☞ Reported expressly for the Scientific American, from the Patent Office Records. Patentees will find it for their interest to have their inventions illustrated in the Scientific American, as it has by far a larger circulation than any other journal of its class in America, and is the only source to which the public are accustomed to refer for the latest improvements. No charge is made except for the execution of the engravings, which belong to the patentee after publication.

LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS
Issued from the United States Patent Office.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8, 1851.

To J. M. C. Armsby, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in Candlesticks.

I claim casting the fly-wheel of the corn sheller solid with the feeding wheel, so as to bring it between the two bearings of said wheel, as herein before set forth.

[Some mistake of the Patent Office here.]

To David Baird, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Spring Mattresses for invalids.

I claim, first, the employment of the end stays, having rule joints, allowing a limited range of motion and standing in a bracing position, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

Second, I claim the centre supports for rendering that part of the mattress permanent when desired.

To Thomas Bennet, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Rotary Pumps.

I claim the arrangement of the curved water ways in the annular space above the fan or paddle, when substantially as described, in combination with the rotating fan or paddle wheel, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

And I also claim the self-adapting valves, substantially as described, and governing the apertures leading to the annular space above, in combination with the rotating fan or paddle wheels, and the curved water ways, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

To E. B. Bigelow, of Clintonville, Mass., for improvement in Looms for weaving Tapestry Carpets with parti-colored warp.

I claim regulating the delivery of giving out of one or more warps or chains, by the separate tension of each, substantially as specified, in combination with a ground or controlling warp, which determines the length of the cloth warp, regulated by its tension and controlled by a break, or an equivalent thereof, when the lathe beats up, substantially as specified.

I also claim the employment of fingers, moving or vibrating independently of the lathe, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

To Francis Draper, of East Cambridge, Mass., for improvement in Fountain Inkstands.

I claim the arrangement for cutting off the communication between the cap and the main fountain of ink, by means of a layer of cork, or other similar substance, in the bottom of said fountain, and a cork, or other similar stopper, fitted on the bottom of the cup tube, or the lower end of said extended cup tube pressing against said layer, as set forth, in combination with the above specified arrangement, the inner cylinder in which said stopper moves as a piston, by which the air is more effectually excluded from the main fountain of ink.

To Wm. Maguire, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in machines for Jointing Staves.

I claim the arrangement, substantially as herein described, of a circular rest, having a sliding motion to and fro, in the plane of its axis, and having, around its perimeter, catches for the retention of the stave during the process of jointing, and rotating the distance from stave to stave, at every forward stroke, and held fast for the action of the rotating jointers upon the stave at every return stroke, the jointer and circular rest being so arranged as to impart, at the same time, to the stave edge, any given bevel and taper, according to the size and bilge of the cask.

To S. W. Marston, New York, N. Y., for improved Fly-tumbler Lock for fire-arms.

I claim the fly-tumbler arranged and combined with respect to the sear and the cock, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

To Edward Neely, of Savannah, Mo., for improvement in Grass Harvesters.

I claim the manner herein described, of suspending the cutter ring from the wheel by means of straps, or other yielding material, for the purpose herein described.

I also claim the combination of the cutters, bevelled cutter ring, and straps, for the purpose of raising the cutter ring over any obstruction coming against the edge of the knife, as herein described.

I also claim the manner of arranging the guide board, standard, arm, and strap, secured as described, for the purpose of guiding the machine and allowing the parts to yield to a sudden stopping of the machine, or to irregularities in the ground, for the purpose and in the manner described.

To Jacob Neff, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Electro-Magnetic Engines.

I claim the insulated discs, in combination with the platina points, to act in concert with the magnetic wheels, in manner and form, and for the purposes described.

To Cunningham H. Pennington, of Rome, Ga., for improved arrangement of arches in bridge-trusses.—Ante-dated Dec. 9, 1850.

I claim the method herein described, of combining and arranging the several arches of a bridge, so as to make each arch alternately the upright and inverted arch, as it passes from one span of the bridge to another, and vice versa, when one set of arches have their remotest distance from each other, and their greatest sustaining point, directly over and under the points, when the other set of arches are changing from upright to inverted arches, or vice versa.

To James Shields, of New York, N. Y., and Samuel Pierce, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in Coal Stoves.

We claim the method, substantially as herein described, of supplying currents of atmospheric air to the products of the combustion, at or near the thread leading from the fire chamber to the flues, in combination with what is known as Nott's fire-chamber, having the draught throat leading therefrom, between the top and the grate, the upper part of the fire pot may constitute a feeder or chamber of preparation, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

To S. R. Simpson, of Springfield, Ohio, for improved Parallel Vise.

