

Miscellaneous.

Fair of the American Institute.

The following is part of the list of silver medals awarded,—the diplomas we will not be able to find room for.

SILVER MEDALS.—Utica Globe Mills, Utica, N. Y.—for second best Black Broadcloth.

J. & R. H. Hotchkiss, Hotchkissville, Conn.—for second best Plain Cassimeres.

Hall & Springfield, Rochester, N. H.—for second best Blankets

Mott, Stanton & Swan, New York—for second best Fancy Cassimeres.

Robt. Rennie, Lodi, N. J.—for best printed Cashmeres.

Wm. Duncan & Son, Franklin, Essex Co. N. J.—for second best Shawls.

Dorastus Kellogg, Skaneateles, N. Y.—do.—no difference being perceptible to the Judges.

C. Moses & Co., Skaneateles, N. Y.—the same.

Joseph Dean & Son, Newark, Del.—for Merino Jeans.

Eithert & Stevens, Ware, Mass.—for White and Scarlet Flannels.

Wm. Duncan & Son, Franklin, N. J.—for Piano Covers.

Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.—for Bleached Cotton Goods.

Williamsville Manufacturing Co., Rhode Island—for best Brown Shirtings.

Lonsdale Co., Providence, R. I.—for best Twilled Silesias and Black Umbrella Cloth.

Hope Co., Providence, R. I.—for the best Plain Silesia.

Glasgow Manufacturing Co., South Hadley Falls, Mass.—for best Gingham and Gala Plaid Lindseys.

R. Marshall, Troy, N. Y.—for Chambrays, beautiful colors and superior fabrics.

R. Garsed & Brothers, Frankfort, Pa.—for Bed-ticks.

John N. Genin, 214 Broadway—for the best Moleskin Hat.

C. Knox, New York—for best Children's Fancy Hat.

Francis Landry, New York—for second best Furs and Sleigh Robes.

Miss Leggett, Saratoga Co.—for best Dam Muff and Tippet.

Wittmer, Carmell & Co., Philadelphia—for best Printed Silk Handkerchief.

R. Rennie, Lodi, N. J.—for Printed Foulard Silk.

E. R. Gurley, Mansfield, Conn.—for Silk Twist.

J. Hutchinson, Green Point, L. I.—for the best Sewing Silk.

Mrs. C. Van Epps, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.—for the best Cocoons.

A. & E. S. Higgins & Co., N. Y.—for best three-ply Carpets.

A. & E. S. Higgins & Co. New York—for the best Rug.

John D. Wickersham, New York—for Wire Railing.

W. Davis & Co., New York—for best Table Oil Cloth.

Henry Gritten, New York—for best Carved and Gilded Frame.

Wm. M. Thompson, New York—for best specimen of Gilding Stamps.

Moore & Browning, New York—for Inlaid Pearl Papier Mache Tables.

Archer & Warner, Philadelphia—for second best Lamps, Chandeliers and Girandoles.

Hayward Rubber Co., Colchester Conn.—for best India Rubber Shoes, and considered a remarkable improvement on former years.

Dr. G. S. Browne, Hartford, Conn.—for best Abdominal Supporter and Fjody Brace.

Yerger & Ord, Philadelphia—for the second best Artificial Leg.

S. N. Marsh, New York—for second best Spring Truss.

E. Waters, Troy, N. Y.—for best Breast Pump.

Hugh Cattin, Brooklyn—for best Diatonic and Piccioli Flute.

C. G. Christman, New York—for fine Brass Instruments, Clarinet and Hautboy.

Clyde Glass Works—for Window Shades of

superior surface, color and uncommon thickness.

George W. James, Brooklyn—for best Boat, "Jenny Lind."

Bean & Breidenbah, New York—for best Sign Painting.

J. & J. C. Conroy, New York—for best Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, &c.

Thomas Finegan, New York—for best Artificial Flies.

Henry Smith, Paterson, N. J.—for best Imitation of Wood.

H. Goulet, New York—for best Imitation of Marble.

Burger & Walker, New York—for second best specimens of Cut, Plain and Colored Glass.

Porter & Fairchild, New York, superior brushes.

Steele & Co., New York, best feather brushes.

Massachusetts Arms Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., second best revolving pistols.

D. Fish, New York, second best rifle.

Crittenden & Tibbets, Coventry, Conn., percussion caps.

Leroux & Villot, New York, best castings.

Edward Phalon, New York, gentlemen's wigs and toupees.

