



LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1857.

CORPAGE MACHINES—James P. Arnold, of Louisville, Ky. I do not claim the nose tube with the conical opening, the outer end of which is circular.

CASTING R.R. CAR WHEELS—Norman Aylsworth, of Rochester, N. Y. I claim the construction, substantially as described, of the partially tubular core, c, for the center of railroad car wheels, the tube, t, being formed to within a short distance of the end of the said core, and communicating with the lateral passages, g, g.

ROTARY PUMPS—Abel Barker, of Honesdale, Pa. I claim operating the two valves thereof, by means of independent attachments, which are actuated by cam grooves in the side casings of the pump, when the said valves are made to work in separate chambers, in such a manner that if either valve should get out of order, the said valve and its attachments, and also the side casing on that side of the pump, may be detached from the pump without interfering with the perfect action of the other valve, substantially as set forth.

MANUFACTURING COTTON FLANNEL—A. S. Carleton, of Clinton, Mass. I do not claim weaving a fabric with two species of fillings, one only of which shows upon each face.

LUBRICATING UNDER PRESSURE—Jacob D. Custer, of Norristown, Pa. I claim the vertical revolving cup attached to the vertical revolving cylindrical stem, C, C, the grinding or solid center valve, E, at the bottom, the screw, G, and its grinding or solid center valve, F, the handles, I, and H, and the stuffing box, B, all so combined as to form a substantially vertical center stop revolving cup, steam chest, and steam cylinder oil cup for steam engines, steam hammers, &c., and using for that purpose brass or any other metal which may be deemed best, substantially as described.

SHIRT STUDS—John P. Derby, of Cavendish, Vt. I do not claim securing studs to the bosoms of shirts by means of a coil of wire, as this is not new, and forms no part of my present invention.

HARVESTING MACHINES—Geo. Esterly, of Heart Prairie, Wis. I claim, first, connecting the leading truck to the main frame by means of a rigid reach or secondary frame, H, I, K, when said reach or frame is pivoted to the rear end of the main frame, and united to the truck by a king bolt, and arranged in relation to the driving wheel, main frame, and platform, substantially as set forth.

WEATHER STRIPS—J. T. Foster and J. J. Banta, of Jersey City, N. J., and J. H. Banta, of Pierpont, N. Y. I claim constructing weather strips with diagonal slots taking pins in the door, in such a manner that an endwise motion given to said strip in shutting the door shall cause the weather strip to press onto the sill or casing, substantially as for the purposes specified, it being distinctly understood that we lay no claim to a bar having a similar movement, but actuated by levers, rods or links.

ROTARY PUMPS—Geo. W. Griswold, of Carbondale, Pa. I am aware two separate eccentrics with a fixed or stationary partition between them have been used in a pump cylinder, this I do not claim.

DOUBLE CARRIAGES IN SAW MILLS—F. B. Kendall, of Bath, Me. I do not claim operating double sets of carriages broadly.

CLAMPS FOR BROOMS—Saml. Mason, of Indian Springs, Md. I claim so uniting the hinged portion of the case to the handle by means of a thong, cord, or wire, as that the leverage of the handle may be used for closing said hinged portion, thus firmly closing the case on the material to hold it rigidly in the case, as set forth, and to strengthen the middle portions of the clasp, as described.

RIGGING VESSELS—Geo. F. Trescot, of Charleston, S. C. I do not claim the dividing the top-sail as in Forbes' or Howe's rig, so as to form a storm sail, but a separate and distinct sail and yard, which I call a storm-yard, and sail on the lower mast, so that in event of a ship losing her top-mast, the sail on the lower-mast, would still have her storm sails to work off a lee shore, and by the division of the shrouds the masts are better secured, though longer, and no more weight aloft than usual.

BREAKING SLABS OR BLOCKS OF STONE—Ira Merrill, of Shelburne Falls, Mass. I do not wish to be understood as claiming breaking stone by pressure or percussion, or by both combined, independently of the mechanism employed.

GRAFFLING AND DREDGING MACHINE—Augustus Stoner, of Mount Joy, Pa. I claim the combination of the machine, the supporting and lever shifting cross piece, A, the mired shovels, D, when combined in the manner set forth, the ring, B, or its equivalent, to sustain the apparatus, and chains, so linked and constructed to operate all the levers simultaneously, and sustaining the cross-piece, A, aforesaid, said combination being substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

MANGLES—R. A. Stratton, of Philadelphia, Pa. I am aware that rollers have been used for mangling clothes, but heretofore the goods have generally been wound from one roller to another, and pressed between their surfaces after the manner of ordinary calendars. Therefore I do not claim exclusively the use of rollers for mangling clothes.

SAW MILL DOGS—John A. Taplin, of Fishkill, N. Y. I claim the double arm rocking dogs, constructed, arranged, and operating in connection with wedges, as and for the purpose set forth, in combination with the traversing carriage, as and for the purpose described.

CARPENTER'S PLANE—M. B. Tidey, of Ithaca, N. Y. I claim the application to the cavity of the plane stock of a metallic bit case, and so applying it, that its lower extremity shall constitute a part of the plane's face, constructed and operated substantially for the purpose and in the way set forth.

