NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1849.

Progressive Science.

Many suppose that because we are not startled every few days with some new and wonderful discovery, that the inventions patented every week are of little consequence, and of little value. But it is not altogether by the noise which some new discovery makes in the world, that we can form a just estimate of its value or merits. And upon the same principle of reasoning, we should not form an unfavorable opinion of any discovery or invention, because it is not paraded in flaunting colors before "a wondering world."

The most conspicuous parts of a steam engine are its walking beam and fly wheel, but these are not its essential parts. A steam engine can operate well without the fly wheel or walking beam. But what would the steam engine be without those quiet and hidden lips, the valves. They breathe exquisite music and set the whole huge and ponderous engine of cranks and rods and pumps dancing, and a dance of such vigor too, that the old reel of witches and warlocks in Alloa's Kirk, so vividly pictured by Burns, cannot hold a candle to it. Like the office of the steam valves, so may be the important office fulfilled by some unobtrusive, meek invention patented this week without a pamphlet written by its author to let the world know its merits. We cannot have discoveries every few days, like those of the steam engine, the steamboat, the spinning jenny, the power loom, electricity, galvanism the telegraph and many other landmarks in the history of inventions. No, this we cannot expect, but yet we have many good inventions though they may not be strikingly characteristic. The machine shop of to day presents a wonderful and beautiful contrast to the machine shop of twenty years agone. The factory too, presents the same favorable contrast and these are certain positive proofs of Progressive Science. The progress of discovery is a gradual one: the trimming off a superfluous shaft here, and a wheel, a crank or drum there, produces important though not very striking results, and upon such improvements in the aggregate (and sometimes a very simple one in the minutia of complex machines,) depend the whole economics of the machinery—its profits and losses.

Bridges.

The grandest Suspension Bridge in the world, we suppose, is one recently completed at the city of Pesth in the dominions of Austria. This bridge was commenced in 1840 according to the design and under the directions of William Tierney Clark, an English civil engineer. It extends over the Danube and has a clear water way of 1250 feet, the centre span being 670 feet. The height of the suspension towers from the foundation is 200 feet, but they have 50 feet of foundation in the water.

The sectional area of the suspending chains is 520 square inches of wrought iron, and the total weight of the same 1300 tons. This is the first permanent bridge since the time of the Romans, which has been erected over the Danube, below Vienna; it having been considered impossible to fix the foundation in so rapid a river, subject to such extensive floods, and exposed to the enormous force of the ice in the winter season. It now, however, stands as another monument of skill and perseverance. This bridge was open for the first time, not to an ordinary public, but to a retreating army, on the 5th of January, 1849—by which the stability of the structure was put to the most severe test.

A correspondent writing to the London Times respecting this event, says:—"First came the Hungarians in full retreat and in the greatest disorder, hotly pursued by the victorious Imperialists; squadrons of artillery and cavalry in full gallop, backed by thousands of infantry—in fact, the whole platform was one mass of moving soldiers, and during the first two days 60,000 imperial troops, with 270 pieces of cannon passed over the bridge.' This fact cannot but be of importance to the scientific world, since it proves that suspension bridges, when properly constructed and trussed according to the design of that bridge, may be erected in the most exposed places, while the cost in comparison with stone bridges, is comparatively insignificant.

The above bridge has a gigantic span. The great Menai bridge by Telford, is 560 feet between the points of suspension, and is therefore 110 feet less in span than the new bridge over the Danube. The suspension bridge at Friborg in Switzerland, is a splendid work, but it is not equal to the bridge at Pesth either.

America can boast of some grand bridges, especially has she been famous, perhaps above all nations, for wooden bridges. The colossus over the Schuylkill was a grand structure, and there are some others that we might mention. Our architects have been famous for their skill in rearing wooden structures, and we believe that they were Americans who erected the long bridge of Derry in Ireland.

It is not long since that one of our citizens, Mr. Remington, was astonishing the inhabitants of Britain (and is so yet for aught we know) with his skill in bridge architecture. We believe that he asserted in one of his letters, that "his bridge was well secured by patent at home—in America." We have in vain endeavored to discover his patent claim, so we cannot tell in what particular his invention, if any, consists, but this we know that the Flying Pendent Lever Bridge is not a new invention. If any one will turn to Pope's Treatise on Bridge Architecture, published by Alexander Niven, No. 120 Duane st. this city, in 1811, he will see the design of a bridge spanning the noble Hudson from "Manhattan to Jersey's shore," and a curiosity too, is a view of Fulton's steamboat "walking the waters like a thing of life." (This was the year when the first successful paddle steamboat was constructed in Britain.)

