

FOREIGN PATENT LAWS. (Concluded from No. 15)

BAVARIA.

The Bavarian Government grants patents both of importation and invention, either to citizens or aliens, for from two to fifteen years, and may be prolonged at pleasure. A system which enables the patentee to throw up his patent at any time when he may deem it expedient to do so.

The changes depend much upon circumstances, but may be generally calculated at about \$7 per annum for the number of years for which a patent is taken.

The object of a patent must be new, and never before described in any printed publication.

Patents of addition for improvements are not granted, but new patents must in such case be taken out.

The patent must be set in activity within two years from its issue.

SAXONY.

The government of this country exercises its discretion in limiting the term for which a patent shall be granted.

The charge payable to government on the issue of a patent, usually ranges from \$4.80, to ten times that sum.

The subject of the patent must be new, and must not have been described in any printed publication.

Improvements on the patent originally granted may be secured by new patents only.

The subject of the patent must be put in operation in one year from the grant.

The patent must be granted *nominal* at least, to a resident.

WURTEMBERG.

The Wurtemberg government grants patents to all persons whether natives or foreigners; whether of importation or invention.

This government does not grant patents of importation for a longer term than 10 years; but the Legislature sometimes passes a special act for that purpose.

A patent may be procured for a term shorter than 10 years and afterwards prolonged.

The charge for a patent is payable by an annual instalment of from \$2.40 to \$9.60, or thereabouts.

The subject of the patent must be new and never have been divulged in any printed work.

Patents of addition are granted, and the object of the patent must be set in activity within two years from the grant and not neglected at any one time for the term of two years.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Government grants patents both of invention and importation to any application, for a term limited by its discretion, but usually fixed at 6, 8 or 10 years.

The charges are moderate, varying with circumstances.

A patent of addition, as such, cannot be obtained, and the government fixes the period within which the object of the patent must be set in operation.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The Patent Laws of the Roman States are well considered and liberal.

The Roman government grants patents of invention and importation to applicants whether natives or aliens, for from five to fifteen years, if the subjects of them have been already patented in the countries whence they are imported, but if the subject of the privilege solicited has not been patented elsewhere the Roman Government will issue a patent for five years only.

The tax is ten Roman crowns a year, or about \$27, for patents of invention, and fifteen Roman crowns, or about \$15.13, for patents of importation.

No patent of addition will be granted in this country, so that if an improvement be made on the original, a new patent must be demanded.

A patent right must be put in activity within 12 months of the grant, and may not be suspended at any time for 12 months.

The term for which the patent is issued is sometimes prolonged.

If no opposition to the patent be made in 6 months of the grant, none can be afterwards admitted on the ground of want of novelty, or priority of claim.

SPAIN.

The Government of Spain issues patents of

invention for 5, 10 or 15 years, at the desire of the petitioner, and patents of importation for 5 years

A patent originally granted for 5 years may be prolonged to 10 years, if sufficient cause be shown; but if the original patent were granted for 10 years it cannot be prolonged.

Patents are granted either to foreigners or natives.

The government charges for patents of invention in Spain, are:—For 5 years 1000 reals or about \$50. For 10 years 3000 reals or about \$150. For 15 years 6000 reals or about \$300

For patents of importation in Spain the charges are 3000 reals for a patent of 5 years only.

The law is silent respecting patents of addition for improvements.

A patent in Spain must be put in activity within a year and a day from the day of its date, and its operation must not be suspended at any one time for a year and a day on penalty of its forfeiture.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese government grants patents of invention both to citizens and foreigners, from 1 to 15 years, at the option of the applicant.

To patentees who may have previously obtained patents in a foreign country a patent may be granted only for such term as shall make up 15 years.

The amount to be paid for a patent is about 3200 rees or \$4.56 per annum.

The charge being so slight, in case of improvement upon the subject of the patent, new patents are usually taken out and not patents of addition.

A patent must be set in activity within the first half year of its term, and the terms of patents cannot be prolonged.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish government grants patents of 15 years for inventions; and for an improvement on an invention, patents of 10 years; but it grants patents of importation for five years only. The term last mentioned however may for sufficient cause be extended.

Although the Swedish government issues patents in the first instance without regard to the nationality of applicants, yet if they be foreigners it will be necessary within twelve months from the issuing of the patent, to appoint some respectable resident, in whose name it may be placed.

