interesting scientific truth they will be worth ten times the
price of the book. All orders for " THE WHEEL" should be price of the book. All orders for "THE WHEEL" should b addressed to Muvn \& Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

## to all whom it may concern.

Messrs Munn \& Co.
37 Park Row, New York.
GENTLEMEN:-Whereas you have been in the habit of pub lishing in the Scientipic American notices of pending
applications for the reissue of Letters Patent; and whereas such publication has been declared to be illegal by Mr. Justice such publication has been declared to be illegal by Mr. Justice
Fisher ; and whereas we have lately filed in the Patent Office an application for the reissue of a patent owned by us; now you are hereby notified that in case you shall publish notice of our said application or the claims which we have made in
the specifications accompanying the same, we shall hold you the specifications accompanying the same, we shall hold you
responsible for all damages that may accrue to us by reason responsible for all damages that may accrue to us by reasou
of such publication, whether by delay in the grant of our application, or by the expense to which we may be put in application, or by the expe
prosecuting our application.

The Grover \& Baker Sewing Machine Co By their Attorney, E S. Renwick.
34 Beach St., New York, April 29th, 1868.
What is up now? Is there a Sewing Machine Company endeavoring to get a reissue of a patent to cover claims which they are ashamed to have the public scrutinize? or what is the matter?
On reading the first lines of the above letter we thought it a hoas, but on approaching the end our eye caught the signature to the document, and we could no longer believe the portentious threat a joke. The public will look with more than ordinary interest for the claims which the parties would restrict us from publishing. We expect some dire misfortune awaits us for not obeying "The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company.by their attorney, E. S. Renwick's" injunction ; but the curiosity of our readers must be gratified, and we abide the result for our temerity.
P. S.-Up to the time of going to press we had not received any notice from the Patent Office which we identify as coming within the above-injunction. We are looking with impatience, however, to see what it is that calls forth a letter of such threatening import.

## East and West.

When we look east or west, our line of vision is of course at right angles to the meridian, and in a plane, which, being vertical, passes through the center of the earth. At the equator, this plane of east and west vision coincides with the latitude, that is, with the plane of the equator, and all countries actually east or west are in the direction which the eye takes in looking east or west. But in all other places the plane of vision deviates from the plane of the latitude, and people who think that the places set down on the map as east or west of them are actually in the direction that they are accustomed to call east and west, are generallyvery much de ceived. The plane of latitude cuts off a slice of the earth, larger or smaller, according to its distance from the equator, north or south ; but the plane of east and west vision, passing through the center, divides the earth into equal hemispheres. The plane of latitude is always equidistant from the equator ; but the plane of east and west vision cuts the equator at the real horizon both ways, and comes out at the antipodes, as far south of the equator as the latitude is north, and vice versa.
This idea can be realized and made clear by the artificial globe, in the following manner: To find the regions through which the plane of east and west vision for any place passes, bring the place to the brass meridian, and also revolve the meridian till the place touches the wooden horizon. Then the plane of the wooden horizon will be the plane of of east and west vision for the given place. The sun at the time of the equinox, when it stands exactly on the equator, nevertheless rises exactly in our east, though we are
forty three degrees north of the equator, and as it ascends toward the tropic, rises apparently far to the north of east, though in reality it never comes north of the equator more than twenty-three and a half degrees. These phenomena show that our plane of east and west vision cuts the tropics and the equator, and, instead of coinciding with our latitude, takes nearly a southeast direction to our antipodes, on the other side of the equator.
These facts, says a writer in The Circular, ought to be considered by the Jews, who are said to pray with their faces to the east, imagining that they are looking toward Jerusalem. Praying in that position from New York, they are really look ing over the Desert of Sahara, and Jtrusalem is far away from their line of vision to the northeast. Moreover, their line of vision is in the tangent to the curve of the earth, while Jerusalem is nearly a quarter of the way round the globe on the curve itself, and consequently far below the straightforward outlook. The real direction of Jerusalem from New York, as near as we can calculate with our rude appliances, is thirty-five degrees north of the east line, and forty-five degrees below the horizontal line. In other words, a Jew, in order to pray right at Jerusalem from New York, ought to face by compass about N. E. by E., and look at the ground about six feet before him.

