



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 FEBRUARY 5, 1851.

To Delamar Kinnear, of Circleville, Ohio, for improvement in Lard Lamps.

I disclaim the invention of every part of the lamp, except the angular grooves above the reservoir on either side of the wick tubes, for preventing the spilling or waste of the oil, when the stem of the lamp is held in a horizontal or inclined position, and also the dovetailed slide and the aforesaid angular channels or grooves.

I claim, as my invention, in combination with a lamp of the peculiar form and construction represented, or other form substantially the same, said channels or grooves serving also to receive and hold the sliding cover, and for closing the supply opening, instead of the ordinary screw cap, and in combination with the aforesaid angular channels.

I also claim the said sliding cover when made with correspondingly shaped sides to fit and move in said channels, all as herein described.

To Wm. M. Storm, of New York, N. Y., for improved method of obtaining motive power.

I claim actuating an engine, such as are now usually driven by steam, or of any convenient form, by means of the combustion allied to an explosion of a measured or detailed quantity of charcoal (or other solid carbonaceous fuel, similar in nature, and of like effect), in a measured quantity of highly compressed air (or oxygen), said combustion being effected in a vessel, which, at that time, is not in connection either with the reservoir or main source of compressed air, or with that of the charcoal, and the gases resulting from each separate and distinct explosion being allowed to act on the piston, or their equivalents, before the other charges are introduced into the exploding or combustion vessel, the whole operation being effected through the agency of apparatus, in nature substantially such as are herein specified, or apparatus that shall effect the whole operation in the manner claimed.

I also claim, in actuating an engine, as just claimed, using the combustible in a granulated or pulverized form, for the purposes and various reasons made known.

To B. A. Beardley, of Waterville, N. Y., for improvement in Cooking Stoves.

I claim the combination of the adjustable and sliding pistons, by which the draught of the stove, and the distribution of the heated air under the bottom of the lower oven, is varied and controlled at pleasure, adjusting the same to the particular place and circumstances of each stove, the whole being arranged and constructed substantially as set forth and described.

To T. H. Jones, of Philomath, Ga., for improvement in machines for preparing hides.

I claim the method of consolidating and smoothing leather, by drawing it with a continuous motion, beneath a series of stampers, which alternately rise, fall, and rest upon the surface, a portion of the stampers being, at all times, in contact with the leather, so that the smoothing of its surface is constantly going on simultaneously with the consolidation, by the blows of the falling stampers.

To Enoch Burt, of Manchester, Conn., for improvements in Fancy Check Power Looms.

I claim the method, substantially as above described, of regulating the packing ring interposed between the steam wheel and head of

the cylinder or outer casing of rotary steam engines, by combining with the said packing ring a series of segment wedges, operated simultaneously, in the manner substantially as described.

To Leonard Goodrich, of New York, N. Y., for improved Ship's Light.

I claim hanging the screwed socket or frame containing the glass, so as to turn freely within a frame, which swings on a hinge provided with a slot, or its equivalent, whereby the socket can be screwed into or unscrewed from the fixed socket, and when unscrewed be swung back, substantially as herein described.

[See engraving in No. 15, Vol. 6, Sci. Am.]

To S. S. Hurlbut, of Racine, Wis., for improvement Grain Harvesters.

I first claim combining with a reaping machine, a self-acting weighing apparatus for weighing the grain into any required quantity to form sheaves or bundles of a uniform weight, as described, depositing the same upon the ground, in readiness to be tied, whilst the reaping machine is drawn forward and cuts the grain, the said weighing apparatus being made adjustable, so as to increase or diminish the size of the bundles at pleasure, and this I claim, whether the weighing apparatus be made and arranged, as described, or in any other way which is substantially the same, or whether combined with the aforesaid reaping machine, or any other of a similar character.

Second, I likewise claim the combination of the bent holders, with the inclined endless conveyor, for holding the grain thereupon, whilst conveying it to the weighing and depositing apparatus, as aforesaid.

To H. G. Thompson, of New York, N. Y., for improved method of adjusting the packing of rotary engines.

