New Inventions.

Improved Scythe Snath.

Mr. Erastus S. Clapp, of Montague, Mass., has invented a very beautiful improvement on the manner of setting and fastening scythes in their snaths, for which he has taken measures to secure a patent. The improvement is made in the butt of the snath whereby by turning a small screw nut, the scythe can be taken out, fastened, and set to any point, by raising or lowering its heel to suit the mower and for mowing on level, and uneven ground. No wedge nor clasp is used, the outside of the butt of the snath is smooth as any part of it.

Battin's Coal Breaker.

Our worthy exchange, the Pottsville Register and Democrat, of the 31st ult., asks our opinion about the validity of Mr. Battin's claim. The claim is for two toother rollers revolving in opposite directions, with the teeth of one playing in the open spaces of the other, to break the coal.

If two rollers, so constructed and so combined were never employed for a like purpose before Mr. Battin so constructed and employed them, then his claim will stand in law; if not, he will be defeated. As a suit for the infringement of this patent will come on in the October Term of the U. S. Circuit Court, we do not like to express our opinion at present, as it might injure the parties concerned.

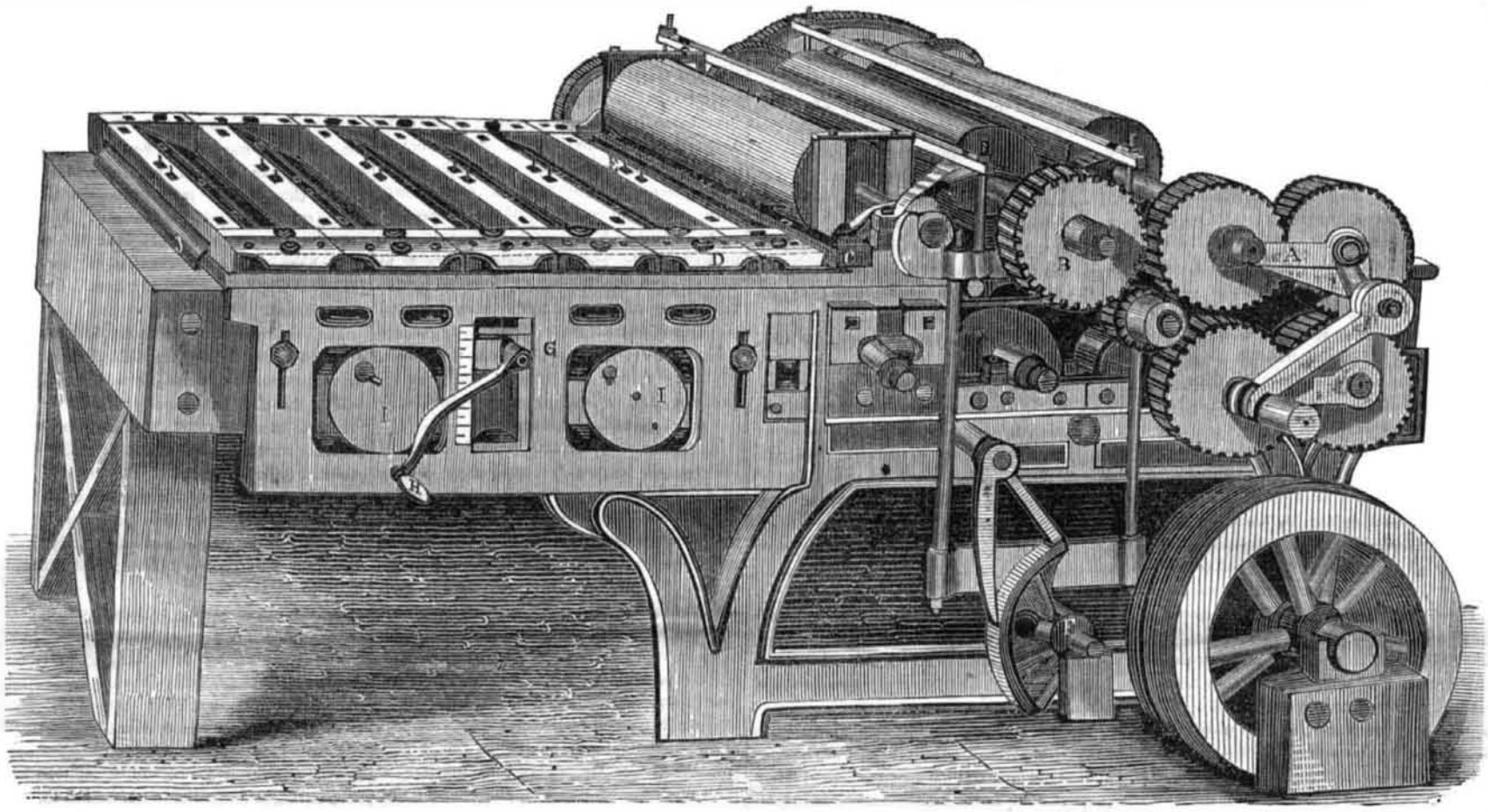
Wonderful Machine.

Tyler Davidson, says the Cincinnatti Commercial, yesterday, showed us a wonderful specimen of artistic ingenuity, which came about as near to perfection in its imitation of nature as it is possible for human skill to approach. It was a small box, containing a delicate combination of machinery, similar to that of a watch, which, when wound up, caused a beautiful little bird, with the richest plumage, to start out from the lid, and after warbling sweetly for a while, return to its place, the lid closing after it. The bird seemed endowed with life, moving its bill to the time of its notes, and fluttering as it sang. It was manufactured in Geneva, and cost one hundred guineas, or $500.

Improved Candlestick.