The Swedish government makes no charge for the issue of the patent, but requires the publication of the specification in the Government papers at full length, three different times within 60 days from the grant of the patent.

The object of the patent must be new, and must not have been published in any printed work previous to the delivery of the patent.

A patent of addition is in all respects subject to the same formalities as those prescribed for original patents.

Within two years from the date of the patent, the patentee must prove to the satisfaction of the College of Commerce, that the object of his patent is in activity. This period is for good cause sometimes extended. After the expiration of the term limited for putting the patent in activity, the proof to which reference is made above must be furnished to the College annually.

If within 6 months from the date of the third publication of the specification no person opposes the patent, it is established, and no later opposition will succeed.

It must not be overlooked in examining the Patent Laws of the Governments united under the Zollverein, that the laws have been in some respects modified by the Articles of that Association, and especially by the following provision:—A patent will not authorise

1. The importing of objects similar to those for which the patent has been granted.

2. The restriction of the sale of the same.

3. Or of the use of similar objects not bought of the patentee; but there will be an exception in favor of machines, mechanism, or instruments and manufactures.

The above valuable digest of foreign Patent Laws, was arranged for the Scientific American by Francis O. Lorr Esq., Wall st., New York.

For the Scientific American Exiles in Siberia.

The exile from Poland to Siberia of a great number of Poles of all ranks has caused during the last few years, much notice to be taken of the Russian New South Wales; and as usual, with much truth, the public voice has mingled not a little of mere fable. We borrow some facts from Kotzebuc and other eminent writers calculated to give a somewhat just notice of what Siberia really is.

It is generally supposed that slavery and suffering are inflicted alike on all who are sent to Siberia; but save the evil inherent, in and inseparable from compelled expatriation, many of the exiles are in no worse position than if at home in their own land.

This class of exiles consist for the most part of individuals of the higher order, condemned for political offences not sufficiently heinous to merit capital punishment, but sufficiently so to render their exile necessary to the peace of their country. No oppressive or infamous punishment is inflicted upon exiles of this class. A residence is assigned them; and while those who have property of their own are allowed to enjoy it in peace, those who have none receive a small but sufficient pecuniary allowance from the Government. Exiles of this class if nobles, are not even deprived of their rank.

The terrible sufferings and cruelty with which we are accustomed to associate our thoughts of Siberia, are inflicted upon two very different classes of exiles from those we have spoken of.

The first of these two consists of Russians, who have been convicted of the most atrocious offences, and who have been sentenced to Siberia after having been subjected to that most horrible punishment the knout. It is only after being convicted of the most heinous offences such as but a very few years ago, our own laws would have punished capitally, and after the senate has inquired into the case and confirmed the sentence that prisoners are placed in this class of exiles. When sentenced after having corporal punishment, if awarded to them, they are driven chained, and with bare feet, to the dreary mines of Nertschinck, whence it is rare indeed for one of them to be liberated. The lot of this class of exiles is more horrible than even death itself; but it is an error to suppose the same treatment to be applied to all without distinction.

So far is this from being the case that as we have said above, there is a third class. This, like the one we have just now described, consists of persons who have been convicted of infamous crimes, but not of quite so heinous a character. These are in a pretty similar position to the convicts in New South Wales, being distributed among the free inhabitants as bond servants. The necessary time, however, is allowed them to earn if they choose to be diligent sufficient means to purchase many comforts, and thus, though their punishment is sufficient in itself it is small in comparison with that which is inflicted upon the doomed and suffering who drag out their existence in the gloomy depths of the mines of Nertschinck. Siberia is now filled with expatriated Poles the descendants of the oldest republic in Europe, the children of the Jagellons who once rioted in the conquered palaces of Moscow, but are now the serfs, the bondsmen and bondwomen of an autocrat whose forefathers were but petty Dukes, who trembled at the mention of Poland's wrath. Immediate conquest is no sign of long prosperity. Virtue and union would have saved Poland, but even after the great victory of Vienna won by John Sobieski, he looked on the contentions of his countrymen with a sadly though prophetic eye, and exclaimed, "yet forty years and Poland is no more."

A Just Minister.

When Sir Thomas Moore was Lord Chancellor of England, he ordered a gentleman to pay a sum of money to a poor woman whom he had wronged. The gentleman said, "I hope your lordship will grant me a long day to pay it." "I will grant you your motion," said the Chancellor. "Next Monday is St. Barnabas day, the longest day in the year; pay the woman on that day or I will commit you to prison."