I claim the method substantially as above described, of regulating the packing ring interposed between the steam wheel and head of the cylinder, or outer casing of rotary steam engines, by combining with the said packing ring, a series of segment wedges, operated simultaneously in the manner, substantially as described.

DESIGNS.

To S. A. House, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., for a Design for Cooking Stoves, and also a patent for a Design on Parlor Stoves.

[What are the Commissioner and his eight Examiners about, these days? The list above shows but a small week's work for the twenty-five men who are attached to the Office in its various departments. Well, we hope they will make up a good long list some of these nights.]

(For the Scientific American.)

Thick and Thin Belts.

Several weeks since I wrote you, making inquiry as to whether the thickness of belts can make any difference in the speed of machinery. My reasons for asking the question arose from the fact that I have always noticed in substituting a thick for a thin belt, and vice versa, particularly on machines where the calculations are nice—such as the cone belts on speeders—that a change in the working of the machine always ensued. From the remarks you made at the time, in answer to my question, I was inclined to think you misapprehended my meaning entirely; and you disposed of the matter in a very summary manner by saying: "The machinist of good perceptive faculties has what is called a 'knack' in adapting everything under his care to perform its duty in the best possible manner; this 'knack,' like the skill of the painter, cannot be taught by any rule." Now it was not as to the practicability of thick and thin belts, that I made the inquiry; nor was I desirous to be enlightened as it regards any particular "knack," but it was in relation to the principle involved in the matter, that I wanted light. I supposed this subject might be quite familiar to scientific men, but, on considerable inquiry, I find that this thing has hardly been thought of; and, in some instances, where it has been presented for the first time, it has been met by a strange incredulity; it seems exceedingly difficult for many to conceive it possible that the thickness of a belt can make any difference in speed, as a matter of principle. Since I wrote you I have instituted a series of experiments, and am prepared to speak with confi-

dence and considerable precision, in relation to this matter. Besides, I observe that your New Haven correspondent has been thinking on the subject, and is, in the main, on the right track. To make the thing plain, let us suppose a driving pulley 20 inches in diameter, and a driven pulley 10 inches in diameter, and the belt going round both two-eighths of an inch thick, and that each pulley is half covered by the belt—which is not the fact, quite, but it will not affect the argument. Now, the circumference of the 20-inch pulley is 62.832 inches, and that of the 10-inch, 31.416 inches. The length of belting which lies continually on the 20-inch pulley, which we have supposed covered one half the circumference, viz., 31.416 inches, in being transferred to the 10-inch pulley, whose entire circumference, of course, is just half that of the 20-inch pulley, is found to be insufficient to produce one revolution of this pulley, or to carry it through 31.416 inches of space, for the obvious reason that this length of belt describing the large circle, on being transferred to the small one, will not cover the same number of inches in consequence of its having to contract so much more than on the large pulley. Let us attempt to make this still more plain: we wish to cover a pulley 6 inches in diameter, with leather two-eighths of an inch thick; the circumference of a 6-inch diameter is 18.849 inches; but this length of straight belting will not reach round the pulley. Why? Because we have added four-eighths of an inch to the diameter of the pulley, by the covering; and we shall find that, by adding the circumference of this additional diameter to the original circumference, we shall have the length of two-eighth-inch thick leather required to cover the pulley. Example:—The circumference of a four-eighth-inch diameter is 1.571 + 18.849 = 20.420 inches; hence it is plain to see how thick and thin belts affect the relative speed of machines. It is not pretended that belts, generally, will affect the speed the entire amount of their thickness; it will depend upon the quality of the belts.

Some of our best and most practical manufacturers, here, add "the thickness of the belt to the diameter of the pulley," and this rule is probably not far from just in the majority of cases; but I am persuaded that more than this should be added where the pulleys are very small. Perhaps the rule laid down by your correspondent, Mr. Chaffee, is not far out of the way, viz., "That the belt increases the size of the pulley by so much of the thickness of the strap as is not strained."

Let it be remembered that the greater the disparity in the driver and driven pulleys, the more difference, in time and power, is perceived, and if the two pulleys are the same size, the thickness of the belt cannot make a hair's difference in the speed, of course. Mr. C. seems to have groped in the dark on this point.

E. B. M.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 30, 1851.

Foreign Correspondence.

