



LIST OF PATENTS.

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending April 3, 1849.

To J. Shaw, Jr. of Hinckley, Ohio, for improvement in Spectacle Frames. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. Cutts Smith, of Boston Mass., for improvement in Locomotive Baby Tenders. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. Smith of Mansfield, N. J., for improvement in Reaction Water Wheels. Patented April 3, 1849.

To C. A. Spring and W. H. Derick, of Kensington Pa., for improvement in Planing Machines. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. A. Richards and J. W. Wolcott, of Boston Mass., for improvements in Deep-Sea Diving Bells. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. C. Howard, of Williamsburg, N. Y., for improvements in Rotary Engines. Patented April 3, 1849.

To H. C. Jones, assignee of H. Ritchie, of Newark N. J. for improvements in Bank Locks. Patented April 3, 1849.

To E. Webber and C. Hartshorn of Gardiner Me., for improvements in machinery for Turning Lasts, &c. Patented April 3, 1849.

To T. W. Allen and C. W. Noyes, of Greenbush, N. Y., for improvements in machinery for making iron Wheel Tires. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. Ericsson, of New York City, for improvement of an auxiliary Engine in combination with the Condensing Pump. Patented April 3, 1849.

To W. T. Barnes, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improved Augur Stock. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. J. and S. P. Cox, of Shippensburg, Penn., for improvements in raising and conveying Water. Patented April 3, 1849.

To E. Clark, of Rushville, Illinois, for improvement in Saws. Patented April 3, 1849.

To R. Daniels and A. G. Dewey, of Woodstock, Vt. for improvements in Machinery for picking Wool &c. Patented April 3, 1849.

To S. Pasco and E. Perry, of Cato, N. Y., for improvement in Boot Crimps. Patented April 3, 1849.

To W. A. Dodge, assignee of D. H. Chamberlain, Boston Mass. for improved Awl Haft. Patented April 3, 1849.

To S. Baker, of Portsmouth, N. H. for Machine for Paying Seams of Vessels. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. Cumberland of Mobile, Ala. and W. W. Cumberland, of New Albany, Ind. for improvement in Lubricating Compounds. Patented April 3, 1849.

To F. S. Merritt of New York City, for improvement in Cooking Ranges. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. F. Olander of New York City, for Machine for Spherifying Bullets or Pills. Patented April 3, 1849.

To M. S. Wheaton of Riga, N. Y., for adjustable Dam or Water Weir. Patented April 3, 1849.

To W. H. Jennison of New York City, for improved Gold Washer. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. W. Bull of New York City, for Concentric centrifugal Gold Washer. Patented April 3, 1849.

To C. Hart and N. Washburn, of Rochester, N. Y. for improvement in cast iron Car Wheels. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. Burt, of Tiverton, R. I., for double hinged Water Guard. Patented April 3, 1849.

To D. Pease, Jun. of Floyd, N. Y. for improvement in Hulling Machines. Patented April 3, 1849.

To D. M. Smith of Springfield, Vt., for improved Bank Lock. Patented April 3, 1849.

To L. Treadwell, of New York City, for improvement in Brakes for Railroad Cars. Patented April 3, 1849.

To H. R. Worthington and W. H. Baker of New York City, for improved method of en-

sureing the action of the valves in Direct Action Pumping Engines. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. D. Sanborn of Bennington, N. Y. for improvement in Bedstead Fastenings. Patented April 3, 1849.

To H. T. Hyde of Troy, N. Y. for improvement in Carriage Springs. Patented April 3, 1849.

To S. Kendall, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, for improved Punching Machine. Patented April 3, 1849.

To M. S. Fife of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in Metallic Pens. Patented April 3, 1849.

To L. Scofield, of South Trenton N. J. and E. Cooper of New York City, for combination of Ash Trap with Puddling and Reheating Furnaces. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. Bell of New York City, for improved Method of Mounting Porcelain Roses for Doors. Patented April 3, 1849.

To J. J. Richardson of New York City, for improvement in Straw Cutters (2 patents). Patented April 3, 1849.

Hydrophobia.

During the last two summers the fear of hydrophobia and the supposed prevalence of that disease have agitated the public mind to a very considerable degree. Much of this terror, however, is visionary. The danger of rabies from dogs is much less than is generally supposed, and its cure, so far from being impossible, is comparatively easy. Such at least is the testimony of the two eminent surgeons, Blane and Youatt, who made this disorder their particular study. If the opinions of these distinguished practitioners were better known, there would, we feel confident, be less alarm upon this subject in the popular mind.