ATTACHING HUBS TO AXLES—J. M. White, of Xenia, Ohio. I claim the combination of the parts marked a b c d e f g h i, arranged as described and for the purposes set forth.

LOCKS—William Whiting, of Roxbury, Mass., and Henry Pickford, of Boston, Mass. We claim holding the sides in the exact position to which they are raised, by the tumblers by the pressure of an elastic cushion or its equivalent, in the manner substantially as set forth.

MAKING NITRIC ACID—Philip O'Reilly, of Providence, R. I. I claim purifying nitric acid in the manufacture from chloric and nitrous fumes, substantially in the manner set forth.

POCKET LANTERNS—Andrew Ralston, of West Middletown, Pa. I claim the sliding cap, F, the cap, B, and the wick tube, a, with its two rings or disks, C, C, arranged, combined, and operating in the manner set forth and described.

WATER WHEEL—Samuel Reynolds, of Oswego, N. Y. I claim the radial floats above the horizontal plane, in combination with the buckets or floats below said plane, constructed substantially as described, that is narrowest where they join the radial floats, gradually increasing in width outwardly, and in depth downwards, with an inclination towards the center to their termination, making the outlet to discharge the water deeper towards the center than towards the periphery.

PREPARING FERTILIZERS—Lawrence Reid, of Barren Island, N. Y. I claim the whole animal is treated, which requires so much acid as to render it too expensive for practice. I confine my action to the liquid portion obtained by boiling or steaming with water.

CROSS CUT SAWING MACHINE—Stephen Scotton, of Richmond, Ind. I claim, first, the combination of the saw, o, in swinging frame, O, in combination with the locomotive carriage, A, A', B, C, D, E, F, G, etc., or equivalents, for the purposes set forth.

STEAM BRAKES FOR R.R. CARS—T. E. Sickles, of Kennett Square, Pa. I am aware that steam brakes have been used by which they are brought into use by the action of steam in forcing them against the car wheels, and also that brakes have been used which were forced against the car wheels by the action of a spring, but the use of a spring or mechanical equivalent bringing the brakes into operation, in combination with the use of steam or other gases for arresting the operation of the brakes is new and original with me.

SHIP'S WINDLASS—Norman Smith, of Stonington, Conn. I do not claim the use of a ratchet to operate a windlass.

REGULATING VELOCITY AND FURLING THE SAILS OF WIND WHEELS—F. W. Witting, of Twelve Mile Colets, Gin, Texas. I claim connecting the spindles, E, to the sliding rod, F, by means of the part, pinions or segments, c, and rack, d, arranged as described. But I disclaim the spindles so arranged as to turn in their hub, and also the weight when not used in connection with the segment and rack.

CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINE—Geo. F. Woolston, of Washington, D. C. I claim, first, the application and use of guard plates, D, in the manner and for the purposes described, in combination with knives or cutters formed in saws or inserted therein, and operating substantially in the manner specified.

REGULATING VELOCITY OF WIND WHEELS—A. W. Wood, of Milwaukee, Wis. I claim enclosing the wind wheel, A, within a cylindrical case, B, formed of two rows or series of vertical slats, C, one row or series of which is placed in a reverse position to the other, and encompassing said case with a gate, G, which may be raised and lowered on said case in any proper manner, the above parts being constructed and arranged substantially as shown and for the purpose of regulating the speed of the wind wheel, as set forth.

SMYTH MACHINES—William Zimmerman, of Quincy, Ill. I do not claim such devices as are represented and described in the patent granted to Howlett & Walker, May 9th, 1846.

RAILROADS—Hiram Carpenter, of New York City, assignor to the American Iron Railway Co. I am aware a cast iron cross tie, with chairs attached, is not new, nor are cast iron pedestals new, nor is the disposition of an elastic material between the rails and their support new. All these things have been essayed in some separate form or her, and I do not claim them separately.

FEDING DRILL SHATT—Geo. C. Taft, of Worcester, Mass., assignor to H. W. Mason, of same place. I claim combining the pawl with the vibrator lever by a secondary lever and spring applied to them, substantially in the manner and for the purpose as specified.

VAULT COVERS—J. B. Cornell, of New York City. Patented originally Feb. 19, 1855. I claim grooving or channeling the upper surfaces of the metallic portions of illuminating covers, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth; but this I only claim when the glasses in said grooved covers are so arranged as to bring their upper surfaces flush with or a little above the upper surfaces of said covers, substantially as represented.

SETTING MINERAL TEETH—John Allen, of New York City. Original patent dated Dec. 23, 1851. I claim a new and useful mode and improvement in setting mineral teeth on metallic plates, by means of a fusible mineral compound or cement which is used to fill up the interstices between and around the base of the teeth, and upon the plate, of which a continuous artificial gum without seam or crevice.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Joseph Bernhard, of Philadelphia, Pa. (assignor to himself, James Hindermeyer and Louis Gansz, of same place.

RADIATOR STOVES—N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to Galbraith & Cassell, of Jacksonville, Ill.