GLASGOW, Jan. 16, 1851.

COTTON.—NEW STEAMER.—An error of 70,000 bales of cotton, in the year's account, at Liverpool, has been discovered. The error is in the wrong way for the United States. The exports from Bombay are for the year, to 30th November, nearly 376,000 bales, of which 266,000 came here, and 110,000 went to China. The receipts from the East Indies are treble of last year's quantity. In the previous statement, of course, shipments from Calcutta and Madras are not counted. The fever is very bad at Lahore, Punjab; half of the First Fusiliers, and three-fourths of another regiment, are in barracks. Having beaten the Sikhs we shall now have to combat the fever.

The new steamers building here, for the Glasgow and New York line, are to be larger than the City of Glasgow, or, at least, more powerful, but propellers. Two new steamers are building for the Cunard line, larger than the Africa and Asia. They have been named, in some journals, the Arabia and Persia; this is an error; I understand one of them is to be known as the Scotia,—so they should call the other the Anglia. The Asia's last passage is said to be the shortest crossing ever made—10 days 4½ hours. An American ship, the

Oriental, made a splendid run from Canton to London. It was deemed the quickest, until an Aberdeen house looked up their ledger and found that their ship, the John Bunyan, (worthy name,) had done better. **

A new article of boots and shoes has just come up in England. It is called the Panama Corium, the leather cloth, and was invented by a person named Hull. The material is cotton, but has the mass and general appearance of leather, and receives a polish from ordinary blacking, and in the same way. It is used only for the upper, the sole being leather. It is said to be as durable as leather, never cracks or splits, and possesses the advantage of not drawing the foot.

California Gold.

A machine is in preparation in this city designed for crushing quartz, which it is said will break up one hundred tons per day. It is intended for the Rocky Bar Mining Company, and will be sent out by the steamer Pacific, in May next.

We have no word of the Atlantic yet.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. C., of N. J."—The advertisement for a draughtman belongs to the same parties who require answers to be directed to box 664, P. O., this city. Your volume of the Scientific American was directed to you, and left at 73 Courtlandt street about two weeks ago.

"T. G. S., of Pa."—Your apparatus is no doubt a good one, and will accomplish all that it is recommended to, but to engage in the sale of patent rights is not in our line of business. We should be pleased to insert an advertisement for you in accordance with our published terms; see heading over advertisements in another column.

"L. B. G., of Pa."—We think you may be obliged to alter your claim slightly, but we see nothing to prevent your obtaining your patent, if you have properly described the machine throughout and furnished the office suitable drawings. An engraving will cost you \$8.

"E. R. B., of N. Y."—It is too late already to enter for the World's Fair. You should have got your model ready earlier.

"E. G., of Ga."—Your letter of the 4th has been passed over to the parties interested in that advertisement.

"L. F. H., of Vt."—We have no more copies of Minifie's Drawing Books on hand. We advise you to address Wm. Minifie & Co., Baltimore, Md., who will give you information on both the subjects of your enquiry.

"H. S., of Mass."—Your suggestions in regard to placing plates of iron alternately in opposite directions, so as to destroy the regularity of the grain, is correct, as concerns increasing the strength of a boiler, but it is a theory too well known by all boiler makers to admit of its being patentable.

"R. L., of O."—The specifications and drawings of your press have been forwarded to the P. O., and fees paid. It is not possible for us to inform you at what time the application will come up for examination but we presume it will not be "LONG" hence.

"M. D., of Pa."—We have not complete sets of volume 4, but can furnish about 30 numbers (not consecutive) for \$1.

"T. D. D., of Vt."—Blanchard's patent was originally granted in 1843, and has since been re-issued. A. K. Carter, of Newark, N. J., is the agent for Blanchard's machine, and you had better address a letter of enquiry to him.

"G. W., of O."—The converting of a common fire place or box stove into a steam boiler is certainly a new idea but not a patentable one.

"R. S. S., of Pa."—Your friend's model has been received but it is impossible for us to conceive the least advantage he derives from his arrangement and manner of operating the pitman. Let the inventor express his views by letter.

