



LIST OF PATENTS.

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending April 17, 1849.

To Thomas Kendall, of New York City, for Apparatus for drilling sub-marine Rocks. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. Buckman, of South Woodstock, Vt., for improvement in Bedsteads for Invalids.—Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. J. Low, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvements in Spectacle Frames. Patented April 17, 1849.

To A. Faulkner, of Walpole, N. H. for improvement in Looms for Weaving. Patented April 17, 1849.

To G. Riley, of New York City, for improvement in Distilling Apparatus. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. Touchstone and J. H. Clark, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improved method of expanding Metallic Pistons. Patented April 17, 1849.

To W. Hoyt, of Dupont, Ind., for improvement in cog-gearing Locomotives for ascending inclined planes. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. Massey, of New York City, for improvement in Grain Drier. Patented April 17, 1849.

To W. Ferrell, of Mount Holly, N. J., for Vibrating Sash Stopper. Patented April 17, 1849.

To G. McKay, of Pittsfield, Mass., for Piston Valve Cut-off. Patented April 17, 1849.

To A. M. George, of Nashua, N. H. and E. Brown, of Lowell, Mass., assignors to N. Richards and others, for Revolving Die Spike Machine. Patented April 17, 1849.

To E. B. Cherevoy, of New York City, for improvements in Machinery for Cutting Veneers. Patented April 17, 1849.

To Theo. Schwartz, of New York City, for improvement in the manufacture of Paris Green. Patented April 17, 1849.

To A. Bain, of London, England, for improvement in Electric Telegraphs. Patented in England, Dec. 12, 1846—in America April 17, 1849.

To H. McEvoy, of Birmingham, England, assignor to W. Benjamin, jr. of New York City, for improvement in Hooks and Eyes. Patented in England May 27, 1847—in America April 17, 1849.

To A. Barclay and C. W. Bontgen, of Newark, N. J. for improved Skate. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. Radebaugh and J. A. Matlack, of Lancaster, Penn., for improvement in Machinery for Cleaning Hair. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. Essex, of Bennington, Vt. for improved Machine for making Carpenters' Squares. Patented April 17, 1849.

To S. Andrews and J. F. Halsey, of Perth Amboy, N. J. for improvement in Apparatus for making Soda Water. Patented April 17, 1849.

To R. G. Hatfield, and O. P. Hatfield, of New York City, for Railway Propeller. Patented April 17, 1849.

To E. Clark and J. M. Clark, of Lancaster, Penn. for improvement in Machinery for separating Flour from Bran, &c. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. S. Honey, of Hartford, Ohio, for improvement in Cultivator Teeth. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. M. Hollingworth, of Milton, Mass. for improvement in Machinery for taking and laying Paper from the cutting engine. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. W. Hood, of Mount Sterling, Ky. for improvement in Trusses. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. Sheldon and J. S. Barden, of New Haven, Conn., for improvement in Planing Machines. Patented April 17, 1849.

To T. W. Brown, of Howardsville, Va. for improvement in Tan Vats. Patented April 17, 1849.

To C. C. Lloyd of Philadelphia, Penn. for improvement in Blast Generators. Patented April 17, 1849.

To C. Horst, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in Piano Forres. Patented April 17, 1849.

To H. B. Smith, of Manchester, N. H. for improvement in Morticing Machines. Patented April 17, 1849.

To A. M. Eastman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. for improvement in Driving Bobbins. Patented April 17, 1849.

To T. R. Wood of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Coffee Roasters. Patented April 17, 1849.

To A. D. Smith, of Meredith, N. Y. for improvement in the Water Ram. Patented April 17, 1849.

To R. B. Roll of Cincinnati, Ohio, for Curvilinear Blind Opener and Shutter. Patented April 17, 1849.

To R. Livingston, of Monroe, Michigan for improvement in Boxes for Railroad Cars. Patented April 17, 1849.

To B. T. Roney, of Newton, Penn., for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. J. Weeks of Buckram, N. Y. for improvement in Mortising Machines. Patented April 17, 1849.

To G. Gilhert, of New Haven Conn., for improvement in Machinery for Dressing Staves. Patented April 17, 1849.

To H. R. Hubbard and G. W. Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn. for improvement in Abdominal Supporters. Patented April 17, 1849.