## Taxation.

From a very able essay from the pen of E. H. Derby, of Boston, on the position and prospects of the United States with respect to finance, currency, and commerce, we extract the following:-
"Mr. Rollins, in his last report, conademns those taxes whose collection is costly, and his objection applies most forcibly to taxes on gross receipts and incomes. On railways the cost of collection from the public ranges from fifty to
ninety per cent. It now averagea nearly seventy per cent on
our American railways, for two.thirds of the gross receipts are absorbed by expenses, and for each dollar of the tax col-
lected by the railway, three and a third must be taken from the public-such taxes carry with them their own condemnation. A tax on premiums of insurance, which compels the poorer classes to pay for the privilege of guarding their houses and furniture against their most dangerousfoe, is also objectionable. To avert pauperism we should stimulate rather than discourage insurance.
" It is urged that the Income tax is a tax on capital. If it be so, let it be continued on coupons and on the dividends of factories, railways, banks, and insurance companies; but when it is applied to the irregular incomes of private citizens and uncertain receipts of professions, terminable with life or health, it may well be questioned. The Income tax in 1865, then three times as high as the English Income tax, was levied on four hundred and fifty thousand people, and doubtless as many more were required to make returns to prove they were exempted by poverty from the assessment.
"If we rate the cost to each individual of posting his books and making his computation at ten dollars only, the cost to the public, besides the salaries of assesors and collectors, would exceed nine millions on the tax payers of 1866 , and an equal number exonerated. The estimate of Mr. Rollins for the returns the present year is less than twenty-five mil lions from the Income tax, while the returns from gross receipts of rallways were last year but four millions of dollars. Is it wise to continue taxes so costly to collect?
"But-a still stronger objection to the Income tax is the publicity it gives to the private affairs of the citizen. He is obliged to disclose important secrets, often to the injury of his trade and credit, or to the detriment of his family and fortune. No distinction is made between permanent and temporary incomes. With people of limited neans, the greenback set aside for a new suit, or to sustain the son in college or the daughter at school, obeys the peremptory call of the collector, and honesty pays what dishonesty evades. "The operation of the tax is most unequal. Massachusects, with seven thousand square miles only, contributes more than eight million dollars to the Income tax, while all the Cotton States, with half a million miles of surface, pay but three-fourths of that amount.
"The Income tax is a direct tax on the rents of real estate and operates as directly and effectually as a tax on the land itself. The constitution provides that all direct taxes shall be levied in equal sums on each Congressional district ; but now single districts in New York, Pennsylvania and New England pay more than twenty Southern districts. Such taxes, if continued, may be contested, and large reclamations probably demanded."

Whether an Application fora patent interferes with Another Patent is a Question to
by the Commissioner of Patents.
An interesting question in relation to interfering applications has lately been decided by Judge Fisher, of the United States District Court, Washington, in the case of Marsh vs. Dodge. This case was before the court in February last, on the question of priority of invention of the specific devices by which a self rake is attached to a two-wheeled reaping machine, and was decided in favor of Dodge. Marsh then reconstructed his application and specifications, and began de novo. In the outset, he demanded that a new interference be declared between himself and Dodge, that the question might be tried again. The Commissioner of Patents refused to do this, and from his action the present appeal was taken The following is Judge Fisher's decision


The appeal in this case is therefore dismissed.
Spiritualism in the London Polytechnic Institute
Prof. Pepper has been doing, this last winter, a great work before the thousands who nightly visit the above institution Besides explaining the latest discoveries in electro-magnet ism, light, etc., he discoursed on spiritual manifestations pointing out the extensive impostures that have been prac ticed on the public in the name of mesmerism and spiritual ism. He illustrates his lectures with startling illusions, such as the floating in the air of hats, tables, and even stout la dies. He does not only every thing that ever spiritualists have pretended to do, but a great deal more; with this difference, however, that he explains how it is done by well known nat ural and material means, whereas spiritualists pretend that they do it by unknown, supernatural and spiritual powers.

