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Improved Seat and Bunk Tent.

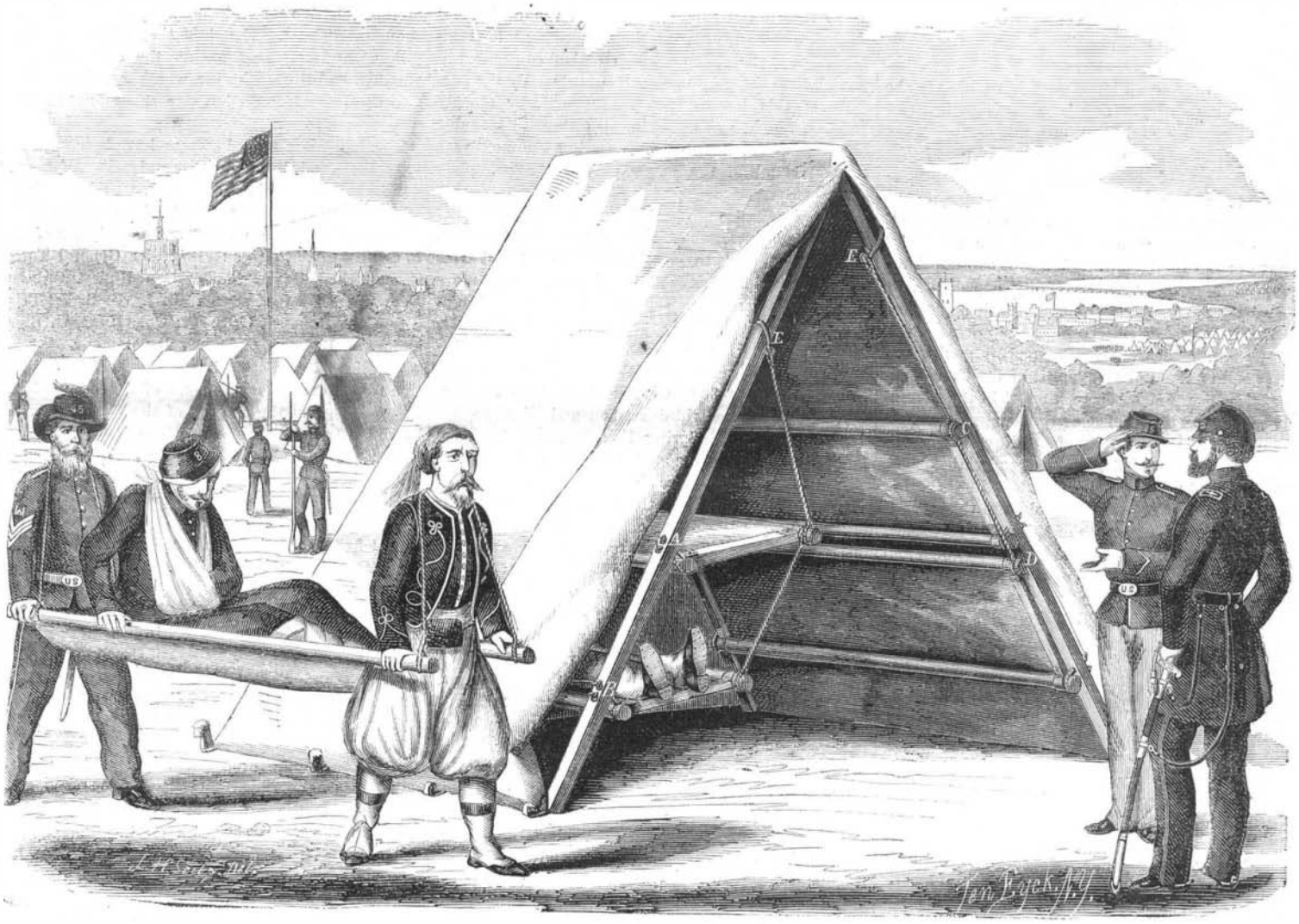
The great Napoleon, in his six months' campaign in Russia, lost by disease, hunger and cold one hundred and thirty-two thousand of his grand army. In the Crimean war, those who died from disease were eight times as many as those who fell in battle. A careful examination of history has shown that in armies the mortality of battle to the mortality of the camp is as five to eight. Such facts as these, no doubt, are startling to our hopeful soldiers, but the truth that there are greater perils to the soldier than those of the battle field, should be told and understood, otherwise there is little stimulus toward improvement. To our mind an invention which will save a hundred men is much more to be prized than any engine of destruction. Without doubt, the most fruitful source and excitant of camp diseases, is the common practice of sleeping on the cold ground. This proposition should need no argument or illustration. Sleep is as necessary as food, and we should be equally careful about the quality of each.

The tent illustrated in the engraving, and invented by Henry Garbanati, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is designed to furnish the soldier with one of the most useful comforts of home, viz., a good bed. The engraving needs but little description to make his plan quite plain. The frame work of the tent is a ridge pole, and its two pairs of supports. Over this frame work the canvas is stretched, and the tent appears like many of those in common use. The novelty of the invention is found in the interior, in the berths or bunks attached by hinge-joints to the supports. In the tent of the engraving four of these bunks are represented; the two at the right being drawn up and out of the way, and the two at the left as prepared for sleepers. The hinge joints are indicated by the letters, A B C D. E F are ring holdfasts, by which the cords, fastened to the outer corners of the berths and controling their position, are supported. The whole apparatus may be taken down or put up in a few minutes, and the berths may be wholly detached and used as litters, as is clearly shown at the left of the engraving. During the day, the bunks may be drawn up in the tents or used as seats, shelves or tables.

Mr. Garbanati also makes his tent of various sizes and forms. One of an octagonal shape is designed for sixteen men.

The only objection made to this tent is the very few pounds of excess of weight over the ordinary army tent, but Mr. Garbanati submits in answer that when his tent comes in use, that although a few pounds more of light thin strips and canvas are to be transported, there will be fewer of sick men to burden the wagons; no kind of luggage is so expensive and troublesome as the sick. A wagon one-half the weight of the army wagon will carry tents for a whole company. In our times of railroads, steamboats and turnpikes, army transportation is quite a different thing from the transportation which vexed the great Napoleon.

Mr. Garbanati may be addressed at No. 172 Centre street, New York.



GARBANATI'S SEAT AND BUNK TENT.

An electric spark of induction, produced by Ruhmkorff's great machine at Paris, has pierced through a plate of crown-glass nearly 2 inches thick, and another about 1¼ inches thick. These plates were recently laid before the Academy of Sciences, by M. Faye, who stated that such thick plates had never before been pierced by the spark of induction. The holes were fine, and of a somewhat spiral form. There was no trace of fusion or of metallic deposit; and M. Ruhmkorff added that an energetic compression of the substance of the glass appeared to have accompanied the passage of the spark.

The exports of copper ore, this year, from San Francisco, amounted to 1,629 tuns, of which 605 tuns were sent to Europe.