Pope's work is a curious one. He was a scientific and ingenious man and possessed much enthusiasm, with some vanity withal.—His work, however, would instruct some of our architects yet. In it he discusses the principles of the lever and its application to bridge building, with the skill of a master. Abutments, trussed sides and trussed floorways are all described by him with great clearness and precision.

High and Low Pressure Engines.

As there are many who do not know the difference between these two kinds of engines, we presume that a description of them will not only be instructive but interesting.

The high pressure engine is a simple machine in comparison with the condensing engine. In the high pressure engine the steam escapes into the atmosphere after having forced the piston to the end of the stroke, and as the pressure of the atmosphere is 15 pounds to the square inch, the impelling force is therefore that which is due to the difference of the pressure of the steam and the pressure of the atmosphere. In the condensing engine, the steam after having pushed the piston to the end of the stroke, passes into the condenser in which a vacuum is constantly maintained, therefore the impelling force in this engine is due to the difference between the pressure of the steam above the piston and the pressure of the vacuum beneath it. There is the whole pressure of the steam urging the piston and the pressure of the atmosphere besides. A condensing engine can be worked with a pressure of steam less than the pressure of the atmosphere, but it is very difficult to start the engine unless the pressure of the steam is greater. In low pressure engines the steam may be taken at five pounds pressure above the atmosphere or twenty pounds altogether. A cubic inch of water makes a cubic foot of steam of the atmospheric pressure, and high pressure steam is just low pressure steam forced into a less space—both are the vapor of water, unless there be some chemical change produced by the heat which is not yet explained. In the high pressure engine in comparing it with the low pressure, there is always the loss of the vacuum which will amount to about twelve and a half pounds on the square inch. Steam at the mere pressure of the atmosphere would not urge the piston at all, without a vacuum connected with it. There is an obvious and generally admitted advantage in working steam at a considerable pressure above the atmosphere, even in condensing engines, but in high pressure it is an especial advantage. A cubic foot of steam at 45 pounds pressure, is as effectual as 3 cubic feet of steam at 15 pounds pressure, in other words, the former will do as much when cut off at one third the stroke as the latter will do if applied during the whole.

Improved Method of Preserving Organic and other Substances.

FIG. 1. FIG. 3.

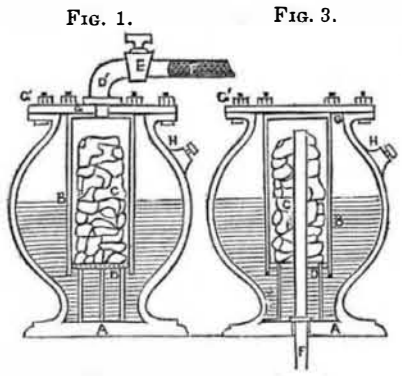
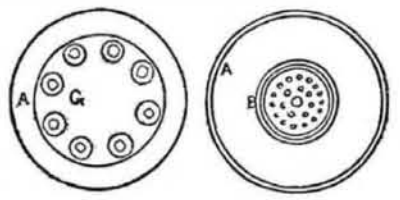


FIG. 2. FIG. 4.



