2,688.-W. H. Towers (agbignor to W. S. Bard), of New
York City, for Improved Broom:
Iow elalm embodying and securing in the central part of the broom be
 rial substantially in the manner and for the purpose set fort
2,683.-Ferdinand Witerich (assignor to himself and J. M.
Hathaway), of New York City, for Improvement in Machines for Making Cigars



 neerot the poinl on the eigar, as set forth,
Finh , Coulth the whraper the required shape and length after it is



122.-Gardner Chilson, of Besign. Maston, Mass., for a Design for Parlor Stove.

## 

C. C. B., of N. Y.-We know no reason why a smooth bore should not send a globular projectile as faras a rife. As a cylindriceal or conical projectile would be kept end foremost through out its fight by the rotary motion imparted to it by the $r$
A. D., of Ind.-You will find all the information we po sess respecting a position as engineer in the Navy, upon page 198, Tol. IV. (new series) Scientific American. The information then published was obtained from a former Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, and is therefore reliable.
E. M. B., and G. W. L., both of New York.-On another column you will find a notice of a work on drawing
A. F. M., of New York.-B. H. Horn, No. 212 Broadway, has compound microscopes at $\$ 2.50$ each. The object glass of these has a focal length of about one inch. The mounting is simple, but good enough. He has others with two additional object glasses at $\$ 3.50$ and $\$ 4$. Theyare sufficiently powerful for showing infusorta. C. W., of Mass.-Fulminating mercury is probably the material which is put into the caps that are used in
O. D. B., of Pa., asks the following questions:-"A gets a machine patented. B buys one of the machines witha shop license. Now if $B$ sells the machine to $C$, is there any law to prevent $C^{\prime}$, using itp" Ans.-C has no right to use the machine unless B slso sold the shop license with it
J. N. E., of Mass.-There is no illustrated paper published In this city called the "Bupting Guide."
J. G., N. J.-Aich's alloy is composed of copper, 60 parts, zinc 38.20 parts, and iron 1.80 parts. It is darker in color than common bran ; it bends at a red heat, is ductile, takesa high polish, and can be worked with a hammer almost like wronght iron,
J. B. Z., of N. T.-Pewter is composed of tin 100 parts, antimony 8 parts, copper 4 parts; bismuth one part. Fuse the whole logether in a crucible-the copper first, then the other metals. The cheapest kind of pewter is composed of $\operatorname{tin} 4$ parta, lead one part. In an elaborate report of a French commission appointed several peater containing more than one part of lead to five of tin is dan. gerous to use. A paste composed of borax, sods, and ground glass, will form a good glaze for your bricks. They should be frst dipped nto this paste then dried slowly and afterward burned in the tilin
J. C., of Va.-Your suggestions in regard to rifles have been elaborately discussed, and many of them tried.
M. H. B., of Mo.-Benzole is manufactured by distilling naphtha at a temperature of from $176^{\circ}$ to $194^{\circ} \mathrm{Fah}$. It is frequentls sold under the name of benzine, and is very useful for cleaning
sofled gloves, sllks, ace. It vaporizes at a low temperatureand may be burned lite common coal gas.
E. D. H., of C. W.-The gloss on shirt collars and bosoms is put on by friction with a hot tron. Ose starch containing a small quantity of whits wax or spermacett, and the table upon which you pasteboard, of which calender rollers are made, is the best material you can use for covering the table.
M. C. D., of N. Y.-All the information which we possess concerning the Henry rifles was given with the illustration on page 44 of current volume of Soientifio Axrrions. Many of our marksmen use bullets containing a small portion of tin. It is beYou will And an article on American and English rifies on page 265, You will and an
H. C. S., of Mo.-The process of concentrating sweet milk is not a secret, but is secured by patent to Gall Borden, jr. The milk is concentrated in a vacuum pan, slomilar to saccharine fluid.
W. M. W., of Mass.-In order to secure attention to your theory of two forces to produce the motions of the planeta, you must compareft with Sir Iseac Newton's calculations based on the theory of one force, and see which ?explains all the phenomena in the most eatisfactory manner. We have recently received a long communication contending that all the inhabitante of the earth and the outsides.
B. M. of N. Y.-To enable us to give you proper advice reapecting your venilator, werequirea sketch and description of the plan you desire to patent. If your model is ready you had better bring it to our office whenever you are in the city.
W. S. K., of N. Y.-Mr. Meigs, the contractor of the Valparaiso and Santiago R. R., has no offce in this city, so far as we know. We presume his headquarters are at Valparalao.
J. T. E., of C. W.-We are informed that Morrison's grammar and dictionary of the Chinese language are suitable for your
parpose. Write to $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{s}$. Francis \& Co . of this city.
H. P., of Mo.-Kaolin is the most suitable substance from which to obtain eluminum, though labradorite is ifrequently used. The usual method is to decompose the chloride of aluminum with
the chloride of soda. You will find a minute description of the the chloride of soda. You will find a minute description of the process in Gregory's Chemistry, and other modern works. Two new processes are described on page 345, Vol. II. (new series) Scientific American
. M., of Mich.-Byrne's Cyclopedia of Engineering has a pretty good description of the giyphographic process. We have used a good deal of india ink but never heard of any process for rendering it when very black, more fluid than the aqueous solution.

