## Foreinn Correspondence．

London，April 25th， 1851. ＂The work goes bravely on＂in the depart ments of the Great Exhibition Building．On the day I penned my last letter，the veteran Duke of Wellington，＂the Iron Captain，＂vis ited the Exhibition，and after walking through it for some time，he at last arrived at the French department，where he paused to ob－ serve one of the exhibitors removing from an oak case various costly articles of gold and silver，and just at that very moment he un covered a pair of equestrian statuettes of the Duke himself，and his once redoubtable oppo nent on the field of Waterloo，Napoleon Bona parte．The old General smiled at the inci dent，while the sharp－eyed Frenchman looked at the statuettes and then at the Duke with an enquiring look，when the veteran nodded his assent to the resemblance．In a few moment the General was surprised and surrounded by Frenchmen．They politely raised their caps， and with true military salute he passed on to the next department．
The opening of the Exhibition is to take place on the first，as mentioned in my last． It will be a grand affair．The throne is now erecting for the Island Queen near to the cen－ tre of the large transept．A platform is to be erected，and the Archbishop of Canterbury， ali the officers of State，and foreign ambassa－ dors will attend in full dress．There will be splendid music，and after a number of cere：no－ nies，the Queen，Prince Albert，the officers of State，and all the Commissioners will form a procession through the＂wide expanse＂of the building，after which the exhibition will be declared open for the public．
Owing to a profound degree of dissatisfac－ tion on the part of the exhibitors of articles of sculpture and statuary with the proposed ar－ rangement of Sir R．Westmacott，who had been charged with the superintendance of the sculpture room，the greater proportion have been withdrawn by the exhibitors，and places have been obtained for them in the transept and nave of the building．It appears that the plan proposed by Sir Richard Westmacott was to place the whole of the articles of sculpture， without regard to the nature of the subject， upon counters of a uniform height，which was absurd on the face of it．The artista，on the other hand wished to place their productions on pedestals adapted to the size and character of the subjects，which was only just and rea－ sonable．This proposal was not acceded to； and many，if not most，of the articles were ac－ cordingly removed．Among the groups and figures which have emerged from what the ar－ tists have just termed＂the condemned cell，＂to the liberty of the transept and nave，are－ MacDowall＇s＂Satan tempting Eve，＂and MacDowall＇s＂Satan tempting Eve，＂，and
＂Michael and Satan，＂＂Dr．Jenner，＂＂Ja－ coband Rachel，＂and various others．There is now a somewhat numerous collection of ar－ ticles of sculpture in the transept．A group in marble，by Engel，executed for Prince Albert， attracts considerable notice．The group re－ presents an Amazon rescuing her sister－in－ arms from an Argonaut who had carried her captive．
As the art of ship－building is one for which ur oountrymen are distinguished，and as al－ leged improvements always attract their at－ tention，especially in New York，where so much is at stake in ships，I see it mentioned in some of the Liverpool papers，that an im． provement has been made there by a Mr．Mc provement has been made there by
Kimm，which is thus described ：－
＇The object of the projector appears to have been to form an uninterrupted，unbroken，and continual line of binding，to extend from one end of the vessel to the other，and to connect every frame of timber together，in its passage along the side of the ship，in such a way as to render the framework inextensible and incom－ pressible，and to give the greatest amount of stability to the frame－work，independent of any support from the plank－work，and to com－ plete the object without wounding the frame with bolts，\＆a．With this object in view he has succeeded in accomplishing the desired ef．
$\dagger$ fect by the introduction of two arched lines， constructed of iron plate－work，the one arch extending upwards，the other extending down wards as far as the bilge of the vessel；the arches being reversed，one chord line of iron plate－work answers both arched lines，and ma－ terially assists in the longitudinal tie，which extends in a vertical longitudinal position from stem to stern－post，forming within themselves one contour of the beam of a steam－engine within the frame of the vessel；one beam be－ ing so formed in each side of the vessel and continued round from stem to stern－post，where theyterminate，and are bolted together through the stem and stern－post；the very formation of which tends to counteract the different for es exerted on the body，and opposing every tendency to hogging or sagging，which is more or lesscommon to all vessels，particularly co lonial built vessels．The scheme appears well worthy of notice amongst those who are inte rested in the construction，safety，and durabi lity of such vessels．＂