This invention relates to the preservation of substances by supplying certain gases that are non-supporters of combustion, such as a mixture of carbonic and chlorohydric acids, or a mixture of carbonic and vinegar, or pyroligneous acid. The best mixture of the gases for preserving animal matters is a mixture of carbonic and pyroligneous acids in the form of gas. This mixture is preferred because of the small quantity of kreosote in the pyroligneous acid. The way in which these gases are obtained, is to take the common muriatic acid of the druggists weakened with half its bulk of water and pour it in a suitable stoneware vessel containing marble dust, to which had been added a small quantity of kreosote. The gases thus obtained will communicate no taste or odor to the substances that are to be preserved. Common vinegar with a small portion of kreosote added, will make a good gas when poured on powdered marble which will answer every purpose, but pyroligneous acid (wood vinegar) is preferred to this. The above is for the preservation of animal substances, but for the preservation of vegetable substances, carbonic acid gas alone is preferred, and this is obtained by pouring weak muriatic or sulphuric acids on powdered marble, and it is best to let the gas pass through a vessel of clear water to wash it, and in this state the gas is in a proper state for preserving fruits, beer and wines. When meat is to be preserved it is first placed in an air tight box made in any of the well known ways, and fruits and liquors are placed in bottles or other suitable air-tight vessels. The accompanying engravings represent a self acting gas apparatus to make the gas. The same letters refer to like parts on all the figures. A, is the vessel, made of glass or stone ware, to contain the acid. B, is an inner vessel containing small pieces of marble C C, which we prefer to the dust, as the gas will not rush out so fast. These rest upon a false perforated bottom to allow the acid to come in contact with the broken pieces of marble. D, is a bent tube furnished with a stop cock E, which may be joined by a flexible tube F which communicates from the inner vessel B, with an air tight case containing the articles to be preserved. When it is required to change the marble the inner vessel B, can be taken out by removing the flange or cap plate G, which fits over A, around the neck of B, and secured air tight by screws with a strip of vulcanized india rubber between. H, is a small tube or inlet to supply the outside vessel with acid. Figs. 3 and 4, show another arrangement of apparatus from 1 and 2, with only the difference that the tube F, passes down below instead of above. For preserving meat a considerable pressure of gas should be employed, and the gas generating vessels in that case should be made of iron glazed inside to stand the pressure. The meat should also be contained in a stout safe, the pressure upon which may be regulated by a safety valve, and there is no use of an air pump as the gas will force out all the air in the meat safe, if a small orifice is left for that purpose. Small tin cases may be filled with the gas very conveniently, and bottles containing fruit such as grapes, &c. in their natural state. The invention is that of Mr. John Ryan, M. D. of the Royal Polytechnic Institution London, patented by him, and was first published in the London Patent Journal. We believe that it would be very useful to many people in our great country. It is simple and easily made and used, and every person knows the preserving quality of the gas employed. We believe that butter, meats and fruits may be well preserved by this process. Grapes and fruits, we should think, would acquire a slight pleasant spirituous taste by being preserved by the carbonic gas. The principle of the invention is of universal application, and it was this principle of its utility that induced us to call the attention of our readers to the subject.

Light without Combustion.

The National Intelligencer speaking of the Electric Light which has lately made so much noise in London, says that in 1819 they published accounts of such a light having been discovered in Paris about that time, and refers to a letter of Judge Meigs to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington on the subject. An extract from the letter says, "since I wrote you I have seen an account of a discovery of a singular and highly important character announced in Paris by a Professor Meinike, a German probably, viz. an artificial gas confined in glass, assuming, by an electric shock, a permanent, steady light, without heat or combustion!—Here is a grand desideratum, indeed; a candle which can be thrust into carded cotton innocuous—into a cistern unextinguished—which can be placed under one's pillow while we sleep, and pulled out at pleasure. The whale may keep his blubber and the shark his liver," &c.

Without endeavoring to take away the merit of this discovery we would state that Professor Brand claims the merit of this discovery for Sir Humphrey Davy and has publicly made this statement where there are thousands who saw the great chemist produce such a light frequently in his lectures, but then it was only in experiments, without a thought of applying it to domestic illumination.

Patent India Rubber Oil.

Of all the substances of modern application that of India rubber seems to be one of the most extraordinary as well as the most useful. One of its most recent, and probably one of its most powerful applications has recently been made in using it as an oil, or rather in so combining it with oil, that it holds it in such a condition as to render it capable of increased fluidity, at the same time that it has a sort of toughness, or a fibrous quality like glue.—This composition is called "Devlan's Patent Oil." We have noticed this article before and we allude to it again because we hear that its fame is on the increase.

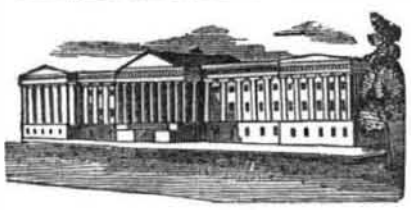
Back Volumes of the Scientific American

A few more copies of complete sets of vol. 3 of the Scientific American may be had at the office, either bound or in sheets. Price neatly bound $2 75, in sheets suitable for mailing $2. Send in your orders early if you desire them filled for we have but a few more copies left, and the number is growing less every day.

Our London Patrons.

We are happy in being able to inform our English patrons that such arrangements have been completed with the London Patent Office that the Scientific American may hereafter be found there. Messrs. Barlow & Payne are agents at 89 Chancery Lane, and will receive remittances on account of the Scientific American from those who may desire to subscribe.

Terms—3 dollars per year and postage paid out of the United States.