I claim the attaching the lower end of the moving jaw of the vise to a block that is attached to and moves with the end of the screw, in the manner and for the purpose described.

To A. L. Simpson, of Durham, N. H., for improvement in Ox Yokes.

I claim arranging in the beam of the yoke two draft staples, some six inches apart, in lieu of one at the centre and the combination or use therewith, of a branch chain of proper length, connected to the main draft chain, at a proper distance from the beam, and the adjustable hook, for modifying the length of the branch chain, as specified and for the purpose set forth.

To James Warner, of Springfield, Mass., for improved means for revolving the breeches of repeating fire-arms.

I claim the cranked shaft operated by the tumbler, having its axis of vibration in the line, or nearly so, with the axis of rotation of the cylinder, substantially in the manner set forth.

R. G. Westacott, of Worcester, Mass., (assignor to R. G. Westacott, E. L. & N. K. Lombard, of Boston, Mass., or elsewhere) for improvement in the manufacture of Caviar.

I claim salting the roe or ova, whereby extraneous matters are separated, the same consisting in suffering it to stand in pickle, or a strong saline solution, or until it undergoes a process by which ova, and such extraneous matters separate from one anothor, the former rising to the surface of the pickle, while the latter falls to the bottom of it.

And I also claim the combination of the male sturgeon oil, as above mentioned, with the salted ova, for the purpose of improving the manufacture thereof, as specified.

For the Scientific American.

Mechanical Principles.--No. 3.

ACTION AND RE-ACTION.—Perpetual motion has always been a favorite subject with tyros in mechanical principles, and the subject has lately been renewed in the shape of Mr. Paine's gas light. There is no connection, however, between strictly mechanical action and a combination of mechanical and chemical action: those who make such comparisons do not understand the subject; for, viewed in the light in which Mr. Paine's light has been called by a gentleman "perpetual motion," the steam engine, as it now stands, is just as much so. Why? because one man can dig as much coal in one day as will supply an engine of 100 horse power for the same time. The steam engine, therefore, gives out a far greater mechanical result than the labor required to produce the elements and feed them to the engine to call forth its powers. Strictly speaking, there can be no such thing as perpetual mechanical motion. Why? because "*action* and re-action are equal and opposed to one another." *Inertia* is simply a principle of matter, or quality in all bodies, by which they can neither generate nor destroy motion, it therefore follows that when bodies act upon one another, in any way whatever, the total quantity of motion, in a given direction, after the action takes place, must be the same as before it; for, if it were otherwise, some motion would be produced by the action of the bodies, which would contradict the principle that they are inert. Mechanical action does not mean any inherent active principle in bodies, but the effect of motion in bodies. If two balls of glass were projected opposite to one another in a tube, both balls being 12 pounds, with a velocity of 100 feet per second, the momentum of each would be $12\times100=1200$, therefore the momentum, at the point of contact, where they meet, would be 2,400. This would shatter them both to pieces. If one, in motion, struck the other when stationary, the ball, in all likelihood, would not be broken, for the momentum exerted would be only one half. The second ball, therefore, if it could be carried along with the moving one, would be reduced in velocity, but the amount of moving matter would be doubled, consequently the quantity of motion (momentum) would be the same, thus proving that action and re-action are equal. Momentum is the quantity of matter multiplied into its velocity. A ball of 12 pounds weight moving at a velocity of 10,000 feet per second has double the quantity of motion (momentum) that a ball of the same weight has, when moving with a velocity of only 5,000 feet per second. A body of 5 pounds weight, moving at a velocity of 10,000 feet per second ($5\times10,000=50,000$) has more momentum, or force, than 50 pounds moving only at the rate of 500 feet per second, ($50\times500=25,000$), but 50 lbs., moving at the rate of 1,000 feet per second, has as much momentum as 5 pounds moving at the rate of 10,000 feet per second. A piece of tin on a mandril, if made to revolve at a great velocity, will cut through iron, because it has so much of a superior momentum as to counterbalance its defect in hardness, as compared with the iron. A round ball, without a cutting edge upon it, when shot from a cannon, will pierce through iron plates, with the greatest ease. The steam pressure on a piston, if the area is 100 inches, and the pressure 100 lbs on the square inch, is the same as the weight of a body amounting to $100\times1000=100,000$ pounds, and the velocity of the piston at 300 feet per second, will give an amount of momentum equal to $10,000\times300=3,000,000$, lifted one foot per second, or a horse power of 5,454 6-11, for a horse power, is a unit of 33,000 lifted one foot high per minute. If we say 300 feet per minute, we have a horse power 60 times less, or 90 10-11 horse power. When the velocity in feet and the weight are multiplied into one another, the resultant may be called the whole weight moved one foot in the time specified.

