same pen holder.

CREAM CRACKERS.—DANIEL M. HOLMES, Brooklyn, N. Y.—This invention relates to an improved cracker of a very light and friable kind, somewhat similar to those now manufactured by bakers under the name of egg crackers.

GANG PLOW.—S. F. DAVENPORT, Jerseyville, Ill.—This invention relates to a gang plow of extremely simple construction, and which will admit of the driver having full control over the plows.

MACHINE FOR HARVESTING GRAIN.—CHARLES DENTON, Pekin, Ill.—This invention relates to a machine for harvesting grain, whereby the labor of binding and shocking the same is avoided, and is of that class in which the team is placed behind so as to propel or shove the machine along in front of them.

DEVICE FOR RAKING AND LOADING HAY.—H. S. PALMER, Norwell, Mich.—Patented Sept. 25, 1866.—This invention consists in so combining an elevator to a hay rake that hay may be raked and at the same time elevated and deposited upon the load, and in providing or constructing a portion of the elevator in sections in such a manner that they will recede from each other while upon the ground, and approach each other while being elevated, so that a much wider space is raked over than the load or wagon is wide; thus, while the hay is being elevated it is brought transversely to the load and deposited thereon.

COMBINED ROLLER AND HARROW.—JAMES DAVIS, Laomi, Ill.—This invention combines the harrow and roller into one machine, and mounts both on wheels, and is so arranged that the driver may ride, so that the hardest work of the farm is made the easiest both for the attendant and team.

PORTABLE BORING MACHINE.—ROBT. ALLISON, Port Carbon Pa.—This portable machine is for boring or reaming shaft holes in large cast-iron cog and fly wheels, pulleys, spiders, etc., and is especially adapted to the use of machine shops in the interior of the country not provided with lathes of sufficient capacity for this kind of work. It obviates the slow and expensive hand labor of cutting key seats, fitting keys, and staking the shaft true.

DUMPING CARRIAGE FOR COAL, ETC.—M. G. SMITH and W. P. STEVENS, Kingston, Pa.—This invention relates to carriages for coal and other mines, and other purposes, where loads are to be raised or lowered and discharged.

GANG AND SUB-SOIL PLOW.—ROBT. L. DODGE and E. M. WALKER, Gallatin, Mo.—This invention consists in constructing a gang of plows and arranging them in beams, and attaching them to a frame in such a manner that they may be either used for surface plows or for sub-soiling.

WEEDING AND HILLING PLANTS.—THOMAS BEALE, New Milford Ill.—This implement is for weeding and hilling plants, and is designed to supersede the hoe and other hand implements hitherto used for such purposes, by rendering the labor lighter, a person being enabled to use this implement without stooping.

MANUFACTURE OF POWDER.—FRANK S. ALLEN, New York City.—This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of that class of blasting and gun powder which is composed of an explosive compound mixed with any vegetable or other substance such as paper, saw dust, etc.

EVAPORATOR.—J. COOPER, Mount Vernon, Ohio.—This invention relates to a pan for evaporating saccharine and other liquids, which is provided with a sheet-metal bottom and partitions of gradually increasing height which are produced either by doubling the bottom up, or, if desired, the bottom can be in several sections, the ends of which are turned up and bent one over the other and over suitable wires used for strengthening the top edges of the partitions.

AXLE-BOX COVER.—F. K. HAIN, Renova, Pa.—This invention relates to an axle-box cover which is provided with two gudgeons intended to work in suitable eyes on the box. One of these eyes is open on top so that the cover when turned clear up can be removed, and in the other uncute eye a spring is placed which presses against the end of the gudgeons and forces the cover up against the inner shoulder of the cut or open eye. This shoulder is provided with a notch into which the cover catches so that it is prevented from opening spontaneously, and the inner edges or shoulders of both eyes form inclined planes which, in combination with the spring aforesaid, render the cover self closing.

BEEHIVE.—SAMUEL TAYLOR, Burlington, Me.—This invention consists in constructing the beehive in sections so arranged and connected together that any one of the sections may be removed at pleasure, and the sections arranged or disposed as may be required, in order to take all the surplus honey from the hive the colony of bees can spare without killing or injuring the bees in the least; the invention also admitting of old combs being removed whenever necessary.