Submerged Wind Propeller.

An English engineer has invented and at his own expense fitted up one of his Propellers and tested it on the Thames, where it performed on its first trip at the rate of 12 miles per hour. The invention is simply the application of the old fan-mill principle, the blowing machine acting upon the water as upon the air, simply by collecting it at the centre and throwing it off at the circumference of the vanes, from whence it impinges on the segment of a circle, placed so as to form a volute to the centre and by that mode to leave the opening in a strong current parallel to the sides of the vessel. This propeller has a case on each side of the vessel attached to it something like as if each case or cylinder was a reaction water wheel, but only the interior arrangement is different, as the blowing, or propelling vanes, are worked by bevel gearing attached to the main shaft. The first experiment was very successful, in comparison with those of our first steamboats, but this we think is more to be attributed to the perfection at which we have arrived in the construction of steam engines than to improvements in paddle, screw or blowing machines. Mr. T. B. Simpson is the name of the inventor of the above application, and for which he has taken out a patent in England. He is sanguine of success, but time and experience, we believe, will prove it to be rather inferior than superior to the common paddle system of propulsion.

A Tidal Mill Company.

A Tidal Mill Company has been formed in England, and have exhibited one of their machines on the river Thames, below the Southwark Bridge. It is a floating ark with a submerged wheel, which is operated on by the tide, and answers well for a sawing and planing mill.

The following are the rates of power, and it will be seen that it can be applied very economically and very extensively on a great number of our rivers which are deemed to be perfectly useless in mechanical application.

Tides or currents miles per hour, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Wheel 7 feet diameter, in the above ratio, working 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 horse power.

Wheel 14 feet diameter, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 horse power.

A number of these wheels we believe are in use on the rivers of the Continent of Europe, and by having the circumference of the driving wheel of a thin band of iron, it carries a band that drives a pulley on the deck above

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. T. H. of Mass."—Your improvements in the weaving loom so far as your imperfect sketch and drawing will allow us to judge, are original although of no great advantage, we would not advise you to be at the expense of making application for a patent, you are perhaps a better judge whether it would be profitable to yourself or not, but we deem it a duty to be honest in giving advice as we would not wish any person to expend money injudiciously.

"H. O. of N. Y."—There are differences of opinion regarding the Newtonian theory of light, and certainly we must not pretend to be in advance of more eminent men.

"S. T. of Ohio."—Look well to your honors.

"L. R. of Tenn."—We are glad you have made out so well with your bargain. We are prepared to sell the right also for Miss. on reasonable terms. We have not the agency of any planing machine. John Gibson of Albany has the right of Woodworth's, and he is a nipper to come across in a law suit.

"W. T. of N. Y."—Do not be ashamed of being poor. Remember the words of wisdom, "he that is diligent in business shall stand before princes."

"A. W. C. of N. Y."—The rotary steam engine that was experimented upon in a sloop of war at Chatham, England, and was a failure, was the invention of Lord Cochran, a well known inventor. Its peculiar construction is unknown to us. It broke down in a rough sea.

"W. M. B. of Skeanetles."—The manufacturers guide is a good book, but we recommended Ure's dictionary of manufacturers and

arts; it is \$5. We do not think that a real plain, minute and simple work has yet been published.

"E. W. of Maine."—We will obey your request next week.

"W. L. of N. J."—We shall answer next week.

"E. B. of Conn."—We shall favor your request as soon as possible. We were not aware that the revolving box was so old.

"E. I. P. of Pa."—We were led to commit the error, from the tone of your letter. We shall send you word by mail where to get the information regarding the English engine.

"J. P. of N. Y."—It is not possible to discriminate upon the best architectural work for your purpose. There are books on Architecture in this city from \$1 up to \$100. We would select the best for you according to the price you would desire to pay.

"W. L. of Ohio."—The Galvanic Battery deposits crystals of any salt, also metals from their solutions. A battery of charcoal and zinc plates will generate electric fluid for a long time, if only buried in the ground. No acid is used for this purpose. A perpetual battery is also made by dropping the acid on sand, surrounding the plates with the moist sand and thereby preventing their oxidation. No benefit has resulted to agricultural science yet by the employment of electricity in the stimulation of vegetation.

"A. H. of Maine."—You shall hear from us by mail.

"R. C. of Mass."—We have answered you by mail.