Excelsior．
Foriland，Greene Co．，Ala．，April 21. Messrs．Editors－I intrusted some busi－ ness in the hands of the＂Inventors＇Nation al Institute，＂at Baltimore，Md．，in 1849 and 1850．I inclosed to Mr．Jas．Coppuck，Cor responding Secretary，Inventors＇National In． stitute，Baltimore，Md．，a description and rough sketched drawings of an improvemen on Water Wheels．I also inclosed $\$ 15$ or $\$ 20$ as fees，\＆c．，for examining into the novelty of my alleged improvements，the receipt of which was acknowledged；and they informed me that it was their decided opinion that I was entitled to a patent，but it would require some time to examine fully into the matter，to give me all the information I requested，which they would do in a few weeks．More than a year has now passed，and I have heard nothing further from them；I have written several times since，and have not received any answer from them．I am therefore at 2 loss to know whether the fault is in them or in the mail． I have come to the conclusion that it likely the Institute has fallen through，and it is nobody＇s business to answer my communi－ cations directed to the Institute．I will there－ fore take the liberty of inquiring of you，if you can inform me whether the Inventors＇Nation－ al Institute，at Baltimore，still continues to transact business as Patent Agents．Res pectfully yours，
［The above letter we publish for the pur－ purpose of making a few remarks in regard to the matter．The letter tells its own story， and there is no doubt our correspondent has been genteelly swindled under the garb of a high－sounding title．We do not know that the Corresponding Secretary is at all charge－ able for the evident misappropriation of the funds ；the presumption is that he was a sa． aried oflicer，but we advise our correspondent to address him a letter of inquiry at Mount Holly，N．J．，where，we feel sure，he formerly resided，and we presume Mr．Coppuck will af－ ford him some information to whom he can apply for satisfaction．－［ED．

Doings at Washington．
Mr．Ewbank，\＆c．－The correspondent of he Tribune says：－
As to Mr．Ewbank，the charges against him are finally set at rest．They have been examined carefully by his chief，Mr．Secretary Stuart，and Mr．Attorney－General Crittenden， who pronounce them in detail as either unfoun－ ded or frivolous．
The absolute facts with reference to the appointment of Mr．Ewbank have never been known．They are simply these as I have them，not from Mr．Ewbank，but from the highest possible authority．Mr．Secretary Ew－ ing saw his work upon Hydraulics，and consi－ dering it a scientific performance，sent to the au－ thor to inquire if he would accept the place of Commissioner of Patents．Upon understanding that he would，the matter came up in Cabinet， and the appointment was made．I do not think that at the time it was known that he was born in England．When opposition was made on that account，he found defenders，some of whom it was erroneously supposed aided in procuring his appointment．

I see it stated in some papers that Mr．Ew bank had been ordered to pay the amount he
expended in publishing his official report to expended in publishing his official report to the the extension of certain patents．This is ne the case．Mr．Ewbank＇s accounts for the quarter are now before the accounting officers， and have not yet been acted upon．There is， therefore，as yet，no decision with referen
the validity of the items complained of．
［The official report mentioned here，we have made some enquiries about，and find it to be very different from the idea conveyed in the above．It relates to the publishing of the re－ port in a number of papers in different part of the country，for which they were or dered to send their bills to the Patent Office Charges were preferred against him for this we believe，but we always thought that he did not intend to charge the Patent Fund with it as it related to his own．business．We there－ fore concluded that the charges were preferred in a mistake．However，we are not acquain ted with private doings in the matter，and do not pretend to＂be wise beyond what is writ ten．＂

Incrustations on Steam Boilers．
The incrustations which form in the interior of steam boilers have given rise to much dis cussion，and many substances have been re commended for the purpose of obviating a re－ sult attended with so much difficulty to th

## engineer．

Several at lempts have been made to deprive water of the saline matter which it holds in solution before it is introduced into the boil ers，but these have been without effect，and the main object seems now to be to preven the incrustations adhering so firmly to the boiler that their removal will not be attended with much trouble．
Coal tar was recommended a year or two ago in the Scientific American，I believe，as being most effective in preventing these in－ crustations；but little notice seems to have been taken of it，and potatoes，sugar，\＆c．， were recommended and tried，but did not en－ tirely succeed．
In the city of Louisville，where the wate is more highly charged with lime than it is in many other places，this inconvenience is se－ verely felt；there，after a trial of various sub． stances，they find the coal tar to succeed bet－ ter than any other article．
The following is the manner of using it after the boiler has been cleaned，about one pint of the tar is introduced into it，after which it is poured into the heater，and thus reaches the boiler．In Louisville，one pint a week，introduced into the heater，is sufficient for a double flued boiler twenty－eight feet long．
During the use of this suhstance the lime is found in the boilers in large flakes，or if not a osolutely loose，is removed by the application of the slightest force
In one establishment this agent has been used for a period of six months，and in ano－ ther for more than a year．
Coal tar is a very economical subatances for this purpose，especially in cities where gas is manufactured from coal．

Charles W．Wright，M．D
Cincinnati， 1851.