"J. T., of Pa."—Your mode of constructing the tubes we believe to be new and patentable, and your theory is in most respects correct. Perhaps however you would do well to consult some of your practical engineers upon the subject of the boiler's operation on a large scale.

"M. W. S., of Mass."—The model of your mowing machine is received and has been examined. We are of the opinion that the principle of operating the cutters arranged upon a revolving bed, is new and patentable.

"Dr. H. C., of Mass."—We have referred to No. 9, and do not find Mr. Helton's name mentioned; perhaps you are mistaken in the Number.

"C. W. A., of Va."—We do not know of any such wells as those you speak of. If we come across such information we will notice it.

"N. S., of Ind."—There is no doubt but what the Furnace Blower which you describe is new, but whether it would pay you to make an application for a patent upon it, is for you alone to decide. If you could furnish us with a model, we could decide more definitely concerning the matter and answer your inquiries more fully.

"W. C. B., of N. Y."—Caveat fees are invariably \$20. We will consult with you and give our opinion of the invention, when you call upon us.

"E. T. of Ill."—The Camera and a copy of Ranlett's Architect were sent to Messrs. McNeil & Jerome, 69 Liberty street, several weeks since. A condenser for the purpose you name, would, we think, be valuable.

"W. P. C., of O."—Loadstone can be furnished at \$2 per pound, and black oxide cobalt at \$2 per oz.

"E. J. U., of O."—Your apparatus for milking cows by mechanical means is believed not to be patentable. Recommending it to be superior to the apparatus invented and patented by Knapp is not adding much to its reputation. The human hand is the best milker yet.

"J. G., of N. Y."—The patent would cost you altogether about \$50.

"H. P., of N. J."—You will find an article on the subject of friction on another page. By it, no difference it seems would be experienced in the amount of friction, if the whole weight of the 12 small shafts and 6 large shafts be equal. Whatever the difference in weight may be, then there will be a difference in friction.

"D. J., of Mass."—Why have you not answered our letter sent to you more than two months ago. We have your papers here.

"A. B., of Conn."—Yes, many plans have been tried and some are now in use for using the exhaust steam over, such as Wolfe's Engine. What will you gain by doing away with the lead off valve?

"A. A. F., of N. Y."—A tube of clay would not answer. The platina being the only metal indestructible in the fire, is the reason why it answers, but it cannot be done but at great expense. We sent the engraving to Mr. Paine, saying that it was unsatisfactory to us. He has promised to provide us suitable drawings.

"G. J. H., of Tenn."—By addressing a letter to A. K. Carter, at Newark, N. J., you will get the information you desire; also David Stone, of Dana, Mass., has a machine for turning spokes; his advertisement you will find in another column of the paper.

"G. B. M., of Texas."—The engravings of your engine were forwarded to your address, through Harper & Bros., on the 5th inst.

The specifications and drawings belonging to parties of the following initials, have been forwarded to the Patent Offices since Jan. 25: J. S., of Mass.; J. S. S., of N. Y.; S. B., of Conn.; J. M. B., of N. Y.; H. H. O., of Conn.; J. T. D., of N. Y.; W. & P., of Pa.; G. B. W., of Mass.; R. L., of O.; T. H. & Sons, of N. Y.; J. W. R., of N. Y.; T. R., of N. J.; T. R., of Mass.; A. C. A., of Conn.; S. & L., of N. Y., and J. C. K., of N. Y.

Money received on account of Patent Office business, since Feb. 5, 1851:— R. B. & Son, of O., \$35; R. A. V., of N. Y., \$30; M. G. & Co., of Paris, \$9.50; S. I., of N. Y., \$30; S. & L., of N. Y., \$8; J. W. O., of O., \$30, and T. H. & Sons, of N. Y., \$25.

Patent Claims.

Persons desiring the claims of any invention which has been patented within fourteen years can obtain a copy by addressing a letter to this

office; stating the name of the patentee, and the year the patent was granted (adding the month of the year when convenient), and enclosing one dollar as fee for copying.

Standing Notice to Subscribers.