## Solid Back Bruslies.

Mr. George L. Cannon, 152 Broadway, New York city, has shown us some specimens of brushes comprising all styles in common use, from the tooth to the blacking brush, which are made wholly by machinery and each bunch of bristles separately secured to the back, which is solid, having no cover or veneer. No glue or pitch is used to secure the bristles, each bunch being held by a staple of wire, the ends of which are crossed and seated in a drilled hole. The crossing of the staple ends firmly locks the bristles so that they cannot b removed. It appears to be a very valuable improvement.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF <br> Patents and Claims <br> Issued by the United States Patent Office.

for the week ending april 28, 1868
Reported offcially for the Scientifc American.
patents are granted for seventeen fears, the following

of Canada and Nova Scotia pay $\$ 500$ on application.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and full particulars of the mode of applying for Letters Patent, specif ying size of model required, and much
other information use fil to Inventors, may be had gratis by addressing MUNN \& CO., Publishers of the Scientitc American. New York.
7,157.-Animal Trap.-A. J. Adams (assignor to himself
 described.
Bark
Bat, Battle Creek. Mich. Bark r, Battle Creek. Mich.
I calam the siliding adjustable frame, G. containing the holding devices for
he uncut timber. arransed reatively with the curved $k$ nife,
he, when con7ructed and operating as described.


 7,160.-CHORN.-Wm. W. Best (assignor to himself and Daniel Vaughan), Scranton, Pa.
I claim, Ist The supplem (antary box, B, having a converging bottom, and
eing D.

 ,

 Claim in the brakesfor carriages the levers, BB, hinged heads, E, E,springs, 77,163.-MANOFACTURE OF BRICK.-Silas H . Bowman, Half



 77, (assignor to Russelland Erwin Manufacturing Company), New Britain,








 VV= vavveva

 $V=V=\mathrm{VEV=W}$ $=\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{W}=\mathrm{zaw}$

 mouth when the mouth is open.
$7,169 .-L o o m .-G e o r g e ~ C l i f f, ~ M e m p h i s, ~ M i c h . ~$

## 


 ,170.- Die for Making Thimbles and Ferrdles.-J. H.













${ }_{77}$ forth.7.-Mode of Roofing Buildings.-Charles de Hass,

 ed substantiany as and for the purpose set forth.
$77,179 .-\mathrm{STOVE}$ DRM.
NTM











 77, 185 MoDer










 the purpose speciled. John S. Hall, Pittsburg, Pa.





 1 claim. ist. The Brake.-Smith S. Henderson, North Co

 git iont.-Capstan for Hoisting Machines.-C. S. Houck,












 for the purpose heren sbown and deser bee
 scentrie shat, and
77,198.-Hoo-scaldiva Tank.-Gideon King, Eminence, Ky.


 ${ }_{7} 77,199 .-$ Sprike Machive.-Wm. Koplin, New Castle, Pa.
 stantially as and for the purposes desstribea
$77,200-$ EqUALzER. - uugusus Lafever and R. K. Laraway,
 77,201.-Froit Bag. - W. I. Ludlow, Cleveland, Olio.




 p7.204- \&uchinila For ENGINEs, PUMPs, ETC.-W. H. Miller,














 jer the bed asd the folding trame




 of the herend-desecribed baked or burned clay paving block, as a new article
Ihe eocmomination, to form a road way pavement, of paving blocks, havin
 T7, 209.-STRAW CJTTER -G. W. Parsons, Harrisburgh, Pa.



















 t7,215.-TUMBLER Holder.-C. Reistle, Brooklyn, N. Y.






