### Postmark-Preserving Envelope

It is frequently important in settling questions in law to determine the date on which a letter or document was deposited in the mails, and before the introduction of envelopes the date was always preserved by the postmark being stamped upon the letter. But since the custom of using envelopes has become so universal the postmark is thrown away with the envelope, unless, indeed, pains be taken to preserve the envelope with the letter, and even in this case there can be no absolute certainty that the envelope is the same that came around the letter or document.

Some time since L. W. Leeds, of this city, con-

### Selling Articles at Industrial Fairs.

At exhibitions of machinery and agricultural fairs, a rule is sometimes adopted by which managers prohibit exhibitors from selling articles on the grounds. We hope this rule will not be adopted at a single fair this year. It is unwise and unjust in some of its features. It is for the mutual advantage of exhibitors and visitors at fairs, that there should be a free exchange and sale of commodities allowed. Persons who visit fairs see articles which they want and desire to possess, and those who exhibit are in the same frame of mind to part with or sell their articles. Private sales are not forbidden; we do not allude to ceived the idea of cutting a hole in the envelope to | these, but to public sales and delivery on the grounds



### MORRISON'S POSTMARK-PRESERVING ENVELOPE.

show a portion of the surface of the letter inside, | It would be well, therefore, to set one or two days upon which the postmark might be stamped through the hole. On applying for a patent through the Scientific American Patent Agency, it was found that the very same plan had already been patented by Benjamin Morrison, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Leeds & Franklin then purchased Morrison's patent, which is here illustrated.

The engraving represents an envelope prepared in accordance with this plan. The hole is cut by a stamp, and may be of any form which fancy may sug-That preferred by the inventor is an oval, crossed by bars at right angles in the form of a cross. The postage stamp is pasted upon the cross; adhering to both the letter and the envelope, and then the postmark is stamped over all, partly upon the envelope and partly on the letter.

By this arrangement, besides the preservation of a record of the date and place of mailing, the letter and envelope are fastened together, preventing the letter from being opened or abstracted, or a false envelope from being substituted for the genuine. The defacement of the stamp is also rendered certain by the opening of the letter.

The patent for this invention was granted June 19, 1860, and further information in relation to it may be obtained by addressing Leeds & Franklin, at 112 Broadway, New York city.

# Tea Brands and their Meaning.

The following will interest housekeepers :-- "Hymeans "before the rains," or "flourishing spring," that is, early in the spring; hence it is often called "Young Hyson." "Hyson skin" is composed of the refuse of other kinds, the native term for which is "tea skins." Refuse of still coarser descriptions containing many stems, is called "tea bones." "Bohea" is the name of the hills in the region where it is collected. "Pekoe" or "Pecco" means "white hairs," the down of tender leaves.
"Powchong," "folded plant." "Souchong," "small plant." "Twankay" is the name of a small river in the region where it is bought. "Congo" is from a term signifying "labor," from the care required in its preparation.

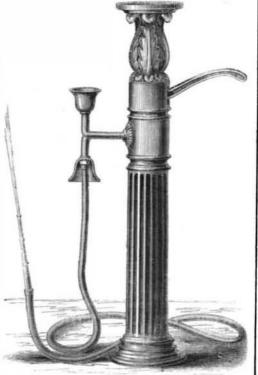
ABOUT 240 tuns of iron ore are raised daily for shipment at the Jackson Mine, Marquette, Lake Superior.

EDWARD HABBIS, manufacturer of fine woolens, at Woonsocket, R. I., is about erecting a new mill for the prosecution and enlargement of his business.

apart at the close of every fair for public sales and

# INGLIS'S CUP ATTACHMENT FOR HYDRANTS.

It is well known that when cups are attached to hydrants by chains they are very liable to be detached and carried away, but the annexed cut represents a plan for attaching a cup which renders it perfectly secure, and sure to remain as long as it lasts.



The cup is formed on the end of the nozzle, the pipe being fitted to turn with a water-tight joint, so that in drawing water into a pail the end of the nozzle may be turned down. The pipe rises a little within the cup and has a screw upon its end to receive a

Steps have been taken through the Scientific Amer ican Patent Agency to procure a patent for this invention, and further information in relation to it may be obtained by addressing the inventor, Samuel Inglis, at the office of the Chronicle, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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