"R. W. F. of Pa."—It would not be possible to secure a patent for your invention on account of the want of novelty.

"E. D. C. of Ct."—We shall be able to give you the plices of Gutta Percha next week.

On hand, a large pile of correspondence which cannot be answered but by mail. We would suggest the necessity of all our correspondents writing in a plain hand and in a brief, yet explicit manner. Some are too brief to be understood and others sometimes too lengthy. A careful review of a letter after it is written would be both a benefit to us and some of our worthy correspondents.

Valuable Mine.

A rich mine of plumbago (black lead), has been opened in Jaffrey, N. H., at the foot of the Monadnock mountain. Six tons were brought down from Fitzwilliam on the Chesire Rail Road last week. It brings about \$75 per ton.

Patent Agency.

Applications for Patents made at this office, on the most reasonable terms. Neat drawings, specifications, and engravings of the first character, and cheaper than anywhere else. Notices of new inventions, Agency for the sale of Patent Rights, and all business of that nature, promptly attended to. Those who have patent rights to dispose of will find a good opportunity and field for their sale—such as Horse Power Machines and Waterwheels of every description. The largest circulation in the world for advertisements of inventions, &c.

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Savannah, Geo., JOHN CARUTHERS.
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CLARK SELLECK, SQUIRE SELLECK.
Persons residing in the city or Brooklyn, can have the paper left at their residences regularly, by sending their address to the office, 128 Fulton st., 2d floor.

Advertisements.

THIS paper circulates in every State in the Union, and is seen principally by mechanics and manufacturers. Hence it may be considered the best medium of advertising, for those who import or manufacture machinery, mechanics tools, or such wares and materials as are generally used by those classes. The few advertisements in this paper are regarded with much more attention than those in closely printed dailies.

Advertisements are inserted in this paper at the following rates:

One square, of eight lines one insertion,	\$ 0 50
" " " " " two do.,	75
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V. B. Palmer is duly authorized to receive Subscriptions and a limited number of advertisements for the "Scientific American," in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

FOR A PRACTICAL MAN WITH A MODERATE CAPITAL.

I HAVE a large well built three story house 40 feet square, situated on a stream that affords a column of water under a head of seven feet, of about 809 square inches four months in the year, about 400 ten months and 150 square inches all the year, with all the water power, wheels, &c necessary. Located 13 miles North-east of Memphis and 10 miles East of the Mississippi River, in Shelby county, Tennessee, which I wish to sell or rent or enter into a co-partnership with a worthy, energetic honest man (none other need apply) who understands the business, and who will furnish all the necessary machinery for starting a Cotton Factory. For such an establishment the location is said to be a very eligible one and of which I have no doubt. Any quantity of cotton in the seed can be had within one or two miles of the mill, and provisions in abundance cheaper than elsewhere in the Union. It is situated on the dividing line between the Cotton and Grain growing regions of the Mississippi Valley. I would start the factory myself but for my total ignorance of the business; therefore I want a sterling man of good character, who understands the business thoroughly and practically, to get the cotton machinery and either rent the site at \$1000 a year, or purchase it at \$3000, or enter into a partnership with me which I would prefer furnishing all the machinery and I all the balance. I would propose commencing operations early in the spring or summer. The limit of this proposition shall be the 1st of March next.—Health of the country good.
j5 4t S. S. REMBERT, Memphis, Tenn.

CHARLES M. KELLER,

ENGINEER AND ATTORNEY,
For procuring and defending Patents.
Office—No. 304 Broadway,
j13m* NEW YORK.

THEODORE F. ENGELBRECHT,

INVENTOR OF THE IMPROVED
Patent Sockdologer Fish Hook,
Office—No. 79 John Street, New York.

T. F. E. devotes particular attention to introducing and selling Patent Rights, or Manufactured Patent Articles throughout the United States and Europe, and flatters himself that he is eminently successful. Patentees and Inventors are invited to call.
REFERENCES.—Munn & Co. Scientific American, New York; Kingsley & Pirsson, Eureka, New York; W. H. Starr, Farmer & Mechanic, New York; S. Nichols, Editor Sunday Mercury, New York; Williamson & Burns, Sunday Dispatch, New York; Edmund Morris, Editor Gazette, Burlington, N. J.; J. B. & P. Kunkle, corner of Garden and Willow sts., Philadelphia; John Hancock, Editor Mirror of Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
d25 3m*

Magnificent Portrait of General Taylor.