 77, 277.-Miter Box.-Clark Robinson, Fox Lake, Wis.





 and for tue purposes set forth.
77, Nashua N . H. CHNG Weels to Axles.-George W. Swain,
 John Ausburger, Midaletown, Ohio, asilqpors to Peter Shellen back and


 77,222.- Bee House and Hive.-Wm. M. Simpson, Davis-


77,223.-CAR BRARE AND STARTER.-L. J. Smith, Hamilton












 7,225.-MACHINE FOR CUTTING KEY SEAST. Will



 7,226.-Apparatus for Consuming Smoke and Gas and ITOREAARNQ DRAFT IN Boller Furnaozs.-Daniel E. Somes, Washing






 Sth, hre chamber, D, when divided by a partition plate, th, and rombined
pin ateam boire or other heating apparatus, subscaittally as and for the





 13thb, Thine emoke and air tubes, substantially as shown in ig. 12 , and for the
urpose eet forth. T7, Generating steam, aset forth anifor the purposes describd.


 7,
 ${ }^{2} 7,230-$ Merin set fort prod oring Designs for Paper. -Walter








 77 , $2: 33$. - MHP HOLDER.-Alva Worden, $Y$ psilanti. Mich.
 77,234.-S SRCINQLE.-S. V. R. Y ork, Antwerp, N. Y.
 hown and described.
77,235.-Bitting Attachment.-S. V. R. York, Antwerp,
 77,236.-ANIMAL PowER-Joseph J. Adgate, Liberty, N. Y.









77,237.-Apparatus For Raising Synten Vessels.-George


 77,238.-CoMBINEDCORN PLOW, PLANTER, AND CULTIVATOR















 structed to operate substantially as herein set fortht, Richland, Mich,











































 77, 259.-A Apparatus for Disintegrating Ores.-Jerome






 ${ }_{77,262 .}$. O NAIL Machine.-F. Davison, Richmond, Va.


 77, $63 .-T$ TILET








 77,266 .-Ticeet Holuer for Rallroad Cars, etc.-Oliver W. Fessenden and seth G. Fessendan, Stamford, Conn:


























 ination with perch, AA and body, E, the whole arranged and operating as Iclaim the plate, A BALE TIE.-J. H. Gooch, Cheraw, S. C.





 77,281.-MACHINE FOR CLEANEAN Emerx.-J. H. Hawes



 77,283.-Shinale Machine.-Smith Head, Halifax, Pa.




 77,284.-PరLLEv.-Frederic Hewitt, Newark, N. J.


77,285.-Tubular Structure.-Wm. F. Holske, N. Y. city


tht, The ring, , A, when provided with loops, D , substantially as and for 77, R86.-APPARARATVS For Diffusing Liquids.-Chas. Hodge



 scribedacting automaticully to aiapt the apparatus to the use of an excess
ve head of water without aftecting the strength or eveneness of the air cur
 T7, 287 . Stscrivec.
 77, Zork city. ${ }^{2}$ Stering Apparatos.-Peter H. Jackson, New



 descrino.- Crystal Fountain.-John C. Johnson, Louisville,
 combinind and arranged substantially in the manner and for the purpose
zochend
$77,291 .-$ Tea and Coffer Pot. - Amasa C. Kasson (assignor

 ain 7t,
 T, 233 .-Corton CiIOPPER.-I. J. Kida, Young's Settlement,







 , 7,297 . TIRE SRITNEER.-John Macy, Pine, Oregun.




 Tater receivive chamber and valve controling gaid outhet within the tater




















 7,303.-Machine for Facing Grindstones.-Reuben B.


 77, 304 - Material for Dental Plates and for Other


77,305.-Apparatus for Measurina Cloth-George R.




7 \%,306.-SpriNe
Humphrey, N. Y .
Brace for Carriages, etc.-L. C. Miller



 set forth.
77, , Mo8
Buile
Bers' and Painters' Scaffold.- Charles


 I77,309.- CLAMP FOR VEHICLE SEATs.- H. E. Murray, Ches-

 forth. 77, Dray Saddle.-John O'Mahony, Savannah, Ga.

 the dray, as herein nown and describec. Payne, New York city



 Socited. device heren shown and deseribed of operating the triction rollers,




 7f,315. Clothes Wringer.-M. Pierce, Winona, Minn




 77, 1 , ilaim. the manner 1 oonnect the different parts and close the whole.

 sar, The attachment to a borse's bit ot the lever, $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}$, and swiveled cros