REAPER.—HORATIO WHITING, New York City.—This invention relates to a discharging device to be applied to reapers for the purpose of laying the cut grain in a continuous swath so that it may be readily bound into sheaves, and a rake dispensed with entirely.

SELF-EXPANDING AUGER FOR BORING ARTESIAN WELLS.—J. T. PARKER, Farmington, Me.—This invention relates to that class of auger in which the tubing of the well is made to follow immediately in the rear of the auger, and owing to its expanding and contracting construction, the auger may be removed at pleasure through the bore of the tubing; it consists in a pod auger divided into two parts and hinged together in such a manner that when boring the auger is expanded by the resistance of the material which is being bored or acted upon.

RUNNING GEAR OF RAILROAD CARS.—B. HEIDERICK, Brady's Bend, Pa.—This invention consists in a novel manner of arranging the bearings of the axles, whereby due provision is made against accidents caused by the breaking of the axles. It also consists in a means for supporting the trucks whereby they will be retained in running position if a wheel should break. And further, it consists in a mode of connecting the two trucks together, whereby the same will be made to adjust or turn themselves in a radial position in turning curves on the road and the trucks prevented from running off the rails if a flange of a wheel should break, one truck serving as a guide for the other.

SAND PUMP.—JAMES BENSON, Bellair, Ohio.—The object of this invention is to construct a pump for removing sand, mud, and reduced rock from an oil or other deep well.

WINNOWER.—FRANCIS FRYE, Time, Ill.—This invention consists in so combining an eccentric to an upright lever which is connected to a screen or fan for cleaning grain as to produce a regular longitudinal reciprocating motion to the screen of a winnower.

DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOW.—JOHN CLARRIDGE, Pancoastburgh, Ohio.—This invention is designed to furnish an improved double shovel plow so constructed and arranged that by occasionally changing one of the shovels, the same plow may be used for cultivating the corn through the whole season.

COMBINED SINGLE ROW CORN DRILL AND PLANTER.—JOHN CLARRIDGE, Pancoastburgh, Ohio.—This invention is designed to furnish an improved machine which may be used for planting corn in drills or hills as may be desired.

SELF-UNLOADING WAGON.—HARVEY BARTON, Black Earth, Wis.—This wagon is intended for farmers' use for hauling dirt, for venders of different kinds of articles such as vegetables, etc., and for all uses where it is desirable to keep different articles separate from each other, as well as to produce a quick means for unloading the wagon.

TOP FOR FRUIT JARS.—J. F. WINCHELL, Springfield, Ohio.—This invention consists in the construction of a cap or cover for fruit jars, etc., with a convex upper face; and in the employment and arrangement of a cam lever and pressure lever upon a clamping or cross piece, in such manner that the cap can be pressed tightly upon the jar, and quickly released from pressure when desired, none of the parts being in any wise damaged by repeated use, but on the contrary, remaining in a proper position for continued use.

MINERS' FUSE LOCK.—GEBHARD HAGENMEYER, Big River, Cal.—The object of this invention is to provide an apparatus by means of which miners and others can light a fuse with safety to themselves and with certainty.

BUCKLE AND RING.—R. C. DUNHAM, New Britain, Conn.—This invention consists of a buckle or ring composed of a metal core covered with or protected by vulcanized india-rubber or other vulcanizable gum in such manner that a strong, cheap and durable buckle or ring is obtained which is not liable to wear out the leather straps, and which lasts much longer than an ordinary leather covered buckle or ring.

BRAIDING CIRCULAR WARP FRAME.—J. DALTON, Williamsburgh, N. Y.—This invention relates to a machine which produces a combined warp and knit stitch applicable particularly for covering skirt wires, cords or other materials, or for the manufacture of lamp wick, lacings, etc. The stitch is produced by a series of needles which are placed in a zig-zag position and which are operated easily by an independent lever in a circular frame, in such a manner that a perfect web can be produced of three or more strands or threads of the same or of different materials, each strand or thread being received by its own and unchangeable line of needles at every revolution.

MACHINE FOR MANUFACTURING MOLDINGS.—THOMAS J. CLOSE, Philadelphia, Pa.—This invention is designed to furnish an improved machine, by means of which composition moldings of any desired length and of any desired pattern, may be easily, quickly, and accurately manufactured.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND TANNING HIDES AND SKINS.—GEO. M. MERSEY, Greenbush, Wis.—This invention relates to a new and improved process for preparing and tanning hides or skins, with or without the hair, whereby a soft and pliable leather is produced in a comparatively short time and with little labor.