LIST OF PATENTS.

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending April 17, 1849.

To Allen Eldred, of Openheim, N. Y., for improvement in Machinery for breaking and dressing Hemp. Patented April 24, 1849.

To H. M. Villeneuve, of Paris, France, by his adm'r. William O'Connor, of Jersey City, N. J. for improvement which consists in producing a substitute for Wool from Jute. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Epidaurus Irving, of New York City, for improvement in Tanning by Electricity. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Curtis E. Norris, of Peacham, Vt., for improvements in Machinery for Boring Bobbins. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Mary Ann Woodward, of Palmyra, N. Y. for improvement in Fan Rocking Chairs. Patented April 24, 1849.

To John J. DeHaven, of Reading, Penn., for Removable Fire Box for Locomotives. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Charles Foster, of Pompey, N. Y. for improved Forks for holding Rope Belts upon Drum Wheels. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Malcolm McAulay, County of Thomas, Geo. for improvement in Cotton Gins. Patented April 24, 1849.

To William C. Finney, of Fayette Co. Tenn. for improvement in Cotton Scrapers. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Gilbert Hatheway, of Rochester, Mass., for improvement in Saw Mills with cylindrical Saws. Patented April 24, 1849.

To John Whistler, of Carlisle, Penn. for improvement in Shoe Lasts. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Israel Kepler, of Milton. Penn. for improvement in Corn Shellers. Patented April 24, 1849.

To George Fletcher, Sen. of Greensburg, Ind., for improvement in Machines for Polishing Stone. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Paul K. Hubbs, of Holmesburg, Penn., for Filtering Apparatus for Steam Boilers.—Patented April 24, 1849.

To Abiathar Pollard and Simeon Minkler, of Clinton Co. N. Y. for improvement in Obstetrical Supporters. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Nathan Colver, of Boston, Mass. for improvement in Bedsteads. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Wm F. Converse and Jonathan Burdge, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Machinery for cutting Screws on Rails of Bedsteads. Patented April 24, 1849.

To William B. Hibbard, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Machinery for Spinning Hemp. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Samuel Huff, of New Vienna, Ohio, for improvement in Churns. Patented April 24, 1849.

To L. Aimable Prosper Jacques, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Frame for Musquito Bars. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Lewis Brown, of Epsom, N. H., for improvements in cutting Cylinders for Bobbins, &c. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Charles H. Peck and Coleman Hicks, of St. Louis, Mo. for improvement in Planing Machines. Patented April 24, 1849.

To David Gay, of Bath, Me. for improvement in Portable Beer Fountains. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Francis G. Woodward, of Worcester, Mass. for improved method of fastening Railroad Switches. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Knight Reed, of New Haven, Conn. for improvement in Boiling Sugar. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Joseph E. Andrews of Boston, Mass. assignor to Edwin Allyn, of the same, for improved Variable Power Capstan. Patented April 24, 1849.

To J. R. Worster, of Baltimore, Md. for improvement in Diving Bells. Patented April 24, 1849.

To David Bonner, assignee of Joseph M. Toy, of Greenfield, Ohio, for improvement in machinery for Sawing Wood. Patented April 24, 1849.

To Cotton Foss, of Painsville, Ohio, for improvement in Machines for making Grindstones. Patented April 24, 1849.

To William T. Barnes, of Buffalo, N. Y. for improvement in Bellows. Patented April 24, 1849

RE-ISSUE.

To Hezekiah S. Miller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Machinery for making Felt Fabrics. &c. Patented March 5, 1839.—Re-issued April 24, 1849.

DESIGN.

To S. H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y. for Design for Stoves. Patented April 24, 1849.

Poetry of Science.

BY ROBERT HUNT.

THE ELECTRICITY OF A TEAR.

We tremble when the thunder-cloud bursts in fury above our heads :—the poet seizes on the terrors of the storm to add to the interest of his verse. Fancy paints a storm-king, and the genius of romance clothes his demons in lightnings and they are heralded by thunders. These wild imaginings have been the delight of mankind :—there is subject for wonder in them :—but is there anything less wonderful in the well-authenticated fact, that the dew-drop which glistens on the flower, that the tear which trembles on the eyelid, holds locked in its transparent cells an amount of electric fire, equal to that which is discharged during a storm from a thunder-cloud ?