R. H. Richardson, Massachusetts, best bonnet.

Beaver & Perry, Brooklyn, L. I., best gilt and velvet paper hangings.

A. H. Wheeler, New York, best specimen of penmanship.

Crony & Lent, New York, best men's clothing.

Ellis & Iselton, New York, best children's clothing.

D. M. Knight, New York, best gilt buttons.

C. Beardsley, New York, best top wagon.

James Flynn, New York, best wagon without top.

J. C. Thornton, Columbia, S. C., buggy wagon.

J. C. Ostrand, Rhinebeck, superior sleigh.

William Sayre, Newark, N. J., best child's carriage.

John L. Allen, New Haven, improvement in elevating and lowering carriage tops.

Benjamin Benson, Smyrna, Del., tilting or dumping wagon.

John Wild Jr., New York, second best pen and pocket cutlery.

John Garside, Newark, N. J., handles on table cutlery.

J. R. Gamble & Brother, Philadelphia, superior morocco.

W. G. Broadwell, Newark, N. J., sheep and lamb skins.

Wm. Abendroth & Brothers, New York, second best cooking stove.

R. B. Thompson, Brooklyn, L. I., best cooking stove with water centre.

J. R. & E. N. Hyde, New York, best cooking stove with hot air furnace.

B. P. Learned & Thatcher, Albany, New York, best parlor cooking stove.

Philip Rollhaus, New York, second best kitchen range.

Wm. Cobb, New York, large hotel range.

Baker, & Duyekinck, New York, best blank book.

John P. Burnton, New York, blank binding.

Carson & Brothers, Dalton, Massachusetts, best writing paper.

Edwin Allen, South Windham, Conn., new article of type for the blind.

A. G. Fay, Concord, N. H., best lead pencils.

George E. Waring, Stamford, Conn., second best hot air furnaces.

Chilson, Allen & Walker & Co., Boston, Mass., best parlor stove.

Elihu Smith, Albany, N. Y., second best do.

B. Rodriguez, New Orleans, hot air oven and cooking combined.

F. Grote, New York, best ivory turning and carving.

Frederick Kiddle, New York, workmanship on duplex escapement clocks.

Friderick Kiddle, New York, improved eight day watch.

A. D. Crane, Newark N. J., astronomical year clock.

An Impostor Inventor.

The following is from a recent London paper. We extract it in its length and breadth for the benefit of our readers. We scarcely believe that any Yankee merchant could be so gulled, but it is difficult to tell, for there are simple men of business in every country, and we have heard of such a character, as the impostor herein described, playing pranks of a kindred nature in New York:

"At Guildhall, on Friday, John Stevenson, alias Wilson, alias Price, alias Johnson, alias Williams, a respectably dressed, gentlemanly looking man, described as usher to a school, was charged before Alderman Sidney with obtaining various sums of money from different well-known firms in London, under the following curious and interesting circumstances:—Mr. William A. Rose, oil merchant, 66 Upper Thames street, said he knew the prisoner, who called on him in May last, and brought a sample of naphtha, saying he had discovered it in his efforts to effect a colored daguerreotype. He added he was ignorant of the value of the article, and wished witness's opinion on it. He said it could be made at an expense of about 2d or 3d per gallon from common saw dust, by the aid of electricity. (Laughter.) Witness told him the market price of the article of the same quality was from 8s. to 9s. per gallon, when he proposed that witness should join in carrying out the invention on a large scale, and share the profits. He would require money to get the apparatus, and proposed witness should advance it, saying he would construct it at his own house, and bring it complete to witness's premises. Negotiations were pending between them for some weeks, and at length the prisoner sent a man with four sheets of zinc and a handle apparently intended to form part of the apparatus for making the naphtha with. The bearer produced a short note, requesting witness to pay the party presenting it the following order:—"Received of Mr. William Anderson Rose the sum of £9 17s. 6d. for goods received of Charles Wilson." The note was signed "George Johnson for John Jones." Witness paid the party the money, who gave him a stamped receipt for it signed as above. Witness had previously gone to £6 expense for portions of the apparatus. The four zinc plates were worth about 5d., and the handle, when applied to any machinery, was not worth more than 2s. The second case was then heard:—Mr. Joseph S. Edwards, in partnership with his brother as millers and corn merchants, in the Blackfriars Road, said the prisoner called on them about the first of June, 1849, and said he was an amateur chemist, and told witness that from some experiments he had made in chemistry he had produced a kind of white powder, which he showed him a sample of, and asked what it was, and if they could tell what it was prepared from. Witness said he thought it was a gum of a very glutinous nature. It seemed like a small quantity of powdered gum. Prisoner said he could produce it, at an expense of 20s. per cwt. from mangel wurzel. He left a sample with witness, who promised to try and find some one who would likely dispose of it in large quantities. Two or three days after he called again, and they entered into negotiations with him for the manufacture of this article, as it appeared to be a very valuable discovery. Believing his representations, witness on the 9th of June, 1849, let him have £15, for which he gave witness a stamped receipt, signed "Charles Williams." On the 12th of the same month he sent witness a note, requesting him to pay the bearer, Mr. Price, £9. The man who came with the note, gave witness a receipt for the money, signed "John Price." He had not seen the prisoner since until he was in custody. He thought at the time that the discovery was worth from 50s. to 60s. per cwt. Mr. Webster Flockton, of the firm of Flockton, Brothers, oil merchants, of Horselydown, proved a similar case against the prisoner to the last, he having on the month of May, 1848, represented to them that he had discovered a process of making oil of turpentine from water and sawdust, at an expense of 4d. per gallon, and he obtained in the name of "Charles Williams," £15 for the purchase of