 I ciliam
ribe
V -shaped sheet metal gatter, h, substantially as shown and de-scribed.-Toy.-Joshua Pusey, Philadelphia, Pa.



 sid, The combination of the Wheel, E, constructed with the hab, c , on one
side, and havin on the onther side a pawl, $G$, and spring, , with the ratchet
wheel,
 7,323.-COMPOUND FOR Tempering Cast-Steel.-Granvil Rich, Smithville, Mo,
I claim, , ist, The oompound, as described, and for the purposes specifled.
cribede process of tempering steel Dy the use of said compound, as de 77,324.-Heliometer,-Conrad Friedrich L. Risch, Hun-
 2d, The arrangement of the northern and southern dolar surfaces on op
posiesides of the revolving cube, C, substantially as herein shown and de
scribed
 3d, The revolving dial-plates, h, when arranged within the stationary dial
plates, and e, and when aranged within the cercle on whine the degrees
of longitud aremarked, substantially as and for the purpose herein enown
and described. and described. . The semi-cylindrical sun.dial, D, when arranged as setforth, and when
prov, The Fith a gnomon, $i$, substantially as and for the purpose herein slio wr
and describer.









 operating in the manner and or the purposes set forth.
$77,326 .-W$ WSHER.-Thomas Shaw, Philadelphia, Pa.
77, claim the washer, d, constructed as described. Worler UPON STOVEPIPE.-Morrill A. Shepard Bridgeport, Ill.
Hone one-shaped pipe, A, connected with the vessel, s , as
shownand described.
hownand described.
2d, The inverted cone-shape pipe, B, attached to the pipe, A , for the pur
pose 77,328. - W $\operatorname{\text {piss}}$ STevin, New York city. We claim the com blat tion or the bow-shaped holder and reed, substantial
1y as and for the purpose cescribed.
77,329.-EXCAVATING VEHICLE.-James P. Smith, Cherry


 7, 330. - SToNE-DRLLING MACHINE.-A. M. Southard and













 77,3366 . - STEAM PUM Ping Fngine.-Joshua' Tufts, Athens, O

 descrived. 77,338 .-Support for Passengers in Cars.-Henry S Yrooman, Boston, Mass.
I clatm ato
atio.actingflex riped - Bo



 ed and arranked as herein described and for the pirpose set forth. Ohio







 moving the derrick, as herein shown and deecrithed ${ }^{\text {and }}$.

















 77,351 .-Corn Planter.-John M. Blessing, Jeffersonville,
 he purposes sea forth.
$77,352 .-$ CHORN.
Caleb $H$. Bradley, Coatesville, Pa





 $77,355 .=M_{0} W_{\text {RINGER. }}$-B. B. Choate, Springfield, Vt.

forth. 756 .-Starching Apparatus-W. B. Coates, Philadel


 V7,358. - Dust Pan.-D. C. Colby(assignor to Josiah Humph-

 I cillafim, stt, In combination with a sugar pana, a valve, Inclosed in a globu-
ar chest, arranged so as to concentrate the sugar into a solid stream as it is: 2 A, The use of a a puppot valve, inclosed in a chest, io combination with



 77,361--Loom.-Geo. Crompton, Worcester. Mass.
 ork,, , rack gear, $w$, and segment gear, $v$, operating together, substantially
ond
od Cribed.
 77,362.-DRYER.-L. J. Crow and G. Sanderson, Fredericks-


 2d, The spiral stop, A, with lth ratchet gear or equivalent, operating with
be thread gulde and needies, as described, in combination with jacquar


 nd moqugr, by means of acting in pawl, comb, the spition with the the thread guide, all substantially as
herein described.