WINDLASS.—WM. GOODMAN, St. John, N. B.—The shaft in this ship's windlass is like those in common use, having two ratchet wheels and a center cylinder with ratchet teeth for detents. The ratchet wheels are operated on by a pair of jaws with suitable pawls attached to them, the jaws being placed at the end of wrought iron levers, each of which has on its inner end a roller fixed on a cast iron shoe, such rollers working on the surface of a horizontal cam, which is connected to the spindle of the capstan by means of a coupling collar and keys.

BEEHIVE.—ALVA E. ELLIS, Friendsville, Ill.—This invention has for its object the constructing of a beehive in such a manner that perfect ventilation will be obtained, superior facilities afforded for hiving the bees, and also for removing surplus honey from the hive.

BEEHIVE.—HENRY A. TOZIER, Littleton, Maine.—This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of beehives, whereby several advantages are obtained over the ordinary hives, such as a more thorough protection against the bee moth, proper ventilation, security against cold, etc., etc.

CORN CULTIVATOR.—L. O. STEVENS, Pekin, Ill.—This invention relates to a new and improved cultivator, designed for culti-

vating corn and other crops grown in hills or drills, and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts, whereby the operator or driver has complete control over the implement, and operates the plows with the greatest facility in the prosecution of his work.

CORN PLANTER.—E. R. HOLFORD, Westford, Wis.—This invention consists principally in constructing, in a peculiar and novel manner, a slotted slide or valve to regulate the flow of seed from a corn planter, in combination with a lever and cam or ratchet wheel.

LATHE CHUCK.—D. E. WHITON, West Stafford, Conn.—This invention consists principally in a novel manner of holding and securing the pinion within the body or case of the chuck.

Inventions Patented in England by Americans.

[Condensed from the "Journal of the Commissioners of Patents."]

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.

- 1,514.—CONSTRUCTION OF REFLECTOR.—William M. Marshall, Philadelphia. June 2, 1866.
- 2,002.—SMOKE-CONSUMING HEATER.—George W. Fair, Dayton, Ohio. August 2, 1866.
- 2,041.—DOUBLE HYDROSTATIC SCALES FOR DETERMINING THE LOAD OF SHIPS OR BOATS.—Wilhelm O. Reim, Springfield, Ohio. August 3, 1866.
- 2,172.—MODE OF PREVENTING EGGS FROM SPOILING.—Jesse K. Marsh, Terre Haute, Ind. August 23, 1866.
- 2,181.—IMPROVEMENT IN ORGANS, PIANOFORTES, AND MELODEONS, ALSO APPLICABLE TO OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS HAVING KEYBOARDS.—George B. Kirkham, New York City. August 24, 1866.
- 2,190.—COMBING OF WOOL AND OTHER FIBER.—Cullen Whipple, Cranston, R. I., and Elisha Johnson, Wettersfield, Conn. August 25, 1866.
- 2,198.—CHURN.—Sylvester F. Schoonmaker, New York City. August 25, 1866.
- 2,199.—STEAM ENGINE.—John F. Allen, New York City, and Charles T. Porter, Old Trafford, county of Lancaster, England. August 25, 1866.
- 2,215.—MODE OF PREVENTING OXIDATION OF LEAD BALLS IN FIXED AMMUNITION.—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburgh, Pa. August 28, 1866.
- 2,229.—LOOM.—Thomas Robjohn, New York City. August 29, 1866.
- 2,231.—BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARM.—Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburgh, Pa. August 29, 1866.
- 2,233.—LIFTING JACK.—Augustus B. Childs, Rochester, N. Y. August 30, 1866.
- 2,325.—NEW AND USEFUL MACHINE FOR SCOURING, SLEEKING, OR SETTING HIDES OR LEATHER.—Edward Fitzhenry, Oregon. September 10, 1866.

THE MARKETS.

There is no marked change in business matters since our last. The premium on gold continues nearly the same, with a present temporary inflation, and the prices of almost all commodities are steadily maintained. Money is plenty, and paper is sought for at five and even four per cent. Buyers purchase for immediate consumption, the general expectation of a change in values inclining to caution. For this, among other reasons, there is little disposition toward speculation. It is a gratifying fact that up to Sept. 30th, our public debt has been reduced \$183,916,334, while we have in the treasury \$86,259,909 in coin. There has been somewhat of a decline in flour and wheat, but most other articles of prime necessity maintain their former prices.