To A. B. McFarlan of Downingtown, Penn. for improvement in Carriage Brakes. Patented April 17, 1849.

To S. L. Crocker of Canton, Mass. for Cut Nail from Muntz's Metal. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. W. Prescott, of Concord, N. H., assignor to A. and A. J. Prescott; for improvement in Musical Instruments. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. V. Benschoten, of New York City, joint inventor with and assignee of J. G. Woodbridge and W. Mann, for improvement in Daguerreotype Apparatus for Panoramic Views. Patented April 17, 1849.

To C. Isbister of Alleghany City, Penn. for improvement in Grates for Coal Stoves. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. Tremper, of Little Britain, N. Y. for improved Piston Ring and method of deriving motion therefrom in Rotary Engines. Patented April 17, 1849.

To Thomas Prosser, of New York City, for improved Tool for attaching Tubes to Boilers. Patented April 17, 1849.

To N. Adams, of Canterbury, N. Y. for improvement in Brick Presses. Patented April 17, 1849.

To A. Olmstead, of Easton, Penn., for improvement in Galvanic Batteries. Patented April 17, 1849.

To E. T. Starr, of New York City, for improvement in the divisions between the tubes of Flexible Boats. Patented April 17, 1849.

To H. F. Briggs of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. for improvement in Shoulder Braces. Patented April 17, 1849.

To E. G. Allen, of Boston, Mass. for improvement in Planing Machines. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. Johnson of Wilmington, Del. for improvement in Machinery for separating flour from bran. Patented April 17, 1849.

To R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia, Penn. for Arrangement of flues in Marine Boilers. Patented April 17, 1849.

To D. Hotchkiss and B. R. Norton, of Syracuse, N. Y. for improvement in Spectacle Glasses. Patented April 17, 1849.

To H. Knowles, of Washington, D. C., assignor to John Levi, for improvement in Cutters for tonguing and grooving. Patented April 17, 1849.

To J. L. Gatchel, of Elkton, Md. for improvement in Water Rams. Patented April 17, 1849. Ante-dated April 10, 1849.

DESIGN.

To J. & A. Morrison, assignees of A. Haney Troy, N. Y. for Design for Stoves. Patented April 17, 1849.

[This is the greatest list of Patents ever issued at once.]

Blanchard's Patent.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the third Circuit of October session, 1848.—No. 4.

Thomas Blanchard vs. Isaac B. Eldridge.—In Equity. Sur motion for attachment. To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States :

In compliance with the annexed order directed to William W. Hubbell, the subscriber—copies of the affidavits, and the model or specimen therein referred to were obtained, and the respondent notified to exhibit his machine in according to the order (a copy thereof at the time being furnished to him,) on Saturday the 24th of February, A. D. 1849, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

On the morning of the Saturday aforesaid, the respondent called upon the subscriber at his office and informed him of the precise locality where the machine of the respondent, in obedience to the order, was to be exhibited. At the hour appointed, the subscriber repaired to this place and found the respondent in waiting. The building is a brick house on the east side of Front street above Callowhill street, not numbered though situated next above No. 277; it is supplied with steam power, and is appropriated to machinery of various kinds for working in wood, comprising Saw Mills, Beading Machines, Planing or Smoothing machines, &c., and in one of the third story rooms was the machine of the respondent standing in running order. About the room in various places were parts of a machine that had been taken down; strap holes through which to communicate power were in the floor, and an abundance of room to run such a machine. The respondent alleged that it was Mr. Brown's machine, and the same that during the last trial was exhibited in court. The subscriber from an inspection of the machine is of opinion that it is the same and that it did not present any evidence of being recently used. The respondent had assisting him, an apprentice alleged to be named Thomas Roberts.

The machine standing in apparently running order, and claimed by the respondent as his invention, and to be exhibited in compliance with the order of the Court, was now minutely examined, and observed to be a temporary and experimental structure in many of its parts, apparently having been altered from a turning machine of different structure. Of this machine, as it there stood and operated, the subscriber reports the following description:—

The frame work or body of the machine is made of wood, supporting the working parts which are chiefly composed of iron. It has two sets of iron mandrils parallel to each other, on one of them is suspended the model or pattern, on the other the rough block to be shaped. These mandrils with their respective material revolve simultaneously and continuously during the operation of cutting, the one communicating to the other by means of intermediate cog wheels.