MACLAURIN.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In last week's Scientific American it was stated that "a ball of lead, 2 inches diameter, will fall faster than a ball of lead one inch." This I think, is incorrect and contradictory to the known laws of gravitation. As the earth's attraction acts separately and equally on every particle of matter, without regard to the nature or species of the body, it follows that all bodies must be moved with the same velocity. If two equal particles of matter be placed at a certain distance above the surface of the earth, they will fall in parallel lines and with exactly the same speed, because the earth attracts them equally,—in the same manner a thousand particles would fall with equal velocities. Now, these circumstances will in no wise be changed if those 1000 particles, instead of existing separately, be aggregated into two solid masses, one consisting of 990 particles, and the other of 10. We shall thus have a heavy body and a light one, and, according to our reasoning, they must fall to the earth with the same speed. W. A. BLACK.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1851.

For the Scientific American.

Belts and Pulleys.

In Vol. 6, page 53, of the Scientific American, is an inquiry in regard to the use of thick and thin belts to drive machinery. I have found by experiment, that if equal weights were suspended upon opposite sides of the same pulley, by straps of equal weight, but of unequal thickness, the weight suspended by the thick strap would preponderate, and which seems evident, from the consideration that the thick belt carries the weight further from the centre of motion—the inside of the belt, next to the pulley, not being strained as much by the weight as the outside, in consequence of the bending of the strap, thereby increasing the strain on the outside, while it is proportionably diminished on the inside, and, in effect, increasing the size of the pulley by so much of the thickness of the strap as is not strained. It therefore becomes obvious that, as the pulley is enlarged by this means, a less number of revolutions will be produced by a thick belt than by a thin one, provided, however, that both belts have the same velocity; but, as it is evident that if the driven pulley is enlarged, the driving pulley must also be enlarged by the same means, consequently the velocity of the belt alone will be increased, while that of the two pulleys remains the same.

E. M. CHAFFEE.

New Haven, Dec. 23, 1850.

Coal for Gas.

The London "Journal of Gas Lighting," for last November, has an elaborate article on the comparative lighting powers of different kinds of coal, and the respective values of their residuary products. From this article is compiled the following table. Five cubic feet per hour of the gas produced by each description of coal, it must be understood, gives a light equal to the number of candles stated in the first column of figures. The second column shows to what proportion of the cost of the coal the residuary products are equivalent.

	CANDLES.	PER CENT.
Scotch Cannel,	20 to 30	5 to 20
Newcastle Cannel,	22 to 25	30
Wigan Cannel,	20 to 23	20 to 25
Newcastle Coking Coal,	11 to 15	50 to 55
Derbyshire do.	12 to 15	40 to 45
Yorkshire do.	10 to 13	45 to 50
Lancashire do.	10 to 12	45 to 50
Cumberland do.	10 to 12	35 to 40
Gloucestershire do.	10 to 12	30 to 35
Cheshire do.	10 to 12	20 to 25
Somersetshire do.	9 to 10	40 to 45
Staffordshire do.	9 to 10	35 to 40
South Wales and Dean Forest do.	8 to 9	45 to 50

This table may teach the public how fallacious it is to suppose that gas can be sold at the same price, with the same profit, all over the world. The lighting power of the coal—the value of the residuary products—the extent of consumption—must all be taken into consideration. We must also bear in mind that the residuary products of the same coal vary in value according to locality.

The Philadelphians have given a grand fete to Capt. Mathews of the "City of Glasgow."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. H., of N. Y."—The reception of your papers, model, and fees, has been acknowledged by the Patent Office, and you may expect to hear the decision in a few days. If you have got a machine for moulding candles by which four men can prepare, complete for boxing, 240 dozen per hour, you have got something that is new and patentable, without doubt.

"G. A. G., of Pa."—The Alcott lathe is not adapted for turning so small a matter as rake teeth.

"H. D. D., of Mass."—The information you solicit we are unable to give—we are unacquainted with either invention.

"A. L., of R. I."—Mr. Stephen Frink, of Newark, N. J., manufactures "bone mills" of any capacity. By addressing a line to Mr. Frink, as above, the information you solicit may be obtained.