We have a few thousand left, which we will dispose of at 25 dollars per thousand, 3 dollars per hundred, or 4 cents singly, or 30 copies for one dollar. They may be forwarded by mail. Address at this office.
d25

Gold! Gold!

Who will not buy a Gold Pen, when they can be obtained with a silver case for \$1.25! They can be had at this office for that price.
d25

Lamps, Chandeliers,

CANDELABRA, GIRANDOLES, RICH CHINA AND BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, HALL LANTERNS, &c.

Dietz, Brother & Co.

Washington Stores, No. 139 William street, New York, (one door south of William st.)

ARE manufacturing and have always on hand, a full assortment of articles in their line, of the following description, which they will sell at wholesale or retail at low prices, for cash:

Solar Lamps—Gilt, Bronze and Silvered, in great variety.
Suspended Solar Lamps, gilt and bronzed.
Bracket do do do
Side do do do
Solar Chandeliers, do do 2, 3, 4 and 6 lights.
Camphene Suspended Lamps, gilt and bronzed.
do Bracket do do
do Chandeliers do do 2, 3, 4 and 6 lights.
Girandoles—Gilt, silvered and bronzed, various patterns.
Candelabras do do do
China Vases and Bohemian Glass Vases do do
Hall Lanterns, a large assortment, plain and colored, with stained and Bohemian Glass.
Lights.
Lamp Wicks, Chimney and Shades of all kinds.
Paper Shades, a large assortment of new patterns and styles.
OILS—Sperm, Whale and Lard, of the Superior Camphene and Burning Fluid, best quality.
November 29, 1847.
d18 6m



Holden's Dollar Magazine,

Containing 64 pages of Reading Matter! At the astonishing low price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM! OR SIX COPIES FOR FIVE DOLLARS!

It contains at least one third more reading matter than any similar publication in the United States, and is decidedly the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and most desirable Magazine ever published in this or any other country! The contents of Holden's Dollar Magazine will consist of Tales, Essays, Sketches and Translations.

from the pens of some of our first authors, including a series of well-wrought and spirited sketches illustrative of incidents connected with the history of the Union; arrangements having been made to elucidate some useful Historical Reminiscence in every tale produced. The other usual features of a first class Magazine will be incorporated in the "DOLLAR," which, with its vast capacity, sixty-four pages, will enable the publisher to avail himself of many of the best writers on the other side of the Atlantic—he being pledged to render Holden's Dollar Magazine the best as well as the cheapest literary enterprise ever undertaken.

Who will not subscribe?—Among the writers of acknowledged talent in this country who are already engaged for the "Dollar Magazine," are those of Major M. M. Noah, C. F. Briggs, (Harry Franco of the Knickerbocker,) Rufus W. Griswold, B. Constable, T. W. Meighan, author of the "Revolutionary Sketches," "Legends of the Thirteen Colonies," and together with the names of many other of our most distinguished authors who will furnish occasional notices peculiar to this Magazine.

Each number will contain a long and thorough review of the principal topics of the month, interspersed with anecdotes, oddities and gossip upon various subjects, which cannot fail of proving instructive as well as amusing. This will be served up monthly by one of the best humorous authors of the day, and will be a feature alone worth more than the subscription price. In the course of the volume, articles will be given from the pens of nearly all the following European authors, viz: Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert Abbott A'Becket, Goodwin Barnaby, William Howitt, S. C. Hall, W. W. Thackeray, Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, Mark Lemon, William Carleton, Thomas Miller, J. R. Planché, Martin Farquhar Tupper, Alfred Tennyson, Ebenezer Elhot, Charles Mackay, together with occasional articles from Mary Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Harriet Martineau and many others our present space will not allow us to specify. Translations of some of the minor Tales of Eugene Sue, Alexander Dumes, Geo. Sand, &c. will be given, if free from the pernicious influence of many French tales, and particular care will be taken that nothing demoralizing in its tone ever finds a place in the pages of the Dollar Magazine.

The publisher has also made arrangements for a number of tales from the German and Spanish, and is confident that he possesses facilities for their selection unsurpassed by any one in America. It will be readily acknowledged by any one at all conversant with literature in every form, that

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE,

is the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST periodical in the World, and he challenges comparison with anything published in Europe or America, satisfied that the sovereign people will decide for themselves as regards the merits of the respective works.