Henceforth, parties ordering the Scientific American will be supplied with the paper commencing at the time the order is received, unless they particularly mention that the back Numbers of the present Volume are desired. We have on hand over 3,000 sets of the Numbers already published, and shall be happy to furnish all new subscribers with complete sets whenever requested.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 8 lines, 50 cents for each insertion. " 12 lines, 75 cts., " " " 16 lines, \$1.00 " " " Advertisements should not exceed 16 lines, and not be inserted in connection with them at any price.

Patent Office.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Inventors and others requiring protection by United States Letters Patent, are informed that all business relating to the procurement of letters patent, or filing caveats, is transacted at the Scientific American Office, with the utmost economy and despatch. Drawings of all kinds executed on the most reasonable terms. Messrs. Munn & Co. can be consulted at all times in regard to Patent business, at their office, and such advice rendered as will enable inventors to adopt the safest means for securing their rights. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Barlow, Payne & Parken, Patent Attorneys, in London, for procuring Letters Patent in Great Britain and France, with great facility and despatch. MUNN & CO., 128 Fultonstreet, New York.

WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.—New York Jan 17, 1851.—This is to certify that E. E. Lee, Esq., has made for our store several pairs of pantaloons, on his sewing machine, which we find to be done quite as well as is usually done by hand labor. G. P. & J. B. WILKINSON, Manufacturers of Clothes, 30 John st., cor. Nassau. 20 3*

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

IRON FOUNDERS MATERIALS.—Viz., fine ground and bolted Sea Coal, Charcoal, Lehigh, Soapstone, and Black Lead Facings of approved quality. Iron and Brass Founder's superior Moulding Sand, Fire Clay, and Kaoline. Best Fire Bricks, plain and arch shaped, for cupolas, &c. Fire Bricks cased and Sand Barrels, for exportation. By G. O. ROBERTSON, 4 Liberty Place, near the Post Office, New York. 22 3m*

MODELS AND PATTERNS.—The subscriber begs leave to inform inventors, machinists and others, that he is prepared to execute, in a first rate manner, and at short notice, all kinds of Models and Patterns. He trusts that his experience and strict attention to business will secure him a liberal patronage. Unquestionable references given if required. All orders strictly confidential. ROBERT F. BEEBEE, 131st st., near 4th avenue, Harlem. 22 2*

DEEP WELL BORING IN ROCK.—The undersigned, having been extensively engaged in this business for several years, on the great Kanawha River, Va., with entire success, offers his services to the public, in boring wells for gas, salt water, or any minerals, to the depth of 2,000 feet or more if required. Satisfactory references will be produced by addressing the subscriber (post-paid) at Kanawha Salines, Va., to C. W. ATKINSON. 22 2*

BROOM MACHINERY.—The most improved and durable machinery for the manufacture of Brooms, for sale by JACOB GRAY, Scotia, Schenectady Co., N. Y. Address post-paid. 22 6*

MATAPAN MACHINE WORKS.—Corner of Second and A sts., South Boston. The undersigned have recently enlarged their business and are now prepared to offer a great variety of Machinists' Tools, viz., Engine and Hand Lathes, iron Planing and Vertical Drilling Machines, Cutting Engines, Slotting Machines, and Universal Chucks; also Mill Gearing and Wrought Iron Shafting made to order. 22 12*

WORLD'S FAIR ART UNION.—Incorporated by the New York Legislature; shares \$5 each. Fifty Prizes. A Prize is a first cabin passage to London and back, and \$100 to pay expenses while in London. In addition every subscriber has a magnificent engraving of the interior of the Great World's Fair—really worth \$5. The subscription list is filling rapidly, and as the number of shares is limited by the charter incorporation, application for shares should be made forthwith. A remittance of \$45 will entitle the sender to ten shares. Remittances by mail will be at the company's risk. Drafts to be made payable to the order of the secretary. Funds current at the place whence sent taken at par. All letters must be pre-paid. Shares, or further particulars may be obtained on application, personally, or by paid letter, at the office of the World's Fair Art Union, 50 Wall st., N. Y. By order, J. TOWNSEND, Secy. 22 3*