the necessary apparatus for producing it in a large way. The prisoner was then remanded on these three charges.

[Taking the whole of the above into consideration, it is one of the richest jokes of the season. Only just think of a fellow making a respectable London merchant believe that he could make naphtha out of water and sawdust by electricity, for 6 cents per gallon; why it's enough to drive old Deacon Dakin's cow a fox hunting.)

Esquimaux Theory of the Heavenly Bodies.

Their theory regarding the sun and moon is rather peculiar. It is said that, many years ago, not long after the creation of this world, there was a mighty conjuror (Esquimaux, of course) who gained so much power, that at last he raised himself into the heavens, taking with him his sister (a beautiful girl) and a fire. To the latter he added great quantities of fuel, which thus formed the sun. For some time he and his sister lived in great harmony, but at last they disagreed, and he, in addition to maltreating the lady in many ways, at last scorched one side of her face. She suffered patiently all sorts of indignities, but the spoiling of her beauty was not to be borne; she, therefore, ran away from him and formed the moon, and continues so until this day. Her brother is still in chase of her, but although he sometimes gets near, he will never overtake her. When it is new moon, the burnt side of the face is towards us; when full moon, the reverse is the case.

The Largest Merchant Ship in the World.

A ship is about to be built in this city, by W. H. Webb, of 230 feet in length, 42 breadth of beam, 25½ depth of hold, and clipper built, she will be 25 feet longer than any merchant vessel sailing from this port. All the principal pieces are to be of live oak, and, what is altogether novel in the construction of American merchantmen, a system of iron lattice-work, or diagonal iron bracing, is to be introduced, with a view to secure the greatest practicable degree of strength. She is to be finished in about six months, and will run from New York to Canton, via California, and thence home, completing the circuit of the globe with each trip. She will measure near 2,600 tons.

A Yankee.

The best definition of the Yankee, we have ever seen, is the one attributed to "an Eastern lecturer," who said that it would not be a very violent stretch of the imagination to believe that a thoughtful Massachusetts or Connecticut baby, six months old, sits in its mother's lap, eying his own cradle, to see if he could not invent a better, or at least suggest some improvement.

We would extend the definition to the whole universal Yankee nation, which we understand is somewhat extensive now in this considerable patch of the world, now known as Uncle Sam's corn field.

Peter Deshong.

The Toronto (C. W.) Globe states that Peter Deshong, the arithmetician, died of apoplexy on the night of the 9th inst., while on his passage from Kingston to Toronto, in a steamboat. He had been lecturing to audiences in Quebec, on a new and short system of computing figures, which he stated he had discovered, and which we know he had a copyright of, and sold it for \$10. He made us a present of one, which was to enable us to multiply and divide whole columns in a twinkling. His rules worked very well with his printed tables, but whether it was owing to the opaqueness of our vision or not, we cannot tell, but somehow or other we could never make his rules work with other tables of figures. A very good wood engraving of Mr. Deshong will be found on page 6, Volume 3, Scientific American. Mr. Deshong was a native of Lancaster, Pa., and is stated to be 35 years of age.

In London under the patronage of the Lady Mayoress, a large carpet is in progress of preparation for the Exhibition. It is to be 30 feet in length, 20 in width, and to consist of 150 squares.