## Money Received

At the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Offce business, during one week preceding Wednesday, Nov. 20 , 1861:-
H. C. H., of III., \$20 ; M. and M., of Ohio, $\mathbf{\$ 2 0}$; J. S., of N.Y., $\$ 20$; T. L., of Conn., $\$ 28$; M. C. ., of Me., $\$ 25$; P. and C., of Conn., \$25; J. J. M., of Conn., $\$ 25$; W. B., of N. Y., $\$ 20$; F. J. F., of Pa., $\$ 15$ ! S. E. and P., of Wis., $\$ 20$; C. and P., of Me., $\$ 15$; G. H. S., of
Iowa., $\$ 15$; J. W. C., of Mass., $\$ 15$; S. D. K., of N. Y., $\$ 15$; lowa., $\$ 15 ;$ J. W. C., of Mass., $\$ 15$; S. D. K., of N. Y., $\$ 15 ; \mathrm{L}$.
and W. of N. Y., $\$ 25 ;$ A. B. H., of Conn., 40 A. M., of $\mathbf{O h i o} 15$; and W. of N. Y., $\$ 25$; A. B. H., of Conn., 40 ; A. M., of Ohio, 15 ;
I. H. S., of R. I., $\$ 25$; S. G. B., of Conn., $\$ 15$; M. E. L., of N. Y. I. H. S., of R. I., $\$ 25$; S. G. B., ot Conn., $\$ 15$; M. E. L., of N. Y
$\$ 25$; J. S., of N. Y., $\$ 40$; G. K. W., of N. Y., $\$ 25$; R. S., of N. Y. $\$ 25$; A. H., of Minn., $\$ 20$; W. F., of Iowa, $\$ 45$; J. A. DeB., of $N$ Y., $\$ 49$; H. K., of Pa., $\$ 30$; N. McC., of N. Y., $\$ 25$; R. W., Conn., $\$ 15$; J. N., of Ind., $\$ 15$; R. S., of N. Y., $\$ 35$; M. W.W., of
III., $\$ 25$; C. M. S., of Conn., $\$ 15$; G. K., of Pa., $\$ 25$; N. B. J., of II., $\$ 25$; C. M. S., of Conn., $\$ 15$; G. K., of Pa., $\$ 25$; N. B. J., of
Mass., $\$ 10$; C. and G. M. W., of N. Y., $\$ 100$; E. and R., of N.' Y. $\$ 15$; R. H. S. of N. Y., $\$ 15$; C. B. L., of Mass., $\$ 15$; T. and E., of Pa., $\$ 15$; d. J. S., of N. Y., $\$ 25$; G. W. R., of Ind., $\$ 15$; F. J., of
N. B., $\$ 15$; S. I. B., of N. J., $\$ 25$; F. C. P., of N. Y., $\$ 25$; T. J. B., of N. Y., $\$ 28$; R. R., of N. Y., $\$ 40$; H. \& Son, of Ohio, 815 ; E
 S. P. O., of Conn., $\$ 20$; A. McG., of N. Y., $\$ 15$; E. C., of Mass.,
$\$ 15$; J. V. N., of N. J., $\$ 12$; L. S. H., of Cal., $\$ 25$; S. H., of Iud., $\mathbf{\$ 1 5}$; J. V. N., of N. J., $\$ 12$; L. S. H., of Cal., $\$ 25$; S. H., of Iud.,
$\$ 15$; J. B., of Cal., $\$ 25$; C. R. T., of Oregon, $\$ 20$; W. B., of N. Y., $\$ 15$; J. B., of Cal., $\$ 25$; C. R. T., of Oregon, $\$ 20$; W. B., of N. Y.,
$\$ 10$; A. B., of N. Y., $\$ 40$; J. H. F., of N. Y., $\$ 40$; W. W., of W1s., $\$ 25$; F. G. W., of Mass., $\$ 30$; P. and S., of N. Y., $\$ 25$.
Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initiala have been forwanded to the $P$ at y, Nov. 20, 1861 :-
T. L., of Conn.; R. R., of N. Y.; J. A. D. B., of N. Y.; A. J. A., Wis.; J. V. N., of N. J.; J. J. M., of Conn.; M. C., of Me.; P. and C of Conn. ; N. McC., of N. Y.; J. K. A., of Ohio; G. K. W., of N. Y.;
L. S. H., of Cal. ; G. K., of Pa. ; J. B. R.. of Conn.; P. N., of France L. S. H., of Cal.; G. K., of Pa. ; J. B. R.. of Conn.; P. N., of France ;
F. C. P., of N. Y.; W. B., of N.Y.: T.J. B., of N. J.; H. W. B., of F. C. P., of N. Y.; W. B., of N. Y.; T. J. B., of N. J.; H. W. B.,
N. J. ; L. W. P., ot Mase. ; L. and W., of N. Y.; P. and S., of N. Y. N. $\mathbf{Y}$, S. J. B Y., B. J. B., of N. J.