 f7,364.-HorsE-HITCHING DEVICE.-F. Deming (assignor to


 2d, Leaving the end of the wire, A, in suchposition that thy pressure it will
tuin the pont of the hook, $c$, either, up or down, causing hit to hook the figh
either in the upper or lower jaw, thus overcoming the diftuculty of the old style hook, which often slips fatwise from the mount of the is ish without
hookirg, constructed substantially as and for the purpose shown and de
srite 77,366.-Ice Breaker.-Andrew Flannigain, Trappe, Md.
 77,367.-Double Sliding or Turning Gate.-R. Fleming, Victory, N. Y.
Icombination with said gatc, and as a component part
thereof, his pulleys, 0 and $T$, and the pulley, $Q$, in the stand, $R$, as above five posts, in combination with the cords, W, and cords, $A$, and $B$,
are constructed in the manner and used as and for the purpose 77,368.-Machine for Slaughtering Hogs.-J. J. Fouts Indaim the connotruction, combination, and arrangement of the frame, A B,
Intended rails, , pulley-supporter, E , with the adjustable platform, I , and mindias,, in in the manner and for the purpose descrided.
77,369 - EXPANDING MANDREL.-Martin Gardner, Sr., Car

 77,370.-Pnevmatic Tooth Burr and Drill.-George F.
 and described.
wit, Tre mode of attaching the burr or drill to the holder, in combination
with an engine, as set forthand described, in the manner and for the purpose 3d, The mode of a ataching the burr or drill holder to the shaft of the engine,
in the manner and for the purpose specifed.
4th, The combination of burr or drill engine, as set forth and degcribed, in the manner and for the purposes pecified
77,371.-PORTABLE FENCE. - C. S. S. Griffing, Unionville, Ohito 1 , The post fora portablefence, composed of the pieces, A B C and
I caim, 1 arranged in relation to one another substantially as and for the purpose et forth.
2d, The post, When constructed with side braces, $B$ B, of unequal length,
nd an inclined sill piece, $A$, substantially as set forth. 77,372 .-Animal Trap.-Benj. F. Hancock, Monroe, Wis
 77,373.-KOTARY Engine.-Dester D. Hardy Cincinnati
 2d. TTe pistons, attached to tbe facm gsides of the two disks, secured to
their respective shafts, and so arranged that the piston or pistons of one shat vork against the face of the disk of the other shaft, substantially as herein 77,374.-Flodr Packer.-Silas Hewitt, Seneca Fails Village I Claiim the combination of the weighing receiver, $T$, provided with its
hinged bottom, the vertical shaft, E , folower, $D$, ana cam, $G$, all constructed, 77,375 .-RAFTER Hook FOR Hoisting Apparatus.-Davie Hicks and SidneyDoty, Pontiac, assignorst the themelves, Jerome B. Sweet
 77,376.-Mileding Stool and Pail Holder.-L. B. Hoit Cedar Falls, 10 war
I claim as a new a article of manufacture, a combined milking stool and pai 77,377.-Rack for Hats and Dishes. - W. W. Horton
 77,378 .-VIAL.-W. Storer How, Cincinnati, Ohio. Antedat ed Apriii 22, , 868 .
I clame neck of a bottle, vial, or jar with one or more aper
tures, d d, which the are so located as to be closed when the cork or stopple
 77,379. - Mandfacture of Sadirons. - A. Y. Hubbell,
 77,380. - Sadiron Holder. - Josiah Humphrey Washing I claim the combination of the three pieces. A B A, lined with paste board,
or some ther non-conductor of heat, punctured and made rough on thel'r
 $77,381,-$ Manufacture of Carbonate of Soda and Pot
 77,382.-Carriage Pole Support.-Hosea B. Hurd (assign



 . Te hart, Hecther, Onio.



































 gear for Carriages. - John J. D.










fhitide Pachiva for Carriage Shacrie.-F. B. Morse












 7tintialy ai set forth. SoldDER.-D. H. Priest, Watertown, Mass compounded substantially as described, and in about the proportions spec ifled.
Putting up the above claimed composition in brttles having solder wir
Found around them, conveniend for use and transportation, substantiall a 7, Lescribe. Canal Lock Gate Step.-Homer Rextord, Sandy I Hili, N. Y. Ynstruction and arrangement of the sten, B. With its pivot.. A,










 ${ }^{27,410}$ - Corn Sheller- -John H. Sharp, Wortsville, N. J.

raved as and tritiontrose dearr bed.