The first error they combat is that which says the disease may lie dormant for years.— Their observation, on the contrary, has established that rabies generally makes its appearance in man from three weeks to six or seven months after the bite. But one authenticated case is known where it was delayed for a twelve month. Frequently, however, owing to the popular terror of the disorder, persons bitten many years before, and who have enjoyed undiminished good health in the interval, become alarmed to such a degree that a nervous disorder is brought on, which some individuals take to be hydrophobia—but which is only a sort individuals take to be hydrophobia, which disappears the moment the excited imagination of the patient is allayed.

The second error is, that the rabid poison enters immediately into the system in the same manner as the venom of a snake. On the contrary the virus remains stationary within the wounded part until excited to action by irritation there. While thus dormant, it is perfectly undecomposed, and does not enter into the circulation until its constant presence as a foreign body, renders the nervous fibre more irritable and susceptible of impression. Whatever are the principles of its action, the surrounding parts evince the pressure of a stimulus which usually first shows itself by a slight inflammation, attended with itching in the dog, which is denoted by the constant licking and even gnawing of the bitten part. In man the attack is often commenced by an irritation where the wound was received, long after it has, to all the appearance, entirely healed.

The third error is that the disorder cannot be cured. Either cauterization or excision are certain to save life, if administered in time. They are, however, the only remedies which can be depended on, for though many pretended specifics succeed in some cases, they fail in others. The removal of the bitten parts is not necessary immediately, but is as effectual weeks, or even months after the wound was received, provided it takes place any time previous to the appearance of the symptoms, even after the wound is healed. This arises from the fact already noticed, that the poison frequently lies dormant. Yet, as it is impossible to tell at what moment the irritation may begin it is prudent to perform the excision or cauterization as soon as possible. The choice between these two must depend on the character and situation of the wound. Excision is as effectual, where it can be applied with

safety, but great caution is necessary that the knife or blood do not communicate the poison. The actual cautery is an eligible remedy when the wound is of such a determinate form as to admit of its application. Caustics, however are preferable, and of these lunar caustic is the best. It may be cut or scraped to any shape to suit the form of the wound. In case of extensive lacerations, or wounds difficult to be reached otherwise, liquid caustics may be applied with effect. As a physician would generally be called in, he could best determine the mode of application. The caustic gives less pain than other means, and, by removing the slough formed, it may be carried to any depth and to any extent, with the certainty of destroying the virus as it proceeds.

The fourth and last error is that the bite of a rabid dog invariably produces hydrophobia, sooner or later. The celebrated anatomist and surgeon, John Hunter, who was not accustomed to make assertions at random, says that out of twenty persons bitten by a mad dog, only one was infected; and Dr. Vaughan relates that between twenty and thirty persons were bitten by another dog, out of which number only one was infected. Youatt thinks that one in four might take the disease, but comparing several writers it is safe to believe that not more than one person in twelve or sixteen are troubled after the bite has healed, and they have done nothing to help themselves. Both Blaine and Youatt have been repeatedly bitten by dogs decidedly rabid, without any dread whatever, their experience having taught them the absolute certainty of the preventive means. Youatt says that when he has been overfatigued or out of temper he has sometimes felt an itching and throbbing in some of the old sores, and they have become red and swollen, without any further inconvenience.

It follows from this that the bite of mad dogs may be regarded as comparatively harmless; for the person thus unfortunate has a more certain cure than one attacked by the ordinary diseases which we meet without terror.

[The above is selected from Neal's Gazette, an excellent paper. It presents some peculiar views upon this subject, and as hydrophobia is a singular and dangerous disease, we like to present as many views upon the subject as we can. Of one thing we are confident, were there fewer of the canine species abroad, there would be less cases of this disease. We are also positive, that where there is one dog needed, there are 99 useless pests.

On the Freezing of Alcohol.