## New Books Received.

A Manual of Elementary Drawing.-By S. Edward Warren, C. E. Published by John Wiley 56 Walker street, New York.

The Harbinger of Healte, Containing Medical Pre scriptions for the Human Body and Mind. By Andrew
Jackeon Davis. Published by A. J. Davis \& Co., 274
Canal street New York. Price $\$ 1,00$. Canal street, New York. Price $\$ 1,00$.
We observe some good extracts in the book from Mirabeau, Emer-
son, ScIENTITIC AxERICAN, and other well-known anthorities. The son, Scientiric Axreican, and other well-known anthorities. The
work is desiged for popular circulation, but we confess that we have
not much falih in such books. They usually contain a misture of not much farthin such books. They usuaily contain a misture of
sense and nonsense as the case with the work before us. We have
no douth of the fict that Mr. Davis is a man oi talent, but Ft strikes
us that he is uut of his element as a medical adviser.

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## CHANGE IN THE PATENT LAWS.

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The new Patent Laws enacted by Congress on the 4th of March, 1861, are now in full force, and prove to be of great benefit to all parties who are concerned in new inventions.
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| On granting the Ex |  |
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| On filing application for Design, seven years................. 815 |  |
|  |  |
| On filing application for Design, seven years................. 815 |  |

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of forelgners, ex The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, ox
cept in reference to such countries as discriminate against citizens o the Onited States-thus allowing English, French, Belgian. Austrian Russian, Spanish, and all other foreigners except the Canadians, te enjoy all theprivileges of our patentaystem (exceptin oases ofdesigns) on the above terms.
During the last sixteen years, the business of procuring Patents for conducted by Mesars Onited States and all foreign countries has been tion of the SCIENTIFIC A MERICAN and as an evide confidene country, we would in our Agency by the inventors throughout the FIFTEEN THOOSAND Inventors! In fact, the publishers of this raper bed THOD and Patetes a whom we have taken out Pa abroad. Thousands of Inventors for testimon haveren lestimonlals for the serviea wo have rendered them, and the weaith Which has hured to inventors whose Patents were secured hrough this Offce, sad afterward Mustrated in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, wouldamountro many millions of dollars 1 We would tarethal wo never Lad a more emcient corps or Draughtsmen and Specincation Writers than are emploged at present in our extensive 0 ces, and we are prepared to attend to Patent bust ness of all kinds in the quickest time and on the most liberal terme.

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marked degree of promptness, skill and inelity to the interests of your
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Yours, very truly, CEABS MABON.
Immediately after the appointment of Mr. Holt to the oflce of Post-
master-General of the United States, he addressed to us the subjoined