THE NASHVILLE MANUFACTURING Company (chartered by the State of Tennessee) being now engaged in the erection of extensive machine works, wish to engage the services of a person thoroughly competent to manage the same. It is the intention of the Company to engage extensively in building locomotives, steam engines, &c. None but such as can furnish undoubted testimonials for skill, energy, and other requisites to fill the station, need apply. The Company also wish to employ a number of machinists, founders, &c., and would also receive propositions for the necessary tools, &c., for such an establishment. Immediate application, by letter or personally, to the undersigned, will meet attention. S. D. MORGAN, Pres't. Nashville Man. Co. Nashville, Tenn., Jan 17, 1851. 21 6*

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—Law's Planer having undergone important alterations, is now perfected and in successful daily operation, facing and matching at the same time, and in both respects, in a style not to be surpassed. The common objection that machines are expensive in repairs, is not applicable to these new machines—they are simple, strong, and easily kept in order. It is confidently believed that when they are well known they will have a decided preference over any other machine or mode of planing. Planing of all kinds done at short notice, corner of Water and Jay sts., Brooklyn. Law's Stave Machine dresses and joints staves of all kinds, shapes, and widths, by once passing through. Rights or machines for sale by H. LAW, 216 Pearl street, or after 1st March, at 25 Park Row. 21 8

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, laats, 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 cent; 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. 48 5*

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 hoghead 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 tenoning 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 3m

SCRANTON & PARSHLEY, Tool Builders, New Haven, Conn., will have finished 2 Power Planers ready to ship by the 1st of Feb., that will plane 9 feet long, 31 inches wide, and 24 inches high, with angle feed; counter shaft, pulleys, and hangers, splining and counter heads, with index plate, and weigh over 5,000 lbs.; also 2 power planers that will plane 5 feet long, 22 in. wide, and 20 in. high, with counter shaft, pulleys, and hangers, and weigh 2,400 lbs.—These planers are 25 per cent. lower than any others built. Cuts can be had by addressing as above, post paid. 19 1f

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 erection, &c. References in New York—Thos. Sewell, 701 Broadway; Joseph Barton, 516 Grand st. 16 8*

TO TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.—ROY'S & WILCOX, Mattabessett Works, East Berlin Station, on the Middletown Rail Road, manufacture all kinds of Tools and Machines of the best quality, both in material and workmanship. This establishment being the only one where both tools and machines are manufactured, superior instruments are offered to the trade; all work warranted, with fair use. Agents in most of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Orders promptly attended to. F. ROYS, E. WILCOX. Berlin, Conn., Nov. 1, 1850. 7 1amly

LINEN AND HEMP MACHINERY.—I am prepared to contract with companies or individuals for the building of machinery by which linen can be produced as cheap as cotton, from either unrotted hemp or flax; also for making rope or bagging of unrotted hem—the same machinery which I am now successfully using in the manufacture of kyanized cordage. O. S. LEAVITT. Maysville, Ky., Jan. 23, 1851. 21 4*

PATENT DREDGE BOAT.—The subscriber having obtained a patent for improvements on the Dredge Boat, offers to sell rights to build and to use his Patent Dredge Boat in any part of the United States; the excavating apparatus consists of twenty scoops, preceded by plows, receiving great pressure, and are capable of raising eight or ten cubic yards of mud or gravel per minute; the scooping apparatus may be fitted on an old steamboat or other vessel, for the purpose of removing bars or other obstructions to navigation. A working model may be seen by calling on the subscriber. JAMES CALLAGHAN, 20 10* No. 64 Spruce st., New Bedford, Mass.

NEW YORK, JAN. 16th, 1851.—We have appointed Warren Gale our Agent for the sale of A. B. Wilson's Sewing Machine rights in the State of Ohio. E. E. LEE & CO. The Subscriber will open an office in a few days, in Cincinnati, for the sale of rights of A. B. Wilson's Sewing Machine. All orders for machines or rights can be addressed to me, at Cincinnati. 19 4* WARREN GALE.

DICK'S GREAT POWER PRESS.—The public are hereby informed that the Matteeawan 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 Panches, Boiler Plate Shears, Saw Gummers, Rail Straighteners, Copying and Sealing Presses, Book and Paper Presses, Embossing Presses, Presses for Baling Cotton 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, No. 66 Beaver st., New York City. 13 1f

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