

Miscellaneous.

Fair of the American Institute.

SILVER MEDALS AWARDED.—(CONCLUDED.)

Alex. Stevens, New York, parallel vice.
George K. Snow, Boston, Mass., book and newspaper folding machine.
Joshua Lowe, New York, regulating expansion machine.
Chas. Graff, Philadelphia, lathe machine.
Browne, Stivell & Zee, Albany, N. Y., leather splitting machine.
T. C. Avery, New York, magnetic multiplying machine.
H. W. Bennett, Rutland, Vt., model of locomotive.
S. Ford, Staten Island, dry-pressed bricks.
Daniel Adeo, New York, American cast steel.
Chas. F. Mann, Fulton Works, Troy, N. Y., portable five horse steam engine and boiler.
Jos. Hyde, Troy, N. Y., improved hollow iron wagon.
W. R. Nevin, New York, model of cracker machines.
S. W. & J. Bullock, New York, operating progressive power oil press.
A. M. Eastman, Boston, Mass., Dwanis thermo electric telegraph, for showing the temperature of steam in boilers.
W. Waldren, New Brunswick, N. J., paper finishing machine.
Wm. Ballard, New York, cemetery fences.
Geo. W. Hoyt, Lafayette, Ind., warehouse scales.
A. H. Wright, New York, hot and cold air furnaces, for making pig iron.
J. Adams & Son, Hadley, Mass., machine for cutting fellos.
Reuben Daniel, Woodstock, Vt., wool picker.
Buck & Soams, New York, finished plane irons.
Chas. Howland, New York, telegraph bell.
W. S. Bartle, Newark, N. J., water regulator for steam boilers.
Knight Reed, New Haven, patent sugar boiler.
Gideon Hotchkiss, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y., counter bridge and frame block for artist mills.
C. Winch, Nashua, N. H., model of spike machine.
John H. Lester, New York, second best revolving cutter wood planing machine.
Wm. Blake, New York, best specimen of fire-proof paint.
A. Hinkley, New York, best machinery oil.
Lord, Lynch & Co., New York, best family compound washing soap.
R. T. Babbitt, New York, double refined saleratus.
Zavier Brazin, Philadelphia, best perfumery and choice soaps.
H. P. & W. C. Taylor, Philadelphia, best transparent soap and oleophane.
Francis Rannippen, Brooklyn, best crystallized starch.
Daniel Smith & Son, New York, ravens black.
T. Roettger, New York, bleached shellac and sponge.
John Dwight & Co., New York, soda ash.
Wm. Dinn, New York, vermacelli.
Ch. Ellis & Co., Philadelphia, chemical preparations.
E. Lyon, New York, magnetic powder and pills for destroying insects.
W. Bergen & Co., N. Y., refined saltpetre.
Geo. H. Bates, Cincinnati, O., best prussiate of potash.
Wiggin & Co., Boston, Mass., best candles.
Pierson & Robertson, Newark, N. J., best varnish.
Thos. J. Husband, Philadelphia, best calcined magnesia.
W. Hall & Son, New York, fancy and other soaps.
New England Butt Company, Providence, E. I., best cast butt hinges.
A. L. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., patent revolving shutters.
W. Maguire, Cincinnati, improved sash fastener.

S. B. Snedaker, Cincinnati, blind hinge.
Baldwin & Many, New York, porcelain door knobs.
Lewis Lillie, New York, best bank locks.
T. P. Murphy, New York, best bank lock, with best workmanship.

Industrial Exhibition in 1851.—Circular.
ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE, }
Washington, Nov. 7, 1850. }

The Executive Committee appointed by the Central Authority of the United States on the London Industrial Exhibition, respectfully present the following summary of information on the most important matters requiring the attention of State Committees, and of those who intend to become exhibitors.

Committees appointed by the Governors of the several States are recognized as the proper judges for selecting articles suitable to be sent to the exhibition from the United States.

Articles intended for the exhibition will be examined by the Committee of the State or Territory of which they are the products.

The State Committees will furnish duplicate certificates of all articles examined and approved by them, to the Executive Committee at Washington, who will give the sanction required by the British Commissioners.