 (and, I doubt not, justiy deserved) the reputation of energy, marked
ability and uncompromising fldelfty in performing your profeasional
engagements.
Very respect fully,
Your obedient servant,
I. HOLT.
 ents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Pat.
ent onfe was transacted through your agency, and that I have ever ent Once was tran sacted through your agency, and that I have ever
found you fallhfula nd devoted o the interesta of your cuens, as well
aseminenty quilfed to perform the duties of Patent Autorneys with
skill and accuracy. Very Yourobedient servant, WM,
The Validity of Patents.
Persons whoareabout purchasing Patent property, or Patentees who are about erecting extensive works for manufacturing under their Patents, should have their claims examined carefully by competent attorneys, to see if they are not likely to infringe some existing Patent, before making large investments. Written opinions on the valldity of Patents, after careful examination into the facta, can be had for a reasonabie remuneration. The price for such services to always settled upon in advance, after knowing the nature of the invention and being informed of the points on which an opinion is solicited For further particulars, address MONN $\&$ CO. ,No. 37 Park-row,New York. Extension of Patencs.
Valuable Patents are annually expiring whichmight be extended and bring fortunes to the households of many a poor Inventor or his familly. We have had much experience in procuring the extension of Patents; hat, in all our immense practice, we bave lost but troo cases, and these hat, in all our immense practice, we have lost but thoo casea,
were unsuccessful from causes entirely beyond our control.
It is important that extension casea should be managed by attorneys of the utmost skill to insure success. All documents connected with extensions require to be carefully drawn up, as any discrepancy or un truth exhibited in the papers is very liable to cofeat the application. Of all business connected with Patents, it is most important that extensions should be intrusted only to those who have had long expe Oflce, and maner it. The bere of Oflce, and the manner of presentingit. The helro of a doceased Pai ontee may apply for an extension. Parties should arrange for an application for an extension at least six months before the expiration of the Patent.
For furtherinformation as to terms and mode of procedure in obtaining an extension, address MONN \& CO., No. 97 Park-row, New York.

## Preliminary Earaminations at the Patent Ofice.

 The advice we render gratuitously upon examining an invention does not extend to a search at the Patent Oflce, to see if a like invention has been presented there, but is an opinion based upon whal knowledgo Oflice. But for a fee of 85 , accompanied with a model or drawing and decortption, Te here s epectalsoerch medo at the Tilted gitcee Petion deaciption, wo have a apeoialsearch made at the United Btater PatentOmoo, and a report setung forth the prospects of obtaining a Patent
cc., made up and mailed to the Inventor, with a pamphlet, giving instructions for forther proceeding. These preliminary eraminations are made through our Branch Oflce, corner of $F$ and Beventh-streets Washington, by erperienced and competent persons. Over 1,500 of these examinations were madelast year through this Office, and as a a preliminary examination made. Address MUNN \& CO., No. 37 Park.row, New York

How to Make an Application for a Patent.
Every applicantfor a Patent mugtfurnish a model of his invention. If susceptible of one; or if the invention is a chemical production, be must furnish samples of the ingredients of which his composition inventor's name marked on them, and sent, with the government fee by express. The express charge should be prepald. Small models from a distance can often be sent cheaper by mail. The safest way to remit money is by dran on New York, payable to the order of Munn \& Co Persons wholivein remote parte of the country can usually purchase drafts from their merchants on their New York correspondents; but, it not convenient to do so, there is but little risk in sending bank bills by mall, having the letter registared by the pormantar. Addrese MUNM \& Ca, No. 57 Park-row, New York.

## The Examination of Inventions.

Persons having conceived an idea which they think may be patent able, are advised to make a sketch or model of their invention, and submitit to us, with a full description, for advice. The points of novelty are carefally examined, and a reply written corresponding with the York.

Caveats.
Persons desiring to file a Oaveatcan have the papers prepared in the ehortest time bysending a sketch and description of the invention. The government fee for a Caveat, under the new law, is $\$ 10$. A pam phlet of adviceregardingapplications for Patents and Caveats furnished gratis on application by mail. Addreas M UNN \& CO.,No. 37 Park.row, Naw York.

## Rejected Applications.

We are prepared to undertake theinvestigation and prosecution of re ected cas es, on reasonable terms. The close prozimity of our Wash ington A gency to the Patent Offlce affords us rare opportunities for the oramination and comparison of references, models, drawings, docu
ments, \&o. Our success in the prosecution of reiected cases has been very great. The principal portion of our charge is generallyleft dependent upon the final result.
All persons having rejected cases which they desire to have prose cuted are invited to correspond with us on the subject, giving a brie history of the case, inclosing the oflicial letters, tce.

## Forelgn Patents.

Weare very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of Patents in the various European countries. For tha transaction of this business, we have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery-lane, London; 29 Boulethink we can mafely bay that trire-fourtis of all the European Patents secured to A merican citizens are procured through our Agency. Inventors will do well to bear in mind that the English law does no limit the issue of Patenta to Inventora. Anyone can take out a Paten there.
Circulars of information concernlag the proper course to be pursued in obtaining Patente in foreign countries through our Agency, the requirements of aifferent Patent Ofllces, \&c., may be had gratis upon ap of our Branch Offces.