## 







 7,
 7t,



 7, Ti8 Reor








 T,













 7,






7,430---Machine for Attaching Labelsto Nemspapers,



 7. 431.--ChuNN--Charles H. Elliott York, Pa.




 7,432.-Constricction of Safes -Obadiah Marland, Bos






## REISSUES.

,922.-Pattern for Cotting Boots.-Elias Shopbell, Ash-




## PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR REISSUES.

## pplication has been made to the Commissioner of Patentsfor the Reissue of, the following Patents, with new claims as subjoined. Parties who desire the following Patents, with new claims as subjoined. Parties who desire to oppose the grant of any of these reissues should immediately address MUNA \& Co., 37 Part Rov, N. Y.

63,378.-Broadcast Sowers.-F. G. and E. A. Floyd, Ma-





 49,203. - Machine For Refrting STop VALvEs. Charles






 68,239--Steam Drying Apparatus.-William Ryner, Phil-


 aetion oft.
Note.-The above claims for Reissue are now pending before the Pat ent Offce, and will not be offlcially passed upon until the expiration of 30
days from the date of thing the application. All persons who desire to oppose the grant of any of these claims should make immediate appli-
cation. $M$ MUNN \& CO., Solicitors of Patenti, 37 Park Rovo, N.Y.

## EXTENSION NOTICES

Polly Hunt, of Jersey City, N. J, administratrix, and George W. Hunt, of New burgh, N. Y., administrator of the estate of Walter Hunt, deceased, havg petitioned for the extension of a patent granted to the sald watar
Hunt the 25th day of July, 1854 , and reissued in four divisions of the dates nd numbers respectively as tollows: Nov. 29, 1864, numbered 1.828; Feb. 7 365, numbered 1.86\%; April4,1865, numbered 1.926; April 4, 1865, numbered of $\mathrm{July}, 1866$, and numbered respectively 2306 and 2307 for an imp 10 h ment in shirt collars, for seven years from the expiration of said patent Which takes place on the 25th day of Jaly, 1868, it is ordered that the said etition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 6th day of July next. Horace Woodman, of Biddeford, Me., having petitioned for the extension
f a patent granted to him the 1st day of August, 1854, and reissued the 8th day of December, 1857, for an improvement in cleaning top cards of carding machines, tor seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes
place on the 1st day of August, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be place on the $18 t$ day of August, 1868, it is ordered that the said
leard at the Patent Oflice on Monday, the 13th day of July next.
Hymen L. Lipman, of Philadelphia, Pa., baving petitioned for the exten ent in eyeletmachines, forseven years from the expi ation of said patent which takes place on the25th day of July, 1868, it is orderedthat the said petition be heard at the Patent Ofllce on Monday, the 6th day ot July nexi. Charles A. Wakefleld, of Pittsteld, Mass, having petitioned for the exten ent a palentgranted to him the 25 th cay of July, 1854, for an mich takes place on the 25 th day of July, 1868, it is ordered that the said tition be heard at the Patent Offlce on Monday the 6th day of July next. Griffith Lichtenthaler, of Limestoneville, Pa., having petitioned for the ex ment in cultivators, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which akes place on the 25th day of July, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition heard at the Patent Offce on Mondar, the 6th day of July next.
Edward W. Brown, formerly of Fall River, Mass., having petitioned for the extension of a patent granted to him the 25th day of Juls, 1854, and revears from the expration of said patent, which takes place on the 25 th day of July, 1868, it is ordered that the sald petition be heard at the Patent Oflioe on Monday, the 6th day © July next.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Railroads of the United States. By Henry M. Sampson street, Philadelphia.
The work bearing this title is devoted to a compilation of statistics respect ing the railways of our country, giring also a history of the leading roads with statements of their progress and present condition, and showing their
wonderful power in developing the resources of the country. The work bounds in interesting tacts and figures, and will prove of great sarvice no only to railroad men but to all others requiring a convenient book of refer nce. The concluding chapters are devoted to a brief but comprehensive