"T. V. T, of Pa."—Your letter, enclosing $2, was duly received, and credited on account of subscription. If the information you require would not take more than a week's time to obtain, we would try to get it for you, but the quantity of questions you have the audacity to ask, for a new subscriber, does entirely nonplus us.

"J. C. S., of N. Y."—The arrangement of your carriage body and combination of the springs, is believed to be new and patentable; it is a novel arrangement, and would operate well, we think, on light wagons.

"G. H. R., of Tenn."—We could not procure for you a single number of Arnott's Architecture, so we credit the 31 cts. on your subscription to the Scientific American. The work of Arnott's is complete now, and single numbers can no longer be obtained.

"I. A., of Pa."—We do not believe that you would be likely to get a patent for the improvement. It is very difficult to get one on tools of that kind—we know this from expeperience.

"J. Y. M., of S. C."—Mifflin is ready; its cost is $1; Daniels & Smith, Philadelphia, are the publishers. Gutta percha will answer for the water pipes in a stream subject to tide water.

"J. F. W., of Mass."—There is a machine for pegging boots in Lynn, Mass. We have seen one for the heels. You could not get a patent.

"J. W. H., of Mass."—The price of Bourne's Catechism is 75 cents.

"A. S., of St. Louis."—We will be able to get a list of the articles at the Fair, but it will be quite a large book and very expensive. We could not tell you whether you could get a patent for the improvement in soap or not; you can only patent the articles to produce the effect, and we don't know what they are. To produce such a good effect as that you speak of, we should judge that you had something new and patentable. We say the same about the tallow. Each patent would cost you at least $50.

"H. W. H., of N. H."—If it be possible we may, at some future time, accede to your request about the figures for teaching drawing. We will send you a small copy of the book you speak of, but how are we send it. We do not sell the work any more.

"W. C. C., of ——."—Your method of hanging gates is different from the one referred to.

"X. X., of Md."—Your improvement is, without doubt, patentable, at least we know of nothing like it; the first step necessary is to construct a model and forward it to this office; you will then be advised as to the expense of obtaining Letters Patent; the model should be made as compact as possible.

"J. S., of Ind."—The numbers of volume 4 you desire, cannot be furnished.

"H. B. of O."—The Alcott Lathe is just the machine you need to facilitate your business.

"J. S. H., of Mass."—We cannot supply you with the lenses; you can obtain them from John Roach, optician, 80 Nassau street. The information about the school we publish in this number.

"J. A. R., of N. H."—Your lathe was sent on the 2nd inst., as directed.

"E. F. D., of Ohio."—We shipped your lathe on the 2nd, by the Pittsburg Transportation Co., care of O'Conner, Atkins & Co., Cincinnati—receipt sent by mail.

Money received on account of Patent Office business, since Jan. 7, 1851:—

J. W., of N. Y., $75; J. C. K., of N. Y., $8; J. R. T., of Ohio, $55; E. G., of Mass., $25, and W. & P., of Pa., $30.

The specifications and drawings belonging to parties of the following initials, have been forwarded to the Patent Office since last acknowledged in the Scientific American, and the respective fees paid:—

H. N. DeG., of N. Y.; U. P. of Conn.; G. D., of O.; S. N. M., of N. Y.; C. B. H., of N. Y.; L. A. S., of Pa.; L. I. W., of R. I.; J. W. O., of Ohio; E. G., of N. Y.; W. M. S., of N. Y.

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The present volume of the Scientific American will be the most valuable encyclopedia, or year book of inventions we have yet published, and every person ordering it should not fail to receive the back numbers, to render his volume complete.

Those desiring Volume 5 of the Scientific American, are informed that we are able to furnish a few complete volumes, (bound,) at $2,75 each. Also, we can send by mail sets complete, (unbound,) for $2. We would also say, that whenever our friends order numbers they have missed—we shall always send them if we have them on hand. We make this statement to save much time and trouble, to which we are subjected in replying, when the numbers called for cannot be supplied.

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Patent Office.