ASHES.—Pots are in demand, but the supply is limited. Prices, \$9 75@10 00 per bbl. Pearls are scarce.

BRICKS.—Common Hard, \$12@13. Croton and Philadelphia phia are \$16@17 for the former, and \$50 for the latter.

COAL.—Foreign scarce and in demand. Lehigh, at Elizabethport, \$7 50. Cumberland, at Georgetown, D. C., \$5 50. Freight on Cumberland \$2 25. Stove retails at \$7 50@8 50.

COFFEE.—Demand for Rio, Laguayra, 18 1/2@19c., gold; 26c., currency. Costa Rica, 20c. Java, 25 1/2c.

COPPER.—Detroit, 31@31 1/2c.; Portage Lake, 31 1/2c.

COTTON.—There has been a continued active speculative and spinning demand, and prices have further advanced 2c. @ 3c., and in some instances still higher prices have been paid. Ordinary, 32 1/2c.; Middling, 35 1/2@40 1/2c.; Good Middling, 41@44c.

FLOUR.—Prices have declined 25@50c. Common brands rule from \$9 80@11 75; Ohio fancy brands \$11 80@11 85; Genesee extra, \$12 25@14 50.

GRAIN.—Wheat declined 5@10c. Milwaukee, \$2 25@2 31 Amber, \$2 82 38. Rye—\$1 05@1 08 for No. 1 Western; \$1 25 for Canada. Barley, \$1 25. Oats—50@55c. for Chicago; 55@58c. for Milwaukee; 57c. for Ohio. Corn—80c. for inferior Western mixed; 90@91c. for shipping, 96c. for choice White.

IRON.—Scotch Pig, scarce. Prices have advanced. Glengarnock, \$52@53. American \$48. Bar refined, \$105@107 50.

LATHS.—Are firm, with sales of Eastern at \$4, three months.

LEAD.—Market dull. Pig 10 1/2 currency. Bar, 11; and Sheet and Pipe, 11 1/2c.

LEATHER.—The market for Hemlock Sole is very firm, with a fair demand. We quote Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Light Weights, 3 1/2@3 3/4c.; Middle do., 3 1/2@3 3/4c.; Heavy do., 3 3/4@3 3/8; California Light, 3 1/2@3 3/4c.; Middle do., 3 1/2@3 3/4c.; Heavy do., 3 3/4@3 3/8; Orinoco, etc., Light, 3@3 1/2c.; Middle do., 3 1/2@3 3/4c.; Heavy do., 3 1/2@3 3/8; Slaughter Upper in Rough, 33@36.

LIME.—The market for Rockland is steady at \$1 70 for common, and \$2 10 for Lump, cash. Rosendale Cement, \$1 75, cash.

LUMBER.—The market for Eastern Spruce and Pine is moderately active, with sales at \$21@23, usual terms.

MOLASSES.—Centrifugal and Clayed Cuba, part mixed, 45@47; Cuba Muscovado, 45@51 1/2c. Barbadoes, at 58. Porto Rico, 56@75c.

NAILS.—Cut may be quoted 7 1/2@7 3/4c., the lower rates for lots of 500 kegs and over—8d., 11d., 3d. and 3d. Fine are very scarce—Clinch, 8 1/2 (3d are very scarce), forged Heavy do., 39@37; 22@24; copper, 50; yellow metal, 32; zinc, 20; and wrought ship and boatspikes, 7@8, cash.

SUGAR.—Refining Cuba, 10 1/2@11 1/4. Refined, 16 1/2@16 1/2 for hard; 15 1/2@15 1/2, soft white; 14 1/2@14 1/2, yellow. Crushed and granulated 16c.

WOOL.—The demand for low and medium fleece has been moderately active, but at the low prices previously current, and the market is rather weak for all kinds, except those suitable for combing, which are scarce and wanted at slightly improved quotations.

ZINC.—9 1/2c. less 4 per cent. for gold; 13 1/2c., currency, for Lehigh.

RECEIPTS.—When money is paid at the office for subscriptions, a receipt for it will always be given; but when subscribers remit their money by mail, they may consider the arrival of the first paper a *bona fide* acknowledgment of the receipt of their funds.