## Assignments of Patents.

The assignment of Parènta, and agreements between Patentees and manufact urers, carefully prepared and placed upon the records at the
Patent Oilce. Address MUNN \& CO., at the Solentifo American Pat Patent Ofllce. Address MUNN \& CO., at the Solentiflo American Pat ent Agenoy, No. 37 Park-row, New York

It wonld require many columns to detail all the ways in which the Inventor or Patentee may be served at our offlices. We cordially invite all who have anything to do with Patent properts or inventions to cal tions regurdiug the righte of Patentees, will be cheerfully answered. Commainifations and remittances by mall, and models by exprese York.
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occupies with reference to the present condition of public affairs in occupies with reteren
our beloved country.
our beloved country.
Having always maintalned the duty of good citizens in all parts of Having always maintained the duty of good citizens in all parts of
the land to stand by the Constitution, in its spirit and letter, when that Constitution was assailed and its overthrowattempted, we accord ingly at once gave a cordial support to the Government in its patriotic endeavor to assert its lawful authority over the whole land. Belleving endeavor to assert its lawful authority over the whole land. Believing secession to berebellion, and when attempted, as in
adequate reasons, to be the highest crime, we hold
adequate reasons, to be the highest crime, we hold

1. That the war was forced upon us by the unjustifable rebellion of the seceding States.
the seceding States.
2. That the Government, as the ordinance of God, must put down rebellion and uphold the Constitution in 9 it integrity.
3. That every citizen is bound to support the Government under 3. That every citizen is bound to support the Government under
which he lives, in the etruggle to r eésiablah its authormy over the
whole countr



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## Engiovod Blato.

The peciliarlines and advantages of this skate will be readuy perceived from the illastration. Dispensing with the objectionable and troablesome use of screws and straps in adjugting the skate, the fastening combines ease and comfort with strength and simplicity.
Fig. 1 is a view of the skate fastened upon the foot, Fig. 2 of the skate alone, and Fig. 8 of the bottom of the boot as prepared to receive the akste. Two plates are secured to the sole of the boot, one upon the ball and another on the heel. The plate, $a$, upon the bal has two slots formed in it of a pear shape, as shown, the slots being broadest toward the toe. Screw heads, projecting from the upper surface of the plate, $b$, Fig. 2, of the skate, enter these slots at their broad forward ends, but cannot pass through the narrower portions in the rear. To the bottom of the heel of the boot is secured a narrow plate, c, Fig. 3, which is bent at right angles and extends up as high as the heel. This plate is perforated to receive the spike, $d$, which projects upward from the heel plate of the skate, the heelalso being bored for this parpose. Rising upward from the back cdge of the heel plate of the skate is a spring catch, $e$, fitted with a bevel projection which catches into a slot cat in the heel plate of the boot to receive it.
The skate is fastened to the boot by passing the screw heads through the broad forward part
of the slots in the sole plate, and then drawing the akate back to bring the screws to the narrow part of the slots, which effectually secures the forward part of the skate to the boot. The heel is then preseed ap, introducing the spike, $d$, into the hole in the heel of the boot, and as the catch, e, enters its slot it secores the heel. The skate is taken off by pressing the catch, $e$, from its hold, dropping the heel so as to withdraw the spike, $d$, and slipping the skate a littlo forward to allow. the screw heads to fall from out the slots. A round plate $f_{2} f$, upon the toe piece of the skate supports the tod of the boot, forming one of the most novel features of this invention.
It will be seen that this skate may be either pat on or taken off in an instant. Its skeleton form gives it a highly elegant appearance when on the foot, and its lightness is, for ladies especially, an important recommendation. As the screw heads do not enter deeply into the sole, this skate may be worn with the thinnest solerficots.
The patent for this invention was granted through the Scientific American Patent Agency, April 9, 1861, and further information in relation to it may be obtained by addressing the patentees, J. A. de Brame and B. Gurmp, at 707 Broadway, New York.
Elizcitbo-Magnettc Machine on a Likgaz Boane.In our next number we shall pablish a beautiful engraving, explanatory of Beardsley's electro-magnetic machine, which is now in extensive use at College Point, Long Island, for electro-plating on an extensive scaly, by means of steam power instead of by the galvanic battery. It is also used at College Point for making the magnetic tack hammers which we recently noticed, which pick up tacks as well as hammer them down. It will be accompanied with an interesting article, clearly explaining the principles of magneto-electapitits
The Wat bane Noti puate ari Habdened.-To harden an engraved sleel plate, and to prevent it from warping or in the procees a peculiar method must be adopted. The mode practiced by our bank note companies is to bury the plates in animal charcoal in a Gay crucible and expose them to red heat for about two and a half hours, and then cool them by pidieng them into cold lead. By this procesa all of the most delicait: Hines of the engroving are promeried in the most parinct manner, withort the aifgheot distortion ar damage: :