Articles approved in the manner above prescribed, will be forwarded to London free of charge, from the port of New York, in a national vessel placed by the Navy Department at the disposal of the Central Committee for that purpose; and, at the close of the Exhibition, they will be returned in the same conveyance to the same place, unless otherwise disposed of.

The Treasury Department will afford, as far as practicable, through the Revenue Cutter Service, facilities for forwarding objects from the different Atlantic ports to New York.

Should the vessel designated to convey the goods to London not be in readiness to receive them on their arrival at New York, they will be stored at the Navy Yard, and afterwards put on board, free of expense to the owners.

All goods intended to be forwarded to the Exhibition by the government vessel from New York, should be delivered at that place duly marked, and with suitable invoices, containing the corresponding marks. In addition to other marks, there should be inscribed on each package the words "London Exhibition."

No article will be received at the Navy Yard after the tenth day of January, 1851, as the vessel will sail soon after that period.

All expenses in London, for cartage, unpacking, arranging for exhibition, and removing of packing cases, must be paid by the owners of the goods or their agents.

Detailed statements relative to the exhibition and to the several classes of objects appropriate thereto, have been furnished to the several State Committees, and will be supplied to those who may require more particular information, upon application to the Executive Committee.

PETER FORCE, Chairman.

Jos. C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary of Executive Committee.

REGULATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN LONDON.

1. The exhibition is to be opened in Hyde Park, London, on the 1st day of May, 1851. The building, constructed chiefly of cast iron and plate glass, 1,848 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 108 feet high, with a machinery room, 936 feet long, and 48 feet wide, will be nearly fire proof.

2. Goods will be received between the first of January and the first of March, 1851. After the latter day none can be received.

3. The productions of all nations will be exhibited together under one general classification.

4. Articles exhibited will be divided into four sections, viz.

1st. Raw materials and produce.

2nd. Machinery.

3rd. Manufactures.

4th. Sculpture models and plastic art.

5. Exhibitors will deliver their goods at their own charge and risk, at the building in Hyde Park.

6. Articles liable to perish during the period of eight months, from the first of January to the first of September, are not suitable to be exhibited. This applies more particularly to certain articles derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

7. Exhibitors will be at the cost of their own insurance. Glass cases, when required, must be furnished by the exhibitor.

8. Any exhibitor may, by permission of the Royal Commissioners, employ a servant to keep in order and explain the articles which he exhibits, but not to invite purchasers.

9. Prices are not to be affixed to the articles exhibited, but may at the option of the exhibitor be stated in the invoice sent to the Royal Commissioners.

10. No articles of foreign manufacture can be admitted for exhibition, unless they come with the express sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce.

11. Goods will be admitted without payment of duty, and sealed with the official seal of the board of customs till their arrival at the building; but bonds will be required of the owners or agents for the payment of duties in case they should be sold in England after the exhibition is over. No goods can be removed until the exhibition is finally closed.

12. The rules of awarding prizes will conform to the section or department to which the goods belong.

13. In the department of raw materials and produce, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article, and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials, the novelty and importance of the prepared product, and the superior skill and ingenuity in the preparation, will be considered.

14. In machinery, prizes will be given with reference to novelty in the invention, superiority in the execution, increased efficiency or increased economy in the use of the article exhibited. Its importance in a social view, and the difficulties in perfecting it, will also be taken into account.

15. In manufactures, increased usefulness, such as permanency of colors, improved forms and patterns, superior quality, or higher skill in workmanship, new materials used, and combinations of materials, beauty of design in form or color, with reference to utility, and cheapness relatively to excellence of production, will be the bases of decision.

16. In sculpture models and the plastic art, rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens, to improvements in the processes of production, to the application of art to manufactures, and, in the case of models, to the subjects they represent.

17. Juries, to consist partly of Englishmen and partly of foreigners, will be composed of men of known ability to form a judgment,—above the suspicion of either national or individual partiality.

18. No competitor for a prize can be placed on a jury in the particular department in which he is a competitor.

19. To exhibitors from the United States there have been allotted of ground space 85,000 square feet, subject to a deduction of one half for passages, and of wall or hanging space, 40,000 square feet, not subject to deduction.