Faraday has shown, by the most conclusive experiments, " that the electricity which decomposes, and that which is evolved by the decomposition of, a certain quantity of matter are alike. What an enormous quantity of electricity, therefore, is required for the decomposition of a single grain of water ! We have already seen that it must be in quantity sufficient to sustain a platinum wire 1-104 of an inch in thickness, red hot in contact with the air, for three minutes and three quarters. It would appear that 800,000 charges of a Leyden battery, charged by thirty turns of a very large and powerful plate machine, in full action—a quantity sufficient, if passed at once through the head of a rat or cat to have killed it, as by a flash of lightning—are necessary to supply electricity sufficient to decompose a single grain of water ; or, if I am right to equal the quantity of electricity which is naturally associated with the elements of that grain of water endowing them with their mutual chemical affinity."

GRAVITATION.

Science has developed the grand truth, that it is by the exercise of this all-pervading influence that the earth is retained in its orbit —that the crystal globe of dew which glistens on the leaf is bound together—that the debris which floats upon the lake accumulates into one mass—that the sea exhibits the phenomena of tides—and the ærial ocean its barometric changes. In all things this force is active, and throughout nature it is ever present. Our knowledge of the laws which it obeys, enables us to conclude that the sun and distant planets are consolidated masses like this earth. We find that they have gravitating power, and by comparing this influence with that exerted by the earth, we are enabled to weigh the mass of one planet against another. In the balance of the astronomer it is as easy to poise the remote star, as it is for the engineer to calculate the weight of the iron tunnel of the Conway, or any other mechanical structure. Thus throughout the universe the balance of gravitating force is unerringly sustained. If one of the most remote of those gems of light, which flicker at midnight in the dark distance of the starry vault was, by any power, removed from its place, the disturbance of these delicately balanced mysteries would be felt through all the created systems of worlds.

LIGHT.

Light is necessary to life ; the world was a dead chaos before its creation, and mute disorder would again be the consequence of its annihilation. Every charm which spreads itself over this rolling globe is directly dependent upon luminous power. Colors, and often, probably, forms, are the result of light, certainly the consequence of solar radiations. We know much of the mysterious influences of this great agent, but we know nothing of the principle itself. The solar beam has been tortured through prismatic glasses and natural crystals. Every chemical agent has been tried upon it, every electrical force in the most excited state brought to bear upon its operations, with a view to the discovery of the most refined of earthly agencies ; but it has passed through every trial without revealing its secrets, and even the effects which it produces in its path are unexplained problems still to tax the intellect of man.

FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRICITY.

If a piece of amber, electrum, is briskly rubbed, it acquires the property of attracting to it light bodies This curious power excited the attention of Thales, of Miletus ; and from the investigations of this Grecian philosopher we must date our knowledge of one of the most important of the natural forces—Electricity.

If an inquiring mind had not been led to ask why does this curious vegetable product attract a feather, the present age, in all probability, would not have been in possession of the means by which it is enabled to transmit intelligence with a rapidity which is only excelled by that of the " swift winged messengers of thought." To this age of application a striking lesson does this amber teach. Modern utility would regard Thales as a madman. Holding a piece of yellow resin in his hand, rubbing it, and then picking up bits of down, or catching floating feathers, the old Greek would have appeared a very imbecile, and the *cui bono* generation would have laughed at his silly labors. But when he announced to his school that this amber held a soul or essence, which was awakened by friction, and went forth from the body in which it previously lay dormant, and brought back the small particles floating around it, he gave to the world the first hint of a great truth which has advanced our knowledge of a physcial phenomena in a marvellous manner, and ministered to the refinements and to the necessities of civilization.

Antiquity of Gunpowder.

The first application of Gunpowder to the firing of artillery has been commonly ascribed to the English at the battle of Cressy, August, 1346 ; but hitherto this fact has depended almost solely on the evidence of a single Italian writer, coupled with the circumstance that the word " gunners" has been met with in some public accounts of the reign of Edward III.—Upon this point the Rev. J. Hunter has lately communicated to the Society of Antiquaries some new and curious particulars, derived from records of the period, showing the very names of the persons employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, (out of saltpetre and " quicksulphur," as it was called, without any mention of charcoal,) and the quantities supplied to the King just previously to his expedition to France in June or July, 1346. In the Records it is termed *pulvis pro ingenis ;* and they establish that a considerable weight had been supplied to the English army subsequently to its landing at La Hogue and previously to the battle of Cressy ; and that before Edward III engaged in the siege of Calais, he issued an order to the proper officers in England requiring them to purchase as much saltpetre and sulphur as they could procure.