128 FULTON ST.

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MUNN & CO.,
128 Fulton street, New York.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE—Goodman's Improvement for Turning Irregular Forms.—This machine has been patented about two years, and is well adapted to turning spokes, lasts, and handles; it differs from all other machines in having a combination of mandrels connected by gears, each of which holds one end of a stick to be turned, the other end being fastened by a common centre; over these hangs a cylinder, with cutters of sufficient length to come in contact with all the pieces to be turned, it being at right angles with them. Machines are now in operation which turn 4 spokes at a time, which will turn 50 an hour, leaving them better to finish than any other machine in use. For particulars, address DANIEL STONE, Dana, Mass. 18 5*

1851 TO 1856.—WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—Ninety-nine hundredths of all the planed lumber used in our large cities and towns, continues to be dressed with Woodworth's Patent Machines, which may be seen in constant operation in the steam planing mills at Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Geneva, Rochester, Lockport, Buffalo, Elmira, Pittsburg, Jamestown, Gibson, Binghampton, Ithaca, &c. &c. The price of a complete machine is from $100 to $1,000—according to size, capacity, and quality. Persons holding licenses from the subscriber are protected by him against infringements on their rights. For rights to use these machines in the Counties of Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, and Westchester, and the other unoccupied counties and towns of New York, and Northern Pennsylvania, apply to JOHN GIBSON, Planing Mills, Albany, N. Y. 18 4*

WILLIAM W. HUBBELL—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Equity, Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—A small Steam Engine and Tubular Boiler, of one horse power, in complete order. Apply at No. 12 Spruce st., 3rd story. 18 3*

STRAW CUTTER FOR SALE.—We have on hand one of Macomber's Improved Straw Cutters, patented Nov. 5, 1850, illustrated in No. 50, Vol. 5, Sci. Am. Price $10. Address MUNN & CO.

HUTCHINSON'S PATENT STAVE MACHINE.—C. B. HUTCHINSON & CO., Waterloo, N. Y., offer for sale town, county and State rights, or single machines, with right to use the same. This machine was illustrated in No. 2, Vol. 5, Sci. Am.; it will cut from 1,500 to 2,000 perfect staves per hour. We manufacture machines of different sizes, for keg, firkin, barrel and hogshead staves; also, heading shingle, and listing and jointing machines. These machines may be seen in operation at St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Savannah, Ga.; Madison, Ia.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Waterloo, N. Y.; Bytown, C. W. Letters directed to us, post-paid, will receive prompt attention. 15 3m*

LEONARD'S MACHINERY DEPOT, 116 Pearl st., N. Y.—The subscriber has removed from 66 Beaver st. to the large store, 116 Pearl st., and is now prepared to offer a great variety of Machinists' Tools, viz., engines and hand lathes, iron planing and vertical drilling machines, cutting engines, slotting machines, universal chucks, &c. Carpenters' Tools—mortising and tennoning machines, wood planing machines, &c. Cotton Gins, hand and power, Carver Washburn & Co.'s Patent. Steam Engines and Boilers, from 5 to 100 horse power. Mill Gearing, wrought iron shafting and castings made to order. Particular attention paid to the packing, shipping, and insurance, when requested, of all machinery ordered through me. P. A. LEONARD.
15 2m

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—Fine ground and bolted Foundry Facing, viz.: Sea Coal, Charcoal, Lehigh, Soapstone, and Black Lead. Fire Clay, Fire Sand, Kaolins, and Fire Brick; also Iron and Brass Founder's superior Moulding Sand, in barrels, or otherwise, for sale by G. O. ROBERTSON, New York. City Office, 4 Liberty Place, Liberty street, near the Post Office. 13 5*

WANTED—By a Southern foundry and machine shop, in a healthy and desirable location, a man who is practically acquainted with, and fully experienced in the inside management and conduct of a foundry and machine shop. The establishment is large and requires for the office a man fully qualified as a designer and draughtsman, and thoroughly acquainted with, and experienced in engine and mill works of all descriptions. To a party who can furnish the very best testimonials from undoubted sources, of the highest qualifications, and who may render satisfaction, permanent employment will be given, none other need apply. A bond of five thousand dollars with approved security for faithful and competent discharge of duty will be required. The salary will be from $2000 to $3000, dependent upon the reputation, general experience, and character of the party. All communications will be regarded, strictly confidential. Address, with real name, post paid, box 664, New York City. 17 5*

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, in 1851—ANDREW P. HOW, Civil Engineer and Machinist, 35 Mark Lane, London, England. Mr. How is a native of the United States, in the above named business in the city of London. He offers his services to those of his countrymen who may have any kind of steam or other machinery to be exhibited at the Great Fair. He will, if required, receive it on arrival, and do all that may be necessary towards its arsation, &c. References in New York—Thos. Sewell, 701 Broadway; Joseph Barton, 516 Grand st.
16 8*