[As a great number of our friends would like to know where the articles for exhibition from this State are to be sent, to whom, and who are to examine them and give certificates, we would respectfully state that the Committee appointed by Governor Fish, for that purpose, appear to be under a cover, like fish headed up in a barrel: we hear nothing about them, and know not where they may be found, except fogging it about the rooms of the American Institute. The Committee consists of Hon. Luther Bradish, E. P. Prentice, Esq., Hon. A. Van Bergen, Chas. H. Hull, Hon. Jas. Talmadge, Hon. W. Buel, A. Chandler, Esq., Sec'y. However fine the names of these gentlemen may appear, and they are "all honorable men," a more inefficient and less competent set of judges and persons, for the purpose

they were appointed, could not have been selected. What, appointing a set of lawyers, and these undistinguished in any department of science and art, to honor or dishonor New York State at the great Industrial Exhibition! The thing is shameful and disgraceful to Gov. Fish. There are some lawyers in this city who understand machinery well; why were not some of them appointed instead of the men whose names we have mentioned? However worthy these gentlemen may be to judge of bills of parchment, politics, and some of them not a little skillful in poudrettes and making set speeches at Fairs, they are not fit to tell the difference between a spinning mule and a Jersey mule. Were there no mechanics in New York who were competent to judge of machinery? We ask Gov. Fish that question.

Unrolling of an Egyptian Mummy in Ireland.

The Banner, of Ulster, gives an account of the unrolling of an Egyptian Mummy, before the Belfast Natural History Society, at a late meeting. The mummy was procured by Sir J. Emerson Tennant, and as the sarcophagus bore a royal hieroglyphic the act of unrolling was looked forward to with great interest, as it was also from Thebes—the city of a hundred gates—the site of edifices without a parallel in the world, now a heap of ruins, and metropolis of entombed mummies numbering it is calculated 10,000,000. Alas! for human curiosity, when, Dr. Carlisle had got into the merits of the case, it was discovered that some ruthless Arab had been there before him, and had cut through to the face, the thick bandaging which wrapped the head of the mummy. A small piece of gilt wood, rounded, and symbolical of Eternity, was found on the breast of the individual; a large collection of green beads, apparently of metal, was discovered at the head, and three little gilt gods and three gilt plates were taken, the former from the right side of the body, and the latter from the left. The bandages were of linen, the greater number being about three yards in length, and four inches in breadth, and having insertion and fringe at one end. They were of various textures—some specimens about the chest were fine muslin. During the process of unrolling, several pieces of linen taken from the left shoulder of the mummy served, by various stamped inscriptions, to identify the individual with the coffin, and to point out her parentage, age, and circumstances. Before the mummy had been uncovered, it was discovered that not a tissue hung together—almost all the bones were completely pulverized. The linen was not much injured, the sarcophagus and case were perfect, the hieroglyphics were apparently fresh, even the gods were safe; but the Scripture truth, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," was unmistakeably apparent in the totally decayed members of the individual itself.

Like all mummies, even Gliddon's, it was stated by Egyptian antiquarians present that the individual was of Royal extraction—a princess, about forty years of age, 4 feet 8 inches in height, and partly deformed; that the body was preserved with bitumen, and was at least 3,400 years old—the oldest, with one exception, ever unrolled.

There were "giants in those days" but not in Egypt.

A Fire Engine for the Industrial Exhibition.

The Friendship Fire Company, of Baltimore, are going to send their splendid new engine to the World's Exhibition. Daniel Spuer, Esq., the President, is going out with it at his own expense. It is stated to be a machine of exquisite workmanship, and will no doubt bear away the Bell at the Exhibition, as the American fire engines are the finest in the world.

How to Keep Worms out of Dried Fruit.

Have a pot full of scalding water on the fire, then put the fruit into sacks of suitable sizes, and dip them in the boiling water, which will kill the worm or what causes it. After dipping, spread the fruit out to dry—the scalding does not do the fruit any injury. Whatever it is that causes the worm, is deposited on the fruit during the process of drying.—[Southern Cultivator.