COOKING STOVES—N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to J. S. & Merritt Peckham, of Utica, N. Y.

REMEDIAL AGENTS.—Calomel. We presume that no one will gainsay the assertion, that the powers of very few remedies are well understood, and their uses and effects accurately ascertained by physicians.

There are at least three different sets or systems of nerves in the human body, and it is through these channels that the action and effects of medicines are manifested, and their powers and proper use or application learned.

These are the sensitive and voluntary, the respiratory, and the ganglionic or great sympathetic nerve, or involuntary and comparatively insensative. The pain and suffering of the patient are usually much greater when the sensitive and voluntary system of nerves and organs are effected, and the danger is much less in proportion to the pain or restlessness manifested, than when the other systems are assailed, and more especially the last-named, where the sympathetic nerve is more particularly distributed.

Again, we believe as a general rule, that the most important remedial effects are brought about by a change in the action of the organs or functions controlled by the great sympathetic nerve. In short, we believe that all remedial agents act primarily and directly upon all the organs and functions of the body through the medium of the nerves.

As the actions and functions of one system of nerves and organs are different from those of another, it would be idle and out of place to administer a remedy when one system was affected that was adapted to a different set of diseased organs or functions.

An agent may, and often does, act on one set of functions when given in a certain quantity and manner, and on a different set of organs and functions when administered in a different quantity and manner.

To illustrate our idea, and the meaning we wish to convey, we will take calomel: By giving calomel in small and repeated doses we obtain the cathartic, irritative, or sensitive effect of that agent; but although we witness the operative effects, such as catharsis, nausea, and ultimately salivation, yet by such a process we obtain but a very slow and indirect remedial effect.

The sensitive or cathartic effect of calomel is not primarily remedial; neither is the commonly called test of its full operation upon the system, either directly or indirectly, remedial.

We have given these cases to illustrate our views, as well as to show the varied powers of calomel. Showing, as we believe, that the effects of calomel, namely: catharsis and ptyalism, (purging and salivation,) which have been looked upon as remedial, and as tests that the system has been brought to the fullest extent under its influence, are not so in reality; and further, that its most important remedial powers are often obtained by ad-

ministering it in large doses, after free purging and ptyalism to a disagreeable extent had been produced.—(Charleston Medical Journal.

Instability of the Earth. Not far from Naples, near Puzzuoli, there are parts of the ancient temple of the Egyptian god Serapis still standing; three beautiful columas especially speak of its former splendor.

At a considerable height they present the curious sight of being worm eaten; and recent careful researches leave no doubt that the waters of the Mediterranean once covered them so high, as to bring these their upper parts within reach of the sea worms.

Since then the land has risen high; but, stranger still, they are, by a mysterious force, once more to be submerged. Already, the floor of the temple is again covered with water, and a century hence new generations of molluscs may dwell in the same abandoned homes of their fathers, which are now beyond the reach of the highest waves.

Artichokes. The Tribune very properly contends that the great value of artichokes has never been understood generally by American farmers. They will produce a thousand bushels per acre with little or no cultivation, upon a moist rich soil, and the roots will keep undug through the winter, or they may be plowed out and fed in the fall, and hogs turned in upon the ground in the spring to root up the small roots, and this gives the land an excellent preparation for any other crop.

The same root has been long grown in all the New England States in little patches, for the amusement of the pigs and pleasure of the boys, who are fond of digging and eating it raw in early Spring. Sometimes they are used for pickles, but seldom cooked in the the Northern States, while at the South they make a common dish upon many tables.

Complimentary Notice. It is seldom we allow ourselves to manifest a show of egotism in our columns, preferring each and all who do business with us, or patronize our paper, to find out for themselves our good points; but the annexed extract from a gentleman whom we know to be a modest man, we cannot refrain from copying:—

"I have been a subscriber to your paper for five years, and here will state a fact, not to flatter, but because it is a fact, that your paper has done more than any other one circumstance or influence, through information and advertising, towards giving me a business which will amount this year in the aggregate to between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

J. H. J. Rockton, Ill., March, 1857.

More on the Speed of Mill Stones. MESSRS. EDITORS—I have had much experience in mill building, and should recommend 180 revolutions per minute, or a velocity of 37-6992 feet per second at the periphery of the stone, and by this rule may be calculated the velocity and revolutions of different sized stones.

There is, however, a diversity of opinion on this subject; but those best informed in modern mill-building will, I think, confirm this data, if they do not recommend a still higher velocity.

J. L. D. Atlanta, Ga., March 15, 1857.

Price of Post Office Orders. We are informed by a correspondent that the price of orders for £2 (\$10) or less, is 3d. (6 cents); above that amount, 6d. (12 cents.) and nothing is transmitted above £5 (\$25.)

The order is made payable only at the particular post office named therein. The name of the party sending the money is not mentioned in the order itself, but is sent to the postmaster who is to pay it, in a separate letter, and the person presenting the order must give the name of the sender—a thing which a thief or any party obtaining it wrongfully might not always be able to do, so that this serves as a slight safeguard against fraud.

Eight and a half pounds of corn are required to grow one pound of pork. So say agricultural authorities.