MACHINES FOR CUTTING SHINGLES. The extraordinary success of Wood's Patent Shingle Machine, under every circumstance where it has been tried, fully establishes its superiority over any other machine for the purpose ever yet offered to the public. It received the first premium at the last Fair of the American Institute—where its operation was witnessed by hundreds. A few State rights remain unsold. Patented January 8th, 1850,—13 years more to run. Terms made easy to the purchaser. Address, (post-paid) JAMES D. JOHNSON, Redding Ridge, Conn., or Wm. WOOD, Westport, Conn.. All letters will be promptly attended to. 10tf

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BARNUM'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—These machines, while they possess equal facilities with any other, for planing coarse lumber for flooring, &c., removes all the objections urged against machine planing, for ship and steamboat building, or fine ceiling, &c., by finishing the material with the grain, fully equal to hand planing, leaving no indentations on the surface of the board (as in all machines using pressure roll-ers in planing, by the chips and knots collected passing between the planed surface and weighted feed rollers, thereby destroying fine work, designed for painting, &c.) as there is no appliance whatever on the planed surface. Contracts may now be made for their construction or use, or for the formation of a joint stock company or companies, in any part of the U. S., to successfully prosecute the business by applying to DANIEL BARNUM, Snowden's Wharf, Philadelphia, where the machines may be seen in constant operation. 14 6*

DICK'S GREAT POWER PRESS.—The public are hereby informed that the Matteawan Company, having entered into an arrangement with the Patentee for the manufacture of the so-called Dick's Anti-Friction Press, are now prepared to execute orders for the following, to which this power is applicable, viz.—Boiler Punches, Boiler Plate Shears, Saw Gummers, Rail Straighteners, Copying and Sealing Presses, Book and Paper Presses, Embossing Presses, Presses for Baling Cotten and Woollen Goods—Cotton, Hay, Tobacco, and Cider Presses; Flaxseed, Lard, and Sperm Oil Presses; Stump Extractors, &c. &c. The convenience and celerity with which this machine can be operated, is such that on an average, not more than one-fourth the time will be required to do the same work with the same force required by any other machine.

WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Agent,
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WATER POWER FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—55 miles from New York, and 3 miles from the Harlem R. R. Depot at Croton Falls. There is a never-failing stream of water, with a fall of 200 feet in one-third of a mile, and about 150 horse power, without any cost of damming or danger from floods. It is a fine situation for a series of small manufactories and mechanic employments requiring motive power. There are on the premises, consisting of 11 acres of land, a rist and plaster mill, with three runs of stone, and a dwelling house. The country is healthy, fruitful, and picturesque. Enquire of T. R. LEE, Croton Falls. 15 6*

THE SUBSCRIBER is now finishing four 14 horse engines, with boiler and apparatus all complete—price $1200 each. Several 6 horse engines extremely low; also, several of smaller capacity, complete; also, several power plainers, now finishing.—Galvanized chain for water elevators, and all fixtures—price low—wholesale and retail. Orders, post-paid, will receive prompt attention. AARON KILBORN.
No. 4 Howard st., New Haven, Conn. 18 10*

GURLEY'S IMPROVED SAW GUMMERS—for gumming out and sharpening the teeth of saws can be had on application to G. A. KIRTLAND, 205 South st., N. Y. 10tf

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SCRANTON & PARSHLEY,—New Haven, Conn., will have finished by the 15th of December, 12 Engine Lathes of 8, 10 and 12 feet beds, and weigh 1500, 1650, and 18 lbs; price $200, $220 and $240. These Lathes are from a new set of patterns, and are greatly improved from their former small size lathes; they swing 21 inches, and have back and screw gearing, centre rest, follow rest, drill, chuck and overhead reversing pulleys, all hung in a cast iron frame, ready for use. On and after the first of Dec., by addressing as above (post paid) cuts can be had of these, with index card, showing the different pitch threads that these lathes will cut.

Two of the power planers heretofore advertised in this paper, are now ready to ship to the first order; they weigh from 4500 to 4600 lbs., when finished. 9tf

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A CARD.—The undersigned begs leave to draw the attention of architects, engineers, machinists, opticians, watchmakers, jewellers, and manufacturers of all kinds of instruments, to his new and extensive assortment of fine English (Stuhs) and Swiss Files and Tools, also his imported and own manufactured Mathematical Drawing Instruments of Swiss and English style, which he offers at very reasonable prices. Orders for any kind of instruments will be promptly executed by F. A. SIBENMANN, Importer of Watchmakers' and Jewellers' Files and Tools, and manufacturer of Mathematical Instruments, 154 Fulton street. 1 6m*

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Hartford, Conn., Nov. 25, 1850. 11 8*

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