In a recent lecture at the Sorbonne, M. Despretz attempted the coagelation of alcohol. To effect this, he plunged into liquid protoxide of nitrogen a thin glass tube, containing a few grammes of alcohol. The whole was suspended in a small vessel, at the bottom of which was placed a paste, composed of solidified carbonic acid and ether, the concave cover of the vessel being also filled with the same paste. The whole was then placed under the receiver of an air-pump, and vacuum formed. The alcohol soon acquired a marked viscosity, and lost some part of its transparency. At a subsequent lecture, the experiment was repeated, with an apparatus composed of two concentric cylinders, the interiors of which were filled with the above mentioned paste. The double cylinder enclosed on each side the tube containing the protoxide, and that containing the alcohol. The whole was then submitted to the action of the air-pump. When the refrigerating substances were considered to have been almost volatilized, the tube containing the alcohol was drawn out and placed in a horizontal position. The surface of the liquid remained for several moments perpendicular to the axis of the tube; the alcohol then slowly regained its fluidity.

"I consider—and all those who witnessed the experiment," says M. Despretz, "that the upper layer of alcohol was solidified, and that the whole mass would have been solidified had the experiment continued a longer time." In this experiment the liquid remained limpid. The same alcohol, exposed to the action of a current of the protoxide, at the moment of its escape from the apparatus of Notterer, assumed a very viscous appearance, but the surface did not become fixed

as in the other experiments. The want of a further supply of the liquid protoxide prevented following these investigations further.

Capacity of the West.

The great Illinois Coal Basin, has an area of 75,000 square miles, but it is perhaps of no immediate value except at its edge or outcropping; and then only where it is easy of access and in wealthy positions. The Ohio cuts this edge on the west, near the mouth of the Trade Water in Kentucky, and the Saline in Illinois, and on the east between the mouths of Deer Creek and Anderson River. At the western edge the coal has been washed out for several miles on either side of the present banks of the river; these banks are subject to overflows, and as a consequence, the country is subject to malarious diseases, and for many years to come will not be attractive to a manufacturing population.

Between these two points on the Ohio is another stratum of coal, near Owenboro, which is supposed to be another and interior basin, the edges of which have been washed away except in a few isolated hills.

The upper or eastern edge of the lower basin presents a section of coal, averaging from three to ten feet in thickness and about four miles wide above the plane of high water: it is cut by the Ohio at about the centre of Perry County, Ind. and Hancock County, Ky. The "dip" is about 50 feet in the mile and on the Indiana side is toward the river, so that the mines are self draining. From this point its line is slightly curvilinear and extends in Indiana, through a rolling and fertile country, about 150 miles to the State line in Vermillion County, being cut by the Patoka, East and West Fork of White-Wabash and Coal Rivers.

Here, then, in a State which now contains nearly one million of people, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, are 900 square miles of power; each square mile giving an average of over 125,000,000 bushels of coal, of a far better average quality than that which has so enriched the manufacturers of England and Belgium.

Over and on either side of this line of power are the richest ores of iron, and in all probability of lead and copper, while directly underlying the coal, are thick beds of the best fire and potters' clay. Except on the alluvials of the White and the Wabash Rivers, no country contains more elements of health.

A Great Man in His Line.

"One of these products of ingenuity and perseverance" says the Renfrewshire Reformer (a Scottish exchange) which astonish ordinary persons, has been exhibited by John Munro of Paisley.

This individual, who was apprenticed to his uncle as a tailor, had a taste for drawing, and as he grew up he could find no better vent for artistic "darning" skill than in designing and executing a most elaborate and beautiful counterpane in cloth. There have been employed in the making of this counterpane 3570 pieces of cloth, of various colors; and not only are there in it curious combinations and contrasts of patchwork, but portraits of theatrical heroes and heroines painted and bedizened in their stage finery,—views of ships on several tacks, the rigging of which was executed in silk,—and a variety of animals. Despite the novel and limited means which the humble artist had at his command to produce his effects, he has succeeded in giving to his cloth paintings a vigor, brilliancy, and beauty which are really remarkable. Mr. Munro devoted to this specimen of his abilities all his spare hours for eleven years and four months.

Dreams.

An English writer says that lively dreams denote nervous action; soft dreams, slight irritation of the brain, often a nervous fever approaching a favorable crisis; ugly dreams, determination of blood to the head; dreams about blood and red colored things, an inflammatory condition; dreams about rain and water, disease of the mucous membrane and dropsical affections; dreams of distorted forms abdominal obstruction and disease of the liver; dreams of any particular body, of disease in that part; and dreams of death, the approach of apoplexy, and determination of blood to the head.