## Good Parsnips．

Parsnips are an excellent vegetable，both for the table and for the feeding of farm stock． We believe our farmers do not pay so much attention to the raising of this root as they should do．We have lately received a sample of a few from Mr．Wm．Taylor，of Schenectady， N．Y．，of the English kind，which are of a very superior flavor，and far better than those which are common among us．

Improvement in Making Flour
Whatever adds to or improves the quality of anything useful to man is of great impor－ tance，and is particularly worthy of attention， especially when the improvement relates to such an article as the＂staff of life＂－flour． An improvement relating to our improved sys－ tem of milling has lately been somewhat pro－ minently brought under our notice in a pamph． let published by the inventor and patentee， Mr ．D．P．Bonnel，of Tecumseh，Michigan．$\left.\right|_{1760}$

This improved process consists in separating the starch from the glutinous substances con tained in the grain，and submittingthe latter to second aciive grinding or acouring process his is effected by placing a set or run of aux liary mill stones，（under a very rapid motion from 300 to 500 revolutions per minute，so as to intercept the whole body of the offal on its passage from the first or superfine bolts，to the return or duster bolts．The auxiliary mill may be adapted in size to the work to be done；a stone 36 inches in diameter being sufficient for a common 4 run mill．It should be driven with a spur wheel or gearing of some rind，as a belt is liable to slip and lose mo ion．The eye of the stone should be made very conical，and the irons put in so as to leave as much room in the eye as possible－th whole of which should be covered with smooth sheet iron or tin．The stones should be trongly banded，hung and balanced very nicely，dressed true and smooth，with a pretty large proportion of deep furrows about the eye or centre．The feeding is supplied and made ery uniform and perfect，by substituting a large funnel for the common＂hopper，sho and damsel．＂Around the tube of the funnel is cut a screw which passes through a nut set immediately over the runner＇s eye．This tube reaches down in the eye of the runner until it comes nearly upon the top of the bale，which should beformed so as to fit，or nearly so，the opening of the tube；then，by turning the fun nel，the screw widens or con tracts the opening at the top of the bale，admitting more or less feed，as desired．
In using this improvement，the first grind－ ing should be done with reference to the starch entirely，always being careful to reduce no part of it so fine as to destroy its granular qualities．This done，the bolting is free，and the starch is bolted out in passing through the first or superfine bolts．The remainder of the the stuffs is sent directly to the auxiliary mill， where it is ground to any degree of fineness the miller may desire．It is then passed through the lower merchant or duster bolts and such portion of it sent back to the same as may be necessary，until all the flour is brought out clear from＂speckula，＂when it is continually sent to the cooler or first bolts， to be uniformly incorporated with the super fine flour．
This method of a second grinding is stated to make better fine flour out of fewer bushels of wheat than by the old processes．This we can believe，much of the real muscle pro ducing food being lost in the bran；it is not the whitest flour that is the best by any means．In the United States we have 8，000， 000 surplus barrels of flour annually，and this must find a market somewhere．In Europe we have to compete with Russia and Germa－ ny，and it is only by improvements in milling that we can expect to compete with them This is a subject worthy of the most earnest attention of our millers and farmers．

The Great Bell at Notre Dame
The large bell of the Cathedral of Notre Dame was rung on Good Friday，after a si－ lence of three years，caused by repairs in the belfry．A large crowd assembled on the Par－ vis to hear it．The bell is called Emmanuel， was cast in 1682，and Louis XIV，named it in the christening ceremony．Formerly sixteen men were required to ring it，but owing to an improvementin the hanging，four now suffice． The relics of the Cathedral were，on Good Fri－ day，carried round in solemn procession after a sermon of the Abbe de Ravignaa．The Pre－ sident of the Republic was present，and there was a vast congregation．

Copper Boilers．
It is stated that copper boilers are hence－ forth to be used on board the steamers of the Royal Navy，as their greater durability has found to render them cheaper in the end han iron boilers，of which the first cost is mall．

M．Gaysa，a Hungarian traveller in Africa， has discovered the tomb，quadrant，\＆c．，of aques Compagnon，a French traveller who was 1760.