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DE BRAME'S PATENT SKATE.

## The New Blue trom Cotton soed Oil.

On page 298 of the carrent volume we pablished an ortract from the Phologrophic Nevos, giving an account of a new blue dye obtained in France from cotton seed oil. The writer expressed the opinion thatindigo and prassian blue had found a formidable rival in this new blue
We find in L' Inoention an article by M. Kahlmann, giving a report of an elaborate series of investigations on the new substance, the result of which is very discouraging to the prospect of its industrial application. M. Kahlmann says:-" The matter being soluble in alcohol, this solution served me as a bath for the dying. Several immersions in a warm alcoholic solation, allowing the stuffit to dry between each immer sion, commanicated an intense blne color, which soon, however, became green, and then changed to a yellowish brown. This result is evidently due to an oxydation in contact with the air, the oxydation be-

## ox

ing facilitated by light, especially by direct rays of the sun. The colors proved mach more permanent in the dark, and more still in an atmosphere of carbonic acid. As the new sabstance plays the part of an acid rather than of an alkali, I sought to fix it on staffs in a state of combination with various oxides. Some cotton, woolen and silk stuffs, prepared with a mordant of alomina, were djed in the warm alcoholic colution, but tho color proserred its greatal tarability. The application of alum, af ter the direct coloring of the stuffs, or mordant of the sesquioxide of iron, gave the same results. No better success attended the use of stannate of soda, followed by a bath of dilate sulpharic acid ; nor a bath of perchloride of tin, followed by a dilute colution of hypochlorite of lime. The oxides of lead and of mercury gave no more permanent color."
We give these factes as a gaide to our chemists who choose to experiment in the inviting field of making this cheap sabstitate for indigo practically usefal, by fixing the color. The mode of preparing the blue is described on page 298.

## Sulphar in California.

The refining of sulphur has been commenced as a business in Santa Barbara county, Cal. Twenty miles south-eastward of the ltown of Santa Barbara, and seven miles back from the Mission of San Buenaventura, which is upon the sea shore, is a great bed of native sulphar, deposited in remote ages by the vapors and waters of sulphar springs. The coantry in the vicinity bears strong marks of volcanic action. The sulphur deposits back of San Buenaventura have long been known, bat only lately has it been rendered valuable. Messrs. Davidson, Spence \& Co. menced about the first of this year, to open the mine.
The Daily Alta, says that there were then some half dozen men at work in the mine, and this sulphor is so abandant and socessible, that the time is perhape not far distant whenit will be shipped to Earope. The crude deposit is stated to comprise 80 per cent of salphar.

Two or three instances of the perforation of lead by insoote have recently been brought ander the notice of Frenoh naturatiats. In one case which happened in the Crimoa during the Rassian war, the balle in Eor eral pockets of cartridges had been rendered entinal's palcea.

Oomperative Rxtont of Unttoe Itiver mole The following table shows the compais.andinat of the canale and lodes of the Unital Statios:-


The Delaware and Raritan canal has becen notreced by steamboato. since 1844. The steamers which ron on this and the Chesapeake and Delaware canal are propellers ranging from two to throe hundred tans barden, and they are from one handred and fifty to two handred feet in length.

## *Width at surface.

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## VOLUME VI.-NEW BERRIRS.

A new rolume ofthis widely alrcolated pepar commences on the thi of Januray. Every number conteins sirteen pages of useful informs. tion, and from five to ten original eagratinge ofnew inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columina The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is devoted to thelalerseth of Popalar Sclence, the Mechanic Arts, Manafiotures, Inventions, Afrioallara, Commeree and the Induatrial Puraits gonorally, and is raluable ard inctrootive not only in the Wortehop and Manchotors, bat aleo to the Housohold, the Library end the Beiding Boom.
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To the Inoentor 1
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