The model has bearing against it a friction point consisting of a rounded iron column in an upright or perpendicular position, and is apparently cast on to the rim of what appears to have formerly been a friction wheel—that still remains on its shaft attached to a moveable frame resting on a horizontal base. The friction point or column does not revolve, nor transversely to the model present a curved face; transversely it presents a straight perpendicular face; and longitudinally with the model it presents its rounded or curved face, to correspond with the traverse of the cutting edges used; the only motion given to the friction point or column is transverse to the model, and is imparted by the inequalities of the surface of the model, by its revolution and the longitudinal feeding of the friction point. This transverse motion of the friction point is communicated to a cutting instrument by means of interposing graduating levers similar to those in the iron machine exhibited in court by the respondent et. al. at the last trial, which move another carriage carrying the said instrument, and acting as a base to the first or model's carriage, moves parallel with it and horizontally on rollers; this transverse motion of the cutting instrument, owing to

the graduating levers is equivalent to or proportionate with the transverse motion of the friction point or column, to give a fac-simile or proportionate product.

(To be continued.)

Rural Decorations.

We have seen thousands expended on a few acres of ground, says Downing, and the result was, after all, only a showy villa, a greenhouse and a flower garden,—not half so captivating to the man of fine taste as a cottage embosomed in shrubbery, a little park filled with a few fine trees, a lawn kept short by a flock of favorite sheep, and a knot of flowers woven gaily together in the green turf of the terrace under the parlor windows.

You have five hundred acres of natural park, that is to say, fine old woods tastefully opened, and threaded with walks and drives, for less cost in preparation and annual outlay, than it will require to maintain five acres of artificial pleasure ground.

A pretty little natural glen, filled with old trees, and made alive by a clear perennial stream, is often a cheaper and more unwearying source of enjoyment than the gayest flower garden.

Ornamental Trees.

Nature in her dispensations seems to scorn the influence of wealth. She offers light, water and air, all indispensable to our comfort and happiness, and even our existence, free alike to the high and the low, to the rich and poor. In obedience to the same liberal system, she places within the reach of the humblest among us the means of gratifying a taste for the most beautiful and elegant of her ornaments. The tree that casts its grateful shade in the door-yard of the humble cotter, waves as gracefully in the free air of Heaven, blooms as greenly and as proudly spreads its branches as that which throws its shadows against the stately mansions of ease and opulence. Nature sometimes, indeed, seems to rebuke the embellishments of Art, or to recompense the poor for the paucity of their enjoyments, by rearing in the presence of the lowliest tenements the most beautiful of these elegant evidences of her handiwork.

All this we can say of the country because God made that, but as man made the city, we cannot say the same thing about it. How much better would it be for all if in our cities every house by law was bound to have a space around it for flowers, &c. But because our country is so small we are obliged to build and live in houses where neither the sun smiles, nor the winds waft their sweets to cheer the heart and light up the cheek with the bloom of health.

Substitute for the Potatoe.

There is a root called the Mayua, which grows in the Peruvian mountains and is much cultivated by the natives, which would be a good substitute for the potatoe. It grows with sometimes as many as fifteen tubers to a root; these are the average size of our potatoes, and are round, kidney-formed, or peg-pot shaped, according to kind. The color is bright yellow, with rays of reddish purple or scarlet diverging from the eyes, which are deeply set.

When cut, a delicious odor exhales, mingled with a certain subacidity by no means repulsive; on the contrary, attractive to the palate.

Eaten raw, the root produces a rich, smooth unctuous savor, which lasts but a short time and is all at once succeeded by a piquant, peppery taste, exciting the tongue somewhat as ginger. This spicy taste afterwards disappears and leaves in the mouth a pleasing perfume and agreeable coolness.

Gardening.

None but those who have enjoyed a garden can appreciate the satisfaction of sitting down to a table spread with the fruits of one's own planting and culture. A bunch of radishes—a few heads of lettuce—taken from the garden of a Summer's morning for breakfast: or a mess of green peas or sweet corn, is quite a different affair from the market in a dying condition, to be put away in the cellar for use. And a plate of strawberries or raspberries lose none of their peculiar flavor by passing directly from the border to the cream without being jolted about in baskets until they have lost all form and comeliness.