Holden's Dollar Magazine will be issued monthly, in Nos. of 64 pages each, printed on fine paper, manufactured expressly for the work, and of extra quality, with new and beautiful type. Terms—ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance: Six Copies for Five Dollars, or 25 copies for 20 dollars, when mailed to one address, Address, post paid,

CHARLES W. HOLDEN,
Publisher of Holden's Dollar Magazine, 109 Nassau st., N. Y.

N. B. Country papers copying this advertisement and noticing us editorially, will be entitled to a copy for one year, without an exchange. Those doing so will send one marked copy to "Holden's Dollar Magazine."
d18 4t



The above is prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Johnson's Improved Shingle Machine.

THE Subscriber having received Letters Patent for an improvement in the Shingle Machine, is now ready to furnish them at short notice, and he would request all those who want a good machine for sawing shingles, to call on him and examine the improvements he has made, as one eighth more shingles can be sawed in the same given time than by any other machine now in use.
Augusta, Me., Oct. 1, 1847. J. G. JOHNSON.
ns

AMERICAN HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been engaged in selling American Hardware on commission for 7 years, solicits consignments from manufacturers, and will refer to those who have employed him the above number of years.
SAMUEL C. HILLS,
189 Water st
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Machinists Tools.

THE Subscriber is now manufacturing a superior article of Large Turning and Screw Cutting Lathes, Drilling Machines, &c. to which he would respectfully call the attention of Machinists and others requiring the above articles. Also, Machinery of every description, manufactured to order, at 42 Gold street, New York.
G. B. HARTSON. d2 1m*

A LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.
THE YANKEE BLADE;
A Home Journal and Fireside Companion

DEVOTED TO Literature, Education, Morals, Fun, News, &c. Published every Saturday at \$2 per annum. This Literary and Family Journal having during the past six years, met with the most brilliant and unexpected success,—the Publishers, grateful for the many favors shown to them, have determined to make such improvements in its character, as will greatly enhance its attractiveness and value, and render it worthy of still higher applause. The paper has been dressed throughout in a style of surpassing elegance and beauty, while its size has been greatly enlarged, and various other improvements introduced, making it one of the best and most attractive newspapers in the Union.

Among other leading features, the Blade will contain from one to four of the *Richest and most Interesting Stories of the Day.*

Not only original, but gems of the European and American Magazines, and in all cases a preference will be shown to such as can be published entire in a single paper. In addition its columns will be stored with POPULAR ESSAYS BY ABLE WRITERS, Choice and beautiful Poems, Gleanings from New Works, Selections from Foreign Journals, Mirth-creating Sketches, "Whittlings," Jokes, Scraps, News Items, and every thing else that can give zest and interest. In brief, our object will be to render it an agreeable, entertaining and ever welcome Family Visitor, brimming always with INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT, and especially desirable to the FAMILY CIRCLE.

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is also published at the same office. Terms: \$1.00 per annum in advance. It will contain superb engravings, Music, Flowers, &c &c. It is one of the handsomest Dollar Magazines published.

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MATHEWS, GOULD & CO.
Publishers, 138 1-2 Washington st., Boston, Mass. n20 3m

To Mill Owners.

HAVILAND & TUTTLE'S Patent Centre Vent Pressure Water Wheel.—These wheels are now in successful operation in many towns in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and are found to surpass in power and facility of adaptation any water wheel now in use. This wheel was awarded the silver medal at the Fair of the American Institute recently held in New York and a diploma at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston.

The wheels are manufactured and for sale by the FULTON IRON FOUNDRY CO., South Boston, Mass.,—where the wheels can be seen and any information concerning them had.

Patent Rights for different States, Counties, &c. for sale, as above. n20 3m*

Veni! Vidi! Emi!

THIS IS THE MOTTO OF ALL THOSE THAT HAVE EXAMINED KNOX'S NEW FALL STYLE OF HATS, with a view of buying—

I CAME! I SAW! I BOUGHT!

His BON TON Establishment (as all know) is at 128 Fulton street s18 3m

Lap-welded Wrought Iron Tubes FOR TUBULAR BOILERS,

From 1-4 to 6 inches diameter, and any length, not exceeding 17 feet.

THESE Tubes are of the same quality and manufacture as those extensively used in England, Scotland, France and Germany, for Locomotive, Marine and other Steam Engine Boilers. It will be

THOMAS PROSSER, Patentee,
28 Platt street, New York d26

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