Mr. James Manning, of Middletown, Conn., has invented a very useful improvement on Candlesticks, for which he has taken measures to secure a patent, and which will be found to be exceedingly useful. It is a small top plate with an eliptical hole in it, and this slides round, so as to bring the greater or less diameter of the hole of the plate in a line with the opening down in the shank. To look at the candlestick it would not be noticed as differing in any manner from those in common use, but it can firmly retain candles of any thickness, the long eights and short sixes equally well. It is a very good and simple improvement on candlesticks. Messrs. W. & B. Douglas, of the above place, are the assignees.

ALLEN'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE.



We here present a perspective view of the Planing Machine invented and patented in 1849, by E. G. Allen, of Massachusetts. The construction of this machine is peculiar in many respects. It is what may be called a stationary planing machine, it having stationary cutters, with feeding rollers arranged and combined in a manner entirely new in such a machine. In hand planing, the board is stationary while the plane receives a reciprocating motion, and if the work done in that way is of the best quality, surely if machinery can be made to operate on the same principle reversed, economically, the invention must be a good one. Hitherto this has not been done, hence rotating planing machines have generally been allowed to be the only kind which could work economically. The true test of the value of any invention whatever, is its operative use, not for a few hours or a few days, but a sufficient time to test its wear and tear qualities, and the average amount of work it can produce. With respect to the practical qualities of this machine we cannot say anything personally, but we have a large number of certificates from those who are able to judge of its merits, and who have tested its qualities. One of these we will give at the end of this, and in the mean time we will describe its parts, so that a good understanding may be obtained of its construction and operation.

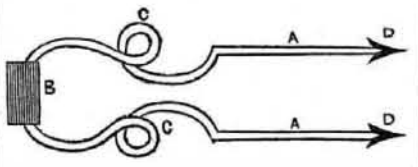
A is a universal joint connection that permits the upper feed rollers to rise and fall, but still keeps them in gear, and thus allows them to act on the board fed in between them to force the said board through the machine against the cutters, to plane it. B is a wheel gearing with a pinion on the lower roll; C is a part of the frame on which the upper feed rolls are mounted, and in this part of the frame is placed a stationary adjustable mouth groove. E are set screws to regulate the mouth grooves. D is a knife block; it is made of iron; G are the sides to which any suitable number of knife blocks, are secured; I I are eccentrics, and on their shafts are gear wheels connected by one on the crank shaft, H. This crank can raise and lower all the knives at once. The bed plate is formed of rollers, J being one of them. There are plates between the rolls to support the board, and thus the board passes, as it were, on a plane, part of which rolls to relieve the friction. F shows a lifting apparatus, which changes the position of the upper feed rollers, and they can be set from one-eighth to five inches apart. Each knife block has an adjustable mouth groove put into its back. It will be observed that the only part of this machine which moves is the feeding motion of the rolls. This is done by a belt from a water wheel shaft, or that of a steam engine, passing round the large band wheel—this, or another arrangement for the same purpose, is obvious to all who are acquainted with machinery. This machine is all made of iron, excepting the knives and those parts which have to be forged of steel.

The following is one of the certificates which we alluded to above:

Boston, June 4, 1850.—This certifies that I have had a large amount of Lumber planed in E. G. Allen's Patent Planing Machine, and the work has been done more satisfactorily than I ever had it done by any of the well known rotary cutting machines. I can say far better, it plains about three times faster, and leaves a most perfect surface. I take pleasure in recommending this new and valuable invention to the public as worthy and meritorious. (Signed,) Nath'l Holmes, Contractor and Builder.

Mr Henry Sizer, of Springfield, Mass., is General Agent for any part of the United States. Those who wish to purchase machines or rights to use them for this State must apply to him. A number of these machines are in operation, one may be seen at the corner of Charles and Cambridge sts., Boston.

A Galvanic or Electric Harpoon for Paralizing Whales.



A A are two common harpoons connected to a battery, B, by chains, C C, said chains may be bound in a cord, and said cords and harpoons (excepting the points and barbs D D) insolated in any nonconducting flexible substance. Both harpoons are cast simultaneously, to produce the desired effect.

Hubble N. Hale.

Cato Four Corners, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Mr. Hale publishes the above with the object of obtaining assistance to carry out his invention. He has communicated with the officer of the Inventors Institute, of Baltimore, who have spoken very favorably of it.

Crank Indicator.

Mr. Samuel B. Hutchins, engineer on the U. S. Steam Ship Ontario, has invented and applied for a patent on a neat apparatus to enable the engineer to tell at any moment the exact position of the crank on the shaft.

English Plate Glass.

Since the repeal of the excise duties in England on the manufacture of glass, which took 40 per cent. of the cost, the business has increased almost beyond belief. Larger and better plates are made than in any other country, and at a greater profit. The exports are 110 per cent. In 1846, not a single foot of plate-glass was exported to America; in 1847, more was exported to the United States alone than had been exported to all the world in 1846.

When will America manufacture her own plate glass? She has plenty of the materials, and surely German artisans can be found who will conduct the business. The operatives employed in England were at one time all Germans; their wages were very high.

Sudden Death of an Inventor.

Prof. Johnson, of St. Louis, Mo., arrived in this city a short time ago, on his way to Europe, to patent a new and valuable discovery of rendering rope perfectly anti-combustible and much stronger. He was taken ill on last Thursday, the 29th, and was a corpse the next day. We hope this useful discovery is fully secured to his family, and that they will not in any way be defrauded out of the benefits of this invention.

Solvent for Old Putty and Paint.

Soft soap mixed with a solution of potash or caustic soda; or pearlash and slacked lime mixed with sufficient water to form a paste. Either of these laid on with an old brush or rag, and left for some hours, will render it easily removable.