The Age of the World.

Mother Earth, like other ladies of a " certain age," puzzles her sons to discover " the years of her life." The common notion is that she is some five or six thousand years old speaking of her, that is, as the abode of Man. But what will the old women say to the editor of the Ethnological Journal, who, in his August number, contending that Britain was a civilized country at some remote period anterior to the Roman invasion, coolly observes : —" That this civilization should have so completely vanished before the days of Cæsar, is no degree surprising : the mightiest empires have been utterly swept away, and the most important histories completely forgotten, in a less space of time than 'nine thousand years.'" Yes, indeed the world may be excused, without the reproach of carelessness, for dropping a page or two of its history in ninety centuries.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The New York Pathfinder is one of the most valuable business journals in this city.—When this publication commenced we wished it success, but feared that the public would not appreciate its usefulness. But it has now nearly completed its 3d volume, and has a circulation nearly, if not quite equal to that of any other daily published in this city. It is an excellent medium for business men to advertise through, as you can scarcely step on board a steamboat or railroad car without finding numbers lying about for the attention of travellers. The articles are well written, and are creditable to the editor (Mr. Charles S. Todd) a very modest, unassuming gentleman.

The Pathfinder is also published in Boston by the same proprietor, Mr. Bartlett.

The May number of Godey is beautiful indeed, and it will be hardly necessary to say one word in its favor. " The Rose and Lilly" by Ellis, is a beautiful engraving, and is followed a colored plate, of " Children's Fashion" by Pease. " Thirty five," before or after marriage, we are not informed which, by Mrs. Hall the sweet poetess. " The Pilgrims to the Shrine," a scene from Mount Calvary. which is very solemn and impressive. This number contains 29 distinct engravings, all highly creditable to the Artists skill. The contributions are exceedingly interesting, from the pens of well known authors. Persons wishing this work, can find it at H. Long & Bro. 46 Ann Street, also a general assortment of all the new publications.

Holden's Dollar Magazine for May, as usual is an excellent number, the embellishments are " The Port of Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands," " The Welcome Home," A Portrait of Father Mathew the great apostle of Temperance, and a faithful likeness of the eloquent " Dr. Durbin" accompanied by a well written biography.

The literary contents, for originality is not surpassed by any other Magazine published. Holden indulges very little in wild romance, and his selections are calculated to instruct as well as amuse.

Some clever author has commenced " Dissecting the Doctor" and he really turns the tables upon them in a capital manner. " The Toilette and its devotees" is a very common sense review of the distinguishing feature between " man and the lesser orders of creation." We commend this No. to the particular attention of his readers, they will find much to interest them.

The Western Continent is the title of a large and ably edited weekly Literary Journal published in Baltimore at $2, per annum.

The Literary Union, an " Independent in everything," Journal has been sent us by the publisher, W. W. Newman, Syracuse N. Y.—We should think it a very interesting and useful paper, and not a wit behind literaries of ten times its age.

No. 15 of the Encyclopedia of Chemistry is just issued by Messrs, Carey & Hart of Philadelphia. Those who desire to possess a comprehensive and compact work on Chemistry as it is, in its present advanced state, will find this work the very thing to suit them.

Charms of Rural Life.

Besides the benefit of mental discipline derived from the study of nature, for which agriculture opens as wide a field as any other pursuit, the charms of rural life are unalloyed by the reflection of ill-gotten gains, and uncontaminated by immoral influences. The farmer has no occasion to review with remorse, a life of injustice to his fellow-men, or mourn the loss of fortunes accumulated by an occupation almost necessarily dishonest. The lawyer looks upon his briefs prepared for unjust causes ; the physician upon the emaciated forms of his patients, and the speculator upon the wealth amassed from the ruined fortunes of others, with the humiliating consciousness that they have not in all instances, returned an equivalent for what they have received. But the cultivator of the soil may pursue his calling with the cheering reflection, that an all-bounteous Providence has rewarded his efforts, and through him bestowed more of happiness upon his fellow-men.

A New Aristocrat.

The heir of the Earldom of Angus (a title of the Douglass family) has been discovered to be an old gardener at Capetown, who calls himself Dalgleish. The Queen means to give him the Earldom, and its income of £30,000 a year.

He should get a bit of a decent farm, and the rest of the estate should be given in 50 acre lots to the tenants and poor of the parishes.

Many inventors have written to us to advocate a mechanic for Commissioner of Patents, as a right.